Attachment I

Estimated Budget for Met Council Model
"Home Team" Homecare Program
### Home Aides Cost Calculation

298 clients, each for 8-hour shift is a total of 2,384 hours per week. At the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>298 Clients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$1,720.87</td>
<td>$1,720.87</td>
<td>$1,720.87</td>
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<td>Meals/Copies</td>
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<td>$1,172.22</td>
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<td>Rent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$60.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
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<td>Meal Service</td>
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<td>Sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,926.30</td>
<td>$4,926.30</td>
<td>$4,926.30</td>
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### OTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>298 Clients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>$1,399.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Aides</td>
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<td>$1,399.50</td>
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<td>Fringe G @ 30%</td>
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<td>$125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
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<td>$125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
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<td>$125.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FTE Salary</td>
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<td>$125.00</td>
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</table>

### Personal Budget

2 days of service per week
Attachment J

Estimated Budget for Selfhelp Medicaid Advocacy and Homecare Service Program and Projected Costs of Selfhelp Model Health Care/Mental Health Program
Selfhelp Community Services

Medicaid Advocacy and Home Care Service Program
Projected Annual Budget
Module to serve 375 clients

Personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Director</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-total: 215,000
Fringe Benefits: 68,800

Personnel Total: 283,800

Other Than Personnel

Nursing Assessments: 112,500
[2 per client/$150 each]

Legal Services: 300,000
[4800 hours/$125 per hour]

Interim Home Care Services: 3,675,000

Other Program Costs* and Program Administration: 566,958

OTPS Total: 4,654,458

TOTAL EXPENSES: 4,938,258

* includes rent, telephone, supplies, photocopying, insurance, etc.

Note: depending upon funding, module can be expanded or reduced to serve additional or fewer clients

Note: for each $1 spent, approximately $4 in government-funded benefits can be derived.
Health Care and Mental Health Program

A program to address health care and mental health needs will utilize the service of community-based nurses and psychiatric nurse practitioners. In-home nursing assessments will be provided to evaluate health care needs and determine the plan of care. In-home mental health assessments will also be provided. If indicated, short-term therapeutic treatment will be provided by project staff. This will be a collaborative project, involving nurses, psychiatrists, clients, personal physicians and community-based social workers.

The cost for assessment (for health or mental health) and 8 treatment sessions (for mental health) is $850. The project will maximize any possible reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid for these services. Assuming that half of the total cost may be reimbursed, an allocation of $200,000 per year will enable Selfhelp to serve at least 500 victims annually.
Attachment K
The Housing Crisis for New York Area Victims
Attachment K: The Housing Crisis for New York Area Victims

The lack of affordable, stable housing is one of the largest problems facing New York Area victims who are poor or near-poor. Given the inflated real estate market in the New York Area, even those with adequate incomes often have significant difficulty finding or maintaining housing they can afford.

Elderly households represent one of the largest percentages of low and very low income households needing housing assistance. Their rent-to-income ratios are the highest of any group. According to the 1999 New York City Housing, Preservation and Development Housing and Vacancy Survey, elderly singles spend 53.5% of their income for rent. For renters, a severe housing affordability problem is defined as spending 50% or more of household income for rent.

The rental vacancy rate in 2002 for units with rents of less than $700 was less than two percent. The vacancy rate was 1.42 percent for units with asking rents between $500 and $699. Clearly, affordable housing in the City of New York for the poor and near-poor is less than scarce.

While providing sorely needed housing assistance for some tenants, government housing programs are unable to solve the immediate housing needs of many New York Area victims.

The “Section 8” Housing Assistance program, for example, currently has an estimated eight-year waiting list (154,000 households). For many poor and near-poor victims, such a wait is untenable.

In addition to the enormous waiting list, the Section 8 program has experienced significant cuts in recent years, with further cuts expected in 2004. Further, since 1994, the Section 8 program has, in fact, been closed to applicants from the general population.

In 1998, Congress repealed the requirement that all Section 8 leases be renewed except for good cause. Many tenants with Section 8 vouchers are now being forced out of long-time apartments when their leases expire.

Even if those tenants whose landlords have refused to renew their Section 8 leases could use their Section 8 vouchers to find new apartments, another change in federal law makes it very difficult to find a landlord willing to accept Section 8. Formerly, landlords who received Section 8 subsidies for one or more tenants could not refuse to rent to a new Section 8 tenant on the grounds that they did not want more Section 8 tenants. This “anti-discrimination statute” was recently repealed.
The future of Section 8 looks even bleaker — both the House and Senate have proposed appropriations for 2004 that would reduce funding so much that the program will not fund all of the vouchers that are currently in use. Experts predict that, on a national level, the Senate proposal, if implemented, will cut between 92,000 - 135,000 households already receiving assistance from the program. Given that 17 percent of those receiving Section 8 nationally are elderly, the impact of these cuts on the elderly will be devastating.

In light of the waiting lists and changes described above, Section 8 is virtually eliminated as an effective remedy to help New York Area Nazi victims secure affordable housing. Furthermore, those survivors who had a stable and affordable Section 8 rent are suddenly facing eviction and the possibility of being thrust into an exorbitantly priced housing market.

The state-funded Senior Citizens Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) program relieves certain seniors, age 62 and over, from paying rent increases.

While the SCRIE program effectively limits rent at affordable levels for many seniors, there are serious gaps. First, while housing in Manhattan is largely rent controlled and stabilized, housing in Brooklyn and Queens [where, according to the Ukeles Study and Report (as cited in paragraph 5 above), the largest number of victims live] is less likely to be rent controlled or stabilized, so is often not subject to SCRIE. Second, while SCRIE freezes rent at immediate pre-application levels, it does not lower rent to an affordable level. Further, there is no “look back”; SCRIE does not roll back rents to levels in effect at the date the applicant was first eligible.

Freezing the rent at current levels does not make it affordable. Anecdotes about rent controlled tenants in New York City paying rents below market rates are misleading — they pertain solely to long-term tenants who have lived in their apartments for decades. New tenants face rents at or near market rates, even in rent stabilized apartments, and SCRIE does not reduce those rents.

Other subsidized housing programs were specifically developed for low-income tenants with funding from various federal, state or local sources. For example, the federally funded Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly program provides capital grants to community groups to build dedicated housing for very low-income seniors, whose income must be below 50 percent of the regional median. The 202 program subsidizes rent at Section 8 rates.

Unfortunately, like Section 8, the 202 program has been cut. From 1995 to 1997, funding dropped by 50%, and was later only partially restored. As of 2002, funding for the 202 program was still 33 percent lower than it was in 1995.
In combination, 202 housing and other housing dedicated to low-income seniors provides approximately 17,025 units in New York City. There are about 217,000 elderly New Yorkers on waiting lists for these units.13

Other housing was developed in the 1960's through the 1980's with Mitchell-Lama and other government subsidies. In return for these subsidies, developers were required to offer reduced rents -- but only for twenty years. Twenty-year rent limitation periods have expired or will soon expire for thousands of tenants, many of whom are seniors who have grown older in these apartments.

Economic considerations will no doubt prompt many private owners of this housing to opt out of subsidized programs wherever possible, exacerbating already severe housing affordability and availability problems for elderly New Yorkers, including Nazi victims.

---

1 The median gross rent paid in 1999 by single households over age 65 was $535 and for two or more was $619. The median percentage of income spent for gross rent in 1999 was 55.5% for elderly singles. New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development., Housing and Vacancy Survey (1999).

2 New York University Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, Report on the State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods 2002, Chapter 4, p. 78.

3 New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, Selected Findings of the 2002 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (revised Nov. 2003).

4 Community Service Society of New York (CSSNY), Section 8 housing Vouchers: Block Grants to the State? (CSSNY Policy Brief # 10, June 2003).

5 In 2001, there were 76,386 Section 8 voucher units throughout New York City, out of over 3.2 million housing units. Of these, only 46% were in Brooklyn and Queens, where the large majority of survivors live. See the Furman Center report, cited at fn. 5, supra, Chapter 1, p. 3 and Chapter 4, p. 81.

6 For years, the New York City Housing Authority has accepted Section 8 applications only in four emergency categories: (1) victims of domestic violence; (2) homelessness; (3) referrals by the District Attorney for "intimidated witnesses"; and (4) certain families with minor age children. Few Holocaust survivors, except those able to prove homelessness, meet any of these criteria. Thus, New York area survivors are, in effect, barred entirely from applying for Section 8.


8 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Senate-House Conference Committee Poised to Decide Fate of Housing Voucher Funding (Nov. 14, 2003).

10 Id.

11 While only 14.9% of rental housing in Manhattan is unregulated, 43.9% of rentals in Queens and 36.2% of rentals in Brooklyn are unregulated. Tenants in these apartments have no protection from rent increases, and are not eligible for SCHR. See The Furman Center Report cited at fn 5, *supra*, at Chapter 1, p. 6, Borough Table 1-5. For the relatively few rent regulated apartments that exist in Queens and Brooklyn, where most survivors live, the vacancy rate is far lower than that for unregulated market rate rentals. See id, Borough Table 1-6 (vacancy rate for rent stabilized units in Brooklyn is 2.5% compared to 5% vacancy rate for unregulated Brooklyn units).


13 New York City Department for the Aging, *Annual Plan Summary* 16 (September, 2002).
Attachment L

Estimated Budget for Selfhelp Model
Financial Assistance Program
### Rental Assistance Program

Projected Annual Budget

**Personnel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Salary</th>
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<tr>
<td>Social Workers</td>
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<td>45,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Supervisor</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Specialist</td>
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<td>36,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>306,000</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fringe Benefits</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>97,920</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Personnel Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>403,920</strong></td>
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</table>

**Other Than Personnel**

- Cash Grants to Clients: $1,400,000
- Other Program Costs* and Program Administration: $233,968

**OTPS Total:** $1,633,968

**TOTAL EXPENSES:** $2,037,888

**Note:** Grants will range from $100 - $300 per month.
This budget will serve 500 - 1000 of the neediest New York Area victims.

* includes rent, telephone, supplies, photocopying, insurance, etc.
Attachment M

Estimated Budget for Met Council Model
Transportation Program
Transportation Grant Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONNEL</th>
<th>FTE</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Fringe @ 30%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Claims Conference Request</th>
<th>Other Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>$12,600</td>
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<td>$ -</td>
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<td>$41,600</td>
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<td>$13,728</td>
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<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>$89,453</td>
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<td>$116,753</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>OTPS</th>
<th>per diem</th>
<th>days</th>
<th>annual</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Claims Conference Request</th>
<th>Other Funding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vans</td>
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<td>$500</td>
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<td>$  -</td>
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<tr>
<td>phones</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
<td>$  -</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>supplies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$780</td>
<td>$  -</td>
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<td>mail/copies</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
<td>$  -</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
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<td>$34,580</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>$151,333</td>
<td>$115,453</td>
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<td>$35,880</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Coordinator will be responsible for overall program operation including organizing client recruitment as well as organize the volunteer aspect of the travel companions.

Scheduler will liaison to local community councils and arrange van pick-up, delivery and return trips. The Scheduler will be the primary liaison to the van company.

Bookkeeper will track charges, and pay bills.

Caseworker will be needed in 33% of the cases to accompany the client to the visit and provide advocacy and specialized support.

The van will operate 5 days per week and rotate throughout the 9 service neighborhoods.

Each day approximately 22 people can be served:

- weekly 110
- annually 5720
- unit cost $ 26
- cc unit cost $ 20
Attachment N

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims

Program and Financial Reports
# Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims

(UDA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 92nd Street YM-YWHA • Manhattan | • Case Assistance  
• Classes  
• Crisis intervention  
• Nursing care  
• Short-term counseling  
• Socialization | $44,000 |
| Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations • Brooklyn | • Access to dental care  
• Assistance with housing, food, clothing, furniture, etc.  
• Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Cash assistance | $10,000 |
| Bikur Cholim of Boro Park • Brooklyn | • Adult day health program (in conjunction with Metropolitan Jewish Health System)  
• Case management  
• Educational offerings  
• Emergency cash grants  
• Friendly visitation  
• Home cleaning and chore service  
• Men’s socialization group  
• Placement of Medical Alert Systems  
• Social gatherings  
• Supportive counseling  
• Telephone classes | |
| The Blue Card, Inc. • Area-wide | • Holiday checks to help victims participate in religious and social activities around Jewish holidays  
• Monthly cash relief checks to help fill the gaps between income and monthly expenses  
• One-time emergency checks | $527,600 |
| Bronx Jewish Community Council • Bronx | • Entitlement, mental health referrals  
• Provide administrative support for Bronx Holocaust Survivor Project  
• Cash relief | $15,000 |

1 Includes, where appropriate, Claims Conference funding. Some estimates include overhead costs.

2 Not affiliated with UJA-Federation of New York; agency receives substantial funds from the Claims Conference.
### Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/ Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush</td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Brooklyn</td>
<td>• Case management and case assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash relief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Citizenship case management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Crisis intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Food vouchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Friendly visitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information and referral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Socialization programming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOROT</td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Manhattan</td>
<td>• Cash relief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Friendly visitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Holiday package delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information and referral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intergenerational programming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mental health services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Telephone conference calls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• University without Walls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Educational Alliance</td>
<td>• Holocaust Survivors Support Group</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Manhattan</td>
<td>• NORC program: social, recreational, case assistance, nursing services, emergency alarm response systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Senior center activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Five Towns YM &amp; YWHA</td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance</td>
<td>$110,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>• Nassau County</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Chaverim Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Housing assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mental health services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support groups, social and psycho-social programming, Phone Outreach</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA)      | • Benefits and entitlement assistance  
• Case management services  
• Home care  
• Legal services  
• Mental health services  
• Senior center activities  
• Social services | $240,000                                                                      |
| City-wide                                                |                                                                                   |                                               |
| Jewish Community Council of Canarsie                    | • 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups  
• Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Case management and case assistance  
• Citizenship case assistance  
• Crisis intervention  
• Food Vouchers  
• Free furniture and clothing  
• Friendly visitation  
• Home delivered meals (both packaged and prepared)  
• Home visits  
• Information and referral  
• Intergenerational programming  
• Medicaid home health care  
• Nutrition education  
• Social programming  
• Transportation | $10,000                                                                       |
| Brooklyn                                                 |                                                                                   |                                               |
| Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights and Inwood| • Case management  
• Counseling  
• Escorting clients to shopping, doctors, etc.  
• Friendly visitation  
• Homecare monitoring  
• Light chores  
• Light shopping  
• Telephone reassurance | $70,000                                                                       |
<p>| Manhattan                                                |                                                                                   |                                               |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst</td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance&lt;br&gt;• Direct and indirect social and immigrant services that are offered to all agency clients&lt;br&gt;• Document translation&lt;br&gt;• Holocaust Survivors Club&lt;br&gt;• Mental health, socialization and cultural activities</td>
<td>$81,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Brooklyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Bay YM-YWHA</td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance&lt;br&gt;• Cash relief&lt;br&gt;• Mental health services&lt;br&gt;• Social and recreational programming</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Brooklyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan NY Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty</td>
<td>• Assists Jewish Community Councils w/processing claims&lt;br&gt;• Case management, advocacy, information and referral and counseling&lt;br&gt;• Emergency cash relief&lt;br&gt;• Home care in Brooklyn and Queens&lt;br&gt;• Home repairs (a free service)&lt;br&gt;• Supplemental food distribution through JCC’s and weekend kosher meals&lt;br&gt;• Supported housing in federal 202 projects in Bklyn and Bx</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• City-wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sinai Medical Center, Specialized Treatment Program for Holocaust Survivors and their Families</td>
<td>• Comprehensive evaluations, medication management and coordination of medical and psychological needs&lt;br&gt;• Group therapy, short term&lt;br&gt;• Individualized psychotherapy services</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• City-wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Legal Assistance Group</td>
<td>• Assistance in completion of compensation applications&lt;br&gt;• Homecare assistance&lt;br&gt;• Handle appeals for people denied claims through various compensation programs&lt;br&gt;• Provide general information on compensation programs available to survivors</td>
<td>$395,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• City-wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverdale Y</td>
<td>• Senior center activities&lt;br&gt;• Survivor group</td>
<td>$160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bronx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samuel Field/Bay Terrace YM-YWHA</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Queens</td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance&lt;br&gt;• Geriatric Mental Health Clinic&lt;br&gt;• Holocaust Survivor Support Program&lt;br&gt;• Mental health services&lt;br&gt;• Senior center activities and services</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selfhelp Community Services</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Nassau, Queens: 75 staff work directly with Nazi Victims</td>
<td>• Case management&lt;br&gt;• Cash relief and financial management&lt;br&gt;• Counseling&lt;br&gt;• Homecare&lt;br&gt;• Housing&lt;br&gt;• Kaffe Haus and holiday celebrations&lt;br&gt;• Telephone reassurance</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shorefront Jewish Community Council</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Brooklyn</td>
<td>• 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups&lt;br&gt;• 900 Packaged meals provided per month/70 Hot meals provided per week&lt;br&gt;• Food Vouchers&lt;br&gt;• Benefits and entitlements assistance&lt;br&gt;• Case management and case assistance&lt;br&gt;• Cash relief&lt;br&gt;• Citizenship case management&lt;br&gt;• Crisis intervention&lt;br&gt;• Drop-in center&lt;br&gt;• Free furniture and clothing&lt;br&gt;• Friendly visitation&lt;br&gt;• Information and referral&lt;br&gt;• Job training, job placement and job coaching&lt;br&gt;• Medicaid home health care&lt;br&gt;• Social programming&lt;br&gt;• Transportation</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

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</tr>
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</table>
| Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center    | • Information and referral  
• Nazi Victims Support Group discuss cash assistance and mental health issues; insurance, compensation issues  
• Senior center activities, including: Life Long Learning, Jewish Experience, Shabbat and holiday meals, musical programs                                                                 | $51,000                                         |
| • Suffolk County                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                 |
| United Jewish Council of the East    | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Case assistance  
• Cash relief  
• Citizenship counseling  
• Crisis intervention  
• Friendly visitation  
• Holiday packages  
• Home delivered meals  
• Housing: residences, limited availability and long waiting list  
• Information and referral  
• Medicaid home health care  
• Telephone reassurance                                                                 | $300,000                                         |
| Side                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                 |
| • Manhattan                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                 |
| Westchester Jewish Community Services| • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Cash relief  
• Mental health services  
• Support Groups                                                                                                                                         | $32,000                                         |
| • Westchester County                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                 |
| YM&YWHA of Boro Park                 | • Case management for homebound  
• Claims application assistance  
• Homecare  
• Senior center programs: lunches/meals-on-wheels, recreational, social  
• Transportation                                                                                                                                         | $198,000                                         |
| • Brooklyn                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                 |
## Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims

(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| YM&YWHA of Washington Heights and Inwood  | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Counseling                        
• Financial management                  
• Homecare services                    
• Housing: Wien House for seniors includes social worker for residents and breakfast program  
• Information and referral               
• Meals on wheels                       
• Senior center activities               
• Social model daycare program           | $351,000                                                                 |
| Manhattan                                |                                                                                   |                                                 |

| TOTAL                                    |                                                                                   | $8,259,200                                      |
Introduction

For nearly a century, UJA-Federation of New York has been a major source of help and hope for the global community.

Here at home, UJA-Federation has built an unparalleled, comprehensive network of more than 100 caring agencies. Each offers dozens, even hundreds, of specific programs, services, and facilities to enrich the lives of people living in the five boroughs of New York and in Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties. These include medical and geriatric institutions; residential treatment centers; family therapy and child-care services; Jewish community centers and Ys; overnight and day camps; Jewish educational, religious, and cultural programs; psychological counseling and support groups; job retraining and rehabilitation programs. In addition, UJA-Federation supports nine national agencies that do not offer direct services to the community.

The UJA-Federation Network is committed to providing accessible, affordable, high-quality services to the Jewish community as well as the broader community of New Yorkers.

How to Use the "Community Network Directory"

Agencies are listed alphabetically in Part One of UJA-Federation of New York's Community Network Directory. Information includes address and contact information and a list of programs and services. Call the main telephone number if no specific number is provided for desired program. Many of the agencies have their own websites, where detailed and up-to-date information can be accessed.

Part Two of the directory defines service areas and refers — with accompanying page numbers — to the agencies that provide each service.

Additional information is available at www.ujafedny.org and from the UJA-Federation of New York Resource Line at the following local numbers: 1-212-753-2288 (New York City); 1-914-271-2121 (Westchester); 1-516-677-0262 (Nassau); 1-631-654-9339 (Suffolk).
New York Society for the Deaf

Hearing Impaired
Affordable Housing Assistance
Communication Skills Program
  Manhattan  1-212-777-3900
  Nassau  1-516-877-2620
Follow Along Program
Interpreter Referral Service
Housing, Developmentally Disabled
IRA
  Manhattan  1-212-777-2115
Housing, Mentally Ill
Tanya Towers Treatment Apartments
  Manhattan  1-212-405-8070
Jewish Education
Jewish Education in Sign Language
Senior Centers
Long Island Service Center
  Nassau  1-516-877-2620
Senior Programs
Holiday Services in Sign Language
Kosher Lunch Program
Substance Abuse/Addictions
Chemical Dependency Program
Visually Impaired
Communication Skills Program
  Manhattan  1-212-777-3900
  Nassau  1-516-877-2620

92nd Street YM-YWHA

1395 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10128
Phone  1-212-415-5470
Fax  1-212-415-5501
E-mail executiveoffice@92y.org
www.92y.org

The 92nd Street Y offers programs in the arts, education, and social services for children and adults.

After-school Care
Noar Afterschool Center
  1-212-451-5624
Camp, Day, Children
  Central Intake  1-212-415-5600
Camp K'Ton Ton (ages 3-5)
Camp Yomi (entering grades K-4)
Camp Haverim (entering grades 5-6)
Trailblazers (entering grades 7-8)
Fantastic Gymnastics (ages 7-13)
Camp Tovah for Science and Nature (ages 8-11)
Camp Yaffa for the Arts (ages 8-11)
Camp, Day,
Persons with Disabilities
  Central Intake  1-212-415-5600
Camp Bariz Tov (ages 5-13)/
  Camp Tova (ages 6-13)
Culture/Performing Arts
  1-212-415-5500
Day Care/Day Programs,
Developmentally Disabled
  Nesher  1-212-415-5626
92nd Street YM-YWHA

Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
92nd Street Y Nursery School
1-212-415-5532

English as a Second Language
1-212-415-5659

Health and Wellness
May Center for Health, Fitness, and Sport
1-212-415-5729

Housing, Short Term
de Hirsch Residence
1-212-415-5650

Intergenerational Programs
1-212-415-5500

Jewish Education
Bronfman Center for Jewish Life
1-212-415-5767

Learning Disabled Services
Nesher
1-212-415-5626

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
92nd Street Y Parenting Center
1-212-415-5611

Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth

Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Goldman Center for Youth and Family
1-212-415-5600

Retreat Centers
Y Village
1-845-357-0532

Senior Programs
60+ Program
1-212-415-5630

Singles Programs
Teen Programs
1-212-415-5604

Volunteer Programs
MAKOR Teen Community Service and Leadership
1-212-601-1000

Northeast Queens Jewish Community Council

58-20 Little Neck Parkway
Little Neck, NY 11362
Phone 1-718-225-6750
Fax 1-718-423-8276
www.northeastqueensjewish.org

The Northeast Queens Jewish Community Council provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Northeast Queens. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Health and Wellness
Jewish Education
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations
8635 21st Avenue, #1B
Brooklyn, NY 11214
Phone 1-718-333-1834
Fax 1-718-333-1837

The Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations provides a range of services that include responding to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in the Brooklyn community. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Cash Assistance
Community Relations
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Goods Distribution
Food Pantry
Project Machson

Holocaust Survivor Services
Homeless Services
Housing, Formerly Homeless
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Volunteer Programs

Berkshire Hills-Emanuel Camps
547 Saw Mill River Road,
suite 3D
Ardsley, NY 10502
Phone 1-914-693-8952
Fax 1-914-674-8952
E-mail bhecamps@aol.com
www.bhecamps.com

Summer
159 Empire Road, Box A
Copake, NY 12516
Phone 1-518-329-3303
Fax 1-518-329-4778

Berkshire Hills-Emanuel Camps is a residential summer camp for children and teens, as well as an adult vacation center. Activities include physical and cultural programs.

Camp, Residential, Adults
Camp, Residential, Children and Teens
English as a Second Language
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth

Respite
Retreat Centers
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Bronx Jewish Community Council
2930 Wallace Avenue
Bronx, NY 10467
Phone 1-718-652-5500
Fax 1-718-798-2398
www.bjcconline.org

The Bronx Jewish Community Council provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in the Bronx. It also works to promote and improve inter-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Cash Assistance
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Friendly Visiting
Goods Distribution
Holocaust Survivor Services
Self Help - Bronx Program for Holocaust Survivors
Home Care
BJCC Home Attendant Services
Immigrant and Refugee Services

Intergenerational Programs
Meals on Wheels 1-718-652-1718
Senior Programs
Parkchester Enhancement Program for Seniors (PEP) 1-718-409-1619
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Volunteer Programs
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush

1550 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11230
Phone 1-718-377-2900
Fax 1-718-377-6089
E-mail cojo@jewishcouncil.org
www.chesednet.com

The Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush is a multifaceted, nonsectarian, community-based agency that provides a broad range of social services responding to the needs of the poor, the elderly, the disadvantaged, the unemployed, the handicapped, and single-parent families. Located in the Flatbush/Midwood area of Brooklyn, the Council promotes and improves intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with all other ethnic groups residing in the surrounding localities.

Camp, Day, Children
Chaim Meir/Leadership
Family Camp Scholarship Fund

Camp, Residential,
Children and Teens

Cash Assistance
Emergency Assistance and
Crisis Intervention

Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Case Management
Child Health Plus/
Family Health Plus

Employment Services
Business Outreach Center
1-718-253-5262

Career Counseling
Career Project for Youths at Risk
Leader Family Employment Center
New Computer Literacy
Training Program
Progressive Adolescent
Vocational Project

English as a Second Language
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Friendly Visiting
1-718-627-5602
DOROT
171 West 85th Street
New York, NY 10024
Phone 1-212-769-2850
Fax 1-212-769-4989
E-mail info@dorotusa.org
www.dorotusa.org

DOROT offers concrete socialization and educational and recreational programs for the elderly; opportunities for intergenerational activities are also provided.

Bereavement
Chaplaincy Services
Counseling/Mental Health
Caregivers’ Connections
Homelessness Prevention Program
1-212-666-2000

English as a Second Language
Russian University Without Walls

Friendly Visiting
Visiting with Homebound Elders

Goods Distribution
Health and Wellness
Exercise Classes

Homeless Services
Homelessness Prevention Program
1-212-666-2000

Intergenerational Programs
Cemetery Visits
Family Circle
Holiday Package Deliveries

Jewish Education
Service Learning Projects
University Without Walls

Meals on Wheels
Senior Programs
Belnord Community Network
Lincoln House Outreach
NORC Program
1-212-875-8958

Volunteer Programs
Holiday Package Delivery
Dinner at the Homelessness Prevention Programs
Next Generation
B’nai Mitzvah Projects
Teach: University Without Walls
Cemetery Visits
Family Circle
Youth Volunteer Projects
The Educational Alliance

197 East Broadway
New York, NY 10002
Phone 1-212-780-2300
Fax 1-212-979-1225
E-mail info@edalliance.org
www.edalliance.org

Sol Goldman 14th Street Y
344 East 14th Street
New York, NY 10003
Phone 1-212-780-0800
Fax 1-212-780-0859

The Educational Alliance provides a comprehensive model for the provision of social, educational, and recreational services to a diverse city population. In addition, the Alliance provides a broad spectrum of services to individuals and families at the Sol Goldman Y.

After-school Care
Camp, Day, Children
In Town/ Torah Tots Day Camp
New Country Day Camp

Counseling/Mental Health
Mental Health Programs
1-212-533-3570
Outpatient Mental Health Programs
1-212-533-3570

Culture/Performing Arts
Alliance Art School
Ernest Rubenstein Art Gallery
Mazer Theatre

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Social Adult Day Care
1-212-358-8489

Day Care/Day Programs, Children

Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool
Head Start and Early Head Start

English as a Second Language

Health and Wellness

Homeless Services
Project ORE/ORA
1-212-780-5436

Housing, Formerly Homeless

Housing, Mentally Ill

Housing, Seniors
Senior Residential Programs

Intergenerational Programs

Jewish Education

Parent Education/Parenting Skills

Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth

Senior Centers

Senior Programs
Emergency Alarm Response System
1-212-529-9215

Home Care Crisis Response
1-212-358-8489

Whittaker Senior Center
The Educational Alliance

Substance Abuse/Addictions
1-212-533-3570

Teen Programs
Project Try
1-212-533-3570

Sisters with Choices
1-212-780-5617

Teen Outreach Center
1-212-979-1714

Telephone Reassurance
Telephone Reassurance Program

Thrift Shop
Whittaker Senior Center Thrift Shop

Vocational Training
1-212-533-2470

Volunteer Programs

Educational Alliance Programs
at the Sol Goldman Y

Camp, Day, Children
Japanese Nikoniko
New Town Day Camp
Summer Mini-Camp

Counseling/Mental Health
Spiritual Care Programs

Culture/Performing Arts
Culture and Performing Arts at the Y
Literary Arts

Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool
Gani Nursery School
Japanese Parenting Center

Health and Wellness
Athletics and Aquatics at the Y

Jewish Education
Florence Melton Adult Mini-School
Jewish Life and Learning at the Y

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Parent and Family Center in Battery Park City

Recreational Programs, Adults
Singles, Couples, Young Adults (SCYA)

Recreational Programs, Youth
Teen Services at the Y

Senior Programs
ECRA Program
Older Adult Programs at the Y

Volunteer Programs
Volunteer Alliance
Jewish Community Center of the Greater Five Towns
207 Grove Avenue
Cedarhurst, NY 11516
Phone 1-516-569-6733
Fax 1-516-569-6917

The JCC of the Greater Five Towns offers educational, social, recreational, and professional programs to families and individuals in the Five Towns, East Rockaway, Malverne, Lynbrook, Valley Stream, and Far Rockaway.

Adoption
South Shore Adoptive Parent Group

After-school Care
After School Enrichment Program
Latchkey Program

Bereavement
Grieving Children
Widow and Widowers Support Group for the Bereaved

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Come Alive Social Day Program
(American and Russian)

Day Care/Day Programs, Children
Summer Toddler Program
1-516-239-1354
Summer Day Camp/Kindergarten – 10th Grade

Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
JCC Nursery School
1-516-239-1354
Temple Hillel
1-516-791-6042
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Project Entitlement

Holocaust Survivor Services
Chaverim
Holocaust Survivors Program

Intergenerational Programs
Come Alive/Chaverim/Teens

Jewish Education
New World Players

Learning Disabled Services
Friendship Group

Recreational Programs, Adults and Persons with Disabilities
Recreational Programs, Youth
Junior Program

Senior Programs
Shalom/Golden Circle/L’Chaim
Club/Simcha Club

Singles Programs
B’Yachad, Jewish Singles
Ages 26 – 39, 39 – 54

Teen Programs
Tween and Teen Department

Telephone Reassurance
Older Adult Programs

Transportation
Come Alive
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA) provides comprehensive social services in New York City and Nassau and Suffolk Counties to help the elderly function independently in their homes and community.

