

Attachment I

**Estimated Budget for Met Council Model
“Home Team” Homecare Program**

Home Team Budget

2 days of service per week
 8 hours of service
 10% of Clients Identified will require service = 298 Clients

PERSONNEL	FTE	Salary	Fringe @ 30%	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	Total
Coordinator	0.5	\$ 60,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 39,000	\$ 39,000	\$ -	
Scheduler	1	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,600	\$ 41,600	\$ 41,600	\$ -	
bookkeeper	0.75	\$ 35,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 34,125	\$ -	\$ 34,125	
Intake/Caseworker	1	\$ 35,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 45,500	\$ 45,500	\$ -	
Home Aides*	149	\$ 1,239,680	\$ -	\$ 1,239,680	\$ 1,239,680	\$ -	
sub-total				\$ 1,399,905	\$ 1,365,780	\$ 34,125	\$ 1,399,905
OTPS	Per Week	298 Clients	annual	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	
Meal Service	\$ 10	\$ 2,980	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ -	
Laundry	\$ 10	\$ 2,980	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ 2,080	
phones	\$ 40		\$ 2,080	\$ 2,080	\$ -	\$ 1,222	
supplies	\$ 24		\$ 1,222	\$ 1,222	\$ -	\$ 5,200	
rent	\$ 100		\$ 5,200	\$ 5,200	\$ -	\$ 2,600	
mail/copies	\$ 50		\$ 2,600	\$ 2,600	\$ -	\$ -	
sub-total				\$ 321,022	\$ 309,920	\$ 11,102	\$ 321,022
Total				\$ 1,720,927	\$ 1,675,700	\$ 45,227	\$ 1,720,927

Coordinator will be responsible for overall program operation including quality assurance; liaison to JCCs for client intake and training of Home Aides. Scheduler will liaison to local community councils and arrange intake appointments, match worker assignments and arrange food, laundry and shopping services. Bookkeeper will track charges, and pay bills. Caseworker will authorize service, do home assessment and provide linkages to other Met Council services.

*Home Aides Cost Calculation: 298 clients, each for an 8-hour shift is a total of 2,384 hours per week. At the current rate of \$10/hour that includes fringe benefits that is a total of \$23,840 for the workers per week. This amount times 52 weeks a year is \$1,239,680 for all home aides. Also Home aides can perform 2 8-hour shifts each for a total workweek of 16 hours so only 149 home aides are needed.

	8 hrs	work shift	16	\$	10.00	annual	meals	laundry
clients	298	2384	149	\$	23,840	\$ 1,239,680		
meals	298				10	\$ 154,960		
laundry	298				10	\$ 154,960		
						<u>\$ 1,549,600</u>		



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

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total Salary</u>
Social Workers	2	45,000	90,000
Project Director	1	55,000	55,000
Administrative Assistant	2	35,000	70,000
sub-total			215,000
Fringe Benefits			68,800

Personnel Total: 283,800

Other Than Personnel

Nursing Assessments [2 per client/\$150 each]	112,500
Legal Services [4800 hours/\$125 per hour]	300,000
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.

Selfhelp Community Services

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 \$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.

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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.¹ 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.²

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 \$699.³ 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).⁴ 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 2004.⁵ Further, since 1994, the Section 8 program has, in fact, been closed to applicants from the general population.⁶

In 1998, Congress repealed the requirement that all Section 8 leases be renewed except for good cause.⁷ 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.⁸

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.⁹ Given that 17 percent of those receiving Section 8 nationally are elderly, the impact of these cuts on the elderly will be devastating.¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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 1995.¹²

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 53.5% 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.

⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 1437f(d)(1)(b)(ii) as amended by 104 P.L. 134 § 203, 110 Stat. 1321-281 (1996); and Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, § 554, 105 Pub. Law 276; 112 Stat. 2461, 2611 (LEXIS cite 105 Enacted HR 4194); *see also, Alawlaqi v. Kelly*, 2001 NY Misc. LEXIS 621 (App. Term 2d & 11th Jud. Dists.) (no good cause needed after lease expiration).