**Counseling/Mental Health**
- **Casework Management**
  - Bronx: 1-718-365-4044
  - Brooklyn/Manhattan: 1-212-273-5272
- Nassau: 1-516-742-2050
- Queens: 1-718-286-1500
- Suffolk: 1-631-724-6300

**Geriatric Mental Health Outreach Services**
- Bronx: 1-718-365-4044
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5272

**Culture/Performing Arts**
- Sundays at JASA for Older Adults
  - Manhattan: 1-212-273-5304

**Day Care/Day Programs, Adults**
- Social Adult Daycare Services for Seniors with Alzheimers
  - Bronx: 1-718-320-2066
  - Brooklyn: 1-718-996-5200
  - Nassau: 1-516-432-0570
  - Queens: 1-718-868-4570

**Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled**
- JASA Outreach to Developmentally Disabled Older Adults
  - Manhattan: 1-212-477-5011

**Day Care/Day Programs, Mentally Ill**
- Friendship Clubs for Seniors over 60
  - Bronx: 1-718-863-8833
  - Brooklyn: 1-718-922-5079

**Entitlement Services/Advocacy**
- Advocacy Training
- JPAC Institute for Senior Action
  - Manhattan: 1-212-273-5261

**JPAC Public Affairs (Seniors)**
- Bronx: 1-718-365-4044
- Brooklyn: 1-718-934-7718
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5260
- Queens: 1-718-286-1528

**Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center**

**Family Violence**
- Lawyer Social Worker Elder Abuse Program (LEAP)
  - Brooklyn: 1-718-859-5208
  - Manhattan: 1-212-273-5223
  - Queens: 1-718-286-1500

**Holocaust Survivor Services**
- Williamsburg Social Services
  - Brooklyn: 1-718-782-2315

**Home Care**
- Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

**Housing, Seniors**
- Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Shorefront Older Refugee Program
Brooklyn 1-718-769-4401

Intergenerational Programs
Legal Services
Legal Services for the Elderly
Queens 1-718-286-1500

Meals on Wheels
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

Protective Services
JASA Adult Protective Services
(Contact Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center)

JASA Community Guardian Program
(Contact Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center)

Recreational Programs, Adults and Persons with Disabilities
Respite
Caregivers Support Programs
Bronx 1-718-365-4044
Brooklyn 1-718-946-7973
Manhattan 1-212-273-5268

Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Naturally Occurring Retirement Community (NORCS)
(Contact Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center)

Pets and Elders Support Team
Manhattan 1-212-273-5217

Sundays at JASA for Older Adults
Manhattan 1-212-273-5304

Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

Telephone Reassurance
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

Transportation
Medical Transportation
Nassau 1-516-432-0570

Volunteer Programs
Manhattan 1-212-273-5291
Jewish Community Council of Canarsie

1170 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11239
Phone 1-718-495-6210
Fax 1-718-495-6217
E-mail canrsiejcc@aol.com

The Jewish Community Council of Canarsie provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Canarsie, Starrett City, Georgetown, and Mill Basin. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Bereavement
Community Relations
Tolerance Programs
Culture/Performing Arts
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Project Tzdeek 1-718-763-4495
Friendly Visiting
Goods Distribution 1-718-763-4495
Health and Wellness

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Bukharian Women
Empowerment Program
Crisis Intervention Program 1-718-763-4495

Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Meals on Wheels
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Volunteer Programs

Jewish Community Council of Kew Gardens & Richmond Hill

82-46 Lefferts Blvd., #1A
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
Phone 1-718-847-5277
Fax 1-718-847-5331

The Jewish Community Council of Kew Gardens & Richmond Hill provides a range of services that include responding to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Queens. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Community Relations
Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights and Inwood

121 Bennett Avenue, room 11A
New York, NY 10033
Phone 1-212-568-5450
Fax 1-212-928-3059
E-mail jccwhi@yahoo.com

The Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights and Inwood provides a broad range of social, educational, and supportive services for the elderly, immigrants, and needy in the community.

Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Employment Services
English as a Second Language
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Friendly Visiting
Goods Distribution
Food Pantry

Holocaust Survivor Services
Home Care
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Meals on Wheels
Recreational Programs, Adults
Respite
Senior Programs
Kesher
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Edith and Carl Marks Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst

7802 Bay Parkway
Brooklyn, NY 11214
Phone 1-718-331-6800
Fax 1-718-232-8461
E-mail jch@jchb.org
www.jchb.org

The Marks Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst strives to strengthen Jewish identity by teaching values and traditions. Serving the Southwest Brooklyn community, the Marks Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst is home to many Russian immigrants.

After-school Care
Special Needs After-school Care
Bereavement
Camp, Day, Children
Cash Assistance
Counseling/Mental Health
Case Management Services
Mental Health Programs
Culture/Performing Arts
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
Employment Services
Job Placement Program 1-718-331-0395
English as a Second Language
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Friendly Visiting

Health and Wellness
Marks JCH-Maimonides Health and Wellness Center
1-718-259-8800
Sports, Fitness and Aquatics
Holocaust Survivor Services
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Learning Disabled Services
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Bensonhurst Senior Center 1-718-372-4300
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Vocational Training 1-718-331-0395
Volunteer Programs
Kings Bay YM-YWHA
3495 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11229
Phone 1-718-648-7703
Fax 1-718-648-0758
E-mail kingsbay@kingsbayy.org
www.kingsbayy.org

The Kings Bay Y provides individuals and the community with Jewish cultural events and experiences, and recreational and educational programs in Sheepshead Bay, Marine Park, Gravesend, and Flatbush.

After-school Care
Camp, Day, Children
Camp, Day, Persons with Disabilities
Community Relations
Teen/Senior Special Programs
Culture/Performing Arts
Sunday Concerts and Children’s Chorus
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Day Care/Day Programs, Children
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
Infant Care
Nursery School
English as a Second Language
Family Violence
Help for Emigré Women
Jewish Education
Holiday Celebrations

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Workshop for Parents
Recreational Programs, Adults
Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Arthritis Swim
Lite and Lively
Recreational Programs, Youth
Pictures for Children
Respite
Alzheimer’s Respite
Senior Programs Counseling
Singles Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Friendly Seniors
Transportation
Bus Pick-Up
Visually Impaired
Volunteer Programs
Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty
80 Maiden Lane, 21st floor
New York, NY 10038
Phone 1-212-453-9500
Fax 1-212-453-9600
www.metcouncil.org

Met Council provides a wide array of programs designed to meet the needs of the poor, working poor, middle class, and immigrants while combating Jewish poverty in New York. Met Council also coordinates and supports a vast network of Jewish Community Councils throughout New York City.

Cash Assistance

Health and Wellness
Free/Low Cost Health Insurance
Bronx 1-718-483-1254
Brooklyn 1-212-453-9532
Manhattan 1-212-503-6805
Queens 1-718-544-9033
Staten Island 1-718-981-1400

Futures in Information Technology
Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
Queens/Staten Island
1-212-453-9658

Employmen...
Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty

Homeless Services
Housing, Formerly Homeless
Housing, Mentally Ill
Housing, Seniors
Housing, Short Term

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Job Training, Career Counseling and Placement Services
Bronx/Manhattan/Statens Island
  1-212-453-9549

  Brooklyn 1-718-333-1836
  Queens   1-718-263-4462

Meals on Wheels

Senior Programs

Vocational Training
Home Attendant Training Program
Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
Queens/Statens Island
  1-212-453-9696

Volunteer Programs
The Mount Sinai Medical Center

1 Gustave L. Levy Place
New York, NY 10029
Phone 1-212-241-6500
Fax 1-212-831-1816
E-mail
webmaster@msnyuhealth.org
www.mountsinai.org

Mount Sinai Hospital of Queens
25-10 30th Avenue
Astoria, New York 11102
Phone 1-718-932-1000

The Mount Sinai Medical Center is a 1,167-bed tertiary-care teaching hospital dedicated to patient care, scientific research, and medical education. The hospital has a kosher kitchen and an Orthodox rabbi on site.

Mount Sinai Medical Center
Bereavement
Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Health and Wellness
Holocaust Survivor Services
Medical Services
Physical Rehabilitation
Respite
Caregiver Resource Center
1-212-241-2277

Substance Abuse/Addictions
Volunteer Programs
New York Legal Assistance Group

130 East 59th Street, 14th floor
New York, NY 10022
Phone 1-212-750-0800
Fax 1-212-758-9970
www.nylag.org

NYLAG provides a wide range of civil legal services at no cost for low-income people in all five boroughs and offers legal education seminars for social workers, medical professionals, and other advocates.

AIDS/HIV Services
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Foster Care
Holocaust Survivor Services
Holocaust Compensation Assistance Project

1-212-688-0710

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Immigrant Protection Unit
Learning Disabled Services
Child Advocacy Project

Legal Services
Elder Law Specialist Project
Impact Litigation
Legal Health
Matrimonial Family Law
Medicaid/Medicare
Public Benefits
Unemployment

Protective Services
Teen Programs
Rise Up
Volunteer Programs

New York Society for the Deaf

161 William Street, 11th floor
New York, NY 10038
Phone 1-212-777-3900
Fax 1-212-777-5740
E-mail info@nysd.org
www.nysd.org

The New York Society for the Deaf provides comprehensive social and rehabilitative services to people who are deaf or deaf-blind and reside in the New York metropolitan area.

AIDS/HIV Services
Ryan White Case Management

Counseling/Mental Health
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic
Bronx-Riverdale YM-YWHA
5625 Arlington Avenue
Bronx, NY 10471
Phone 1-718-548-8200
Fax 1-718-796-6339
www.riverdaley.org

The Riverdale Y provides human services, informal education, and leisure activities to a multigenerational Jewish and general community.

Adoption
After-school Care
Bereavement
Camp, Day, Children
Culture/Performing Arts
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
Family Violence
Health and Wellness
Holocaust Survivor Services

Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Meals on Wheels
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Volunteer Programs
Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA

58-20 Little Neck Parkway  
Little Neck, NY 11362  
Phone 1-718-225-6750  
Fax 1-718-423-8276  
E-mail samfieldy@aol.com  
www.samuelfieldy.org

Camp Poyntelle and  
Lewis Village  
P.O. Box 66  
Poyntelle, PA 18454  
Phone 1-570-448-2161  
Fax 1-570-448-2117

The Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA provides a broad range of social, educational, psychological, and recreational services to improve the quality of life for residents of northeast Queens and western Nassau County. The Sam Field Y works with synagogues and Jewish organizations to enhance Jewish life and offers programs that reflect Jewish traditions and values.

After-school Care  
Beacon Programs  
Sam Field Y Little Neck and  
Bay Terrace Center  
TASC

Bereavement  
CAPE  
1-718-224-0566

Sam Field Y Singles Center  
Sam Field Y Senior Center

Camp, Day, Children  
Sam Field Y Summer Day Camps

Camp, Day, Persons with Disabilities  
Sam Field Y Camp for Children with Developmental Disabilities

Camp, Residential, Children and Teens  
Camp Poyntelle and Lewis Village

Community Relations  
NORC Without Walls

Counseling/Mental Health  
CAPE Outpatient Mental Health Center  
1-718-224-0566

Mobile Outreach Service Team  
1-718-224-0566

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults  
Early Stage Memory Care

Day Care/Day Programs, Children  
Child Care Center for Children 2-5

Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled  
Project Child - After-school Care  
For Children With ADD/ADHD and Learning Disabilities

School Holiday Programs  
Special Services Programs

Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool  
Bay Terrace Center  
1-718-423-6111

Sam Field Y Nursery School
English as a Second Language
Beacon Programs
1-718-347-3279
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Clearview Assistance Program
1-718-352-4157
Deepdale NORC
1-718-225-3929
Peer Program-CAPE
1-718-224-0566
S.A.V.E.
Family Violence
Partner Abuse Counseling Program
Friendly Visiting
Health and Wellness
Bay Terrace Pool and Tennis Center
1-718-423-6111
Older Adult Exercise
Physical Education and Recreation
Holocaust Survivor Services
Support Group
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Beit Chinush: Jewish Education for Individuals with Disabilities
Gesher Institute
Rosh Hodesh for Girls
Teen Kehilla
Learning Disabled Services
Project Child-After School Program for Children with Learning Disabilities
1-718-423-6111
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
The Parenting Center
1-718-423-6111
The Single Parent Center
Recreational Programs, Adults
Adult Center for Enrichment
Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Regional Programs for Single Adults with Disabilities
Relaxation, Recreation, Resources and Renewal
Special Teens and School Holiday Programs
Recreational Programs, Youth
Respite
Alzheimer's Family Respite
Senior Centers
Sam Field Y Comprehensive Senior Center
Senior Programs
Singles Programs
Teen Programs
After School and Evening Socialization and Athletics
Community Street Outreach Program
Consortia for Learning and Service to Special Populations
JCC Maccabi Team
Teen Leadership
Telephone Reassurance
Caring Calls
Transportation
Volunteer Programs
Senior Volunteers
Selfhelp Community Services

520 Eighth Avenue, 5th floor
New York, NY 10018
Phone 1-212-971-7600
Fax 1-212-967-4784
E-mail info@selfhelp.net
www.selfhelp.net

Selfhelp Community Services enables nearly 20,000 seniors and at-risk families to live independently through a comprehensive network of community-based home care, social service, and senior housing programs. As part of its mission, Selfhelp operates the largest Nazi victim services program in the country for aged survivors of the Holocaust.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Manhattan/Queens</th>
<th>Brooklyn/Queens</th>
<th>Queens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS/HIV Services</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Certified Home Health Agency</td>
<td>1-212-971-5471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bereavement</td>
<td>Manhattan/Queens</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-212-971-7753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Assistance</td>
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<td>Emergency Cash Assistance Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/Queens</td>
<td>1-212-971-7726</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplaincy Services</td>
<td>Queens</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-718-762-6803</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counseling/Mental Health</td>
<td>Manhattan/Queens</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1-212-971-7753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Person-To-Person Program</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1-212-971-7753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day Care/Day Programs, Adults</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selfhelp Alzheimer Resource Program</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-718-631-1886</td>
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<td>Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled</td>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>1-718-886-5777</td>
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<td>English as a Second Language</td>
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<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>Queens</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1-718-633-1300</td>
<td>1-718-939-6210</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entitlement Services/Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and Wellness</td>
<td>Manhattan/Queens</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-212-971-7753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holocaust Survivor Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nazi Victim Services Program</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1-718-828-1114</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-718-646-7500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-212-971-5475</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-516-481-1865</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-718-268-1252</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selfhelp Community Services

Home Care
Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly Program (EISEP)
Brooklyn/Manhattan
1-212-971-5480

Guthery Institute of Home Care Training
Manhattan
1-212-971-7650

Home Attendant Program
Bronx/Manhattan/Queens
1-212-971-5481

Homemaking
Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan
1-212-971-5480

Housekeeping
Bronx/Manhattan
1-212-971-5480

Licensed Home Care Services Agency
Manhattan/Nassau/Suffolk
1-212-971-5490

Housing, Seniors
Queens
1-718-762-6803

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Brooklyn/Queens
1-718-633-1300

Intergenerational Programs
Queens
1-718-429-3636

Legal Services
Evelyn Frank Legal Services Project
Manhattan
1-212-971-7658

Meals on Wheels
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Protective Services
Community Guardian Program
Manhattan
1-212-971-7776

Recreational Programs, Adults
Manhattan
1-718-565-6569
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Respite
Queens
1-718-631-1886

Senior Centers
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Senior Programs
Manhattan
1-212-243-3670
Queens
1-718-454-6286

Telephone Reassurance
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Volunteer Programs
Shorefront Jewish Community Council
3049 Brighton 6th Street, lower level
Brooklyn, NY 11235
Phone 1-718-743-0575
Fax 1-718-743-0397

The Shorefront Jewish Community Council provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Brooklyn. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Cash Assistance
Emergency Assistance

Employment Services
Job Placement Program

English as a Second Language
Citizenship Preparation Classes

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Case Assistance

Friendly Visiting
Community Outreach Assistance Program
Connect Two

Goods Distribution
Food Pantry

Holocaust Survivor Services
Club 2600

Housing, Seniors
Housing Case Assistance

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Transportation
Vocational Training
The Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center

74 Hauppauge Road
Commack, NY 11725
Phone 1-631-462-9800
Fax 1-631-462-9462
www.suffolkyjcc.org

The Suffolk Y JCC offers programs that are both educational and recreational and directed toward strengthening individual growth, the Jewish family unit, and Jewish cultural identity in Suffolk County.

After-school Care
Bereavement
Camp, Day, Children
Camp, Day, Persons with Disabilities
Community Relations
Culture/Performing Arts
Jewish Sports Hall of Fame
The Childrens Museum
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Day Care/Day Programs, Children
Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
Friendly Visiting
Health and Wellness
Holocaust Survivor Services
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Experience Trip Series
Jewish Education
Learning Disabled Services
Meals on Wheels
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Physical Rehabilitation
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Jewish Experience for Senior Adults
Singles Programs
Substance Abuse/Addictions
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Visually Impaired
Volunteer Programs
Teen Action Service Corps
**United Jewish Council of the East Side**

235 East Broadway  
New York, NY 10002  
Phone 1-212-233-6037  
Fax 1-212-385-2693  
E-mail info@ujceastside.org  
www.nyccrimeprevention.org  
www.nycjewishtours.org  

The United Jewish Council of the East Side provides services to the needy, the elderly, newcomers, and other special groups. The council also works to improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and promotes relations among other ethnic groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Assistance</th>
<th>Immigrant and Refugee Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaplaincy Services</td>
<td>Intergenerational Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Relations</td>
<td>Jewish Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling/Mental Health</td>
<td>Meals on Wheels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Services</td>
<td>Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entitlement Services/Advocacy</td>
<td>Senior Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendly Visiting</td>
<td>Senior Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Distribution</td>
<td>Substance Abuse/Addictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Wellness</td>
<td>Teen Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Care</td>
<td>Telephone Reassurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Services</td>
<td>Thrift Shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing, Formerly Homeless</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, Mentally Ill</td>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, Seniors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Westchester Jewish Community Services

845 North Broadway, suite 2
White Plains, NY 10603
Phone 1-914-761-0600
Fax 1-914-761-5367
E-mail hq@wjcs.com
www.wjcs.com

WJCS offers a diverse range of mental health services, residential home care, and social service programs throughout Westchester.

After-school Care
Advantage After School Program
1-914-966-5296

K.I.C.S
1-914-376-5124

Off the Street
1-914-668-8938

AIDS/HIV Services
AIDS Satellite
1-914-345-8888

Bereavement
WJCS Bereavement Program
1-914-949-7699

Cash Assistance
Emergency Cash Relief
1-914-949-7699

Counseling/Mental Health
Central Intake 1-914-949-7699
Community Based Mental Health Services
Compeer
Counseling for the Developmentally Disabled
Family Mental Health Outpatient Clinics
Whitehill Counseling Service
Problem Gamblers Recovery Program
1-914-381-5560

Day Care/Day Programs, Children
WJCS Family Center 1-914-375-1080

Day Care/Day Programs, Mentally III
Geriatric Continuing Day Treatment

Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
WJCS Family Center 1-914-375-1080

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
For Seniors 1-914-949-6462
For the Developmentally Disabled 1-914-949-7699

Family Violence
Central Intake 1-914-949-7699
Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program
Partner Abuse Intervention Program
Treatment Center for Trauma and Abuse

Goods Distribution
Emergency Food Pantry

Health and Wellness
WJCS Center for Women's Issues 1-914-949-7699
Westchester Jewish Community Services

Holocaust Survivor Services
Holocaust Survivor Group
Second Generation Groups
1-914-997-7984

Home Care
Home Health Services

Hospice
End of Life Care Program

Housing, Developmentally Disabled
Community Residential Care

Housing, Seniors
Frail Elderly Supported Apartment

Jewish Education
Havorah Program for People With Developmental Disabilities
1-845-565-8610

Jewish Multi Racial Programming
On-Site Services in Synagogues
Westchester Information Support and Education

Learning Disabled Services
Learning Center
1-914-949-7699

Medical Services
Traumatic Brain Injury Program

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
A Different Start
1-914-965-9140

Parent Child Home Program
1-914-949-7699

Young Parents Achieve!
1-914-949-7699

Recreational Programs,
Persons with Disabilities
A Sidewalk Café
Family Advocacy
1-914-949-7699

Moving Forward
1-914-949-7699

Respite
Project Time Out

Senior Programs
Connections
1-914-949-7699

Continuing Day Treatment
Geriatric Outreach Services
1-914-949-7699

Substance Abuse/Addictions

Teen Programs
Center Lane for Gay, Lesbian,
Transgender, and Questioning Youth
1-914-948-1042

Linkages/Youth Success
1-914-833-5515

Teen Talk
YCL
1-914-949-7699

Telephone Reassurance
Central Intake
1-914-949-7699

Connections
Separated and Divorced
Women's Connection
Widowed to Widowed Phone Network

Volunteer Programs
YM-YWHA of Boro Park
4912 14th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11219
Phone 1-718-438-5921
Fax 1-718-871-7336
E-mail boroparkymywha@aol.com

The Boro Park Y serves the social, recreational, educational, and cultural needs of the Jewish community in Boro Park and Flatbush. Programs and activities are geared primarily to the Orthodox and Hasidic community, however all Jews and ethnic groups are welcome to participate.

After-school Care
Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Culture/Performing Arts
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Health and Wellness
Aquatics and Physical Education
Holocaust Survivor Services
Club Nissim
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Parent Education/Parenting Skills

Recreational Programs, Adults
Adult Special Interest Classes
Recreational Programs,
Persons with Disabilities
Recreational Programs, Youth
Boys and Girls Programming
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Visually Impaired
Volunteer Programs
YM-YWHA of Washington Heights & Inwood
54 Nagle Avenue
New York, NY 10040
Phone 1-212-569-6200
Fax 1-212-567-5915
www.ywashhts.org

The YM of Washington Heights & Inwood strives to enhance the values and strengths of the Jewish community in the most northern part of Manhattan. The YM provides educational, recreational, and social activities in individual and group settings.

After-school Care
Literacy Programs for Children
Camp, Day, Children
Community Relations
Culture/Performing Arts
Concert Series
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
Health and Wellness
Health and Fitness Programs
Housing, Seniors
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Legal Services
Meals on Wheels
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Attendance to Elderly Crime Victims
Financial Management for the Elderly
Medicare, Medicaid, and Private Health Insurance Services
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Volunteer Programs
Source: Audited organizational balance sheets as submitted to UJA-Federation of New York
## Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>280,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Securities</td>
<td>64,956,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>64,566,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-Term) Assets</td>
<td>37,439,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>102,405,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>8,401,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>8,401,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>94,004,000</td>
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</tbody>
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**Note:**

Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps vs. our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

## Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Government Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
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<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>761,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>13,212,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>57,376,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>36,869,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td>18,507,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Admin 960** | 0
Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Orgs.

**BALANCE SHEET**

- **Cash:** 15,649
- **Cash-Securities:** 18,320
- **Receivables:**
- **Current Assets:** 19,965
- **Fixed (Long-term) Assets:**
- **Total Assets:** 19,965
- **Current Liabilities:** 3,937
- **Long-Term Liabilities:** 0
- **Total Liabilities:** 3,937
- **Net Assets:** 16,028

**NOTE:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

**INCOME STATEMENT**

- **Government Income:** 66,164
- **Total Revenue:** 193,377
- **Private Income:** 71,495
  - **Total Expenses:** 193,914
- **Program Income:** 0
  - **Deficit/(Surplus):** 2,453
- **Total UJA Grants:** 56,718
  - **Admin. 890:** 0

**CHECK:**
- **19,965**
- **3,937**
- **16,028**
- **193,377**
- **2,453**

**CHECK:**
- **0**
### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>702,941</td>
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<td>Cash Securities</td>
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<td>Receivables</td>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>4,075,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>1,687,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>1,687,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>2,387,477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHECK:**
- 4,075,320
- 1,687,843
- 2,387,477

### INCOME STATEMENT

- **Government Income:** 17,858,189
- **Total Revenue:** 18,125,932
- **Total Expenses:** 18,110,331
- **Deficit/Surplus:** -25,601
- **Admin 99:** 0
- **Other Income:** -23,816
## Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2,671,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Securities</td>
<td>4,563,837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>4,563,837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>1,870,572</td>
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<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
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<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>6,434,409</td>
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<td>321,785</td>
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<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>321,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>6,112,624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
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## Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>225,267</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>4,110,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>316,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>555,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>5,207,853</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>5,256,453</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td>-48,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin $90</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2,616,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-Securities</td>
<td>7,155,605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>7,155,605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,082,799</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>6,812,476</td>
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<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>6,904,134</td>
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<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,816,610</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,266,189</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps was our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>2,024,483</td>
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<td>Program Income</td>
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<td>1,678,944</td>
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<td>Other Income</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,495,917</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
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**BALANCE SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>13,811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash- Securities</td>
<td>171,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets:</td>
<td>280,806</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities:</td>
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<td>Long-Term Liabilities:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets:</strong></td>
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**INCOME STATEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government income:</td>
<td>119,279</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus):</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin 990:</td>
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## BALANCE SHEET

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>422,791</td>
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<td>Receivables</td>
<td>26,997,207</td>
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<td><strong>27,232,024</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>13,460,784</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,771,240</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>15,044,855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>1,406,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>3,403,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>2,448,095</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,033,149</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>730,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,558,954</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td><strong>-925,805</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHECK:**
- **Total Revenue:** 23,033,149
- **Total Expenses:** 23,558,954
- **Deficit/(Surplus):** -925,805
### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Cash Securities &amp; Receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
<td>4,208,481</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>5,879,571</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>1,043,669</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>1,152,916</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>2,196,585</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>3,682,986</td>
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### Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
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<table>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin. 90</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE SHEET</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>1,059,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Securities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>1,756,839</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>660,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME STATEMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>906,720</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>195,563</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>1,012,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>768,505</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>88,000</td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>2,971,224</td>
<td>2,971,224</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>2,905,149</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td>66,075</td>
<td>66,075</td>
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## Balance Sheet

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Total Assets</td>
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<td>78,148,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>22,469,842</td>
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## Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>75,775,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>3,065,910</td>
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<td>Program Income</td>
<td>1,994,113</td>
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<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>3,562,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>87,060,257</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>87,614,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td>-554,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

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### BALANCE SHEET

- **Cash:** $194,105
- **Cash Securities:** $666,726
- **Receivables:**
  - Current Assets: $966,726
  - Fixed (Long-term) Assets: $65,044
  - Total Assets: $1,031,770
- **Current Liabilities:** $58,566
- **Long-Term Liabilities:** $0
- **Total Liabilities:** $58,566
- **Net Assets:** $973,205

### INCOME STATEMENT

- **Government Income:** $52,257
- **Private Income:** $659,594
- **Program Income:** $0
- **Total UJA Grants:** $1,049,407
- **Other Income:** $3,817,684
- **Total Revenue:** $5,578,942
  - **Total Expenses:** $5,079,701
  - **Deficit/Surplus:** $499,241

---

**NOTE:**

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### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>1,983,222</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>5,729,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHECK:**
- Total Assets: 7,712,639
- Current Liabilities: 1,669,709
- Long-Term Liabilities: 313,513
- Total Liabilities: 1,983,222
- Net Assets: 5,729,417

**NOTE:**
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### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>284,270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Revenue:** 5,419,767

**Total Expenses:** 5,600,486

**Deficit/Surplus:** -280,719

**Admin. 990:** 0
### BALANCE SHEET

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### INCOME STATEMENT

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<td>11,451,433</td>
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</table>
**BALANCE SHEET**

- **Cash:** $2,328,394
- **Cash Securities:** $16,324,979
- **Receivables:**
- **Current Assets:** $16,324,979
- **Fixed (Long-term) Assets:** $5,327,124
- **Total Assets:** $21,652,103
- **Current Liabilities:** $8,246,731
- **Long-Term Liabilities:**
- **Total Liabilities:** $8,246,731
- **Net Assets:** $13,405,372

**INCOME STATEMENT**

- **Government Income:** $0
- **Private Income:** $16,576,453
- **Program Income:** $0
- **Total UJA Grants:** $0
- **Other Income:** $0

**Total Revenue:** $46,690,678

**Total Expenses:** $42,785,053

**Deficit/(Surplus):** $3,905,625

**NOTE:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps is our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
### Balance Sheet

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**Note:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### Income Statement

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<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
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**Check:**
7,496,459
7,154,924
341,535
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### Balance Sheet

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**Note:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit; fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### Income Statement

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<td>BALANCE SHEET</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-Term) Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME STATEMENT</th>
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<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>54,017</td>
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</table>

**Adm: 990**

**NOTE:**
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Attachment O

Letters of Endorsement from City-Wide and Grassroots Organizations

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty
Selfhelp Community Services, Inc.
Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations
Bronx Jewish Community Council
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush
Jewish Community Council of Canarsie
Shorefront Jewish Community Council
January 26, 2004

Ms. Louise Greilsheimer
Vice President for Agency and
External Relations
UJA-Federation of New York
130 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Louise:

I am pleased to write in support of UJA-Federation of New York's proposal for services to victims of the Holocaust.

Founded in 1972, Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty is one of New York's largest non-profit social service providers. We serve more than 100,000 of our community's neediest every year with a wide variety of services including crisis intervention, counseling, kosher food distribution, housing assistance, home care, domestic violence prevention and health insurance enrollment.

We are the voice of the Jewish poor and the coordinating body for a network of Jewish Community Councils serving hundreds of neighborhoods in New York City. These Councils or “JCC’s” are the grass roots, community-based organizations that provide the first line of services to poor and needy Jews throughout the city. For the past 32 years, we have as the umbrella agency for the JCC’s, helping them with advocacy, technical assistance and financial and administrative support. The network has grown significantly over the years and now serves over a hundred thousand of the Jewish poor and near poor on an annual basis, many of whom are elderly Nazi victims.

Met Council itself also serves many Nazi victims in its range of social services programs. Our Project Metropair makes minor home repairs and safety additions to the apartments of seniors, with special focus on Nazi victims, at no cost; our Home Care Services division serves more than 2,000 seniors every day, approximately 30% of whom are Nazi victims; our Crisis Intervention program

80 Maiden Lane, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10038 • 212-453-9500 • Fax: 212-453-9600
www.metcouncil.org
Caring for Nazi victims is one of the most significant challenges facing the Jewish community today. We have worked with UJA-Federation since our founding more than three decades ago and are confident that UJA-Federation recognizes the urgent unmet needs of these individuals in New York.

We wholeheartedly support this proposal and look forward to working with UJA-Federation to continue caring for this most deserving community.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

William E. Rapfogel
Executive Director/CEO
20 January 2004

To Whom It May Concern:

Selfhelp Community Services was founded in 1936 by a group of German Jewish refugees who came to New York to escape Nazi persecution. As events unfolded, the organization became a leading source of care for Nazi victims who came to New York after the war. While we are now a diversified agency serving nearly 20,000 elderly or chronically ill New Yorkers, our Nazi Victim Services Program is still at the core of our work in the Jewish community. Since inception, we have cared for many thousands of Holocaust survivors. In the past year we served 4,100 victims of Nazi persecution; over 2,700 of them received intensive case management services. Approximately 65 percent are 80 years or older.

This program has been largely funded through two sources: the Claims Conference and United Help, a sister agency of Selfhelp established to raise and disburse funds to assist Holocaust survivors. Those who established United Help did not anticipate the longevity of our Nazi victims, and sadly, after several decades, United Help’s funds are nearly depleted. United Help had historically funded more than half of the annual costs of Selfhelp’s Nazi Victims Services Program but in recent years has only been able to provide an average of $1 million, annually. This past year Selfhelp drew just $750,000 from United Help in order to have something from this source next year. We do have some bequests pending, and receive some annual gifts for the program, which will enable us to stretch out the funds available through United Help for a short time. However, at the current rate United Help’s funding will terminate in one year. At the same time, we understand that the Claims Conference, our largest funder, cannot guarantee that its annual contribution of $1.5 million can continue at the same level beyond the next two or three years.

Tragically, the shortfall in funding is occurring just as we are experiencing a dramatic increase in requests for assistance from Holocaust survivors and Nazi victims. In just the past six years, Selfhelp has experienced a 50% increase in client requests, and given the large numbers of aging survivors over the age of 75 living in our area – approximately 25,000 – we expect thousands more to turn to us in the coming years. There are two explanations for the growing need for services and the increased number of clients:

1) First, we have experienced a marked increase in new active clients. What has happened is that survivors who have managed their lives independently for half a century have become unable to care for themselves as they reach old age. In some cases, their call to us is precipitated by the loss of a spouse. In other cases, aging exacerbates debilitating mental or physical disorders, and the most vulnerable individuals are referred to Selfhelp by Jewish community councils or health care providers. Most of
our Nazi victim clients have no family supports. They turn to Selfhelp because we are committed as an organization to serve as their “last surviving relative.” In each of the past five years, we have taken in more than 500 new case management clients a year.

2) Second, the individuals in our client roster are becoming increasingly frail as they reach ages over 80, 90, and recently, 100 years old. As their physical and mental conditions change, they need services that become progressively more expensive to provide. While Selfhelp works with many thousands of frail elders in its home care and other programs, the Nazi victim population presents special needs, because of the extreme dislocation, deprivation, trauma, and loss of family and community that they have experienced.

Our current budget for the Nazi Victim Services Program is now close to $4 million. Most of the services we offer the clients in this program are not covered by any government entitlement. Last year, we provided more than 34,000 hours of non-reimbursable social services and counseling, and more than 12,000 in-home client interviews. Because special groups are not eligible for direct government funding, philanthropic funds must be found to cover the specialized services that our Nazi victim program provides, such as intensive case management, legal guardianship, and housekeeping/home care services.

Of course, many of our Nazi victim clients are eligible for various government benefits, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Food Stamps. A primary focus of the social worker is on securing all possible government benefits for their clients. We also offer many programs and services tailored to the particular needs of Nazi victims and Holocaust survivors, including claims assistance, emotional support and psychiatric counseling, and companionship through “coffee house,” events, outings, and workshops that enable survivors to finally speak about and make written records of their experiences.

About a year and a half ago, we did a projection based on a careful review of survivor demographics in the New York area and estimated our probable client census, year by year. Balancing the number of new cases against the current rate of attrition, we determined that a high point of 3,200 clients would be reached in the year 2007. We have already surpassed this projection, in the year 2003. We also projected that that number will gradually decline to 1,750 in the year 2015, and to 500 in the year 2020. We also projected the program’s cost, assuming that our current per-client cost of a little over $1,300 would increase by 4 percent a year as a function of both cost-of-living and the level of services we would have to provide as clients get older. I attach a chart so that clearly indicates the magnitude of the challenge we face.

While Selfhelp, as an organization, has never had a culture of “asking for help,” we have taken important steps to address the difficult situation before us. We already conduct annual funding raising efforts to help fund the annual operating cost of our program. In anticipation of the surge in survivors who will need our help over the next decade, we have initiated a new campaign. Based on a realistic assessment of our ability to fundraise, Selfhelp’s Board has set a $12 million capital fundraising goal: $6 million of which will go
for Nazi Victim Services. A little more than $1.3 million of the amount raised so far has been designated for Nazi Victim Services.

We have also made an energetic effort to add new Board members, have begun cultivating a "Next Generation" group of donors, and are working with UJA-Federation of New York to develop potential new philanthropic partnerships. Nevertheless, we are a long way from being able to meet the projected long-range need.

Selfhelp is pleased to be a significant participant in the collaborative, city-wide plan for allocation of the Swiss Bank Settlement Fund that is being submitted by the UJA-Federation of New York. As the largest provider of comprehensive social services to victims of Nazi persecution in North America, Selfhelp is fully aware of the scope of need, and the funding that will be required to meet that need in the coming years. As we have indicated above, for our existing programs and services, the need is great. For the New York City Area, with a population of almost half of the Nazi victims in the United States, the need is severe. Additional funds are necessary to maintain the existing service system, and to enable expansion and enhancement of services. For this purpose the Swiss Bank Settlement Funds are crucial.

Sincerely,

Stuart C. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer
Selfhelp
Nazi Victim Services Client and Cost Projections

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th># of Clients</th>
<th>Cost Per Client</th>
<th>Program Cost</th>
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<td>$3,920,000</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>$1,406</td>
<td>$4,218,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>$1,462</td>
<td>$4,532,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3,150</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>~</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>500</td>
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</table>

* Note: 3,238 as of June 2003
December 29, 2003

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing as Executive Director of Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations (COJO), in support of UJA-Federation’s application for funding to serve the unmet and urgent needs of Nazi victims. Bensonhurst COJO is a not for profit, community based agency, providing services to the Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, Sheapshhead Bay neighborhoods a broad spectrum of social services, (i.e. housing, home care, food) and other services.

Clearly, this vulnerable population, which is aging in place and increasingly more fragile, is in dire need of an immediate and substantial infusion of resources. Our client population of approximately 500 Nazi victims is suffering inordinately from a lack of affordable housing and inadequate SSI benefits. Their poor living conditions are compounded by sense of great social isolation, as they often have no surviving family members.

We are fully confident that the UJA-Federation has the requisite understanding, of this particular community’s needs through its myriad of social service agencies in its network. Likewise, UJA has the necessary expertise and commitment to treat their needs with great sensitivity and compassion.

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely

Shirley Fineman
Executive Director

Bensonhurst COJO is a beneficiary of the UJA-Federation NY, a member of the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, and is funded in part by the NYC Department for the Aging, SOFA Administration on Aging, HPD, DYCD, DHCR, OCFS.
January 8, 2004

Ms. Louise Greilheimer
UJA-Federation of New York
130 East 58th Street
New York, NY

Dear Ms. Greilheimer,

As the Executive Vice President of Bronx Jewish Community Council I am writing in support of the UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies application for funding to serve the unmet needs of Nazi victims. Bronx Jewish Community Council is the primary Jewish sponsored anti-poverty agency in the borough representing the combined efforts of the five local Jewish Community Councils in the Borough of the Bronx: Concourse North Bronx Jewish Community Council, Co-op City Jewish Community Council, Jewish Community Council of Pelham Parkway and Riverdale Jewish Community Council.

BJCC is a not for profit, community based agency providing services in all parts of the borough through a broad spectrum of social services including case assistance, information, kosher home delivered meals, home care, transportation, and neighborhood / housing preservation. Most of the Jewish poor in the borough have been traditionally the elderly, including a significant number of Nazi victims who have traditionally been underserved.

About six years ago when we brought to the attention of UJA that there were no services of Nazi victims in the borough, UJA help BJCC develop a joint program with Self Help, which funded by the Claims Conference, continues to operate. Last year this program provided services to almost 200 individuals in the Bronx outside of Riverdale. There are twice that number known to our agency outside of Riverdale who are not currently receiving services who we expect to need help as the age and outlive their resources.

In addition, a small number of the Nazi victims residing in Riverdale are currently served out of the Washington Heights office of Self Help. We estimate that there are at least twice as many individuals who will need services as they age and outlive their resources in the Riverdale area.

We are confident that UJA Federation has the requisite understanding of this community’s needs as well as the necessary expertise under its umbrella to meet the needs of these individuals.

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

Brad Silver, MSW
Executive Vice President

The Bronx Jewish Community Relations Council (BJCRC) division of BJCC represents the combined communal interests of the local Jewish community councils: Concourse North Bronx JCC, Parkchester Un卿port JCC, JCC of Pelham Parkway, Riverdale JCC.

The Bronx Jewish Community Services Division of BJCC is an anti-poverty program serving all residents of the Bronx since 1972.
January 12, 2004

Mrs. Louise Greilsheimer
V.P., Agency and Extended Relations
UJA-Federation of NY
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mrs. Greilsheimer,

As the Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush (COJO of Flatbush), I am writing in support of UJA-Federation’s application for funding of a program to serve the unmet urgent needs of Nazi victims. The COJO of Flatbush is a not-for-profit, community-based agency, providing services to the Greater Flatbush/Midwood sections of Brooklyn, giving a broad spectrum of social services, programs for the mobile and frail elderly as well as to Holocaust Survivors. We also offer comprehensive employment and job placement programs, and small business initiatives to the Jewish community and the community at large.

For the past seven years, COJO of Flatbush has operated a very successful program for the Homebound and Frail Elderly, giving a wide spectrum of services to Holocaust survivors. Clearly, this vulnerable population, which is aging in place and increasingly more fragile, is in dire need of an immediate and substantial infusion of resources. Our client population of approximately 2,100 of Nazi victims is suffering inordinately from a lack of affordable housing and inadequate SSI benefits. Their poor living conditions are compounded by a sense of great isolation, as they often have no surviving family members.

We are confident that the UJA-Federation has the requisite understanding of this particular community’s needs through its myriad of social services agencies in its network. Likewise, UJA-Federation has the necessary expertise and commitment to treat their needs with great sensitivity and compassion.

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Yechezkel Pikus
Executive Director

Funded in part by the UJA/FEDERATION OF NEW YORK
NYC DFTA/ NYC DYCD/ NYC DBS/ NYS ESDB/ NYS DOL/ NYS OCFS/ NYS BRIA/ FEDERAL SBA / ROBIN HOOD FOUNDATION
AFFILIATED WITH THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY
December 23, 2003

Ms. Louise Greilsheimer  
UJA-Federation of NY  
130 East 59th Street  
New York, NY 10022

Dear Ms. Greilsheimer:

Our agency is seeing that the Nazi Victim population of Southeastern Brooklyn is presenting serious problems and that there are not sufficient resources to service their needs. This population is entering our system to seek relief from a variety of problems including home delivered meals, insufficient benefits, citizenship counseling, case management and mental health care.

While we have responded to these issues over the past two decades, major gaps in services continue to exist. As this at risk population continues to grow frail, it is imperative that we properly assist them in their twilight years. Additive funding to serve this population will enable us to increase our ability to reach out to this population, strengthen existing services as well as expand into new arenas of helping.

As a beneficiary and allied member of UJA-Federation we support your organization's submission on behalf of needy Nazi Victims and endorse your organization to receiving additive funds to serve this vulnerable population.

Sincerely,

Avrohom Hecht

AH:hh

Over two decades of service to the Southern Brooklyn community.

funded under contract with the New York City Department for the Aging, member Metropolitan N.Y. Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty and a beneficiary of UJA-Federation Joint Campaign.
January 5, 2004

Ms. Louise B. Greilheimer  
Vice President for Agency and External Relations  
UJA-Federation of New York  
130 E. 59th St.  
New York, NY 10022

Dear Ms. Greilheimer,

I am writing on behalf of the Shorefront Jewish Community Council (SJCC), in support of UJA-Federation’s application for funding to serve the unmet and urgent needs of Nazi victims. Shorefront Jewish Community Council is a not for profit, community based agency, providing services to indigent, elderly immigrants through a broad spectrum of social services, (i.e., housing, home care, transportation, food packages, job training, case management, case assistance, benefits and entitlement counseling) and other services. Over the past three decades, SJCC has been one of the prime providers of case management and related emergency services to one of the largest Holocaust survivor populations in the city.

Clearly, this vulnerable population, which is aging in place and increasingly more fragile, is in dire need of an immediate and substantial infusion of resources. Our client population of approximately 5,000 Nazi victims is suffering inordinately from a lack of affordable housing, and inadequate SSI benefits. Their poor living conditions are compounded by a sense of great social isolation, as they often have no surviving family members.

We are confident that the UJA-Federation has the requisite understanding, of this particular community’s needs through its myriad of social service agencies in its network. Likewise, UJA has the necessary expertise and commitment to treat their needs with great sensitivity and compassion.

We support this application wholeheartedly and look forward to working with you on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

Malya Gross, MSW  
Site Director

cc: Rabbi Moshe Wiener, Executive Director JCCGCI
Attachment P

Case Studies
Attachment P: Case Studies

Case 1. Ms. N. is a Romanian-born child survivor of World War II, who spent her childhood in hiding and in flight with her mother and her siblings. After the war ended, she moved to Israel and, following a difficult marriage, divorced with no children. Ms. N. came to the United States in 1962. Now in her mid-seventies, Ms. N. is in poor physical and mental health. She has survived cancer, but is now afflicted with a painful neurological disorder of the spine and vision problems. Ms. N. also suffers from an extreme anxiety disorder and has a very difficult time getting along with others.
Ms. N.'s one main source of security is her long-time apartment. While Medicaid and homecare assistance help her to manage in her home, her total income of $750 per month in Social Security is far short of the $895 per month she needs to make her rent. One way Ms. N. closes this gap in her finances is by renting out a room in her apartment. Her anxiety disorder, however, makes it impossible for her to keep a roommate.
Ms. N. requires ongoing financial assistance to meet her daily living expenses, while managing her rent. Without such assistance, she would likely lose the home that serves as her primary source of security.

Case 2. WR is an elderly Holocaust survivor living alone. Widowed and having difficulty making ends meet, she is unable to afford her rent. WR is on a waiting list to secure low-income housing in one of Met Council’s senior residences, but until an apartment becomes available, she is engaged in a severe struggle to make her rent every month. She is often forced to choose between adequate food and clothing, on the one hand, and paying her rent on the other.

Case 3. Ten years ago, GZ arrived in Bensonhurst from the Ukraine with her husband. Recently, a fire destroyed a substantial portion of GZ’s apartment. GZ and her husband, who suffers from depression and is unable to leave the house, are now living in a nightmare. They cannot afford to fix the apartment properly, but are also without the financial ability to pay the increased rent that another apartment in the area would require. Zinaida and her husband need a substantial amount of help in getting a non-responsive landlord to fix the apartment and financial assistance to rent a replacement apartment while their own apartment is being fixed. In addition, the stress and anxiety caused by their tragedy has taken a toll that requires counseling. Current public assistance and charitable resources cannot handle their needs.

Case 4. Born in Poland in 1924, WS and her family went into hiding when Poland was invaded by Germany. She escaped into the Soviet Union and was sent to a slave labor camp in Siberia. Following the end of the war, WS made her way to the United States. She is now 80 years old and lives alone and isolated in Brooklyn. WS’s health is poor; she suffers from heart disease, diabetes and is legally blind. In addition, because of serious edema, walking is sometimes close to impossible. WS has lost her Medicaid eligibility through what appears to be administrative error. WS requires a package of services during her reapplication period, including advocacy, homecare and financial
assistance paying for medications that are critical to her health. According to Selfhelp, WS is not alone in her plight. There are many New York Area victims with similar profiles.
UJA-Federation of New York
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022
January 28, 2004

LEGAL SERVICES

Re: In Re: Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation (CV 9604849)(ERK)

Your Honor:

UJA-Federation respectfully submits the attached proposal (the "Proposal") requesting the Court’s consideration of the needs of poor and near-poor Nazi Victims residing in the New York Area as the Court determines how to allocate the pool of possible unclaimed residual funds (the "Pool") in the above-captioned litigation. We hope to present to the Court a comprehensive picture of the needs of this population of Nazi Victims that we believe has not been fully documented for the Court to date.

UJA-Federation acknowledges and fervently supports the humanitarian efforts of the Court, Special Master Judah Gribetz, and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) on behalf of Nazi Victims residing in the former Soviet Union (FSU), Israel, and Europe.

UJA-Federation is a federated Jewish community philanthropy, trusted by its more than 80,000 contributors to help sustain both a local and a global network of organizations to care for those in need, strengthen Jewish peoplehood, and foster Jewish renaissance. As such, we have made assistance to needy Jewish populations worldwide a priority. We provide, for example, approximately $15 million a year for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), the major provider of humanitarian services to impoverished Jews in the FSU, Europe, and countries of distress worldwide.
Our Annual Campaign also helps support more than 20 agencies in the New York Area that operate programs assisting Nazi Victims. Among these agencies are Selfhelp Community Services, Inc., the largest provider in the country of comprehensive services to Holocaust survivors; and Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, which, through its affiliated grassroots Jewish Community Councils and Councils of Jewish Organizations, maintains direct, neighborhood-level contact with more than 10,000 Nazi Victims.

Using funds from Court-administered compensation programs and philanthropic giving, New York Area agencies, in 2003, spent $8,189,200 to deliver comprehensive and caring assistance that enabled elderly Nazi Victims to meet the basic demands of daily living (See Attachment N, “Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims”).

Nevertheless, UJA-Federation and its New York Area agencies have limited resources, and we struggle, every year, to balance and stretch these funds to address the needs of many vulnerable Jewish populations worldwide—Nazi Victims among others.

Our particular concern, in regard to Nazi Victims in the New York Area, is the large number living in or near poverty and needing assistance to maintain a dignified quality of life. We are mindful that large numbers of Nazi Victims in New York are just now reaching their 70s, 80s, and 90s, and are increasingly in need of help from community agencies. (See Attachment E, “Table of Projected Victim Population”) As we demonstrate in the attached Proposal, government entitlement programs contain significant gaps that leave many Nazi Victims with unmet basic needs, often over extended periods of time. Entitlement programs (because of these gaps), Court-administered compensation programs, and philanthropic giving provide critical assistance to Victims in New York, but can only go so far.

The Pool represents a potential source of aid for Nazi Victims who are and will be in our agencies’ care, and whose needs we represent with this Proposal. We understand that the Court will be reviewing similar proposals to aid Nazi Victims in regions of the world where the numbers of poor and near poor Victims are greater, and the quality of life of all low-income elders—not just Nazi Victims—is acutely circumscribed by poverty. Acknowledging the difficulty of weighing and remedying relative economic need, we submit that the New York Area’s poor and near-poor Nazi Victims experience a sense of isolation from the relatively affluent society around them that compounds the distress and indignity of poverty.

For the following reasons, UJA-Federation respectfully requests that an allocation be made from the Pool, as described in the Order, to provide needy New York Area Nazi Victims with an eight-year program of aid and assistance:

- 64% of poor and near poor Nazi Victims in the United States live in the New York Area. They represent approximately 7.99% of the poor or near-poor Nazi Victims worldwide. (See Attachment C, “Estimate of Poor & Near Poor Victims Residing in the New York Area”)
- 28,150 Nazi Victims in the New York Area are poor (21,000 living below the federal government's poverty guideline, and 7,150 in households with incomes between 100% and 150% of that standard). (See Attachment D, "Special Report, Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics – Report Prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc.") Poverty at this level, as experienced in the New York Area, can leave a Nazi victim scrimping on food to pay rent or unable to purchase a new coat or pair of shoes. Another 6,050 have incomes between 150% of the guideline and $35,000. The cost of living in the New York Area is so high that we term people at this income level "near-poor."

- The public assistance network, despite the good it does, contains significant gaps that leave Victims with serious, unmet basic needs. This Proposal outlines in detail the major entitlements and the gaps that put thousands of Victims at risk, especially in the areas of rent and housing security, homecare, health and mental health care. (See Attachment G, "Benefits Analysis for New York Area Victims")

- Were we to try to fill all of these gaps, the cost would be astronomical — far beyond the capacity of any community philanthropy, and — in view of Nazi Victim needs worldwide — beyond the capacity of the Pool, as well. In light of the magnitude of these needs, as set forth in the Proposal, UJA-Federation, in partnership with appropriate agencies, is launching a special fundraising initiative for Holocaust Survivor Services. Yet we acknowledge that even that effort will hardly meet the needs.

This Proposal, therefore, seeks funding in areas where we can leverage and supplement other sources to create as seamless a web of services as possible for as many New York Area Victims as we can reach. The outline that follows represents what UJA-Federation believes will be the best way to maximize existing and potential Pool resources to meet New York Area Nazi Victims' needs. Funds sought by this Proposal would be used to:

(1) Expand outreach, case management, and entitlements counseling programs that will (a) help Nazi Victims identify their needs, (b) guide them through the application processes to obtain appropriate benefits, and (c) provide them with, or direct them to, available non-governmental programs that will meet needs not covered by public benefits.

(2) Close the health care, homecare, and mental health care coverage gaps created by Medicaid and Medicare waiting periods, deductibles, and co-insurance, and supplement these entitlement benefits when needed to provide necessary care.

(3) Provide financial aid for Victims whose rental expenses prevent them from meeting other basic needs. Because of the housing crisis in the New York Area, Nazi Victims
typically pay more than 50% of their income in rent, and are left struggling to cover other basic needs. (See Attachment K, "The Housing Crisis for New York Area Victims"). In the experience of our agencies, relatively small amounts of financial assistance can forestall far more costly and devastating life emergencies (i.e. As when a $100 prescription, not covered by Medicare, can prevent a client from a potential medical crisis that leads to institutionalization).

(4) Provide needed transportation for those too frail to ride buses and subways.

(5) Offer programs of socialization and community-based activities, such as support groups, that prevent isolation, protect survivors' mental health, and sustain their sense of dignity and worth.

In submitting this Proposal, we hope to satisfy the Court that New York Area Victims are burdened by substantial unmet needs, notwithstanding government entitlements, and that these burdens are great enough to warrant an allocation from the Pool. Such an allocation will help to bridge the gaps between the combination of entitlements and current public and Jewish philanthropic funding of programs for New York Area Nazi Victims (including funds provided through other Court-administered compensation programs), and the funding that would be required to meet staggering overall need.

In light of its 86-year history of coordinating the distribution of humanitarian funds in a manner that best leverages all available resources for the overall benefit of the needy, UJA-Federation would welcome the opportunity, if acceptable to the Court, to recommend qualified and appropriate New York agencies for the receipt of allocations from the Pool, based on allocation plans that are currently being developed.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this Proposal. We recognize the relative need of victim populations in other parts of the world. At the same time, we see painful poverty among Victims here in New York, and we know that substantial assistance, over and above what we can now provide through philanthropic giving, will be required to enable our New York social services community to continue to serve these vulnerable individuals now and into the future.

Sincerely,

Louise B. Greisheimer
Vice President, Agency & External Relations

LB:th
Proposal by The United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York for Providing Assistance to Needy Nazi Victims in New York
Proposal by The United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York for Providing Assistance to Needy Nazi Victims in New York

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to the November 17, 2003 Order of Chief Judge Edward R. Korman (the "Order") of the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, in the matter of In Re: Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation [Case No. CV 96-4849 (ERK)(MDG)(Consolidated with CV 96-5161 and CV 97-461)], The United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, Inc. ("UJA-Federation"), submits this proposal (the "Proposal") for providing assistance to needy Nazi victims in the New York Area identified in paragraph 8.

2. UJA-Federation is a not-for-profit charitable organization that raises and distributes funds to help support social, cultural, health-related, educational and other services provided to approximately four million people each year in New York, Israel and throughout the world, through an extensive network of overseas and local agencies. (See the attached UJA-Federation annual report and financial statement, included as Attachment A.) As such, UJA-Federation has vast experience in the process of coordinating and distributing, throughout a community of highly qualified service agencies, humanitarian aid and assistance in the arena of essential social and health-related services.

3. UJA-Federation fervently supports the tremendous humanitarian efforts that have been made by the Court, Special Master Gribetz and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (the "Claims Conference") on behalf of needy Nazi victims residing in the former Soviet Union, as well as in Israel and Europe. As detailed in this Proposal, there are also a substantial number of New York Area victims who are living in poverty and who are in need of significant assistance. As is demonstrated, government entitlement programs contain significant gaps that leave many victims with unmet basic needs, often over extended periods of time. Entitlement programs (because of the gaps discussed below), Court-administered compensation programs and philanthropic giving provide critical assistance to victims in New York, but can only go so far. UJA-Federation, therefore, respectfully requests that an allocation be made from the pool of possible unclaimed residual funds (the "Pool"), as described in the Order, to provide needy New York Area Nazi victims with an 8-year program of aid and assistance through (1) outreach, case management and entitlement counseling programs; (2) health care, homecare and mental health programs; (3) financial aid programs for victims whose rental expenses prevent them from meeting other basic needs; (4) transportation programs; and (5) programs of socialization and community-based activities.

4. In light of its 86-years of experience leveraging all available resources for the overall benefit of the needy by coordinating the distribution of humanitarian funds to a
network of New-York-Area-based agencies, UJA-Federation would welcome the opportunity, if acceptable to the Court, to recommend qualified and appropriate New York agencies for the receipt of allocations from the Pool based upon allocation plans that are currently being developed. The expertise of the Claims Conference in monitoring the distribution of Court-ordered compensation and restitution for Nazi victims is unparalleled. UJA-Federation will work with the Claims Conference in any manner the Court deems appropriate.

5. When the overall needs of New York Area victims are translated into dollars, the figures are overwhelming. The costs associated with addressing selected victim needs identified in Section IV could conceivably reach $70 million annually. (See Attachment B for an overall needs calculation.) This Proposal does not suggest an allocation to meet such overall need.

6. As outlined in Attachment C of this Proposal, an estimated 7.99% of all poor and near-poor Nazi victims worldwide live in the New York Area. This Proposal asks that the Court consider this estimate in determining any proportionate share of an allocation from the Pool to New York Area victims.

7. Such an allocation will help to bridge the gaps among entitlements, current public and Jewish philanthropic funding of programs for New York Area Nazi victims (including the funding provided through other Court-administered compensation programs) and the funding that would be required to meet staggering overall need.

11. Target Group of Nazi Victims to be Served under the Proposal

8. The target group to be served under the Proposal consists of Jewish individuals residing in the five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island), Nassau County, Suffolk County and Westchester County (the “New York Area”), who were victims of the Nazis during the period leading up to and during World War II (collectively, the “victims”).

9. Data contained in this Section concerning this target group is taken from The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002 (the “Study”) and Special Report, Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics (the “Report”). A copy of the Report is attached to this proposal as Attachment D.

10. There are an estimated 55,000 victims living in the New York Area, by far the largest population of Nazi victims in the United States. For the purpose of this estimate, “Nazi victims” are persons who lived in, or fled from, a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation or the direct influence or control of the Nazis.

11. Of the estimated 55,000 victims living in the New York Area, 54% live in Brooklyn, 16% live in Queens and 12% live in Manhattan.
12. Of all Jewish adults age 57 and above living in the New York Area, an estimated 15% are Nazi victims. Fifty-eight percent of these victims are female, who tend to be older than male victims.

13. New York Area Nazi victims have a median age of 72. Forty-four percent are at least 75; 46% are between 65 and 74 and 16% percent are between 57 and 65.

14. 14,300 Nazi victims live alone. Victims living alone are considerably older than victims who live in two-person or multiple person households. Approximately 8,580 victims who live alone are 75 years of age or older.

15. 37,773 out of the 55,000 victims living in the New York Area report their health as fair or poor.

16. Unlike most other victim populations in the United States, the New York Area victim population includes substantial numbers of Russian speakers. Over half (51%) of all Nazi victims in the New York Area live in Russian-speaking Jewish households. In Brooklyn, almost 75% of victims live in Russian-speaking households. Just under half of Nazi victims in Queens live in Russian-speaking households. More than two-thirds of victims living in Russian-speaking households (67%) are relatively recent arrivals (since 1990) to the United States. These Russian-speaking victims, many of whom do not speak English with any degree of fluency, often face added challenges in meeting their needs and in accessing public assistance.

III. Needy Nazi Victims among Members of the Target Group

17. There is little doubt that, in general, the Social Security system, the health care services available through the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and the family and community support structures that exist in the United States enable Nazi victims living in this country to avoid the "severe privation" faced by Nazi victims living in some other parts of the world.  

18. There is also little doubt, however, that the New York Area has substantial numbers of Nazi victims who are living in poverty. According to the Report, 38% of New York Area Nazi victims, or almost 21,000 people, live in households with annual incomes that place them under the federal government’s 100% poverty guideline standard. An additional 13% (7,150 survivors) live in households reporting incomes that fall between 100% and 150% of poverty guideline levels. So-called "near-poor" Nazi victims (annual incomes of between 150% of poverty guidelines and $35,000) number 6,050. Poor and near-poor victims living in the New York Area total 34,200.

19. Of the 14,300 New York Area Nazi victims who live alone, 44% (6,292) are under the 100% poverty level, as are 37% of victims (5,291) who live with another person and 32% of victims (4,576) who live with more than one other person.
20. Stripped of the language of numbers, there stands the simple fact that there are thousands of New York Area Nazi victims who are old, alone and poor. And for the thousands of victims who currently live with one or more companions, the process of aging in poverty is accompanied by the prospect of being left to bear deterioration and illness, alone, in their final years.

21. Many Nazi victims living in the New York Area are in dire need of humanitarian aid and essential social services to ensure access to food, shelter and health care. This need for aid and assistance is likely to continue well into the future and, as New York Area victims age as a population, will grow even more acute. Projections regarding the size and age of the New York Area victim population indicate that substantial numbers of victims will remain alive well into the next decade and that the number of victims over the age of 80 will steadily increase. Through the year 2017, there will still be over 22,000 living victims, 16,000 of whom will be 80 years of age or older. (See Table of Projected Victim Population attached as Attachment E.)

IV. Assessment of Victim Needs

22. While many New York Area Nazi victims are entitled by virtue of their age and low income to access federal, state and local government benefits for the poor, gaps in these benefits, whether because of low eligibility levels, waiting periods, coverage denials, administrative delays or benefit structure, often prevent effective access to benefits. See the attached letter of support of Edwin Mendez-Santiago, the Commissioner of the New York City Department for the Aging, attached to this Proposal as Attachment F. Because of these serious gaps, victims are often left with immediate and chronic unmet basic needs. (A chart outlining major benefits programs in the New York Area, eligibility levels and principal gaps for New York Area victims is attached as Attachment G.)

23. This section of the Proposal outlines the need of New York Area victims, particularly in light of the gaps in public benefits programs, for (1) outreach, case management and entitlement counseling programs; (2) health care, homecare and mental health programs; (3) financial aid programs when rental expenses prevent victims from meeting other basic needs; (4) transportation programs; and (5) programs of socialization and community-based activities.

(1) Outreach, Case Management and Entitlement Counseling

24. While many New York Area Nazi victims are receiving public assistance and/or being served by non-government organizations, many others are suffering without seeking available assistance, perhaps because they are unaware that help is available. Many others, for whatever reason, may be resistant to asking for the help they know is there. And others, increasingly isolated because of frailty and impairment, are physically or mentally unable to access assistance, regardless of whether they know
help is available. An outreach program is necessary to bring appropriate assistance to these victims.

25. For victims who do seek out the public benefits to which they are entitled, they face sometimes overwhelming and usually frustrating barriers such as extraordinary complexity, bureaucracy, forms and delays.

26. It is a daunting task for poor and near-poor victims, aging and often vulnerable, to manage the tasks of daily living, let alone work their way through the complex web of assistance programs (public and private) that are available to keep them from living in severe privation.

27. The safety net provided by New York Area public assistance benefits is of little help to those victims who cannot or will not access it. It is equally ineffective for those who are intimidated by its complexities and avoid it for this reason. For others who make the effort to take advantage of the benefits that are available, complexities can result in missed opportunities and inefficiencies.

28. Aging, elderly and frail victims often require professional guidance to understand and to access the public assistance that is available to them. They also need professional guidance to access non-government social services programs that fill in when public assistance is delayed, unavailable or cannot meet individual need.

29. For New York Area victims to benefit fully from available government and non-government assistance programs, outreach, case management and entitlement counseling services are imperative. In the New York Area environment, benefits are indeed available. At the same time, it is very easy for victims to fall through the cracks in the midst of the thousands upon thousands of non-victims who are also seeking benefits in an overburdened, overly complex system.

30. A projected budget for a model case management program (including outreach and entitlement counseling services) prepared by Selfhelp is included as Attachment H.

(2) Health Care, Homecare and Mental Health Programs

31. With the increasing age of the overall victim population, many have become frail and often vulnerable. The ravages of old age and preexisting sickesses and injuries from the Holocaust have a profound impact on quality of life. Long periods of malnutrition during the war (for many, malnutrition occurred in the formative years) have caused brittle bones, stomach disorders, impaired vision, heart and circulation problems, high blood pressure and dental problems. Victims also have a high incidence of chronic depression, anxiety and sleeping disorders. These conditions worsen with age, causing further complications.

32. For many, walking unaided has become an extreme challenge.
33. The aging process, often traumatic in itself for victims, makes coping with daily activities more difficult. Loss of one’s life partner, retirement, and limited mobility all contribute to feelings of loneliness and isolation.

34. For many elderly, frustration and anger develop as they realize their functional ability is decreasing, resulting in loss of independence. This situation can be more acute for victims as they often feel that only other victims can understand their particular needs and experiences. Many victims are reluctant to rely on outsiders for assistance, and as their families get older and have families of their own, or as their spouses become ill or pass away, they are left with fewer trusted people to rely upon.

(i) Medical Care

35. While New York’s Medicaid and Medicare programs provide significant health care benefits to eligible persons, including many Nazi victims, these programs have significant gaps that often leave victims without effective access to necessary healthcare services at the time the services are needed. New York Area victims need access to programs that will help fill gaps in medical benefits entitlement programs.

36. Financial eligibility limits for participation in the Medicaid program are exceedingly low, well below the federal poverty level.

37. Someone age 65 or over or disabled who has income or resources exceeding the Medicaid eligibility levels can become eligible only if and only after she impoverishes herself by spending down her assets to or below applicable resource levels, thereby creating financial hardship and need in other areas of daily life. She is then required to contribute all of her monthly income to the cost of her medical care, to the extent it exceeds applicable income limits.\(^4\) The Medicaid eligibility test does not take into account the individual’s housing, utilities, food, or other expenses. The sole allowed deduction is for health insurance premiums and, for elderly victims who are working, a portion of their earned income.\(^5\)

38. In addition to the requirement that victims spend down their income and assets to levels below the federal poverty line, they face other barriers to obtaining Medicaid coverage for health care needs. First, there are delays in processing Medicaid applications. Regulations permit the Medicaid agency to take up to 45 days to accept an application for persons age 65 or over or who are certified disabled.\(^6\) In practice, even in simple cases, waiting periods are often doubled.

39. During the application period of a minimum of 45 days, and often for many more months in the administrative application and hearing process, the applicant receives no Medicaid-funded care at all or reduced care while administratively imposed limitations are appealed (if at all). New York Area Nazi victims who are poor, or
who had assets that they spent down paying privately for care, and who have applied for Medicaid, are left at severe risk during these gap periods

40. Like the Medicaid program, the Medicare program contains coverage gaps. This program provides health insurance benefits for the elderly (65 years of age or over) who receive Social Security retirement benefits and for the disabled under age 65 who have received Social Security disability benefits for two years. The program requires deductibles and coinsurance that can be a severe burden for many Medicare participants who cannot afford costly Medigap insurance. [The poorest participants, whose income is under 135% of the federal poverty level, may qualify for assistance paying some of these costs through Medicaid or state-operated Medicare payments assistance programs ("MPAPS").]

41. During entitlement gap periods, victims need access to programs that will afford care, direction and, where necessary, advocacy services.

(ii) Homecare

42. As victims age, they, like the general older adult population, will experience significant limitations in their physical, mental and social functioning. Perhaps somewhat more acute than what is present in the general older population, is the need of victims to stay in their homes, thereby avoiding institutionalized care. Nursing home and institutionalized long-term care may be particularly traumatic for many victims, who may experience such care as a recurrence of their treatment at the hands of the Nazis. 7

43. Access to homecare services is in many cases the critical component that enables victims to remain in the homes and communities of their choice.

44. As recently noted by New York State Superintendent of Insurance, Gregory V. Serio, chair of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners International Holocaust Commission Task Force, "...homecare...[is] an increasingly pressing need among Holocaust survivors." 8 This pressing need derives from the fact that "...[m]any victims of Nazi persecution are without the resources to provide such care...[which] includes a range of services that enable elderly New Yorkers to remain living in their own homes, from housekeeping and help with daily tasks of living to skilled nursing and home modifications for disabled residents." 9

45. Many New York Area Nazi victims who need homecare assistance and support to remain in their own homes safely and independently, with the measure of dignity they deserve, fall through gaps in government-funded safety nets. 10

46. While New York’s Medicaid program specifically provides home health and personal care services, delays and coverage gaps necessitate supplemental privately
paid care, at least temporarily. Further, the time and attention of trained advocates is often required to obtain an individualized set of necessary services.

47. Even in the most routine case there are extensive delays before adequate homecare services are authorized by the local Medicaid agency. Processing the battery of assessments and determining Medicaid eligibility take at least 45 days, and often 90 days. During that time, the victim often has no care. The availability of subsidized care to fill this gap is critical. On top of approval delays, the application of assessment standards frequently results in scaled back services or limitations on the approved hours of care. For example, current standards prohibit allotment of homecare hours for “safety monitoring” of persons with Alzheimer’s disease or other types of dementia. These standards have been upheld by the federal courts. 12

48. Because of these limitations, in many cases, aggressive advocacy by a lawyer or trained social worker is required to obtain adequate homecare, often resulting in additional lengthy delays of over six months in the administrative hearing process. Again, the availability of subsidized care during this period is critical.

49. Homecare-related benefits paid under the Medicare program are also limited. Home health aide assistance, personal-care assistance and social-work assistance are not available on a stand-alone basis; these services are only available to the truly “homebound” who also need “medically necessary” skilled nursing or therapy services, as ordered by a physician. For those Medicaid-ineligible victims who are not acutely ill, who do not need a skilled nurse or therapist at home, but simply require assistance with such tasks as personal hygiene, dressing, feeding, nutrition and general environmental support, Medicare provides no benefits. And even when an individual qualifies for Medicare homecare, aide service is routinely limited to between 12 and 20 hours per week, leaving a significant coverage gap for victims needing full-time assistance.

50. For those Medicaid-ineligible victims who have been hospitalized, or who have been receiving Medicare-supported homecare, and who no longer need skilled services, but who still need assistance in their homes, Medicare does not provide coverage. Generally, once a recipient of Medicare services attains a basic level of health, Medicare benefits for homecare cease, even though assistance may be needed because of a chronic condition. Often, victims in this position do not have enough income to purchase private services adequate to provide the level of care in the home that is needed to keep them safe and well.

51. New York Area victims in need of immediate homecare and personal care services should not be left without these services while they seek to access them through established government processes. There is a major need among New York Area victims for access to homecare assistance under those circumstances in which entitlement and other government benefits programs respond in a delayed fashion, or will not respond at all.
(iii) Mental Health

52. The special mental health needs of Nazi victims are well documented.\textsuperscript{13} It has been noted that, for many victims, the aging process represents a "recapitulation of Holocaust experiences" and that old age itself becomes "potentially traumatic."\textsuperscript{14} Moreover, for Nazi victims in New York City, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 reawakened many horrible memories of the past.

53. At the same time, the benefits provided by the Medicaid and Medicare programs in the area of mental health services falls short of meeting the needs of New York Area victims, particularly in the area of ongoing outpatient treatment, an area of critical importance to many victims as they struggle to avoid institutionalization. Victims, therefore, need access to non-government programs that, where appropriate, can provide, or assist them in procuring, necessary mental health services.

54. In addition to the eligibility restrictions and waiting periods under the Medicaid program, as already discussed, covered mental health benefits are restricted. Principally, the Medicaid rates for private outpatient treatment are so low that few community-based mental health professionals are willing to accept Medicaid. Limited treatment is available solely in hospital outpatient clinics, and some community clinics.

55. Under the Medicare program, mental health benefits are also severely limited. To be covered under the Medicare program, the outpatient mental health services that are so important to victims must be for "diagnosis" or "be reasonably expected to improve the patient's condition."\textsuperscript{15} This "expectation of improvement" standard, as administered by many Part B carriers, creates barriers to care for beneficiaries who require ongoing grief counseling and long-term assistance with depression. In the event denials of coverage are based on this standard, the victim will, at a minimum, have to endure extensive delays caused by the administrative appeal process, if the victim even has the guidance and the determination to pursue an appeal.

56. Assuming that necessary mental health services can be procured under the Medicare program by a victim, he or she, unless eligible for one of the MPAPS discussed above, may also face significant co-payments. For most outpatient psychiatric services, Medicare pays only 50% of the approved amount. For persons whose resources are already stretched too thin, a 50% co-payment will often be too much to bear, leaving them without mental health services.

57. A projected budget for a model homecare program prepared by Met Council is included as Attachment I.

58. A projected budget for a model Medicaid advocacy and homecare service program and the projected costs of a model health care/mental health program are included as Attachment J. It should be noted that, as respects the Medicaid advocacy and
homecare program, Selfhelp estimates that for every $1 spent, approximately $4 in
government benefits would be derived.

(3) **Financial Assistance to Meet Basic Needs in Light of Housing Crisis**

59. The lack of affordable, stable housing is one of the largest problems facing New York
Area survivors who are poor or near-poorest. **Attachment K** to this Proposal provides a
summary of some of the reasons for the housing crisis faced by victims in the New
York Area.

60. As housing costs drain individual resources and inflate the cost of living in New
York, and as some poor and near-poor Nazi victims spend down their savings (if
any) to become Medicaid eligible, access to cash assistance, whether on an ongoing
or emergency basis, becomes vital.

61. Available cash assistance for food, utilities, clothing, transportation and other basic
needs is necessary in the face of the enormous financial pressure borne by New York
Area victims, month-to-month, as they struggle to make their rent.

62. A projected budget for a model financial assistance program developed by Selfhelp
for those neediest victims who, for example, must frequently choose between proper
food and their rent, is included as **Attachment L**.

(4) **Transportation**

63. For elderly and frail victims who are poor and near poor, mundane activities like
going to the doctor, getting food, running errands and attending social events often
become major problems.

64. A victim's physical and emotional disabilities make using mass transit extremely
challenging. Car services are too expensive for those on fixed incomes and
"Accessaride"-type programs are often unreliable, taking several hours for a pickup
and requiring advance reservations.

65. New York Area victims need reliable transportation programs to assist them in
maintaining contact with a community within which they feel safe and understood.
Without the ability to move about in such a community, aging will mean increased
isolation and the "loss of structure, routine, self esteem, status and friends," all of
which are vital to the mental health of victims.\(^{16}\)

66. A projected budget for a model transportation program prepared by Met Council is
included as **Attachment M**.
(5) **Socialization and Community-Based Activities**

67. Community-based activities, like support groups, relieve the pain of isolation by fostering meaningful connections with others and provide victims with a critically needed "protective shield against being mercilessly attacked by memories."  

68. A number of these activities (including estimated current expenditures), presently operated by agencies in the UJA-Federation network, are described in Attachment N to this Proposal.

69. In order to continue operating these programs and to meet the growing demands for such programs in light of the aging of the victim population, additional sources of funding, including appropriate allocations from the Pool, must be located.

V. **Organizations Endorsing the Proposal and Selected Case Studies**

70. Letters of endorsement from organizations supporting this Proposal are included as Attachment O.

71. Selected case studies illustrating specific instances of victim need, and the struggle to meet such need, are included as Attachment P.

VI. **Conclusion**

72. UJA-Federation recognizes that Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union, and perhaps elsewhere in the world, have needs that are generally more severe than the needs of many New York Area victims. Nevertheless, there is widespread poverty among victims residing in the New York Area. Because public assistance programs contain gaps that often leave New York's victims with significant unmet needs, and because philanthropic resources cannot meet all such needs, this Proposal respectfully asks the Court to consider an appropriate allocation from the Pool to assist New York Area agencies in continuing their work on behalf of needy victims. Should the Court determine that a New York Area allocation is appropriate, UJA-Federation stands ready to use its extensive experience leveraging available resources for the needy to recommend to the Court appropriate agencies to receive allocations.

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1 The Study, which was based on a stratified random sample survey of 4,500 Jewish households interviewed between March and September of 2002, was commissioned by UJA-Federation to provide information about Jewish households in the New York Area that would be useful for general policy and planning decisions. The Report is a selected discussion of New York Area Nazi victims based upon data and information secured in the Study. Both the Study and the Report were prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc.

2 As noted in the Report, questions used to determine who is a Nazi victim were based on the definitions of "Nazi victim" used by the Claims Conference and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

4 18 NYCRR, § 360-4.8.

5 18 NYCRR, § 360-4.6.

6 18 NYCRR, § 360-2.4(a). For survivors under age 65 who have not been certified disabled, the processing time is ninety days. Id.


8 New York State Insurance Department Press Release, June 2, 2003, New York Holocaust Survivors to Receive $1.1 Million in Homecare Assistance from the ICHEIC.

9 Id.

10 The New York Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly Program (EISEP) is a State and City funded program that serves some elderly people who need homecare but are not eligible to have services paid for by the Medicaid or Medicare programs. Relief under EISEP is limited and does not eliminate the need for victim access to non-government sources for financial assistance to meet homecare needs. Persons with income below 150% of the federal poverty level receive free services through EISEP. Those with incomes between 150% and 250% of the federal poverty level pay for their homecare on a sliding scale, paying between 5% and 100% of the actual cost of the care. Services are limited to a maximum of 20 hours per week -- weekdays only -- of part-time services in the areas of housekeeping, personal care, home-delivered meals, and respite care. Because of the limited hours, EISEP does not meet the needs of those who require extensive care and do not have family to provide the care that EISEP does not provide. Eligibility for EISEP does not guarantee services. In fact, most neighborhood EISEP programs have long waiting lists, which vary in length. In certain neighborhoods, according to Tova Klein, Director of EISEP at Selfhelp, the waiting list is so long that those low on the list cannot expect personal care or housekeeping services even within a year.

11 N.Y. Soc. Serv. Law, Sec. 365-a(2)(d) and (e).


13 As Survivors Age, Part I (see note 7) and studies cited therein.

14 Id., at p. 2.


16 As Survivors Age, Part I (see note 7), at p. 3, and studies cited therein.

17 Id., at p. 3, and studies cited therein.
Attachments to the Proposal
Attachment A

UJA-Federation Annual Report and Condensed
Financial Statement
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UR MEMORIES OF 2001 – 2002 will always be affected by the terrorist attacks on September 11th, and tragic murder of hundreds of innocent Israelis during the ongoing intifada. These horrible events brought out the best in thousands of Americans and Israelis, who unstintingly gave their time, effort, and money to assist victims and survivors. With the catastrophes that dominated the year, many individuals and organizations reflected on their priorities. More and more people came to a realization about what is, and always has been, most important in their lives — family, friends, and community.

In this spirit, UJA-Federation of New York pursued its mission with passion, energy, and commitment. The following report to the community, documents our response to the daunting crises that marked 2001 – 2002. Unprecedented and devastating, these events challenged us to respond. And we did with an outpouring of philanthropic support from the New York Jewish community. During this challenging year, we were also able to formulate plans for future endeavors and develop pilot programs to address emerging needs in New York and overseas.

NEW YORK —
CRISIS AND OUR UNSTINTING RESPONSE

Acting decisively, within 24 hours of the assault on September 11th, more than 60 executives of UJA-Federation of New York’s affiliated agencies mobilized to coordinate vital services and assistance for thousands of New Yorkers. Every institution extended itself in extraordinary ways, providing immediate comfort and human-service relief, and putting in place the mechanisms for ongoing support and counseling.

UJA-Federation took the lead in coordinating services for “direct victims.” This integrated approach allowed our network of more than 100 human-service agencies, working with gateway institutions such as JCCs, Ys, Hillels, educational institutions, and synagogues throughout the New York metropolitan area, to provide case management, cash assistance, legal services, employment training and guidance, and mental-health services in a better integrated manner.

Community updates listing available assistance and organizational responses were immediately available through UJA-Federation’s website (www.ujafedny.org). These were amplified by other communication vehicles, including
UJA-Federation of New York pursued its mission with passion, energy, and commitment.

UJA-Federation’s Leadership Memo, a Directory of Emergency Services in English and Russian, multiple service-oriented advertisements and articles in the news media. Thousands of cards were distributed with the telephone numbers of the UJA-Federation Resource Line (1-800-UJAFEDNY-7) and the Russian Advocate Line (1-212-836-1697).

UJA-Federation of New York was also instrumental in the creation of the 9/11 United Services Group (USG), a consortium of 15 major New York City human-services organizations working on the front lines of the September 11th recovery efforts to ensure that the ongoing needs of individuals affected by the World Trade Center attack were met compassionately and efficiently.

Extraordinary in scope and outreach, here is a brief glimpse of the UJA-Federation network’s response:

Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York (BJE): As the voluntary coordination agency for more than 200 day schools, 200 synagogue schools, and more than 230 early childhood programs throughout Manhattan, Queens, and Nassau County, BJE provided numerous services to its members, including age-appropriate trauma response curricula, workshops, and programs dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder. It collaborated with educators, rabbis, social workers, and school nurses’ network, medical facilities, police and government officials, and continues to work closely with the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York on school safety and security issues.

The Educational Alliance: Within minutes of the terrorist attacks, The Educational Alliance staff transformed their operations into emergency relief centers and shelters for the thousands of people who poured into the streets. The Alliance staff set up impromptu triage stations with the assistance of staff from Cabrini Hospital, Gouverneur Hospital, and Hazlohh, and were out on the street providing people with first aid, oxygen, trauma counseling, water, and food. Social workers continue to offer counseling and support groups. A rabbi continues to work with synagogues south of 14th Street to help the community move through a range of spiritual, psychosocial, and educational services.

E.E.G.S.: The large, diversified provider of human services, helped its clients through outreach, crisis counseling, bereavement information, public education, stress debriefings, career counseling, employment assistance, and related services. The agency’s network of services in New York City and throughout Long Island provided information and direct assistance to more than 135,000 individuals affected by the events of September 11th. Its Back-to-Business Link service met an overwhelming demand for employment services.
Many centers provided daycare services to families and emergency shelter to police and emergency personnel.

Holocaust Survivors: DOROT, Jewish Association for Services for the Aged, Jewish Community Centers, and Selfhelp Community Services — human-service agencies in our network — assisted with specialized expertise. More than 2,500 survivors, many fragile elderly, received trauma support, caring, and disaster-preparedness tools and training.

Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA): At its 26 centers, JASA offered seniors direct human-service assistance, Glatt kosher meals, financial aid, and in-home visits as well. JASA worked with the Hebrew Educational Society (HES) to provide grief counseling to the elderly. In the immediate aftermath of 9/11, HES provided shelter for local police and emergency personnel.

Jewish Board of Family and Children’s Services (JBFCS): Helping thousands of members of the community, JBFCS provided an extremely broad range of tragedy-response services to children, parents, seniors, émigrés, and employees of affected companies. JBFCS sent more than 200 trauma teams to brokerage houses and other businesses and institutions in the downtown area requiring tragedy-response support. JBFCS built on its relationships with public, private, and nursery schools for comprehensive teacher training, support groups, and grief counseling.

Jewish Child Care Association of New York (JCCA): JCCA was selected as one of two organizations to be part of the Permanency Project, providing emergency services to 100 children who have lost parents and primary caregivers. This project gives those now raising the children access to legal services, permanency planning, benefits assistance, emergency aid, counseling, and linkage to health care and other services. Building on long experience working with foster and adoptive families, JCCA brought expertise to families in need.

Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC): JCRC engaged in a broad range of activities with national, regional, and local leaders, including sessions on Capitol Hill; meetings with New York State and City leadership; FEMA; police, health, and rescue workers; and with UJAFederation’s network of human-service agencies and gateway institutions. The JCRC Commission on Intergroup Relations worked with diverse ethnic and religious groups, including Muslim and Arab groups, and published a Statement Against Terror and Hate, signed by more than 350 agencies and representatives of all faiths, in many newspapers.
Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHAs: JCCs and Ys across the metropolitan area worked with their memberships and with other organizations in their local neighborhoods to develop numerous support programs to provide assistance and coping strategies, including trauma, grief, and mental-health counseling, and workshops for families, individuals, and children. Many centers provided daycare services to families and emergency shelter to police and emergency personnel during the tragedy.

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty: Met Council provided a broad range of services for victims, including more than $1.4 million in financial assistance to some 1,000 households, as well as career counseling, job referrals, and help accessing benefits to an additional 4,400 people. Met Council mounted a major effort to reach out to 24 Jewish community councils and community-based organizations to inform them of the availability of counseling, financial assistance, and other services to 9/11 victims. The Hebrew Free Loan Society provided emergency loans of up to $5,000 to those affected by the attacks.

New York Association for New Americans (NYANA): NYANA assisted displaced small-business owners from all of the metropolitan area’s immigrant groups with strategies for applying for loans to rebuild their businesses, relocate, and develop new businesses in the wake of 9/11.

New York Board of Rabbis: More than 750 interdenominational rabbis were on call for pastoral support for their congregations, area hospitals, and countless organizations from the police and fire departments to American Red Cross Respite Centers and the Family Assistance Center. The rabbis functioned as chaplains for many firms that suffered devastating losses, offered solace to families searching for their loved ones, and provided Jewish burial and bereavement services. They also provided counseling and spiritual guidance, and were a visible presence at numerous services, memorial tributes, and candlelight vigils for the Jewish and interdenominational communities.

New York Legal Assistance Group (NYLAG): NYLAG provided more than 2,200 individuals with legal case assistance in the first six months following 9/11. NYLAG offered extensive legal representation to the surviving family members of 217 victims. The broad range of legal needs NYLAG addressed included assistance with accessing emergency entitlements, family and immigration law issues, and identifying second-generation victims who lost jobs and needed government assistance.
Dignity

Opening new avenues of service for many people with significant needs who have been reluctant to ask for help.

Russian Community Support: Lacking the support of a family and community infrastructure, recent émigrés were especially vulnerable. Almost 80 families in the Russian-Jewish community, many of them including frail seniors, lost relatives, jobs, and businesses. UJA-Federation assisted them by establishing a Russian Advocate Line telephone hotline, staffed by Russian speakers, with personal care-mangers to connect callers to our network agencies.

Suffolk Association for Jewish Educational Services (SAJES): SAJES served as an information clearinghouse for Jewish schools in Suffolk County, offering support to educators.

Westchester Jewish Community Services (WJCS): Immediately following the World Trade Center attacks, WJCS mobilized to relocate 70 seniors — many of whom were Holocaust survivors suffering flashbacks triggered by the attack — from Battery Park City to the Hyatt Classic, a retirement residence in Yonkers. More than 150 parents attended Helping Children Deal with the Tragedy, crisis workshops led by WJCS and facilitated by UJA-Federation at three Westchester Jewish community centers: the JCC of Mid-Westchester, the JCC on the Hudson, and the Richard G. Rosenthal Jewish Community Center of Northern Westchester.

NEW YORK —
OUR COMMUNITY POST-9/11

While UJA-Federation, together with its network of agencies, was responding to the crises of the past year, our organization was also sustaining its commitment to ongoing initiatives. We strengthened our unparalleled network of agencies, accomplished critical planning for future endeavors in all areas of our mission, and initiated programs to address emerging needs in New York and overseas. These outstanding initiatives include:

Partners in Care: Opening new avenues of service for many people with significant needs who have been reluctant to ask for help, UJA-Federation developed a new model of integrated service called Partners in Care. This collaborative community initiative stations social workers from human-service agencies at Jewish community centers and synagogues and assigns rabbinic interns to social-service, health, and eldercare agencies.

Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs): A pioneer in the creation of on-site services to the elderly, UJA-Federation recognized the need to assist the more than 360,000 senior adults who have “aged in place” in New York City’s large housing
developments since the 1950s, '60s, and '70s. Started with a small grant about 15 years ago, in 2001 – 2002, UJA-Federation continued to address the needs of tens of thousands of seniors in these NORCs, supporting the ability of seniors to remain in their own homes as they age and become frail. Nationally recognized and replicated as an innovative service model, UJA-Federation network agencies serve as social-service providers in 16 of the 28 NORC-service sites in New York City.

Jewish Renewal: Dedicated to strengthening Jewish life, our organization continued a dramatic initiative to foster Jewish renewal. UJA-Federation’s investment in Synagogues for the Future, applies the principles of change management to enhance and transform the synagogue experience. Two years ago, UJA-Federation selected 21 synagogues in Westchester County to participate in this four-year pilot program, working with Synagogues 2000, a national organization. The geographic concentration has facilitated the work of building a cross-denominational community of congregations that can be mutually reinforcing as they grapple with institutional change.

Tomorrow’s Jewish Community: Over the last year, the task of ensuring communal continuity through the education of the younger generation remained a central and serious challenge for the Jewish community, which constitutes a small minority in America’s diverse and dynamic society. Working to foster a Jewish renaissance in New York, strategic initiatives include programs to engage youth and young adults, strengthen congregational schools, expand opportunities for adult Jewish learning, provide Jewish education and outreach to émigrés, and to strengthen professional recruitment and retention.

In Israel, Shadimut (the Hebrew word for “fields”) has been developed to combine Jewish identity building with community building. This innovative project involves the 14,000 residents of Kiryat Tivon, where a team of experienced education professionals is working in conjunction with Tivon’s elected leadership, public officials, and representatives of all the major civic and educational institutions. The crucial feature of this project is volunteerism and the empowerment of leadership in creating a template of social, cultural, educational, and environmental activities that will shape Tivon’s character and future.
Our support provided an effective, immediate response to victims of terrorism and their families.

ISRAEL — OUR UNWAVERING SUPPORT

Linked inextricably by common interests, reciprocal responsibilities, and a sense of joint destiny, the people of Israel and the New York Jewish community experienced the fragility and uncertainty of life last year. Both were ravaged by terrorism, yet our bond remained unbreakable.

Actively supporting the Israeli people as they continued to resist violence and pursue peace, UJA-Federation demonstrated its resolve with a continuum of activities to inform, educate, and involve the New York Jewish community. We organized missions, rallied locally and in Washington, D.C., provided educational programs, and raised funds for those affected by the ongoing terrorist attacks.

Through Standing with Israel: The Israel Emergency Fund (IEF), UJA-Federation raised significant funds to meet the immediate needs of Israeli victims feeling the overwhelming impact of terrorism. In an historic breakfast meeting, chaired by Laurence A. Tisch and Morris W. Offit, New York’s Jewish leaderships donated over $15 million to the IEF. This substantial support was matched three days later by a reception, which raised an additional $3 million for the Israel Emergency Fund.

Together with federated communities across North America, our support provided an effective, immediate response to victims of terrorism and their families in Israel, proving direct aid and trauma relief through our overseas partners, the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI) and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC).

To permit “life as usual” for Israeli children during this intensely anxious year, UJA-Federation established after-school and summer camp programs, and expanded school-based and community center programming through projects such as these:

Fund for the Victims of Terrorism: This fund, administered by JAFI, provided direct cash assistance to more than 320 families directly affected by terrorist attacks, reaching more than 1,300 people. An overwhelming majority of the victims came from the central part of the country, reflecting the concentration of many terrorist attacks.

Unfortunately, a disproportionate number of these survivors were from Israel’s poorest segment — financially vulnerable Israelis who were more likely to use public transportation. Direct grants assisted this population with critical recuperation concerns such as mental and physical health, security, and the resumption of daily living.
"Keeping the Children Safe" — Summer Camps: This program enabled more than 15,000 children to enjoy three weeks in a safe and secure environment. With their children protected in a secure summer camp, more than half a million parents were able to go to work with less anxiety about their children. Through our Israel emergency efforts, 37,000 youth from the most vulnerable populations, including children at risk, immigrant children, and children with disabilities, also participated in special programs.

School Safety: Funds were put in place so that, over 2002 – 2004 period, security guards will be provided for Israel’s more than 3,000 schools. This program was designed to cover schools with 100 or more students, as well as for smaller educational institutions that could not otherwise function without this protection, such as preschools, kindergartens, and daycare centers.

A significant expansion of the Israel Trauma Coalition, comprised of all of these agencies, UJA-Federation established a coordinated national system of service delivery in Israel. The Israel Center for Treatment of Psychotrauma, the coalition’s lead agency, worked intensively to train teachers, community center staff, and emergency personnel in trauma and post-trauma treatment skills. The Israel Crisis Management Center (known as Selah in Hebrew), a network of 600 volunteers, reached out to victims of terrorism and their families whose lives have been shattered by violent attacks and other crises.

ISRAEL — CONTINUING OUR WORK

New immigrants from Argentina to Israel in 2001 – 2002 numbered more than 4,100, with many spending their initial months in absorption centers. Through the Jewish Agency for Israel’s Aliyah 2000 programs, many were able to go to specialized communities, including Kiryat Hatak, Migdal Ha’emek, and Beersheva.

These Argentine olim joined 21,600 new immigrants from the former Soviet Union, 3,000 from Ethiopia, 1,700 from France, and 1,500 from the United States — demonstrating the surprisingly firm determination of people from every part of the globe to build a new life in Israel, even in very difficult times.

In addition to the terrorism of the intifada in 2001 – 2002, Israel faced a substantial humanitarian and social challenge, integrating Ethiopian olim into Israeli society to avert the creation of a permanent underclass. Recognizing that Rehovot, with an Ethiopian population of 6,000, including 1,000
We continued to assist those in dire poverty, and helped to renew Jewish life and rebuild the Jewish community.

children under the age of six, had become Israel's second-largest Ethiopian community, UJA-Federation worked with the city and JDC-Israel to launch Parents and Children Together (PACT). An early-education program providing every youngster in the city with a preschool education, PACT narrows the educational gap between Ethiopian children and their native Israeli peers, and gives their families access to home-based parenting support, literacy classes, and other resources in the community, such as medical and dental clinics and arts programs.

More broadly, UJA-Federation plays a key role throughout Israel in helping thousands of Israelis overcome poverty, fight illiteracy, cope with domestic violence, and deal with the effects of aging. For all its success over 54 years, Israel has always been at some level, a society under stress. One of the markers of this stress, in addition to the Intifada, is that 330,000 of Israel's children are neglected, alienated, abused, or otherwise at risk.

Ashalim, a binational partnership of UJA-Federation of New York, JDC-Israel, and the Israeli government, is a special initiative designed to address and re-engineer the entire system of services for Israel's children at risk, through joint planning and grant making. Today, through this collaborative partnership, in 18 centers around the country, Ashalim and local social-services agencies are helping families whose children, ages 5 to 12, suffer from emotional, behavioral, functional, or social problems.

ARGENTINA — SUPPORTING A COMMUNITY IN PERIL

Struggling with the effects of a devastating economic collapse, the more than 220,000 people in the Jewish community of Argentina experienced a bitterly hard time in 2001 - 2002. Following violent acts of anti-Semitism several years earlier that destroyed both the Israeli Embassy and a social service center that had served as the hub of Jewish life for nearly half a century, Argentine Jews witnessed the daily deterioration of their country's economy and political system.

Families that had been prosperous only a year before fought hunger and faced the prospect of losing their homes. As many as 1,700 Jews slept in makeshift shelters or under bridges. At least 26,000 formerly middle-class Jews struggled to survive as the number of Argentine Jews living below the poverty line rose to nearly 50 percent.

UJA-Federation worked through JDC to provide the community with emergency humanitarian assistance — food, clothing, medicine, and shelter — and to create more than 40 welfare centers for
ongoing support. Psychological counseling was also provided, and employment centers were established to help find work for the unemployed and to retain those whose skills were no longer useful in the ruins of the economy. In addition, JDC worked to help preserve the culture of a once-vibrant Jewish community so that mechanisms for revitalization will be in place as the economy recovers.

Many Argentine Jews chose not to stay in the country. Through JAFI, more than 4,100 Argentine Jews made aliyah. JAFI rapidly processed immigration applications in Argentina and prepared local communities in Israel for the direct absorption of Argentine aliyah.

In addition to the grave economic crisis in Argentina, several overseas communities faced severe difficulties in 2001 - 2002. In Ethiopia, we worked through our global partners — JDC and JAFI — to address nutritional and medical deficiencies. We supported medical clinics in Addis Ababa and Gondar, and offered special programs for feeding the elderly and disabled, as well as food for families of malnourished children.

In the former Soviet Union, we continued to assist those in dire poverty, and helped to renew Jewish life and rebuild the Jewish community. Of particular note were grants to seven Jewish orphanages in Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan; to Chumah, a feeding program for the elderly in Moscow; to community centers in Moscow; and to summer and winter camps in Moscow and Minsk that promote a connection to the Jewish people and stimulate aliyah. Other notable grants funded Jewish education and identity programs, including those of the Aleph Society, ORT, Jewish University of Moscow, ARZA outreach, JTS Project Judica, Hillel, and JAFI.

PHILANTHROPY —
AN UNPARALLELED EXPRESSION OF COLLECTIVE JEWISH RESPONSIBILITY

UJA-Federation of New York annual campaign
raised a record $107 million, including
special campaigns.

In this past year, a time plagued by disaster, governmental budget cutbacks, and serious economic decline, UJA-Federation experienced an outpouring of support for four special campaigns — the Terrorism Response Fund, which aided victims of 9/11; the Israel NOW Solidarity Fund, which was combined with the Standing with Israel: The Israel
Hope.

UJA-Federation remains firm in its resolve to strengthen the Jewish community in New York, in Israel, and around the globe.

Emergency Fund; and a special campaign for Argentina’s Jewish community. These campaigns helped increase our donor base to 88,318 — an outstanding communal response.

These philanthropic accomplishments reflect the commitment and tireless dedication of UJA-Federation leadership. Thousands of volunteers and professionals, working together to strengthen our Jewish community, demonstrated the truest expression of tzedakah — benevolence and generosity, and magnanimous acts of kindness.

Leading off the annual campaign, September’s Greenberg Event raised $32 million from 140 donors. In December, the Wall Street Dinner, featuring New York’s newly elected Mayor Michael Bloomberg, raised $19 million from an audience of 1,200 people, and in November, 300 women participated in our Lion of Judah Luncheon, raising over $5 million. And during one 48-hour period in May, we hosted three substantial and successful events — the Bankruptcy Lawyers Luncheon, attended by 700 guests; and the Publishing Dinner, an outstanding evening with more than 800 in attendance; and an Israel Emergency Fund gathering at Bear Sterns with 400 attendees.

On April 10th, we saw the finest expression of philanthropy at our Keepers of the Flame Dinner honoring Peggy Tishman, former UJA-Federation president, and Stephen Solender, former executive vice president of the organization. The event brought together leadership from across the country in a heartfelt demonstration of affection and generosity — a tribute to the honorees’ outstanding volunteer and professional achievements on behalf of the Jewish community.

New York City’s outstanding philanthropic institutions also made significant contributions to the successes of 2001 — 2002 — United Way of America, the Jewish Communal Fund, and The New York Times Foundation, sponsor of The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund. UJA-Federation wishes to recognize and thank them for their outstanding leadership and generous commitment to helping those devastated by 9/11, and for their ongoing dedication to helping those in need.

A note of caution: despite the tremendous efforts of the past year, our unrestricted annual campaign funds were actually down by $4.4 million, due in part to generous giving to special 9/11 and Israel emergency funds. However, we continue to focus on a strong annual campaign — to build deeper relationships with our donor population and to reach out to new audiences, particularly younger members of the Jewish community.
Our Community — Our People

Looking ahead, although constrained by forces beyond our control, UJA-Federation remains firm in its resolve to strengthen the Jewish community in New York, in Israel, and around the globe. Through our network and beyond, we are committed to creating caring, compelling, and connected communities of meaning and purpose, and in expressing solidarity and support for the people of Israel.

In these post-9/11 days, we face painful adjustments and unsettling changes that we anticipate will impact directly on our ability to assist frail populations and strengthen our community. Rising insurance costs, cuts in government spending, a declining economy, and rising unemployment in New York and Israel have prompted UJA-Federation to cut its administrative budget and reduce staff. In fact, our administrative expenses in 2001 — 2002 were 6.4 percent less than the previous year. As an organization, we continue to explore opportunities to increase productivity, effectiveness, and efficiency so that we can fulfill our mission, our vision, and our goals.

In 2001 — 2002, none of our work could have been accomplished without the extensive involvement of thousands of dedicated volunteers and talented staff, who spent countless hours working in all areas of the our UJA-Federation system and simultaneously coped with difficult economic times and the devastation of 9/11. We salute these everyday heroes for their constant caring, their extraordinary passion, and their generosity.

Larry Zelkin

Morris W. Offit

John S. Rabbay
### 2002 FINANCIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pledges to the Annual Campaign</td>
<td>119.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Other Annual Giving Pledges</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges to Emergency Campaigns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel and Argentina</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/11 &amp; New York Terrorism</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Giving and Endowments</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gross receipts, including supporting foundations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Development and Special Initiatives</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pledges, including gifts arranged on behalf of beneficiary agencies*)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Donors to the annual campaign also pledged an additional $33.8 million directly to beneficiary agencies for Capital projects.

### FUNDRAISING EXPENSES AS PERCENT OF REVENUE

(including amounts raised on behalf of others) 13.5%

### APPROPRIATIONS

**To care for those need** ..................................38%
- Ensuring safety net for the vulnerable
- Enabling hospice and end-of-life care
- Promoting self-sufficiency
- Inspiring volunteerism
- Strengthening families
- Assisting older adults to age in place

**strengthen Jewish peoplehood** ........................36%
- Guaranteeing safety and security
- Integrating Jews and Gentiles
- Strengthening Jewish bonds
- Promoting unity in diverse Jewish communities

**and foster Jewish renaissance** ..................26%
- Promoting Jewish education
- Cultivating and sustaining Jewish identity
- Building inspired Jewish communities
- Fostering Jewish learning

in New York, in Israel, and around the world.
# Condensed Balance Sheet

**United Jewish Appeal Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, Inc.**

**June 30, 2002**  
(dollars in thousands)

## Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>5,557</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions receivable, net</td>
<td>75,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets and receivables</td>
<td>27,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts held on behalf of other agencies</td>
<td>15,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>527,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets held under charitable trust agreements</td>
<td>49,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets, net</td>
<td>9,802</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>712,105</strong></td>
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## Liabilities and net assets

### Liabilities:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities</td>
<td>17,577</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants payable</td>
<td>19,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts held on behalf of other agencies</td>
<td>15,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities under charitable trust and annuity agreements</td>
<td>50,713</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued postretirement benefits</td>
<td>6,443</td>
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<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>110,318</strong></td>
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### Net assets:

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted (including Board designated of 192,680)</td>
<td>291,001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temporarily restricted</td>
<td>144,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently restricted</td>
<td>166,088</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>601,787</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities and net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>712,105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK, INC.

Condensed Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2002
(dollars in thousands)

Revenues and gains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net contributions - annual giving</td>
<td>170,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment contributions, legacies, and bequests</td>
<td>30,609</td>
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<tr>
<td>Split-interest agreements [net of change in value of (4,029)]</td>
<td>(2,234)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donated services</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amounts raised on behalf of others</td>
<td>13,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Net campaign revenues, including amounts raised on behalf of others</td>
<td>212,811</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: amounts raised on behalf of others</td>
<td>(13,464)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Net campaign revenues, excluding amounts raised on behalf of others</td>
<td>199,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>7,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net depreciation in fair value of investments</td>
<td>(5,178)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rental, service, and other income and gains</td>
<td>16,740</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total revenues and gains</td>
<td>218,858</td>
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</table>

Distributions, allocations, grants, and expenses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants and program services</td>
<td>147,673</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>28,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and general</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>191,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in net assets</td>
<td>27,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report to the Community 2001 – 2002
was published by the UJA-Federation of New York
Marketing & Communications Department.

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Marcia P. Neely

Art Director/Designer
Michael J. LuSardo

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Vera Etzion
Shahar Nili

For additional copies of
Report to the Community 2001 – 2002,
please call 1.212.836.1765 or access our website —
www.ujafedny.org — you can view and download
a copy of this report.

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For information or assistance,
e-mail: resourcecenter@ujafedny.org or call:

1.212.753.3388
New York City

1.516.677.0962
1.438.643.9539
Nassau & Suffolk

1.914.271.2121
Westchester

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www.ujafedny.org

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6980 Jericho Turnpike, Suite 302
Syosset, NY 11794
1.516.677.1680

Israel
48 King George Street
Jerusalem, Israel 91197
011.972.2.620.9053

Our Mission
To care for those in need, strengthen Jewish peopleness,
and foster Jewish Renaissance in New York, in Israel,
and throughout the world.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Director/Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Vice President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnie K. Shervin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Director</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heidi Ronne</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Telecommunications Director</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lorna Spivack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maudine Director</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maudelle Goodman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bethany</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Planned Giving &amp; Endowments</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Group Vice President</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles B. Goldman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marketing &amp; Communications Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marc S. D’Cote</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planned Gift Development Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline Miller</td>
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<td>Planned Giving Initiative Director</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Morison Axel</td>
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<td>Philanthropic Leadership Group</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Hagedorn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital &amp; Special Initiatives Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joan Druck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Gifts Assistant Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nina Markson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital &amp; Special Initiatives Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vicki Compton</td>
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<td>Special Gifts Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Kaminensky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Services Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheryl D. Sanders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ronnie Horr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Development Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Edelstein</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the Vice President for Administration</td>
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<td>Administrative Services Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patricia Labrada</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference &amp; Banquet Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janet Cohen</td>
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<td>Doron Center Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vicki Lubov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Resources Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sari Peron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benefits &amp; Position Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neil Goldman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employee Relations Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellen Scerano</td>
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<td>Information Services Director</td>
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<td>Bob Dinatico</td>
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<td>Software Development Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leah Haver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bess DeVito</td>
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<td>Technology Support Director</td>
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<td>Shawn Arata</td>
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<td>Real Estate Services Director</td>
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<td>Shift Street Building Director</td>
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<td>Anthony Cirena</td>
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<td>Third Street Director</td>
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<td>Daniel Rosenwald</td>
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<td>Housing Director</td>
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<td>Jewish Network Commission Managing Director</td>
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<td>Jane Abraham</td>
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<td>Commissioner Management and Budget Officer</td>
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<td>Arthur Sandman</td>
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<td>Steven Rosenberg</td>
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<td>Medical and Genomic Programs Executive Director</td>
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<td>Roberta Wolf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coalition on Jewish Identity and Regional Managing Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbi Deborah Jowalow</td>
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<td>Garry Ruben</td>
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<td>Deputy Managing Director</td>
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<td>Michael Greenberg</td>
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<td>Program Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilana Kossman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Educational Resources and Organizational Development Executive Director Winner Center Director Lyn Light Geller</td>
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<td>Director of the Chief Financial Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence Swilling</td>
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<td>Assistant Controller</td>
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<td>Ralph Golda</td>
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<td>JoAnn LoCascio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Accounting</td>
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<td>Alan Rosenhal</td>
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<td>Director</td>
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<td>Geoff Koonain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of the President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<td>Sheila Romanowitz</td>
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<td>Marketing and Communications Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marcia P. Neeley</td>
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<td>Robert G. Rosenhal</td>
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<td>Communications Director</td>
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<td>Laurie Pie</td>
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<td>Campaign Marketing Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbara Schmidman</td>
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<td>Intensive Services Director</td>
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<td>Jane Forrest</td>
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Women's Business and Professional Division
Pamela Avetick
Robin Berkheiser
Lori Robinson

Young Leadership Cabinet
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David Solomon

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Chad Shandler
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and Renewal (CJIR)

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Long Island Programs
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Museum
Melvin Goldsfield
Daniel Schrider
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Naomi Kamin
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Attachment B

Overall Needs Calculation
Attachment B: Overall Needs Calculation

1. Financial Assistance: Impact of Housing Costs on Meeting Basic Needs. In light of the severe housing crisis in the New York Area, Selfhelp Community Services, Inc. ("Selfhelp"), the largest provider of services to Nazi victims in North America, recently surveyed its caseload in New York City in order to estimate the number of Nazi victims who need rental assistance, if a severe impact upon meeting such basic needs as food and clothing is to be avoided. The criteria used to determine who was in need of rental assistance were the following: (1) that a household had less than $20,000 in assets and (2) that rent payments are either (a) more than 50% of monthly income or (b) more than 30% of monthly income combined with significant medical or other critical expenses that make managing on a monthly basis difficult. Based on its survey, Selfhelp estimates that approximately 35% of New York Area victims (19,130 people in 12,626 households) are in need of ongoing rental assistance (using the criteria set forth above). Selfhelp also determined that the average monthly subsidy needed by these households to make their monthly rents is between $280 and $320. Based on the Selfhelp data, the total annual subsidy that would be required to meet the financial assistance needs of New York Area victims would be approximately $45,453,600 (12,626 households x $300 per month x 12 months). (Note: This Proposal does not suggest that a rent subsidization program is appropriate for allocation from the Pool. The Proposal suggests financial assistance to meet basic needs because housing costs in the New York Area have a disproportionate impact upon the budgets of victims.)

2. Outreach, Case Management and Entitlement Counseling. Through its Nazi Victim Services Program, Selfhelp has been a mainstay in providing individual New York Area Nazi victims with counseling, information and referral, advocacy, housekeeping and homecare, holiday, group and social programs, financial management and guardianship, and emergency cash assistance. Based upon its total year-2002 program cost ($3,539,138) and the number of victims served (2,699), Selfhelp estimates that the annual per client cost of providing individualized case management and related programs was $1,311. Assuming that only 20% of the estimated 34,200 poor and near-poor New York Area victims will require combined outreach, case-management and entitlement counseling services, the total annual cost of providing these services in 2004-2005 (adjusted for inflation) would be $9,749,762.

3. Homecare Assistance and Advocacy. Selfhelp has estimated that a comprehensive advocacy and service program specifically focused on supplementing and procuring Medicaid benefits through the use of social workers, nurses and attorneys, would cost an average of $11,300 per case. Selfhelp has also estimated that, over a 7-year period, 7,488 individuals would likely utilize the program. The total 7-year cost would be $84,681,792, or $12,097,398 million per year.

TOTAL ANNUAL COST: $67,300,760
Attachment C

Estimate of Poor and Near-Poor Victims
Residing in the New York Area
Attachment C: Estimate of Poor and Near-Poor Victims Residing in the New York Area

1. There are an estimated 687,900 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution in the world today. Of these, approximately 109,900 reside in the U.S.¹

2. The estimated population of Nazi victims in the New York area is 55,000.² They comprise half of the total estimated population of Nazi victims in the U.S., and 7.99% of the population of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution worldwide.

3. Approximately 427,900 Nazi victims around the world are poor or near-poor.³ Approximately 53,200 of these people reside in the U.S.⁴

4. Of the Nazi victims residing in the New York area, 34,200 are poor or near-poor,⁵ (including 21,000 who live on incomes below 100% of U.S. federal poverty guidelines – fully 70% of all 29,700 Nazi victims living in the U.S.⁶ who live below the poverty line). This population represents 64.3% of all poor and near-poor Nazi victims in the U.S., and 7.99% of the worldwide population of Nazi victims who are poor or near-poor.

Based on the above figures, we respectfully suggest that 7.99% of the Swiss Banks Residual Assets distribution represents a proportional share to provide humanitarian assistance to the 34,200 poor and near-poor Nazi victims residing in the New York area.

³ Source: A Plan for Allocating Successor Organization Resources, (Exhibit 4). (Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, June 2000) estimated that poor and near-poor people were 62.2% of the worldwide Nazi victim population. Applying this rate of poverty and near-poverty to the 2003 updated ICHEIC estimate of a population of 687,900 Nazi victims worldwide, we estimate that there are approximately 427,900 poor and near-poor Nazi victims in the world today.
⁴ Source: National Jewish Population Survey 2000-2001 (Table 1).
⁶ Source: National Jewish Population Survey 2000-2001 (Table 1).
Attachment D

Special Report
Nazi Victims in the New York Area:
Selected Topics
Special Report  
Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics

Report prepared by  
Ukeles Associates, Inc.  
for  
UJA-Federation of New York  

November 2003

The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002 was commissioned by UJA-Federation of New York to provide information about Jewish households in the eight-county New York Area that would be useful for policy and planning decisions. This study area includes the five boroughs of New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties. The information is based on a stratified random sample survey of 4,500 Jewish households interviewed between March and September of 2002.

Initial findings from the Study and a Note on Methodology are included in The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002: Highlights, released in June, 2003 and available at www.ujafedny.org/jewishcommunitystudy. Additional reports based on the survey data will be released early in 2004.
PREFACE

There are 55,000 Jewish victims of Nazi persecution living in the New York Area. Many Nazi victims are old and frail and in critical need of our assistance.

At UJA-Federation of New York, we are dedicated to supporting all New York’s elderly. What’s more, our strategic guidelines mandate that we support survivors wherever they live, as part of our global mission to care for all members of our community – in New York, in Israel, and throughout the world. Together with our agency partners, we provide the necessary home care and congregate care for frail elderly survivors to live out their lives independently and with dignity.

The following Special Report on Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics provides a lens through which we can ascertain the sheer numbers of Nazi victims living in the New York Area today, as well as gain insight into who these members of our community are and what their needs are. With this knowledge, we can fulfill our mission to be there for them.
Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics

Introduction

There is growing concern about the situation of Nazi victims today, nearly 60 years after the Holocaust. Substantial resources have become available to meet the needs of Nazi victims, albeit too late for the many who have died since the end of World War II. The effort to allocate the available resources equitably has been hampered by the lack of adequate information about the number and distribution of Nazi victims, their characteristics, and their needs. This brief report and selected tables provide some relevant information about Nazi victims in the New York Area which may be helpful in communal decision-making.

Definitions

In the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, a Nazi victim was operationally defined as a Jewish respondent, spouse, or other adult in the interviewed Jewish household who had lived in or fled from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis between 1933 and 1945.

- Respondents born in 1945 or earlier who were born outside the United States were asked: "...Between 1933 and 1945, did you live in or flee from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis?"

- Data was also collected for spouses (or unmarried partners) born outside the United States prior to 1946: "...Between 1933 and 1945, did he/she live in or flee from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis?"

- Finally, if there were other adults in the household who were at least 56 years old, the respondent was asked if: "Between 1933 and 1945, other than you and your (spouse/partner), did any of the other adults in the household live in or flee from a country that was under Nazi rule, Nazi occupation, or under the direct influence or control of the Nazis?"
Answers to the three related questions on Nazi victimization have been collected and analyzed for Jewish respondents, Jewish spouses, and other Jewish household adults. Age and country of birth have been checked to verify that the respondent-spouse-other adult met the criteria to be labeled as a Nazi victim.

The language of these questions is based on the definition of Nazi victim used by the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference), and the definition used by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) to identify Nazi victims in the former Soviet Union. The basic question (with three variations) on Nazi victim experiences used in the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 is essentially the same as the question used in the 2000 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 2000) in the United States\(^1\), and is similar to, but somewhat broader than, the question for identifying Nazi victims used in the 1997 Study of the Non-Institutionalized Elderly conducted by the Bureau of Central Statistics in Israel.

More than 4,500 interviews were completed with Jewish households for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002. A total of 412 Jewish adults in 319 interviewed households were classified as Nazi victims on the basis of the series of questions asked of all survey respondents.\(^2\) All data presented in this Special Report are projected estimates of the number of Nazi victims and Nazi victim households based upon the interviews, utilizing survey data "weighting" techniques appropriate to the sampling design and data collected.

---

1 In the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, three separate questions were asked (as appropriate) for the respondent, spouse/partner, and other adults in the household. During the screening phase of the survey, interviewers attempted to complete an interview with the person who answered the telephone as a means to minimize respondent (and household) refusal to complete the survey. In single adult households, the question was asked only of the respondent; in multiple adult households, the relevant questions were asked about respondent, spouse, and other adults to compile the information needed on all household members. All interview data on Nazi victim respondents, spouses, and other adults was weighted with the "household" weight variable in order for the survey interview data to be projected to statistical estimates of the numbers of Nazi victims in the eight-county UJA-Federation of New York service area.

In the NJPS 2000 survey, respondents in multiple-adult households were randomly selected, and one or two questions were asked only of respondents ages 55+ in 2000 who were born in Europe: "Between 1933 and 1945 did you live in a country that was under Nazi rule or under the direct influence of the Nazis?" Respondents who answered "no" were then asked: "Between 1933 and 1945 did you leave a country or region under Nazi rule or direct influence because of Nazi occupation of the area you were living in at the time?" Data collected on respondents was then weighted by a "respondent" weight variable in order to extrapolate an estimated number of Nazi victims for the entire United States.

2 Among the 412 Jewish adult Nazi victims in 319 Jewish households were 246 respondents, 128 spouses, and 38 other adults. In 161 of the 319 Nazi victim households, the respondent was the only Nazi victim; in 63 households, both the respondent and the spouse were Nazi victims, and in 2 households the respondent and another adult were Nazi victims. There were 73 households interviewed where the respondent was not a Nazi victim, but either the spouse (45 households) or another adult (28 households) was classified as a Nazi victim.

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Summary of Findings

Based upon the interviews completed as part of the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, the numbers of Nazi victims have been estimated for the eight-county area:

- An estimated 55,000 Jewish Nazi victims live in the eight-county New York Area.

- Nazi victims represent 15% of all Jewish adults age 57 and older in the New York area.\(^3\)

- 58% of Nazi victims are female.

- The median age of Nazi victims is 72 years.
  - 16% are between the ages of 57 and 65
  - 40% are between 65 and 74
  - 44% are at least 75\(^4\)

- One in four Nazi victims (26%) lives alone.

- Nazi victims living in one-person households are considerably older than Nazi victims living in two-person or multiple-person households.
  - The median age of Nazi victims living alone is 76, compared to a median age of 72 for Nazi victims living in two-person households and 68 for victims living in multiple-person households.
  - 60% of Nazi victims living alone are at least 75 years.

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\(^3\)The questions asked about Nazi victim status were restricted to individuals born in 1945 or earlier; the youngest Nazi victim was 57 years old. The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 estimated that 1,412,000 Jews (of all ages, including children) lived in the eight-county New York area. The 55,000 Nazi victims represent 4% of the 1,412,000 Jews in the study area. Of these 1,412,000 Jews in the eight-county New York Area, 27% (approximately 377,000) were at least 57 years old. The 55,000 Jewish Nazi victims represent 16% of all Jews born prior to 1946.

\(^4\)Female Nazi victims tend to be older: 49% of female Nazi victims are at least 75 years old, while 37% of male Nazi victims are at least 75 years old.

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• 54% of Nazi victims in the eight-county New York Area live in Brooklyn, 16% live in Queens, and 12% live in Manhattan.

• Half of the Nazi victims live in Russian-speaking Jewish households.
  - 27,800 Nazi victims (51%) live in New York Jewish households in which an adult was born in the former Soviet Union, or the survey respondent (typically born in Eastern Europe) answered the questions in Russian.
  - Almost three out of four Brooklyn Jewish Nazi victims live in Russian-speaking households, as do just under half of Queens Jewish Nazi victims. Only 7% of Manhattan’s Jewish Nazi victims live in a Russian-speaking household.

• Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking households are much more likely to be recent arrivals to the United States.
  - 67% of Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking households have moved to the United States since 1990. Only 10% of Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking households moved to the United States prior to 1970.
  - In contrast, 95% of Nazi victim respondents in non-Russian-speaking Jewish households came to the United States prior to 1970, while only 1% came from 1990 to 2002.

• The 55,000 Nazi victims live in 43,300 Jewish households, 7% of all Jewish households in the New York study area, but 16% of all Jewish households with any adult age 57 or older.
  - In approximately 23,100 Jewish households, only the survey respondent was a Nazi victim.
  - In 6,400 households, only the respondent’s spouse was a Jewish Nazi war victim.
  - In 10,400 households, both the respondent and the spouse were Nazi victims.\(^5\)

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\(^5\) In 400 of these households, the respondent, his/her spouse, and another adult in the household were all Nazi victims. Another 200 Jewish households included a Nazi victim respondent and a non-spouse other adult. In approximately 3,200 New York Area Jewish households, the only Nazi victim was another adult in the household.

Nazi victim households are more likely to be poor than other New York Jewish households.

- Half of all Nazi victims live in households with household incomes below 150% of the Federal poverty guidelines.\(^6\)
  - 38% of Nazi victims live in households with annual incomes that place them under the 100% poverty guideline standard.
  - 13% live in households which report incomes placing them between 100% and 150% of poverty guideline levels.

- Nazi victims are more likely to be poor than near-poor.
  - More Nazi victims live in poor households (51%) than in “near-poor” households (11%) which have incomes above 150% of the Federal poverty guidelines, but under $35,000 annual yearly income. Another 12% have incomes between $35,000 and $50,000.

- Since the poverty level calculations are based upon both income and the number of people living in the household, there is only a moderate relationship between the number of people living in a Nazi victim household and poverty: \(^7\)
  - 44% of Nazi victims living alone are under the 100% poverty level, compared to 37% of those living with another person and 32% of those living with several other persons.

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\(^6\) Poverty level comparisons between Nazi victims and non-victims are easier to make on the household (rather than on an individual) level; 36% of Nazi victim households are below 100% of poverty, and another 11% between the 100% and 150% guidelines. Only 8% of non-victim households interviewed for the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 were below the 100% poverty guidelines, while another 5% reported incomes between the 100% and the 150% standards.

\(^7\)The poverty guidelines are specific to household size. For one-person households, annual household incomes under approximately $9,000 are defined as 100% of poverty, and incomes under $13,000 are defined as 150% of poverty. For two-person households, the approximate income ranges (reflected in questions in the Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 that were household-size specific) are $12,000 and $16,000 respectively. For three-person households, the corresponding income levels are $15,000 and $22,000. The 150% poverty level has been used as an operational definition for the New York Jewish “poor” in a series of reports prepared by David Grossman of the Nova Institute for the New York Metropolitan Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty.
- Nazi victims in Russian-speaking households are much more likely to be poor than Nazi victims in non-Russian-speaking households:
  - 81% of Nazi victims living in Russian-speaking households report annual income below 150% of the poverty guidelines (70% below the 100% poverty level).
  - In contrast, only 21% of Nazi victims in non-Russian-speaking households are below the 150% poverty level.
  - Thus, four out of five Russian-speaking-household Nazi victims are below the 150% poverty level, while only one in five non-Russian speaking-household Nazi victims are below 150% of the poverty standard.

- Russian-speaking Nazi victims and Russian-speaking New Yorkers who are not Nazi victims have the same high level of poverty.
  - 69% of the Nazi victim Russian-speaking-households are below the 100% poverty level.
  - 73% of non-victim Russian-speaking households with at least one adult in the household who is at least 57 years old (the youngest Nazi victim) are below the 100% poverty level.

- Nazi victim respondents also report relatively poor health.

Both Nazi victim history and Russian-speaking status have an independent impact on the self-reported health of Nazi victims, although Russian-speaking household membership appears to have the stronger impact.

Among all Jewish survey respondents age 57 and older:

- None of the Nazi victim respondents in Russian-speaking-household respondents report excellent health; 28% report their health to be poor.\(^8\)

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\(^8\) All survey respondents were asked: "Would you say that your own health is excellent, good, fair or poor?" Age was a critical factor in respondent answers. Almost half (48%) of all survey respondents under age 57 report their health to be excellent, and another 43% report their health as good; 8% report fair health and just over 1% report poor health. Among all respondents age 57 and older, comparable percentages are: 21% excellent, 36% good, 30% fair, and 11% poor.

• Non-victim Russian-speaking-household respondents report similar answers: only 5% report excellent health, while 34% report poor health.

• Among Nazi victim respondents in non-Russian-speaking-households, 12% reported excellent health, but only 6% report poor health.

• Excellent health is reported by 26% of Jewish, non-victim, non-Russian-speaking-household respondents (age 57 and over), while 6% report poor health.

Conclusions

• There are clearly poor Nazi victims in the New York Area.

• The vast majority of these poor Nazi victims are relatively recent Russian-speaking arrivals. Relatively few Nazi victims who are not Russian-speaking are poor.

• Both Nazi victims and non-victim Jews (age 57 and older) living in Russian-speaking households seem to have substantial financial (and health-related) needs.

• There appears to be no difference between the poverty level of Russian-speaking households with a Nazi victim and Russian-speaking households with an older person who is not a Nazi victim.
Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Tables

Exhibit 1. Number of Jewish Nazi Victims, New York Area*
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Respondents</td>
<td>33,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouses</td>
<td>16,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Jewish Adults in the Household</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The New York Area includes the five New York City boroughs (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW YORK AREA</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
<th>% NAZI VICTIMS COMPARED TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Nazi Victims</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Jewish Adults Age 57 and Older</td>
<td>377,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Jews in the Eight-County Area</td>
<td>1,412,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 3. Gender of Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER: JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Nazi Victims</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Nazi Victims</td>
<td>31,800</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 4.  Age of Jewish Nazi Victims,  
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE: JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Age 65</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65 – 75</td>
<td>21,900</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 75 – 84</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 85+</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,000</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>100%</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDIAN AGE**  
72 Years

* In all tables, numbers may not add exactly or percentages add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Exhibit 5.  Age and Gender Distribution of Jewish Nazi Victims, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Age 65</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65 - 74</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 75 - 84</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 85+</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[N=23,200]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[N=31,800]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIAN AGE</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN:</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Person Household (by self)</td>
<td>14,300</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Person Household</td>
<td>30,800</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+ Person Household</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exhibit 7. Age and Household Size, Jewish Nazi Victims, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>1 Person</th>
<th>2 Persons</th>
<th>3 or More Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Age 65</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65 - 74</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 75 - 84</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 85+</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDIAN AGE**

| 76 | 72 | 68 |
### Exhibit 8. Borough/County of Residence, Jewish Nazi Victims, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOROUGH - COUNTY</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>% OF ALL NAZI VICTIMS IN NEW YORK AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>29,700</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau County</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester County</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 8a. Borough/County of Nazi Victims Residence Compared to All Jews Living in Borough/County, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOROUGH - COUNTY</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>% JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS OF ALL JEWS LIVING IN BOROUGH/COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>29,700</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau County</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester County</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 8b. Relationship of Borough/County of Nazi Victims Residence and Russian-Speaking Household Status,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOROUGH – COUNTY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF NAZI VICTIMS LIVING IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF NAZI VICTIMS LIVING IN NON-RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>21,700</td>
<td>7,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau County</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffolk County</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester County</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,800</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers and percentages may not add exactly due to rounding for presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME PERIOD JEWISH NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENT MOVED TO USA</th>
<th>NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENTS IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS</th>
<th>NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENTS IN NON-RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior to 1970</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970 - 1979</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980 - 1989</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 - 2002</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%*</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 10. Estimated Number of Jewish Households with Nazi Victims, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JEWISH NAZI VICTIM IN HOUSEHOLD:</th>
<th>Estimated Number Of Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim</th>
<th>% of Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Respondent Only</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Respondent &amp; Spouse</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Respondent, Spouse &amp; Other Adult</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Respondent &amp; Other Adult</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse Only (Respondent Not a Nazi Victim)</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Jewish Adults in the Household Only</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total – Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim</td>
<td>43,300</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 11. Jewish Households with Nazi Victims as a Percentage of New York Area Jewish Households, 2002*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW YORK AREA</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
<th>% NAZI VICTIM HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Households with Jewish Nazi Victims</td>
<td>43,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Households with a Jewish Adult Age 57 and Older</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Jewish Households in the Eight-County Area</td>
<td>643,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002 surveyed Jewish households living in the UJA-Federation of New York service area, which is comprised of the five New York City boroughs (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island), as well as Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:</th>
<th>ESTIMATED NUMBER</th>
<th>% of ALL NAZI VICTIMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines*</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Poverty guidelines are specific to household size. For one-person households, annual household incomes under approximately $9,000 are defined as 100% of poverty, and incomes under $13,000 are defined as 150% of poverty. For two-person households, the approximate income ranges are $12,000 and $18,000 respectively. For three-person households, the corresponding income levels are $15,000 and $22,000. The 150% poverty level has been used as an operational definition of the New York Jewish "poor" in a series of reports issued by the New York Metropolitan Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty.

Exhibit 13. Poverty Level and Income of All Jewish Nazi Victims, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines, Below $35,000 income</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 to $50,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $100,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 and Over</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:</th>
<th>Alone: 1 Person Household</th>
<th>With 1 Other Person</th>
<th>With Several Other People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exhibit 15. Poverty Among Nazi Victims, Russian-Speaking Households and Non-Russian-Speaking Households, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nazi Victim Lives in Household with Annual Income:</th>
<th>Nazi Victims in Russian-Speaking Households</th>
<th>Nazi Victims in Non-Russian-Speaking Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%*</td>
<td>100%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.
Exhibit 16. Poverty in Russian-Speaking Households with Nazi Victims and without Nazi Victims, at Least One Adult in Household Age 57 or Older, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:</th>
<th>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS WITH NAZI VICTIMS</th>
<th>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY NAZI VICTIMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%*</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELF-REPORTED HEALTH IS:</th>
<th>Nazi Victim</th>
<th>Not Nazi Victim</th>
<th>Nazi Victim</th>
<th>Not Nazi Victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russian-Speaking Household</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Russian-Speaking Household</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%*</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding for presentation.

Attachment E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.89%</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
<td>7.42%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.05%</td>
<td>2.71%</td>
<td>7.18%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.95%</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
<td>7.35%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.45%</td>
<td>3.47%</td>
<td>7.49%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.15%</td>
<td>3.82%</td>
<td>7.69%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.79%</td>
<td>4.17%</td>
<td>7.88%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.45%</td>
<td>4.52%</td>
<td>8.17%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.21%</td>
<td>4.87%</td>
<td>8.46%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attachment F

Letter of Support of Edwin Mendez-Santiago
Commissioner, New York City Department for the Aging
DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING

The City of New York

2 LAFAYETTE STREET
New York, New York 10007-1392
(212) 442-1100

Edwin Méndez-Santiago, MSW, CSW
Commissioner

January 22, 2004

The Honorable Edward R. Korman
Chief Judge
United States District Court for the
Eastern District of New York
225 Cadman Plaza East, Room 448
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Dear Judge Korman:

In my capacity as Commissioner of the New York City Department for the Aging (DFTA) and a professional in the field of service to seniors over the last 25 years, I write in support of the United Jewish Appeal—Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York’s (UJA-Federation) proposal to access unclaimed residual funds in the matter of In Re: Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation for the purpose of assisting Holocaust victims in need in New York City.

I am highly familiar with the numerous public benefits available to seniors in New York City and the systems through which seniors access such benefits. I am proud of DFTA’s efforts to connect New York City seniors to public benefits such as Medicaid, Medicare, Supplemental Social Security, Food Stamps and Senior Citizens Rent Exemption, but at the same time I recognize that, despite the existence of such benefits, far too many low-income and otherwise poorly resourced seniors residing in New York City struggle sorely to meet essential needs associated with housing, health care, home care. This is so for a range of reasons, including restrictive eligibility criteria relating to certain benefits, limitations of funding available via certain benefits, and delays associated with application and other administrative processes.

Non-governmental efforts such as those proposed by UJA-Federation to better connect seniors to public benefits and provide alternative forms of assistance to seniors ineligible for benefits are immensely valuable, and I am therefore pleased, once again, to express support for the proposal.

Sincerely,

Edwin Méndez-Santiago
Commissioner
Attachment G

Benefit Analysis for New York Area Victims
## BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR NEW YORK AREA NAZI VICTIMS*

**January 2004**

### Program Title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Title</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Eligibility Criteria</th>
<th>Est. # Nazi Victims Ineligible</th>
<th>Total # Program Carer Nazi Victims*</th>
<th>Barriers to Program for Eligible Nazi Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicare</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Costs of premiums, deductibles and co-insurances are prohibitive for many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part A: Hospital Insurance Program</td>
<td>Coverage for acute hospital care, limited to 60 and older. Non-Social Security recipients may purchase coverage for skilled nursing home care. Deductible: $575 per benefit period. Copayments: $20/day for hospital days; $1/day for skilled nursing facility days; $10/day for skilled nursing home days 21+ days.</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Application processing takes two to three months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicaid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Though QMB, SLMB and QL1 to be described below can offer these services for some, these programs are only for the very poor. Others must purchase private Health Insurance with costly premiums.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part B: Medical Insurance</td>
<td>Limited coverage for physicians, services, diagnostic tests and durable medical equipment. Deductible: $100 per year. Premium: $66.00 per month.</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) Program</strong></td>
<td>Pays for Medicare premiums, co-insurance, deductibles and co-payments. Eligible for Medicaid (Part B); Eligible for Medicare (Part A). Maximum monthly income for individuals 100% Federal Poverty Level - $750. Maximum monthly income for couples $1,051.</td>
<td>Approximately 36,000</td>
<td>Approximately 8,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specified Low Income Beneficiary (SLMB) Program</strong></td>
<td>Pays for Medicare Part B premium only. Same as QMB but increased income limits (120% FPL). Maximum monthly income for individuals: $797 - $1,451. Maximum monthly income for couples: $1,062 - $1,663. Same asset limits as QMB.</td>
<td>Approximately 40,000</td>
<td>Approximately 14,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualifying Individuals 1 (CH 1)</strong></td>
<td>Pays for Medicare Part B premium only. Same asset limits as QMB and SLMB (but increased).</td>
<td>Approximately 42,000</td>
<td>Approximately 16,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Data on benefits and eligibility criteria by Samuel Sadin Institute on Long-Leafed Sales Center on Aging at Hunter College. Information on Nazi Victims eligibility based on 2002 U.S. Census data and analyses by Selfhelp Community Services and UJA-Federation of New York.

**Criteria for defining "poor" and "near poor" = income up to 150% of Federal Poverty Standard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM TITLE</th>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
<th>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</th>
<th>EST. # NAFTA VICTIMS INELIGIBLE</th>
<th>BARRIERS TO PROGRAM FOR ELIGIBLE VICTIMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAID</td>
<td>Comprehensive health care benefits, including coverage for prescription drugs, physician services, hospitals, nursing homes and home care.</td>
<td>for ages 65 and older or disabled. Singles, maximum monthly income of $674 (2004). Couples, maximum monthly income of $926, maximum $5,700 assets, exclusive of funeral-related expenses. In this category, whose income or assets exceed these thresholds, become eligible once the surplus amount is expended for medical purposes.</td>
<td>Approximately 37,000</td>
<td>Approximately 11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community spouse allowances whenever spouse is institutionalized.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provides monthly cash benefits to meet food, clothing and shelter needs. The amount of the benefits depends on beneficiary's income and whether the person lives in a nursing home or in a residential care facility.</td>
<td>65 and older and (blind or disabled) Singles living alone: maximum monthly income of $571; Couples living alone: maximum monthly income of $693; Individuals living in nursing home: maximum monthly income of $507; Couples living in nursing home: maximum monthly income of $642.</td>
<td>Approximately 34,000</td>
<td>Approximately 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residence is not controlled, rent, subsidized or part of 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mitchell-Lama housing development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENIOR CITIZEN RENT EXEMPTION (SCRE)</td>
<td>Rent is exempt from the obligation to pay rent increases. Rent is fixed or compensated by reduction in real estate tax.</td>
<td>62 or older, $24,000 maximum household income, rent expense must not exceed one-third household income.</td>
<td>Available data does not permit a reliable estimate</td>
<td>20% of NY area Nazi victims live in Brooklyn and Queens, according to the Lifespan study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recipients are eligible if rent controlled, rent stabilized or part of 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD STAMPS</td>
<td>Monthly allotment of benefits through a debit card system for the purchase of food items.</td>
<td>If 66 and older, eligible for SSI (blind, deaf, or medically disabled)</td>
<td>Approximately 34,000</td>
<td>Approximately 8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household income not exceeding 100% of the Poverty Standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset limit for is $5500 for singles and couples</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2004 Proposal by the UJA Federation of New York for Providing Assistance to Nazi Victims in New York,重重1-4. While only 14.9% of rental housing in Manhattan is unregulated, 43.9% of rentals in Queens and 38.2% of rentals in Brooklyn are unregulated. Tenants in these apartments have no protections from rent increases, and are not eligible for SCRE. See The Fasanian Center Report cited at 1-6, supra, at Chapter 1, p. 6, Borough Table 1-5. For the relatively few rent regulated apartments that exist in Queens and Brooklyn, where most survivors live, the vacancy rate is far lower than that for unregulated market rate rentals. See id. Borough Table 1-6 (vacancy rate for rent stabilized units in Brooklyn is 5.5% compared to 5% vacancy rate for unregulated Brooklyn units).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM TITLE</th>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
<th>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</th>
<th>EST. # NAZI VICTIMS INELIGIBLE</th>
<th>BARRIERS TO PROGRAM FOR ELIGIBLE NAZI VICTIMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SECTION II</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>141 - 65,000</td>
<td>28,000 NVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal rental subsidy program for very low-income households</td>
<td>Presently in New York, the program is available only to those with specialty designed needs or profiles - victims of domestic violence, the homeless, intimidated witnesses, and certain families with minor-aged children</td>
<td>This program is not accessible to this population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SECTION II</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approximately 30,000</td>
<td>Approximately 14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal funding and available sites for New York City racial minorities</td>
<td>Regional median income</td>
<td>Federal funding and available sites for New York City racial minorities</td>
<td>Construction sites are highly limited and have decreased over the last decade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|              | **202 HOUSING** |                       | Approximately 22,000 for single person household and $29,100 for a two-person household | About 217,000 people New Yorkers are on waiting lists for admission to such housing | As a result of the overwhelming demand, many sponsors of 202 Housing have closed their waiting list and no longer accept new applications.
Attachment H

Estimated Budget for Selfhelp Model
Case Management Program
Selfhelp Community Services

Case Management Service Program
Projected Annual Budget
Serving 3400 Clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Workers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Director/Supervisor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian (FTE)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub-total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,910,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>931,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,841,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Than Personnel</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td></td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Travel</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Supplies</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocopying</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Repair</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings, Conferences, Dues</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Program Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td>559,661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTPS Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,033,881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENSES**          | **4,874,881**

**Note:** Depending upon funding, module can be expanded or reduced to serve additional or fewer clients
Attachment I

Estimated Budget for Met Council Model
“Home Team” Homecare Program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Category</th>
<th>Sub-Total</th>
<th>298 Clients Per Week</th>
<th>Annual Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$1,999.905</td>
<td>$1,999.905</td>
<td>$1,999.905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$3,999.05</td>
<td>$3,999.05</td>
<td>$3,999.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,399,905</td>
<td>$1,399,905</td>
<td>$1,399,905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Home Aides Budget Calculation:
- 10% of Clients Identified will Require Service = 298 Clients
- 6 Hours of Service
- 2 Days of Service Per Week
- FTE = 0.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Fringe @ 30%</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Aides</td>
<td>$1,339.660</td>
<td>$399.898</td>
<td>$1,739.558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-Worker</td>
<td>$1,351.25</td>
<td>$396.375</td>
<td>$1,747.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>$1,350.00</td>
<td>$395.00</td>
<td>$1,745.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>$1,350.00</td>
<td>$395.00</td>
<td>$1,745.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>$1,350.00</td>
<td>$395.00</td>
<td>$1,745.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel:
- 1 Home Aides
- 1 Co-Worker
- 1 Clerk
- 1 Bookkeeper
- 1 Coordinator

Caseworker will provide services to home assessors and providers, and provide referrals to other health care services.

Bookkeeper will block changes and pay bills.

Scheduler will assign community services and arrange meeting opportunities, make care assessments, and arrange food, laundry, and shopping services.

Coordinator will be responsible for overall program operation including daily client assessment, action to take for clean/client, and training of Home Aides.
Attachment J

Estimated Budget for Selfhelp Medicaid Advocacy and Homecare Service Program and Projected Costs of Selfhelp Model Health Care/Mental Health Program
Selfhelp Community Services

**Medicaid Advocacy and Home Care Service Program**
Projected Annual Budget
Module to serve 375 clients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Director</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>215,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>68,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personnel Total:** 283,800

**Other Than Personnel**
Nursing Assessments 112,500
[2 per client/$150 each]

Legal Services 300,000
[4800 hours/$125 per hour]

Interim Home Care Services 3,675,000

Other Program Costs* and Program Administration 566,958

**OTPS Total:** 4,654,458

**TOTAL EXPENSES** 4,938,258

* includes rent, telephone, supplies, photocopying, insurance, etc.

**Note:** depending upon funding, module can be expanded or reduced to serve additional or fewer clients.

**Note:** for each $1 spent, approximately $4 in government-funded benefits can be derived.
A program to address health care and mental health needs will utilize the service of community-based nurses and psychiatric nurse practitioners. In-home nursing assessments will be provided to evaluate health care needs and determine the plan of care. In-home mental health assessments will also be provided. If indicated, short-term therapeutic treatment will be provided by project staff. This will be a collaborative project, involving nurses, psychiatrists, clients, personal physicians and community-based social workers.

The cost for assessment (for health or mental health) and 8 treatment sessions (for mental health) is $830. The project will maximize any possible reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid for these services. Assuming that half of the total cost may be reimbursed, an allocation of $200,000 per year will enable Selfhelp to serve at least 500 victims annually.
Attachment K
The Housing Crisis for New York Area Victims
Attachment K: The Housing Crisis for New York Area Victims

A lack of affordable, stable housing is one of the largest problems facing New York and victims who are poor or near-poor. Given the inflated real estate market in the New York Area, even those with adequate incomes often have significant difficulty finding or retaining housing they can afford.

Many households represent one of the largest percentages of low and very low income households needing housing assistance. Their rent-to-income ratios are the highest of any group. According to the 1999 New York City Housing, Preservation and Development Housing and Vacancy Survey, elderly singles spend 55.5% of their income on rent. For renters, a severe housing affordability problem is defined as spending 50% of household income for rent.

The vacancy rate in 2002 for units with rents of less than $700 was less than two percent. The vacancy rate was 1.42 percent for units with asking rents between $500 and $700. Clearly, affordable housing in the City of New York for the poor and near-poor is scarce.

If providing sorely needed housing assistance for some tenants, government housing assistance programs are unable to solve the immediate housing needs of many New York Area residents.

The Section 8 Housing Assistance program, for example, currently has an eight-year waiting list (154,000 households). For many poor and near-poor families, such a wait is untenable.

In addition to the enormous waiting list, the Section 8 program has experienced cuts in recent years, with further cuts expected in 2004. Further, since 1994, the Section 8 program has, in fact, been closed to applicants from the general population.

Congress repealed the requirement that all Section 8 leases be renewed except for cause. Many tenants with Section 8 vouchers are now being forced out of the apartments when their leases expire.

For those tenants whose landlords have refused to renew their Section 8 leases or for Section 8 vouchers to find new apartments, another change in federal law makes it difficult to find a landlord willing to accept Section 8. Formerly, landlords who received Section 8 subsidies for one or more tenants could not refuse to rent to a new Section 8 tenant on the grounds that they did not want more Section 8 tenants. This "anti-discrimination statute" was recently repealed.
The future of Section 8 looks even bleaker -- both the House and Senate have proposed appropriations for 2004 that would reduce funding so much that the program will not fund all of the vouchers that are currently in use. Experts predict that, on a national level, the Senate proposal, if implemented, will cut between 92,000 - 135,000 households already receiving assistance from the program. Given that 17 percent of those receiving Section 8 nationally are elderly, the impact of these cuts on the elderly will be devastating.

In light of the waiting lists and changes described above, Section 8 is virtually eliminated as an effective remedy to help New York Area Nazi victims secure affordable housing. Furthermore, those survivors who had a stable and affordable Section 8 rent are suddenly facing eviction and the possibility of being thrust into an exorbitantly priced housing market.

The state-funded Senior Citizens Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) program relieves certain seniors, age 62 and over, from paying rent increases.

While the SCRIE program effectively limits rent at affordable levels for many seniors, there are serious gaps. First, while housing in Manhattan is largely rent controlled and stabilized, housing in Brooklyn and Queens [where, according to the Ukeles Study and Report (as cited in paragraph 5 above), the largest number of victims live] is less likely to be rent controlled or stabilized, so is often not subject to SCRIE. Second, while SCRIE freezes rent at immediate pre-application levels, it does not lower rent to an affordable level. Further, there is no “look back”; SCRIE does not roll back rents to levels in effect at the date the applicant was first eligible.

Freezing the rent at current levels does not make it affordable. Anecdotes about rent controlled tenants in New York City paying rents below market rates are misleading -- they pertain solely to long-term tenants who have lived in their apartments for decades. New tenants face rents at or near market rates, even in rent stabilized apartments, and SCRIE does not reduce those rents.

Other subsidized housing programs were specifically developed for low-income tenants with funding from various federal, state or local sources. For example, the federally funded Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly program provides capital grants to community groups to build dedicated housing for very low-income seniors, whose income must be below 50 percent of the regional median. The 202 program subsidizes rent at Section 8 rates.

Unfortunately, like Section 8, the 202 program has been cut. From 1995 to 1997, funding dropped by 50%, and was later only partially restored. As of 2002, funding for the 202 program was still 33 percent lower than it was in 1995.
In combination, 202 housing and other housing dedicated to low-income seniors provides approximately 17,025 units in New York City. There are about 217,000 elderly New Yorkers on waiting lists for these units.\footnote{The median gross rent paid in 1999 by single households over age 65 was $535 and for two or more was $619. The median percentage of income spent for gross rent in 1999 was 53.5% for elderly singles. New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, \textit{Housing and Vacancy Survey} (1999).}

Other housing was developed in the 1960's through the 1980's with Mitchell-Lama and other government subsidies. In return for these subsidies, developers were required to offer reduced rents -- but only for twenty years. Twenty-year rent limitation periods have expired or will soon expire for thousands of tenants, many of whom are seniors who have grown older in these apartments.

Economic considerations will no doubt prompt many private owners of this housing to opt out of subsidized programs wherever possible, exacerbating already severe housing affordability and availability problems for elderly New Yorkers, including Nazi victims.\footnote{New York University Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, \textit{Report on the State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods} 2002, Chapter 4, p. 78.}

\footnote{New York City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, \textit{Selected Findings of the 2002 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey} (revised Nov. 2003).}

\footnote{Community Service Society of New York (CSSNY), \textit{Section 8 housing Vouchers: Block Grants to the State?} (CSSNY Policy Brief # 10, June 2003).}

\footnote{In 2001, there were 76,386 Section 8 voucher units throughout New York City, out of over 3.2 million housing units. Of these, only 46% were in Brooklyn and Queens, where the large majority of survivors live. See the Furman Center report, cited at fn. 5, supra, Chapter 1, p. 3 and Chapter 4, p. 81.}

\footnote{For years, the New York City Housing Authority has accepted Section 8 applications only in four emergency categories: (1) victims of domestic violence; (2) homelessness; (3) referrals by the District Attorney for "intimidated witnesses"; and (4) certain families with minor age children. Few Holocaust survivors, except those able to prove homelessness, meet any of these criteria. Thus, New York area survivors are, in effect, barred entirely from applying for Section 8.}


\footnote{Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, \textit{Senate-House Conference Committee Poised to Decide Fate of Housing Voucher Funding} (Nov. 14, 2003).}

10 *Id.*

11 While only 14.9% of rental housing in Manhattan is unregulated, 43.9% of rentals in Queens and 36.2% of rentals in Brooklyn are unregulated. Tenants in these apartments have no protection from rent increases, and are not eligible for SCRIE. See The Furman Center Report cited at fn 5, *supra*, at Chapter 1, p. 6, Borough Table 1-5. For the relatively few rent regulated apartments that exist in Queens and Brooklyn, where most survivors live, the vacancy rate is far lower than that for unregulated market rate rentals. *See id.*, Borough Table 1-6 (vacancy rate for rent stabilized units in Brooklyn is 2.5% compared to 5% vacancy rate for unregulated Brooklyn units).


13 New York City Department for the Aging, *Annual Plan Summary 16* (September, 2002).
Attachment L

Estimated Budget for Selfhelp Model
Financial Assistance Program
Selfhelp Community Services

Rental Assistance Program
Projected Annual Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Workers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Supervisor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Specialist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 305,000
Fringe Benefits: 97,920

Personnel Total: 403,920

Other Than Personnel

Cash Grants to Clients: 1,400,000
Other Program Costs* and Program Administration: 233,968

OTPS Total: 1,633,968

Total Expenses: 2,037,888

Note: Grants will range from $100 - $300 per month.
This budget will serve 500 - 1000 of the neediest New York Area victims.

* includes rent, telephone, supplies, photocopying, insurance, etc.
Attachment M

Estimated Budget for Met Council Model
Transportation Program
## Transportation Grant Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONNEL</th>
<th>FTE</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Fringe @ 30%</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Claims Conference Request</th>
<th>Other Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$12,600</td>
<td>$27,300</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$27,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheduler</td>
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<td>$9,600</td>
<td>$41,600</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$41,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookkeeper</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$45,500</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$45,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caseworker</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
<td>$9,600</td>
<td>$41,600</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$41,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$116,753</td>
<td>$89,453</td>
<td>$27,300</td>
<td>$116,753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTPS</th>
<th>per diem</th>
<th>days</th>
<th>annual</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Claims Conference Request</th>
<th>Other Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vans</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>phones</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>supplies</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$100</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>mail/copies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
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<td>$1,300</td>
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<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
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<td>$34,580</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td>$8,580</td>
<td>$34,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>$151,333</td>
<td>$115,453</td>
<td>$35,880</td>
<td>$151,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coordinator will be responsible for overall program operation including organizing client recruitment as well as organize the volunteer aspect of the travel companions.

Scheduler will liaison to local community councils and arrange van pick-up, delivery and return trips. The Scheduler will be the primary liaison to the van company.

Bookkeeper will track charges, and pay bills.

Caseworker will be needed in 33% of the cases to accompany the client to the visit and provide advocacy and specialized support.

The van will operate 5 days per week and rotate throughout the 9 service neighborhoods.

Each day approximately 22 people can be served:

- **weekly**: 110
- **annually**: 5720
- **unit cost**: $26
- **cc unit cost**: $20
Attachment N

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims

Program and Financial Reports
## Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims

(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92nd Street YM-YWHA, Manhattan</td>
<td>Case Assistance, Classes, Crisis intervention, Nursing care, Short-term counseling, Socialization</td>
<td>$43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bensonhurst Council of Jewish</td>
<td>Access to dental care, Assistance with housing, food, clothing, furniture, etc., Benefits and entitlements assistance, Cash assistance</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations, Brooklyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bikur Cholim of Boro Park, Brooklyn</td>
<td>Adult day health program (in conjunction with Metropolitan Jewish Health System), Case management, Educational offerings, Emergency cash grants, Friendly visitation, Home cleaning and chore service, Men's socialization group, Placement of Medical Alert Systems, Social gatherings, Supportive counseling, Telephone classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Blue Card, Inc., Area-wide</td>
<td>Holiday checks to help victims participate in religious and social activities around Jewish holidays, Monthly cash relief checks to help fill the gaps between income and monthly expenses, One-time emergency checks</td>
<td>$527,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx Jewish Community Council, Bronx</td>
<td>Entitlement, mental health referrals, Provide administrative support for Bronx Holocaust Survivor Project, Cash relief</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes, where appropriate, Claims Conference funding. Some estimates include overhead costs.
2 Not affiliated with UJA-Federation of New York; agency receives substantial funds from the Claims Conference.
### Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush  
  • Brooklyn         | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
                       • Case management and case assistance  
                       • Cash relief  
                       • Citizenship case management  
                       • Crisis intervention  
                       • Food vouchers  
                       • Friendly visitation  
                       • Information and referral  
                       • Socialization programming  
                       • Transportation | $200,000                          |
| DOROT  
  • Manhattan        | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
                       • Cash relief  
                       • Friendly visitation  
                       • Holiday package delivery  
                       • Information and referral  
                       • Intergenerational programming  
                       • Mental health services  
                       • Telephone conference calls  
                       • University without Walls | $800,000                          |
| The Educational Alliance  
  • Manhattan        | • Holocaust Survivors Support Group  
                       • NORC program: social, recreational; case assistance, nursing services; emergency alarm response systems  
                       • Senior center activities | $22,000                                |
| Greater Five Towns YM & YWHA  
  • Nassau County    | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
                       • Cash relief  
                       • Chaverim Program  
                       • Housing assistance  
                       • Mental health services  
                       • Support groups, social and psycho-social programming, Phone Outreach | $110,000                          |
# Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/ Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA)  
  - City-wide                            | Benefits and entitlement assistance  
  - Case management services  
  - Home care  
  - Legal services  
  - Mental health services  
  - Senior center activities  
  - Social services | $240,000 |
| Jewish Community Council of Canarsie  
  - Brooklyn                             | 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups  
  - Benefits and entitlements assistance  
  - Case management and case assistance  
  - Citizenship case assistance  
  - Crisis intervention  
  - Food Vouchers  
  - Free furniture and clothing  
  - Friendly visitation  
  - Home delivered meals (both packaged and prepared)  
  - Home visits  
  - Information and referral  
  - Intergenerational programming  
  - Medicaid home health care  
  - Nutrition education  
  - Social programming  
  - Transportation | $10,000 |
| Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights and Inwood  
  - Manhattan                           | Case management  
  - Counseling  
  - Escorting clients to shopping, doctors, etc.  
  - Friendly visitation  
  - Homecare monitoring  
  - Light chores  
  - Light shopping  
  - Telephone reassurance | $70,000 |
## Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst  
• Brooklyn           | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Direct and indirect social and immigrant services that are offered to all agency clients  
• Document translation  
• Holocaust Survivors Club  
• Mental health, socialization and cultural activities | $81,600                                                                                           |
| Kings Bay YM-YWHA  
• Brooklyn            | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Cash relief  
• Mental health services  
• Social and recreational programming | $8,000                                                                                           |
| Metropolitan NY Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty  
• City-wide          | • Assists Jewish Community Councils w/processing claims  
• Case management, advocacy, information and referral and counseling  
• Emergency cash relief  
• Home care in Brooklyn and Queens  
• Home repairs (a free service)  
• Supplemental food distribution through JCC's and weekend kosher meals  
• Supported housing in federal 202 projects in B’klyn and Bx | $650,000                                                                                         |
| Mt Sinai Medical Center,  
Specialized Treatment Program for Holocaust Survivors and their Families  
• City-wide            | • Comprehensive evaluations, medication management and coordination of medical and psychological needs  
• Group therapy, short term  
• Individualized psychotherapy services | $140,000                                                                                         |
| New York Legal Assistance Group  
• City-wide            | • Assistance in completion of compensation applications  
• Homecare assistance  
• Handle appeals for people denied claims through various compensation programs  
• Provide general information on compensation programs available to survivors | $395,000                                                                                         |
| Riverdale Y  
• Bronx                | • Senior center activities  
• Survivor group | $160,000                                                                                         |
# Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims

(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samuel Field/Bay Terrace YM-YWHA</strong></td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Queens</td>
<td>• Geriatric Mental Health Clinic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Holocaust Survivor Support Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mental health services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Senior center activities and services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selfhelp Community Services</strong></td>
<td>• Case management</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Nassau,</td>
<td>• Cash relief and financial management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens: 75 staff work directly with Nazi</td>
<td>• Counseling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims</td>
<td>• Homecare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kaffee Haus and holiday celebrations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Telephone reassurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shorefront Jewish Community Council</strong></td>
<td>• 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Brooklyn</td>
<td>• 900 Packaged meals provided per month/ 70 Hot meals provided per week/ 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frozen meals provided per week</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Food Vouchers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Benefits and entitlements assistance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Case management and case assistance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cash relief</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Citizenship case management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Crisis intervention</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drop-in center</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Free furniture and clothing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Friendly visitation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information and referral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Job training, job placement and job coaching</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Medicaid home health care</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Social programming</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/ Service Area</td>
<td>Services Provided</td>
<td>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center  | • Information and referral  
• Nazi Victims Support Group discuss cash assistance and mental health issues; insurance, compensation issues  
• Senior center activities, including: Life Long Learning, Jewish Experience, Shabbat and holiday meals, musical programs | $51,000                                       |
| Suffolk County                  |                                                                                  |                                               |
| United Jewish Council of the East Side  | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Case assistance  
• Cash relief  
• Citizenship counseling  
• Crisis intervention  
• Friendly visitation  
• Holiday packages  
• Home delivered meals  
• Housing: residences, limited availability and long waiting list  
• Information and referral  
• Medicaid home health care  
• Telephone reassurance | $300,000                                       |
| Manhattan                       |                                                                                  |                                               |
| Westchester Jewish Community Services  | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Cash relief  
• Mental health services  
• Support Groups | $32,000                                       |
| Westchester County              |                                                                                  |                                               |
| YM&YWHA of Boro Park            | • Case management for homebound  
• Claims application assistance  
• Homecare  
• Senior center programs: lunches/meals-on-wheels, recreational, social  
• Transportation | $198,000                                       |
| Brooklyn                        |                                                                                  |                                               |
### Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims
(UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Service Area</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| YM&YWHA of Washington Heights and Inwood  
• Manhattan       | • Benefits and entitlements assistance  
• Counseling  
• Financial management  
• Homecare services  
• Housing: Wien House for seniors includes social worker for residents and breakfast program  
• Information and referral  
• Meals on wheels  
• Senior center activities  
• Social model daycare program | $351,000 |
| **TOTAL**                      |                                                                                   | **$8,259,200**                           |
Introduction

For nearly a century, UJA-Federation of New York has been a major source of help and hope for the global community.

Here at home, UJA-Federation has built an unparalleled, comprehensive network of more than 100 caring agencies. Each offers dozens, even hundreds, of specific programs, services, and facilities to enrich the lives of people living in the five boroughs of New York and in Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties. These include medical and geriatric institutions; residential treatment centers; family therapy and child-care services; Jewish community centers and Ys; overnight and day camps; Jewish educational, religious, and cultural programs; psychological counseling and support groups; job retraining and rehabilitation programs. In addition, UJA-Federation supports nine national agencies that do not offer direct services to the community.

The UJA-Federation Network is committed to providing accessible, affordable, high-quality services to the Jewish community as well as the broader community of New Yorkers.

How to Use the “Community Network Directory”

Agencies are listed alphabetically in Part One of UJA-Federation of New York’s Community Network Directory. Information includes address and contact information and a list of programs and services. Call the main telephone number if no specific number is provided for desired program. Many of the agencies have their own websites, where detailed and up-to-date information can be accessed.

Part Two of the directory defines service areas and refers — with accompanying page numbers — to the agencies that provide each service.

Additional information is available at www.ujafedny.org and from the UJA-Federation of New York Resource Line at the following local numbers: 1-212-753-2288 (New York City); 1-914-271-2121 (Westchester); 1-516-677-0262 (Nassau); 1-631-654-9339 (Suffolk).
New York Society for the Deaf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hearing Impaired</th>
<th>Jewish Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing Assistance</td>
<td>Jewish Education in Sign Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication Skills Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan 1-212-777-3900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau 1-516-877-2620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow Along Program</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpreter Referral Service</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing, Developmentally Disabled</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IRA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan 1-212-777-2115</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senior Centers</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Island Service Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau 1-516-877-2620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senior Programs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Services in Sign Language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosher Lunch Program</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse/Addictions</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical Dependency Program</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visually Impaired</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication Skills Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan 1-212-777-3900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau 1-516-877-2620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92nd Street YM-YWHA

1395 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10128
Phone 1-212-415-5470
Fax 1-212-415-5501
E-mail executiveoffice@92y.org
www.92y.org

The 92nd Street Y offers programs in the arts, education, and social services for children and adults.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After-school Care</th>
<th>Camp, Day, Persons with Disabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noar Afterschool Center</td>
<td>Central Intake 1-212-415-5600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp, Day, Children</td>
<td>Camp Bari Tov (ages 5-13)/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Intake</td>
<td>Camp Tova (ages 6-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp K'Ton Ton (ages 3-5)</td>
<td>Culture/Performing Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Yomi (entering grades K-4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Ha'virim (entering grades 5-6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailblazers (entering grades 7-8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantastic Gymnastics (ages 7-13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Tevah for Science and Nature (ages 8-11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Yaffa for the Arts (ages 8-11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
92nd Street YM-YWHA
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
92nd Street Y Nursery School
1-212-415-5532

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
92nd Street Y Parenting Center
1-212-415-5611

English as a Second Language
1-212-415-5659

Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth
Recreational Programs,
Persons with Disabilities
Goldman Center for Youth and Family
1-212-415-5600

Health and Wellness
May Center for Health, Fitness,
and Sport
1-212-415-5729

Retreat Centers
Y Village
1-845-357-0532

Housing, Short Term
de Hirsch Residence
1-212-415-5650

Senior Programs
60+ Program
1-212-415-5630

Intergenerational Programs
1-212-415-5500

Singles Programs
Teen Programs
1-212-415-5604

Jewish Education
Bronfman Center for Jewish Life
1-212-415-5767

Volunteer Programs
MAKOR Teen Community Service
and Leadership
1-212-601-1000

Learning Disabled Services
Nesher
1-212-415-5626

Northeast Queens Jewish Community Council
58-20 Little Neck Parkway
Little Neck, NY 11362
Phone 1-718-225-6750
Fax 1-718-223-8276
www.northeastqueensjewish.org

The Northeast Queens Jewish Community Council provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Northeast Queens. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Health and Wellness

Jewish Education
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations
8635 21st Avenue, #1B
Brooklyn, NY 11214
Phone 1-718-333-1834
Fax 1-718-333-1837

The Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations provides a range of services that include responding to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in the Brooklyn community. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Cash Assistance                      Holocaust Survivor Services
Community Relations                   Homeless Services
Entitlement Services/Advocacy        Housing, Formerly Homeless
Goods Distribution                   Immigrant and Refugee Services
Food Pantry                          Volunteer Programs
Project Machson

Berkshire Hills-Emanuel Camps
547 Saw Mill River Road,             Summer
suite 3D                             159 Empire Road, Box A
Ardsley, NY 10502                     Copake, NY 12516
Phone 1-914-693-8952                   Phone 1-518-329-3303
Fax 1-914-674-8952                    Fax 1-518-329-4778
E-mail bhecamps@aol.com              www.bhecamps.com

Berkshire Hills-Emanuel Camps is a residential summer camp for children and teens, as well as an adult vacation center. Activities include physical and cultural programs.

Camp, Residential, Adults            Respite
Camp, Residential,                   Retreat Centers
Children and Teens                   Senior Programs
English as a Second Language         Teen Programs
Recreational Programs,               
Adults and Youth

The Bronx Jewish Community Council provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in the Bronx. It also works to promote and improve inter-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

**Cash Assistance**
- Entitlement Services/Advocacy
- Friendly Visiting
- Goods Distribution
- Holocaust Survivor Services
- Self Help - Bronx Program for Holocaust Survivors

**Home Care**
- BJCC Home Attendant Services
- Immigrant and Refugee Services

**Intergenerational Programs**
- Meals on Wheels: 1-718-652-1718
- Senior Programs:
  - Parkchester Enhancement Program for Seniors (PEP): 1-718-409-1619
  - Telephone Reassurance
  - Transportation
  - Volunteer Programs
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush  (#1 of 2)

1550 Coney Island Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11230
Phone  1-718-377-2900
Fax    1-718-377-6089
E-mail  cojo@jewishcouncil.org
www.chesednet.com

The Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush is a multifaceted, nonsectarian, community-based agency that provides a broad range of social services responding to the needs of the poor, the elderly, the disadvantaged, the unemployed, the handicapped, and single-parent families. Located in the Flatbush/Midwood area of Brooklyn, the Council promotes and improves intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with all other ethnic groups residing in the surrounding localities.

Camp, Day, Children
Chaim Meir/Leadership
Family Camp Scholarship Fund

Camp, Residential,
Children and Teens

Cash Assistance
Emergency Assistance and
Crisis Intervention

Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Case Management
Child Health Plus/
Family Health Plus

Employment Services
Business Outreach Center  1-718-253-5262
Career Counseling
Career Project for Youths at Risk
Leader Family Employment Center
New Computer Literacy
Training Program
Progressive Adolescent
Vocational Project

English as a Second Language
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Friendly Visiting  1-718-627-5602
DOROT
171 West 85th Street
New York, NY 10024
Phone 1-212-769-2850
Fax 1-212-769-4989
E-mail info@dorotusa.org
www.dorotusa.org

DOROT offers concrete socialization and educational and
recreational programs for the elderly; opportunities for
intergenerational activities are also provided.

Bereavement
Chaplaincy Services
Counseling/Mental Health
Caregivers' Connections
Homelessness Prevention Program
1-212-666-2000

English as a Second Language
Russian University Without Walls

Friendly Visiting
Visiting with Homebound Elders
Goods Distribution
Health and Wellness
Exercise Classes

Homeless Services
Homelessness Prevention Program
1-212-666-2000

Intergenerational Programs
Cemetery Visits
Family Circle
Holiday Package Deliveries

Jewish Education
Service Learning Projects
University Without Walls

Meals on Wheels
Senior Programs
Belnord Community Network
Lincoln House Outreach
NORC Program 1-212-875-8958

Volunteer Programs
Holiday Package Delivery
Dinner at the Homelessness
Prevention Programs
Next Generation
B'nai Mitzvah Projects
Teach: University Without Walls
Cemetery Visits
Family Circle
Youth Volunteer Projects
The Educational Alliance

197 East Broadway
New York, NY 10002
Phone 1-212-780-2300
Fax 1-212-979-1225
E-mail info@edalliance.org
www.edalliance.org

Sol Goldman 14th Street Y
344 East 14th Street
New York, NY 10003
Phone 1-212-780-0800
Fax 1-212-780-0859

The Educational Alliance provides a comprehensive model for the provision of social, educational, and recreational services to a diverse city population. In addition, the Alliance provides a broad spectrum of services to individuals and families at the Sol Goldman Y.

After-school Care
Camp, Day, Children
In Town/Thorah Tots Day Camp
New Country Day Camp

Health and Wellness
Homeless Services
Project ORE/ORA 1-212-780-5436

Counseling/Mental Health
Mental Health Programs
1-212-533-3570
Outpatient Mental Health Programs
1-212-533-3570

Housing, Formerly Homeless
Housing, Mentally III

Culture/Performing Arts
Alliance Art School
Ernest Rubenstein Art Gallery
Mazer Theatre
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Social Adult Day Care
1-212-358-8469

Housing, Seniors
Senior Residential Programs
Intergenerational Programs

Day Care/Day Programs, Children

Jewish Education
Parent Education/Parenting Skills

Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool
Head Start and Early Head Start

Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Emergency Alarm Response System 1-212-529-9215

English as a Second Language
Whittaker Senior Center
The Educational Alliance

Substance Abuse/Addictions
1-212-533-3570

Teen Programs
Project Try
1-212-533-3570
Sisters with Choices
1-212-780-5617
Teen Outreach Center
1-212-979-1714

Telephone Reassurance
Telephone Reassurance Program

Thrift Shop
Whittaker Senior Center Thrift Shop

Vocational Training
1-212-533-2470

Volunteer Programs

Educational Alliance Programs at the Sol Goldman Y

Camp, Day, Children
Japanese Nihoniko
New Town Day Camp
Summer Mini-Camp

Counseling/Mental Health
Spiritual Care Programs

Culture/Performing Arts
Culture and Performing Arts at the Y
Literary Arts

Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool

Gani Nursery School
Japanese Parenting Center

Health and Wellness
Athletics and Aquatics at the Y

Jewish Education
Florence Melton Adult Mini-School
Jewish Life and Learning at the Y

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Parent and Family Center
in Battery Park City

Recreational Programs, Adults
Singles, Couples, Young Adults (SCYA)

Recreational Programs, Youth
Teen Services at the Y

Senior Programs
ECRA Program
Older Adult Programs at the Y

Volunteer Programs
Volunteer Alliance
Jewish Community Center of the Greater Five Towns

207 Grove Avenue
Cedarhurst, NY 11516
Phone 1-516-569-6733
Fax 1-516-569-6917

The JCC of the Greater Five Towns offers educational, social, recreational, and professional programs to families and individuals in the Five Towns, East Rockaway, Malverne, Lynbrook, Valley Stream, and Far Rockaway.

Adoption
South Shore Adoptive Parent Group

After-school Care
After School Enrichment Program
Latchkey Program

Bereavement
Grieving Children
Widow and Widowers Support Group for the Bereaved

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Come Alive Social Day Program
(American and Russian)

Day Care/Day Programs, Children
Summer Toddler Program 1-516-239-1354

Summer Day Camp/Kindergarten – 10th Grade

Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
JCC Nursery School 1-516-239-1354

Temple Hillel 1-516-791-6042

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Project Entitlement

Holocaust Survivor Services
Chaverim
Holocaust Survivors Program

Intergenerational Programs
Come Alive/Chaverim/Teens

Jewish Education
New World Players

Learning Disabled Services
Friendship Group

Recreational Programs, Adults and Persons with Disabilities
Recreational Programs, Youth
Junior Program

Senior Programs
Shalom/Golden Circle/L’Chaim Club/Simcha Club

Singles Programs
B’Yachad, Jewish Singles
Ages 26 – 39, 39 – 54

Teen Programs
Tween and Teen Department

Telephone Reassurance
Older Adult Programs

Transportation
Come Alive
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (#1 of 2)

132 West 31st Street, 15th floor
New York, NY 10001
Phone 1-212-273-5200
Fax 1-212-685-9070
www.jasa.org

Sally and Henry Pearce
Help Center
Phone 1-212-273-5272

JASA provides comprehensive social services in New York City and Nassau and Suffolk Counties to help the elderly function independently in their homes and community.

**Counseling/Mental Health**
Casework Management
- Bronx: 1-718-365-4044
- Brooklyn/Manhattan: 1-212-273-5272

**Geriatric Mental Health Outreach Services**
- Bronx: 1-718-365-4044
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5272

**Culture/Performing Arts**
Sundays at JASA for Older Adults
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5304

**Day Care/Day Programs, Adults**
Social Adult Daycare Services for Seniors with Alzheimer’s
- Bronx: 1-718-320-2066
- Brooklyn: 1-718-996-5200
- Nassau: 1-516-432-0570
- Queens: 1-718-868-4570

**Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled**
JASA Outreach to Developmentally Disabled Older Adults
- Manhattan: 1-212-477-5011

**Day Care/Day Programs, Mentally Ill**
Friendship Clubs for Seniors over 60
- Bronx: 1-718-863-8833
- Brooklyn: 1-718-922-5079

**Entitlement Services/Advocacy**
Advocacy Training
JPAC Institute for Senior Action
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5261

**JPAC Public Affairs (Seniors)**
- Bronx: 1-718-365-4044
- Brooklyn: 1-718-934-7718
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5260
- Queens: 1-718-286-1528

**Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center**

**Family Violence**
Lawyer Social Worker Elder Abuse Program (LEAP)
- Brooklyn: 1-718-859-5208
- Manhattan: 1-212-273-5223
- Queens: 1-718-286-1500

**Holocaust Survivor Services**
Williamsburg Social Services
- Brooklyn: 1-718-782-2315

**Home Care**
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

**Housing, Seniors**
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged  (#2 of 2)

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Shorefront Older Refugee Program
Brooklyn  1-718-769-4401

Intergenerational Programs
Legal Services
Legal Services for the Elderly
Queens     1-718-286-1500

Meals on Wheels
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

Protective Services
JASA Adult Protective Services
   (Contact Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center)
JASA Community Guardian Program
   (Contact Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center)

Recreational Programs, Adults and Persons with Disabilities
Respite
Caregivers Support Programs
Bronx      1-718-365-4044
Brooklyn   1-718-946-7973
Manhattan  1-212-273-5268

Senior Centers

Senior Programs
Naturally Occurring Retirement Community (NORCS)
   (Contact Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center)

Pets and Elders Support Team
   Manhattan     1-212-273-5217
Sundays at JASA for Older Adults
   Manhattan     1-212-273-5304
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

Telephone Reassurance
Sally and Henry Pearce Help Center

Transportation
Medical Transportation
   Nassau       1-516-432-0570

Volunteer Programs
   Manhattan     1-212-273-5291
Jewish Community Council of Canarsie

1170 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11239
Phone 1-718-495-6210
Fax 1-718-495-6217
E-mail canrsiejcc@aol.com

The Jewish Community Council of Canarsie provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Canarsie, Starrett City, Georgetown, and Mill Basin. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Bereavement
Community Relations
Tolerance Programs
Culture/Performing Arts
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Project Tzedeck 1-718-763-4495
Friendly Visiting
Goods Distribution 1-718-763-4495
Health and Wellness

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Bukharian Women
Empowerment Program
Crisis Intervention Program 1-718-763-4495

Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Meals on Wheels
Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Volunteer Programs

Jewish Community Council of Kew Gardens & Richmond Hill

82-46 Lefferts Blvd., #1A
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
Phone 1-718-847-5277
Fax 1-718-847-5331

The Jewish Community Council of Kew Gardens & Richmond Hill provides a range of services that include responding to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Queens. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Community Relations
Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights and Inwood

121 Bennett Avenue, room 11A
New York, NY 10033
Phone 1-212-568-5450
Fax 1-212-928-3059
E-mail jccwhi@yahoo.com

The Jewish Community Council of Washington Heights and Inwood provides a broad range of social, educational, and supportive services for the elderly, immigrants, and needy in the community.

Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Employment Services
English as a Second Language
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Friendly Visiting
Goods Distribution
Food Pantry

Holocaust Survivor Services
Home Care
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Meals on Wheels
Recreational Programs, Adults
Respite
Senior Programs
Kesher
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Edith and Carl Marks Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst

7802 Bay Parkway
Brooklyn, NY 11214
Phone 1-718-331-6800
Fax 1-718-232-8461
E-mail jch@jchb.org
www.jchb.org

The Marks Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst strives to strengthen Jewish identity by teaching values and traditions. Serving the Southwest Brooklyn community, the Marks Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst is home to many Russian immigrants.

After-school Care
Special Needs After-school Care
Bereavement
Camp, Day, Children
Cash Assistance
Counseling/Mental Health
Case Management Services
Mental Health Programs
Culture/Performing Arts
Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool
Employment Services
Job Placement Program 1-718-331-0395

English as a Second Language
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Friendly Visiting

Health and Wellness
Marks JCH-Maimonides Health and Wellness Center 1-718-259-8800
Sports, Fitness and Aquatics
Holocaust Survivor Services
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Learning Disabled Services
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Bensonhurst Senior Center 1-718-372-4300
Senior Programs
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Vocational Training 1-718-331-0395
Volunteer Programs
Kings Bay YM-YWHA

3495 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11229
Phone 1-718-648-7703
Fax 1-718-648-0758
E-mail kingsbay@kingsbayy.org
www.kingsbayy.org

The Kings Bay Y provides individuals and the community with Jewish cultural events and experiences, and recreational and educational programs in Sheepshead Bay, Marine Park, Gravesend, and Flatbush.

After-school Care
Camp, Day, Children
Camp, Day,
Persons with Disabilities
Community Relations
Teen/Senior Special Programs
Culture/Performing Arts
Sunday Concerts and
Children's Chorus
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Day Care/Day Programs, Children
Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool
Infant Care
Nursery School
English as a Second Language
Family Violence
Help for Émigré Women
Jewish Education
Holiday Celebrations
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Workshop for Parents
Recreational Programs, Adults
Recreational Programs,
Persons with Disabilities
Arthritis Swim
Lite and Lively
Recreational Programs, Youth
Pictures for Children
Respite
Alzheimer's Respite
Senior Programs
Counseling
Singles Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Friendly Seniors
Transportation
Bus Pick-Up
Visually Impaired
Volunteer Programs
Met Council provides a wide array of programs designed to meet the needs of the poor, working poor, middle class, and immigrants while combating Jewish poverty in New York. Met Council also coordinates and supports a vast network of Jewish Community Councils throughout New York City.

Cash Assistance
Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Met Council Crisis Intervention
   Bronx     1-718-652-5500
   Brooklyn/Manhattan/Queens/
     Staten Island 1-212-453-9539

Employment Services
Futures in Information Technology
   Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
     Queens/Staten Island
              1-212-453-9558

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Goods Distribution
Kosher Food Net
   Bronx     1-718-652-5500
   Brooklyn/Staten Island
              1-718-972-6600
   Manhattan   1-212-233-6037
   Queens      1-212-453-9539

Project Machson
   (Furniture and Clothing)
   Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
     Queens/Staten Island
              1-212-453-9526

Health and Wellness
Free/Low Cost Health Insurance
   Bronx     1-718-483-1254
   Brooklyn   1-212-453-9532
   Manhattan   1-212-503-6805
   Queens      1-718-544-9033
   Staten Island 1-718-981-1400

Holocaust Survivor Services
Project Metropair
   Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
     Queens/Staten Island
              1-212-453-9525

Home Care
Jewish Community Council
   Services Commission
     Queens     1-212-497-5052

Met Council Home Care Services
   Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
     Queens/Staten Island
              1-718-853-5924

Project O.H.R.
   Brooklyn    1-212-497-5053
Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty

Homeless Services
Housing, Formerly Homeless
Housing, Mentally Ill
Housing, Seniors
Housing, Short Term
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Job Training, Career Counseling
and Placement Services
Bronx/Manhattan/Staten Island
1-212-453-9549
Brooklyn 1-718-333-1836
Queens 1-718-263-4462

Meals on Wheels

Senior Programs
Vocational Training
Home Attendant Training Program
Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/
Queens/Staten Island
1-212-453-9696

Volunteer Programs
The Mount Sinai Medical Center
1 Gustave L. Levy Place
New York, NY 10029
Phone 1-212-241-6500
Fax 1-212-831-1816
E-mail
webmaster@msnyuhealth.org
www.mountsinai.org

Mount Sinai Medical Center
Bereavement
Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Health and Wellness
Holocaust Survivor Services
Medical Services
Physical Rehabilitation
Respite
Caregiver Resource Center
1-212-241-2277

Mount Sinai Hospital
of Queens
25-10 30th Avenue
Astoria, New York 11102
Phone 1-718-932-1000

The Mount Sinai Medical Center is a 1,167-bed tertiary-care teaching hospital dedicated to patient care, scientific research, and medical education. The hospital has a kosher kitchen and an Orthodox rabbi on site.

Substance Abuse/Addictions
Volunteer Programs

Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Health and Wellness
Medical Services
Volunteer Programs
New York Legal Assistance Group

130 East 59th Street, 14th floor
New York, NY 10022
Phone 1-212-750-0800
Fax 1-212-758-9970
www.nylag.org

NYLAG provides a wide range of civil legal services at no cost for low-income people in all five boroughs and offers legal education seminars for social workers, medical professionals, and other advocates.

AIDS/HIV Services
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Family Violence
Foster Care
Holocaust Survivor Services
Holocaust Compensation Assistance Project 1-212-688-0710
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Immigrant Protection Unit
Learning Disabled Services
Child Advocacy Project
Legal Services
Elder Law Specialist Project
Impact Litigation
Legal Health
Matrimonial Family Law
Medicaid/Medicare
Public Benefits
Unemployment
Protective Services
Teen Programs
Rise Up
Volunteer Programs

New York Society for the Deaf (#1 of 2)

161 William Street, 11th floor
New York, NY 10038
Phone 1-212-777-3900
Fax 1-212-777-5740
E-mail info@nysd.org
www.nysd.org

The New York Society for the Deaf provides comprehensive social and rehabilitative services to people who are deaf or deaf-blind and reside in the New York metropolitan area.

AIDS/HIV Services
Ryan White Case Management
Counseling/Mental Health
Outpatient Mental Health Clinic
**Bronx-Riverdale YM-YWHA**

5625 Arlington Avenue  
Bronx, NY 10471  
Phone  1-718-548-8200  
Fax  1-718-796-6339  
www.riverdaley.org

The Riverdale Y provides human services, informal education, and leisure activities to a multigenerational Jewish and general community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adoption</th>
<th>Intergenerational Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After-school Care</td>
<td>Jewish Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement</td>
<td>Meals on Wheels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp, Day, Children</td>
<td>Parent Education/Parenting Skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture/Performing Arts</td>
<td>Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool</td>
<td>Senior Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Violence</td>
<td>Senior Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Wellness</td>
<td>Teen Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holocaust Survivor Services</td>
<td>Volunteer Programs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA
58-20 Little Neck Parkway
Little Neck, NY 11362
Phone 1-718-225-6750
Fax 1-718-423-8276
E-mail samfieldy@aol.com
www.samfieldy.org

Camp Poyntelle and
Lewis Village
P.O. Box 66
Poyntelle, PA 18454
Phone 1-570-448-2161
Fax 1-570-448-2117

The Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA provides a broad range of social, educational, psychological, and recreational services to improve the quality of life for residents of northeast Queens and western Nassau County. The Sam Field Y works with synagogues and Jewish organizations to enhance Jewish life and offers programs that reflect Jewish traditions and values.

After-school Care
Beacon Programs
Sam Field Y Little Neck and
Bay Terrace Center
TASC

Bereavement
CAPE 1-718-224-0566
Sam Field Y Singles Center
Sam Field Y Senior Center

Camp, Day, Children
Sam Field Y Summer Day Camps
Camp, Day,
Persons with Disabilities
Sam Field Y Camp for Children with
Developmental Disabilities

Camp, Residential,
Children and Teens
Camp Poyntelle and Lewis Village

Community Relations
NORC Without Walls

Counseling/Mental Health
CAPE Outpatient Mental Health Center 1-718-224-0566
Mobile Outreach Service Team 1-718-224-0566

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Early Stage Memory Care

Day Care/Day Programs, Children
Child Care Center for Children 2-5

Day Care/Day Programs,
Developmentally Disabled
Project Child - After-school Care
For Children With ADD/ADHD
and Learning Disabilities
School Holiday Programs
Special Services Programs

Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool
Bay Terrace Center 1-718-423-6111
Sam Field Y Nursery School
Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA

English as a Second Language
Beacon Programs
1-718-347-3279

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Clearview Assistance Program
1-718-352-4157

Deepdale NORC
1-718-226-3929

Peer Program-CAPE
1-718-224-0566

S.A.V.E.
Family Violence
Partner Abuse Counseling Program

Friendly Visiting
Health and Wellness
Bay Terrace Pool and Tennis Center
1-718-423-6111

Older Adult Exercise
Physical Education and Recreation

Holocaust Survivor Services
Support Group

Intergenerational Programs

Jewish Education
B'nai Chinush: Jewish Education for Individuals with Disabilities
Gesher Institute
Rosh Hodesh for Girls
Teen Kehilla

Learning Disabled Services
Project Child-After School Program for Children with Learning Disabilities
1-718-423-6111

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
The Parenting Center
1-718-423-6111

The Single Parent Center

Recreational Programs, Adults
Adult Center for Enrichment
Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Regional Programs for Single Adults with Disabilities
Relaxation, Recreation, Resources and Renewal
Special Teens and School Holiday Programs
Recreational Programs, Youth
Respite
Alzheimer's Family Respite
Senior Centers
Sam Field Y Comprehensive Senior Center
Senior Programs
Singles Programs
Teen Programs
After School and Evening Socialization and Athletics
Community Street Outreach Program
Consortia for Learning and Service to Special Populations
JCC Maccabi Team
Teen Leadership
Telephone Reassurance Caring Calls
Transportation
Volunteer Programs Senior Volunteers
Selfhelp Community Services
520 Eighth Avenue, 5th floor
New York, NY 10018
Phone 1-212-971-7600
Fax 1-212-967-4784
E-mail info@selfhelp.net
www.selfhelp.net

Selfhelp Community Services enables nearly 20,000 seniors and at-risk families to live independently through a comprehensive network of community-based home care, social service, and senior housing programs. As part of its mission, Selfhelp operates the largest Nazi victim services program in the country for aged survivors of the Holocaust.

AIDS/HIV Services
Certified Home Health Agency
Manhattan 1-212-971-5471

Bereavement
Manhattan/Queens 1-212-971-7753

Cash Assistance
Emergency Cash Assistance Program
Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan/Queens 1-212-971-7726

Chaplaincy Services
Queens 1-718-762-6803

Counseling/Mental Health
Manhattan/Queens 1-212-971-7753

Person-To-Person Program
Manhattan 1-212-971-7753

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Selfhelp Alzheimer Resource Program
Queens 1-718-631-1886

Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled
Queens 1-718-886-5777

English as a Second Language
Brooklyn 1-718-633-1300
Queens 1-718-939-6210

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Health and Wellness
Manhattan/Queens 1-212-971-7753

Holocaust Survivor Services
Nazi Victim Services Program
Bronx 1-718-828-1114
Brooklyn 1-718-646-7500
Manhattan 1-212-971-5475
1-212-781-7200
Nassau 1-516-481-1865
Queens 1-718-268-1252
Selfhelp Community Services

Home Care
Expanded In-Home Services for the Elderly Program (EISEP)
Brooklyn/Manhattan
1-212-971-5480

Guthery Institute of Home Care Training
Manhattan
1-212-971-7650

Home Attendant Program
Bronx/Manhattan/Queens
1-212-971-5481

Homemaking
Bronx/Brooklyn/Manhattan
1-212-971-5480

Housekeeping
Bronx/Manhattan
1-212-971-5480

Licensed Home Care Services Agency
Manhattan/Nassau/Suffolk
1-212-971-5490

Housing, Seniors
Queens
1-718-762-6803

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Brooklyn/Queens
1-718-633-1300

Intergenerational Programs
Queens
1-718-429-3636

Legal Services
Evelyn Frank Legal Services Project
Manhattan
1-212-971-7658

Meals on Wheels
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Protective Services
Community Guardian Program
Manhattan
1-212-971-7776

Recreational Programs, Adults

Manhattan
1-718-566-6569

Queens
1-718-939-6210

Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities

Respite
Queens
1-718-631-1886

Senior Centers
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Senior Programs

Manhattan
1-212-243-3670

Queens
1-718-454-6286

Telephone Reassurance
Queens
1-718-939-6210

Volunteer Programs
Shorefront Jewish Community Council
3049 Brighton 6th Street, lower level
Brooklyn, NY 11235
Phone 1-718-743-0575
Fax 1-718-743-0397

The Shorefront Jewish Community Council provides a range of services that respond to the poor, the elderly, and special groups in Brooklyn. It also works to promote and improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and relations with other ethnic groups.

Cash Assistance
Emergency Assistance
Employment Services
Job Placement Program
English as a Second Language
Citizenship Preparation Classes
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Case Assistance
Friendly Visiting
Community Outreach Assistance Program
Connect Two
Goods Distribution
Food Pantry
Holocaust Survivor Services
Club 2600
Housing, Seniors
Housing Case Assistance
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Transportation
Vocational Training
The Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center
74 Hauppauge Road
Commack, NY 11725
Phone 1-631-462-9800
Fax 1-631-462-9462
www.suffolkjyjcc.org

The Suffolk Y JCC offers programs that are both educational and recreational and directed toward strengthening individual growth, the Jewish family unit, and Jewish cultural identity in Suffolk County.

After-school Care  Learning Disabled Services
Bereavement  Meals on Wheels
Camp, Day, Children  Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Camp, Day, Persons with Disabilities  Physical Rehabilitation
Community Relations  Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Culture/Performing Arts  Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities
Jewish Sports Hall of Fame  Senior Centers
The Children's Museum  Senior Programs
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults  Jewish Experience for Senior Adults
Day Care/Day Programs, Children  Singles Programs
Day Care/Day Programs, Developmentally Disabled  Substance Abuse/Addictions
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool  Teen Programs
Friendly Visiting  Telephone Reassurance
Health and Wellness  Transportation
Holocaust Survivor Services  Visually Impaired
Intergenerational Programs  Volunteer Programs
Jewish Experience Trip Series  Teen Action Service Corps
Jewish Education
United Jewish Council of the East Side

235 East Broadway
New York, NY 10002
Phone 1-212-233-6037
Fax 1-212-385-2693
E-mail info@ujceastside.org
www.nyccrimeprevention.org
www.nycjewishtours.org

The United Jewish Council of the East Side provides services to the needy, the elderly, newcomers, and other special groups. The council also works to improve intra-Jewish communal affairs and promotes relations among other ethnic groups.

Cash Assistance
Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Counseling/Mental Health
Employment Services
Entitlement Services/Advocacy
Friendly Visiting
Goods Distribution
Health and Wellness
Home Care
Homeless Services
Housing, Formerly Homeless
Housing, Mentally Ill
Housing, Seniors

Immigrant and Refugee Services
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Meals on Wheels
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Substance Abuse/Addictions
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Thrift Shop
Transportation
Vocational Training
Westchester Jewish Community Services

845 North Broadway, suite 2
White Plains, NY 10603
Phone 1-914-761-0600
Fax 1-914-761-5367
E-mail hdq@wjcs.com
www.wjcs.com

WJCS offers a diverse range of mental health services, residential home care, and social service programs throughout Westchester.

After-school Care
Advantage After School Program 1-914-966-5296
K.I.C.S 1-914-376-5124
Off the Street 1-914-668-8938

AIDS/HIV Services
AIDS Satellite 1-914-345-8888

Bereavement
WJCS Bereavement Program 1-914-949-7699

Cash Assistance
Emergency Cash Relief 1-914-949-7699

Counseling/Mental Health
Central Intake 1-914-949-7699
Community Based Mental Health Services
Compeer Counseling for the Developmentally Disabled
Family Mental Health Outpatient Clinics
Whitehill Counseling Service
Problem Gamblers Recovery Program 1-914-381-5560

Day Care/Day Programs, Children
WJCS Family Center 1-914-375-1080

Day Care/Day Programs, Mentally III
Geriatric Continuing Day Treatment

Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
WJCS Family Center 1-914-375-1080

Entitlement Services/Advocacy
For Seniors 1-914-949-6462
For the Developmentally Disabled 1-914-949-7699

Family Violence
Central Intake 1-914-949-7699
Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program
Partner Abuse Intervention Program
Treatment Center for Trauma and Abuse

Goods Distribution
Emergency Food Pantry

Health and Wellness
WJCS Center for Women’s Issues 1-914-949-7699
Westchester Jewish Community Services

Holocaust Survivor Services
Holocaust Survivor Group
Second Generation Groups
1-914-997-7984

Home Care
Home Health Services

Hospice
End of Life Care Program

Housing, Developmentally Disabled
Community Residential Care

Housing, Seniors
Frail Elderly Supported Apartment

Jewish Education
Havorah Program for People With Developmental Disabilities
1-845-565-8510

Jewish Multi Racial Programming
On-Site Services in Synagogues
Westchester Information Support and Education

Learning Disabled Services
Learning Center
1-914-949-7699

Medical Services
Traumatic Brain Injury Program

Parent Education/Parenting Skills
A Different Start
1-914-965-9140

Parent Child Home Program
1-914-949-7699

Young Parents Achieve!
1-914-949-7699

Recreational Programs,
Persons with Disabilities
A Sidewalk Café
Family Advocacy
1-914-949-7699

Moving Forward
1-914-949-7699

Respite
Project Time Out

Senior Programs
Connections
1-914-949-7699

Continuing Day Treatment
Geriatric Outreach Services
1-914-949-7699

Substance Abuse/Addictions

Teen Programs
Center Lane for Gay, Lesbian, Transgender, and Questioning Youth
1-914-948-1042

Linkages/Youth Success
1-914-833-5515

Teen Talk
YCL
1-914-949-7699

Telephone Reassurance
Central Intake
Connections
Separated and Divorced
Women's Connection
Widowed to Widowed Phone Network
Volunteer Programs
YM-YWHA of Boro Park

4912 14th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11219
Phone 1-718-438-5921
Fax 1-718-871-7336
E-mail boroparkymywha@aol.com

The Boro Park Y serves the social, recreational, educational, and cultural needs of the Jewish community in Boro Park and Flatbush. Programs and activities are geared primarily to the Orthodox and Hasidic community, however all Jews and ethnic groups are welcome to participate.

After-school Care  Recreational Programs, Adults
Community Relations  Adult Special Interest Classes
Counseling/Mental Health  Recreational Programs,
Culture/Performing Arts  Persons with Disabilities
Entitlement Services/Advocacy  Recreational Programs, Youth
Health and Wellness  Boys and Girls Programming
Aquatics and Physical Education  Senior Centers
Holocaust Survivor Services  Senior Programs
Club Nissim  Teen Programs
Intergenerational Programs  Telephone Reassurance
Jewish Education  Transportation
Parent Education/Parenting Skills  Visually Impaired
Volunteer Programs
YM-YWHA of Washington Heights & Inwood

54 Nagle Avenue
New York, NY 10040
Phone 1-212-569-6200
Fax 1-212-567-5915
www.ywashhts.org

The Y of Washington Heights & Inwood strives to enhance the values and strengths of the Jewish community in the most northern part of Manhattan. The Y provides educational, recreational, and social activities in individual and group settings.

After-school Care
Literacy Programs for Children
Camp, Day, Children
Community Relations
Culture/Performing Arts
Concert Series
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool
Health and Wellness
Health and Fitness Programs
Housing, Seniors
Immigrant and Refugee Services
Intergenerational Programs
Jewish Education
Legal Services
Meals on Wheels
Parent Education/Parenting Skills
Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth
Senior Centers
Senior Programs
Assistance to Elderly Crime Victims
Financial Management for the Elderly
Medicare, Medicaid, and
Private Health Insurance Services
Teen Programs
Telephone Reassurance
Transportation
Volunteer Programs
Source: Audited organizational balance sheets as submitted to UJA-Federation of New York
## Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-Securities</td>
<td>64,966,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>64,966,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>37,439,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-Term) Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>102,405,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>8,401,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>8,401,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>94,004,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
<th>57,376,000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
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<td>57,376,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>25,471,000</td>
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<td>38,869,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>17,932,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>761,000</td>
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<td>18,507,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>13,212,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit). Fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile. Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
**Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Orgs.**

### Balance Sheet

- **Cash:** 15,649
- **Cash-Securities:** 18,320
- **Receivables:**
  - **Current Assets:** 19,965
  - **Fixed (Long-term) Assets:** 0
  - **Total Assets:** 19,965
- **Current Liabilities:** 3,937
- **Long-Term Liabilities:** 0
- **Total Liabilities:** 3,937
- **Net Assets:** 16,028

**NOTE:**

Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 auditable fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### Income Statement

- **Government Income:** 66,164
- **Private Income:** 71,495
- **Program Income:** 0
- **Total UJA Grants:** 58,718
- **Other Income:** 0

- **Total Revenue:** 196,377
- **Total Expenses:** 193,914
- **Deficit/(Surplus):** 2,463

**Admin 990:** 0
# Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>702,941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash-Securities</td>
<td>3,876,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>3,914,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
<td>160,458</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,075,320</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>1,687,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,687,843</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,387,477</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Check:** 4,075,320

**Check:** 1,687,843

**Check:** 2,387,477

# Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
<th>18,125,932</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
<th>18,110,331</th>
<th>Deficit/(Surplus)</th>
<th>15,601</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>17,858,189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>216,358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>-23,615</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin 990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2,671,984</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash-Securities</td>
<td>4,563,837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>4,563,837</td>
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<td>1,870,572</td>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
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<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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<td>321,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>6,112,624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>225,257</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>4,110,330</td>
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<td>Program Income</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>316,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>556,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>5,207,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>5,256,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td>-48,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin 990</td>
<td>0</td>
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### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2,616,663</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Securities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>7,158,005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
<td>17,626,684</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>25,082,799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>6,912,476</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
<td>8,904,134</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>15,816,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>9,266,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps equals our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>2,024,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>19,792,490</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>1,678,944</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>23,495,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>25,107,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit/(Surplus)</strong></td>
<td>-1,701,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin 990</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>13,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Securities &amp; Receivables</td>
<td>171,002</td>
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<td>Current Assets:</td>
<td>288,868</td>
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<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
<td>149,010</td>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>429,816</strong></td>
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<td>1,000,426</td>
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<td>Long-Term Liabilities:</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,426</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>-570,610</strong></td>
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### Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income:</td>
<td>118,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Income:</td>
<td>393,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income:</td>
<td>1,643,356</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants:</td>
<td>417,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income:</td>
<td>3,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,876,618</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,485,099</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deficit/(Surplus):</td>
<td><strong>-608,481</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin. 99%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit). Fiscal Year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile. Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BALANCE SHEET</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash:</td>
<td>422,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-Securities:</td>
<td>16,451,473</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables:</td>
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<td>Current Assets:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Assets:</td>
<td>27,232,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities:</td>
<td>13,460,784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities:</td>
<td>13,460,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets:</td>
<td>13,771,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audited fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME STATEMENT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income:</td>
<td>15,044,855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income:</td>
<td>1,406,144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Income:</td>
<td>3,403,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants:</td>
<td>2,448,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income:</td>
<td>730,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue:</td>
<td>23,033,149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenses:</td>
<td>23,078,854</td>
</tr>
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<td>Deficit/(Surplus):</td>
<td>-925,805</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin 950:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Cash Securities</td>
<td>1,508,559</td>
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<td>Receivables</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,682,986</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
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### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>1,683,815</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>525,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>865,072</td>
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<td>1,333,177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,645,879</strong></td>
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<tr>
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**Admin 950**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</table>
## BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Receivables</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities Subtotal</td>
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<td>Total Liabilities Subtotal</td>
<td>660,062</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets Subtotal</td>
<td>1,510,759</td>
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## INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
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<td>66,075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin 990</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
**Met Council**

### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>13,067,370</td>
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<td>Net Assets</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 aud/financial year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.

### Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>75,775,205</td>
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<td>Private Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3,562,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>87,060,257</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>87,614,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit/Surplus</td>
<td>-554,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration 950</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE SHEET</td>
<td>CHECK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Receivables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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<td>Total Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>INCOME STATEMENT</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
<th>5,578,942</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
<td>639,504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UJA Grants</td>
<td>1,049,407</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>3,817,684</td>
<td>Admin 590</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Deficit/(Surplus): 499,241
### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
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</thead>
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<td>23,483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash-Securities</td>
<td>2,240,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
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<td>Current Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fixed (Long-term) Assets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>7,712,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets</td>
<td>5,729,417</td>
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### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Income</td>
<td>1,356,628</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Income</td>
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| NOTE: Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
# Balance Sheet

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# Income Statement

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Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
### Balance Sheet

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### Income Statement

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## Balance Sheet

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**Net Assets:** 6,628,571

## Income Statement

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### Balance Sheet

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### Income Statement

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## BALANCE SHEET

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## INCOME STATEMENT

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**Note:**

Certain agencies and camps are on a Dec. to Jan. or other alternative Fiscal Year, which makes their audits one year behind ours (1996 audit for camps = our 1997 audit/fiscal year and therefore our 1997 Agency Profile). Please use the appropriate audit when inputting into this form.
### BALANCE SHEET

<table>
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</table>

**NOTE:**
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### INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
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</table>

**CHECK:**
2,543,356
54,017
Attachment O

Letters of Endorsement from City-Wide and Grassroots Organizations

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty
Selfhelp Community Services, Inc.
Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations
Bronx Jewish Community Council
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush
Jewish Community Council of Canarsie
Shorefront Jewish Community Council
January 26, 2004

Ms. Louise Greilsheimer
Vice President for Agency and External Relations
UJA-Federation of New York
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Louise:

I am pleased to write in support of UJA-Federation of New York’s proposal for services to victims of the Holocaust.

Founded in 1972, Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty is one of New York’s largest non-profit social service providers. We serve more than 100,000 of our community’s neediest every year with a wide variety of services including crisis intervention, counseling, kosher food distribution, housing assistance, home care, domestic violence prevention and health insurance enrollment.

We are the voice of the Jewish poor and the coordinating body for a network of Jewish Community Councils serving hundreds of neighborhoods in New York City. These Councils or “JCC’s” are the grass roots, community-based organizations that provide the first line of services to poor and needy Jews throughout the city. For the past 32 years, we have as the umbrella agency for the JCC’s, helping them with advocacy, technical assistance and financial and administrative support. The network has grown significantly over the years and now serves over a hundred thousand of the Jewish poor and near poor on an annual basis, many of whom are elderly Nazi victims.

Met Council itself also serves many Nazi victims in its range of social services programs. Our Project Metopear makes minor home repairs and safety additions to the apartments of seniors, with special focus on Nazi victims, at no cost; our Home Care Services division serves more than 2,000 seniors every day, approximately 30% of whom are Nazi victims; our Crisis Intervention program

80 Maiden Lane, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10038 • 212-453-9500 • Fax: 212-453-9600
www.metcouncil.org
Caring for Nazi victims is one of the most significant challenges facing the Jewish community today. We have worked with UJA-Federation since our founding more than three decades ago and are confident that UJA-Federation recognizes the urgent unmet needs of these individuals in New York.

We wholeheartedly support this proposal and look forward to working with UJA-Federation to continue caring for this most deserving community.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

William E. Rapfogel
Executive Director/CEO
20 January 2004

To Whom It May Concern:

Selfhelp Community Services was founded in 1936 by a group of German Jewish refugees who came to New York to escape Nazi persecution. As events unfolded, the organization became a leading source of care for Nazi victims who came to New York after the war. While we are now a diversified agency serving nearly 20,000 elderly or chronically ill New Yorkers, our Nazi Victim Services Program is still at the core of our work in the Jewish community. Since inception, we have cared for many thousands of Holocaust survivors. In the past year we served 4,100 victims of Nazi persecution; over 2,700 of them received intensive case management services. Approximately 65 percent are 80 years or older.

This program has been largely funded through two sources: the Claims Conference and United Help, a sister agency of Selfhelp established to raise and disburse funds to assist Holocaust survivors. Those who established United Help did not anticipate the longevity of our Nazi victims, and sadly, after several decades, United Help’s funds are nearly depleted. United Help had historically funded more than half of the annual costs of Selfhelp’s Nazi Victims Services Program but in recent years has only been able to provide an average of $1 million, annually. This past year Selfhelp drew just $750,000 from United Help in order to have something from this source next year. We do have some bequests pending, and receive some annual gifts for the program, which will enable us to stretch out the funds available through United Help for a short time. However, at the current rate United Help’s funding will terminate in one year. At the same time, we understand that the Claims Conference, our largest funder, cannot guarantee that its annual contribution of $1.5 million can continue at the same level beyond the next two or three years.

Tragically, the shortfall in funding is occurring just as we are experiencing a dramatic increase in requests for assistance from Holocaust survivors and Nazi victims. In just the past six years, Selfhelp has experienced a 50% increase in client requests, and given the large numbers of aging survivors over the age of 75 living in our area – approximately 25,000 – we expect thousands more to turn to us in the coming years. There are two explanations for the growing need for services and the increased number of clients:

1) First, we have experienced a marked increase in new active clients. What has happened is that survivors who have managed their lives independently for half a century have become unable to care for themselves as they reach old age. In some cases, their call to us is precipitated by the loss of a spouse. In other cases, aging exacerbates debilitating mental or physical disorders, and the most vulnerable individuals are referred to Selfhelp by Jewish community councils or health care providers. Most of
our Nazi victim clients have no family supports. They turn to Selfhelp because we are committed as an organization to serve as their “last surviving relative.” In each of the past five years, we have taken in more than 500 new case management clients a year.

2) Second, the individuals in our client roster are becoming increasingly frail as they reach ages over 80, 90, and recently, 100 years old. As their physical and mental conditions change, they need services that become progressively more expensive to provide. While Selfhelp works with many thousands of frail elders in its home care and other programs, the Nazi victim population presents special needs, because of the extreme dislocation, deprivation, trauma, and loss of family and community that they have experienced.

Our current budget for the Nazi Victim Services Program is now close to $4 million. Most of the services we offer the clients in this program are not covered by any government entitlement. Last year, we provided more than 34,000 hours of non-reimbursable social services and counseling, and more than 12,000 in-home client interviews. Because special groups are not eligible for direct government funding, philanthropic funds must be found to cover the specialized services that our Nazi victim program provides, such as intensive case management, legal guardianship, and housekeeping/home care services.

Of course, many of our Nazi victim clients are eligible for various government benefits, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Food Stamps. A primary focus of the social worker is on securing all possible government benefits for their clients. We also offer many programs and services tailored to the particular needs of Nazi victims and Holocaust survivors, including claims assistance, emotional support and psychiatric counseling, and companionship through “coffee house,” events, outings, and workshops that enable survivors to finally speak about and make written records of their experiences.

About a year and a half ago, we did a projection based on a careful review of survivor demographics in the New York area and estimated our probable client census, year by year. Balancing the number of new cases against the current rate of attrition, we determined that a high point of 3,200 clients would be reached in the year 2007. We have already surpassed this projection, in the year 2003. We also projected that that number will gradually decline to 1,750 in the year 2015, and to 500 in the year 2020. We also projected the program’s cost, assuming that our current per-client cost of a little over $1,300 would increase by 4 percent a year as a function of both cost-of-living and the level of services we would have to provide as clients get older. I attach a chart so that clearly indicates the magnitude of the challenge we face.

While Selfhelp, as an organization, has never had a culture of “asking for help,” we have taken important steps to address the difficult situation before us. We already conduct annual funding raising efforts to help fund the annual operating cost of our program. In anticipation of the surge in survivors who will need our help over the next decade, we have initiated a new campaign. Based on a realistic assessment of our ability to fundraise, Selfhelp’s Board has set a $12 million capital fundraising goal: $6 million of which will go
for Nazi Victim Services. A little more than $1.3 million of the amount raised so far has been designated for Nazi Victim Services.

We have also made an energetic effort to add new Board members, have begun cultivating a “Next Generation” group of donors, and are working with UJA-Federation of New York to develop potential new philanthropic partnerships. Nevertheless, we are a long way from being able to meet the projected long-range need.

Selfhelp is pleased to be a significant participant in the collaborative, city-wide plan for allocation of the Swiss Bank Settlement Fund that is being submitted by the UJA-Federation of New York. As the largest provider of comprehensive social services to victims of Nazi persecution in North America, Selfhelp is fully aware of the scope of need, and the funding that will be required to meet that need in the coming years. As we have indicated above, for our existing programs and services, the need is great. For the New York City Area, with a population of almost half of the Nazi victims in the United States, the need is severe. Additional funds are necessary to maintain the existing service system, and to enable expansion and enhancement of services. For this purpose the Swiss Bank Settlement Funds are crucial.

Sincerely,

Stuart C. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer
Selfhelp

Nazi Victim Services Client and Cost Projections

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th># of Clients</th>
<th>Cost Per Client</th>
<th>Program Cost</th>
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<td>3,000</td>
<td>$1,406</td>
<td>$4,218,000</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>$1,462</td>
<td>$4,532,200</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>$1,520</td>
<td>$4,788,000</td>
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<td>3,150</td>
<td>$1,643</td>
<td>$5,175,450</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>$1,708</td>
<td>$5,295,000</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>$1,776</td>
<td>$5,330,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$1,250,000</td>
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* Note: 3,238 as of June 2003
Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing as Executive Director of Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations (COJO), in support of UJA-Federation’s application for funding to serve the unmet and urgent needs of Nazi victims. Bensonhurst COJO is a not for profit, community based agency, providing services to the Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, Sheepshead Bay neighborhoods a broad spectrum of social services, (i.e. housing, home care, food) and other services.

Clearly, this vulnerable population, which is aging in place and increasingly more fragile, is in dire need of an immediate and substantial infusion of resources. Our client population of approximately 500 Nazi victims is suffering inordinately from a lack of affordable housing and inadequate SSI benefits. Their poor living conditions are compounded by sense of great social isolation, as they often have no surviving family members.

We are fully confident that the UJA-Federation has the requisite understanding, of this particular community’s needs through its myriad of social service agencies in its network. Likewise, UJA has the necessary expertise and commitment to treat their needs with great sensitivity and compassion.

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Shirley Fineman
Executive Director

Bensonhurst COJO is a beneficiary of the UJA-Federation NY, a member of the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, and is funded in part by the NYC Department for the Aging, SOFA Administration on Aging, HPD, DYCD, DHCR, OCFS.
January 8, 2004

Ms. Louise Greifheimer
UJA-Federation of New York
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY

Dear Ms. Greifheimer,

As the Executive Vice President of Bronx Jewish Community Council I am writing in support of the UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies application for funding to serve the unmet needs of Nazi victims. Bronx Jewish Community Council is the primary Jewish sponsored anti-poverty agency in the borough representing the combined efforts of the five local Jewish Community Councils in the Borough of the Bronx: Concourse North Bronx Jewish Community Council, Co-op City Jewish Community Council, Jewish Community Council of Pelham Parkway and Riverdale Jewish Community Council.

BJCC is a not for profit, community based agency providing services in all parts of the borough through a broad spectrum of social services including case assistance, information, kosher home delivered meals, home care, transportation, and neighborhood / housing preservation. Most of the Jewish poor in the borough have traditionally been the elderly, including a significant number of Nazi victims who have traditionally been underserved.

About six years ago when we brought to the attention of UJA that there were no services of Nazi victims in the borough, UJA helped BJCC develop a joint program with Self Help, which funded by the Claims Conference, continues to operate. Last year this program provided services to almost 200 individuals in the Bronx outside of Riverdale. There are twice that number known to our agency outside of Riverdale who are not currently receiving services who we expect to need help as the age and outlive their resources.

In addition, a small number of the Nazi victims residing in Riverdale are currently served out of the Washington Heights office of Self Help. We estimate that there are at least twice as many individuals who will need services as they age and outlive their resources in the Riverdale area.

We are confident that UJA Federation has the requisite understanding of this community’s needs as well as the necessary expertise under its umbrella to meet the needs of these individuals.

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

Brad Silver, MSW
Executive Vice President
Mrs. Louise Greilsheimer  
V.P., Agency and Extended Relations  
UJA-Federation of NY  
130 East 59th Street  
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mrs. Greilsheimer,

As the Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush (COJO of Flatbush), I am writing in support of UJA-Federation’s application for funding of a program to serve the unmet urgent needs of Nazi victims. The COJO of Flatbush is a not-for-profit, community-based agency, providing services to the Greater Flatbush / Midwood sections of Brooklyn, giving a broad spectrum of social services, programs for the mobile and frail elderly as well as to Holocaust Survivors. We also offer comprehensive employment and job placement programs, and small business initiatives to the Jewish community and the community at large.

For the past seven years, COJO of Flatbush has operated a very successful program for the Homebound and Frail Elderly, giving a wide spectrum of services to Holocaust survivors. Clearly, this vulnerable population, which is aging in place and increasingly more fragile, is in dire need of an immediate and substantial infusion of resources. Our client population of approximately 2,100 of Nazi victims is suffering inordinately from a lack of affordable housing and inadequate SSI benefits. Their poor living conditions are compounded by a sense of great isolation, as they often have no surviving family members.

We are confident that the UJA-Federation has the requisite understanding of this particular community's needs through its myriad of social services agencies in its network. Likewise, UJA-Federation has the necessary expertise and commitment to treat their needs with great sensitivity and compassion.

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Yechezkel Pikus  
Executive Director

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Funded in part by the UJA/FEDERATION OF NEW YORK  
NYC DFTA / NYC DYCD / NYC DBS / NYS ESOC / NYS DOL / NYS OCFS / NYS BRIA / FEDERAL SBA / ROBIN HOOD FOUNDATION  
AFFILIATED WITH THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY
Jewish Community Council of Canarsie

1170 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11239-1214
(718) 495-6210
Fax: 495-6217

December 23, 2003

Ms. Louise Greilsheimer
UJA-Federation of NY
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Ms. Greilsheimer:

Our agency is seeing that the Nazi Victim population of Southeastern Brooklyn is presenting serious problems and that there are not sufficient resources to service their needs. This population is entering our system to seek relief from a variety of problems including home delivered meals, insufficient benefits, citizenship counseling, case management and mental health care.

While we have responded to these issues over the past two decades, major gaps in services continue to exist. As this at risk population continues to grow frail, it is imperative that we properly assist them in their twilight years. Additive funding to serve this population will enable us to increase our ability to reach out to this population, strengthen existing services as well as expand into new arenas of helping.

As a beneficiary and allied member of UJA-Federation we support your organization's submission on behalf of needy Nazi Victims and endorse your organization to receiving additive funds to serve this vulnerable population.

Sincerely,

Avrohom Hecht

AH: bh

Over two decades of service to the Southern Brooklyn community,

funded under contract with the New York City Department for the Aging, member Metropolitan N.Y. Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty and a beneficiary of UJA-Federation Joint Campaign.
January 5, 2004

Ms. Louise B. Greilsheimer
Vice President for Agency and External Relations
UJA-Federation of New York
130 E. 59th St.
New York, NY 10022

Dear Ms. Greilsheimer,

I am writing on behalf of the Shorefront Jewish Community Council (SJCC), in support of UJA-Federation’s application for funding to serve the unmet and urgent needs of Nazi victims. Shorefront Jewish Community Council is a not for profit, community based agency, providing services to indigent, elderly immigrants through a broad spectrum of social services, (i.e., housing, home care, transportation, food packages, job training, case management, case assistance, benefits and entitlement counseling) and other services. Over the past three decades, SJCC has been one of the prime providers of case management and related emergency services to one of the largest Holocaust survivor populations in the city.

Clearly, this vulnerable population, which is aging in place and increasingly more fragile, is in dire need of an immediate and substantial infusion of resources. Our client population of approximately 5,000 Nazi victims is suffering inordinately from a lack of affordable housing, and inadequate SSI benefits. Their poor living conditions are compounded by a sense of great social isolation, as they often have no surviving family members.

We are confident that the UJA-Federation has the requisite understanding, of this particular community’s needs through its myriad of social service agencies in its network. Likewise, UJA has the necessary expertise and commitment to treat their needs with great sensitivity and compassion.

We support this application wholeheartedly and look forward to working with you on this important initiative.

Sincerely,

Malya Gross, MSW
Site Director

cc: Rabbi Moshe Wiener, Executive Director JCCGCI
Attachment P

Case Studies
Attachment P: Case Studies

Case 1: Ms. N. is a Romanian-born child survivor of World War II, who spent her childhood in hiding and in flight with her mother and her siblings. After the war ended, she moved to Israel and, following a difficult marriage, divorced with no children. Ms. N. came to the United States in 1962. Now in her mid-seventies, Ms. N. is in poor physical and mental health. She has survived cancer, but is now afflicted with a painful neurological disorder of the spine and vision problems. Ms. N. also suffers from an extreme anxiety disorder and has a very difficult time getting along with others. Ms. N.'s one main source of security is her long-time apartment. While Medicaid and homecare assistance help her to manage in her home, her total income of $750 per month in Social Security is far short of the $895 per month she needs to make her rent. One way Ms. N. closes this gap in her finances is by renting out a room in her apartment. Her anxiety disorder, however, makes it impossible for her to keep a roommate. Ms. N. requires ongoing financial assistance to meet her daily living expenses, while managing her rent. Without such assistance, she would likely lose the home that serves as her primary source of security.

Case 2. WR is an elderly Holocaust survivor living alone. Widowed and having difficulty making ends meet, she is unable to afford her rent. WR is on a waiting list to secure low-income housing in one of Met Council's senior residences, but until an apartment becomes available, she is engaged in a severe struggle to make her rent every month. She is often forced to choose between adequate food and clothing, on the one hand, and paying her rent on the other.

Case 3. Ten years ago, GZ arrived in Bensonhurst from the Ukraine with her husband. Recently, a fire destroyed a substantial portion of GZ's apartment. GZ and her husband, who suffers from depression and is unable to leave the house, are now living in a nightmare. They cannot afford to fix the apartment properly, but are also without the financial ability to pay the increased rent that another apartment in the area would require. Zinaida and her husband need a substantial amount of help in getting a non-responsive landlord to fix the apartment and financial assistance to rent a replacement apartment while their own apartment is being fixed. In addition, the stress and anxiety caused by their tragedy has taken a toll that requires counseling. Current public assistance and charitable resources cannot handle their needs.

Case 4. Born in Poland in 1924, WS and her family went into hiding when Poland was invaded by Germany. She escaped into the Soviet Union and was sent to a slave labor camp in Siberia. Following the end of the war, WS made her way to the United States. She is now 80 years old and lives alone and isolated in Brooklyn. WS's health is poor; she suffers from heart disease, diabetes and is legally blind. In addition, because of serious edema, walking is sometimes close to impossible. WS has lost her Medicaid eligibility through what appears to be administrative error. WS requires a package of services during her reapplication period, including advocacy, homecare and financial
assistance paying for medications that are critical to her health. According to Selfhelp, WS is not alone in her plight. There are many New York Area victims with similar profiles.