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

⁹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Housing Voucher Block Grant Bills Would Jeopardize An Effective Program And Likely Lead To Cuts In Assistance For Low Income Families* (May 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).

¹² Report of U.S. Representative Anthony D. Weiner, "*No Vacancy: New York City's Senior Housing Shortage*," August 1, 2002.

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

Personnel

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total Salary</u>
Social Workers	4	45,000	180,000
Project Supervisor	1	55,000	55,000
Administrative Assistant	1	35,000	35,000
Fiscal Specialist	1	36,000	36,000
sub-total			306,000
Fringe Benefits			97,920

Personnel Total: 403,920

Other Than Personnel

Cash Grants to Clients [see note below]	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

PERSONNEL	FTE	Salary	Fringe @ 30%	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	Total
Coordinator	0.5	\$ 42,000	\$ 12,600	\$ 27,300	\$ -	\$ 27,300	
Scheduler	1	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,600	\$ 41,600	\$ 41,600		
bookkeeper	0.75	\$ 35,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 34,125	\$ 34,125		
Caseworker	0.33	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,600	\$ 13,728	\$ 13,728		
sub-total				\$ 116,753	\$ 89,453	\$ 27,300	\$ 116,753
OTPS	per diem	days	annual	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	
Vans	\$ 100	5	\$ 500	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 1,300	
phones	5	5	\$ 25	\$ 1,300		\$ 780	
supplies	3	5	\$ 15	\$ 780		\$ 5,200	
rent	20	5	\$ 100	\$ 5,200		\$ 1,300	
mail/copies	5	5	\$ 25	\$ 1,300		\$ 8,580	
sub-total				\$ 34,580	\$ 26,000	\$ 8,580	\$ 34,580
Total				\$ 151,333	\$ 115,453	\$ 35,880	\$ 151,333

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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92nd Street YM-YWHA Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Assistance • Classes • Crisis intervention • Nursing care • Short-term counseling • Socialization 	\$43,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to dental care • Assistance with housing, food, clothing, furniture, etc. • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash assistance 	\$10,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bikur Cholim of Boro Park² Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blue Card, Inc.² Area-wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronx Jewish Community Council Bronx 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush • Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p style="text-align: center;">\$200,000</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOROT • Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p style="text-align: center;">\$800,000</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Educational Alliance • Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust Survivors Support Group • NORC program: social, recreational; case assistance, nursing services; emergency alarm response systems • Senior center activities 	<p style="text-align: center;">\$22,000</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Five Towns YM & YWHA • Nassau County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash relief • Chaverim Program • Housing assistance • Mental health services • Support groups, social and psycho-social programming, Phone Outreach 	<p style="text-align: center;">\$110,000</p>

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA) • City-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst • Brooklyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash relief • Mental health services • Social and recreational programming 	\$8,000
Metropolitan NY Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty • City-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, <i>Specialized Treatment Program for Holocaust Survivors and their Families</i> • City-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior center activities • Survivor group 	\$160,000

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel Field/Bay Terrace YM-YWHA • Queens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Geriatric Mental Health Clinic • Holocaust Survivor Support Program • Mental health services • Senior center activities and services 	\$45,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selfhelp Community Services • Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Nassau, Queens: 75 staff work directly with Nazi Victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash relief and financial management • Counseling • Homecare • Housing • Kaffe Haus and holiday celebrations • Telephone reassurance 	\$3,500,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorefront Jewish Community Council • Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups • 900 Packaged meals provided per month/ 70 Hot meals provided per week/ 700 frozen meals provided per week • Food Vouchers • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Case management and case assistance • Cash relief • Citizenship case management • Crisis intervention • Drop-in center • Free furniture and clothing • Friendly visitation • Information and referral • Job training, job placement and job coaching • Medicaid home health care • Social programming • Transportation 	\$300,000

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffolk County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
United Jewish Council of the East Side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Westchester Jewish Community Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westchester County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash relief • Mental health services • Support Groups 	\$32,000
YM&YWHA of Boro Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management for homebound • Claims application assistance • Homecare • Senior center programs: lunches/meals-on-wheels, recreational, social • Transportation 	\$198,000

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
YM&YWHA of Washington Heights and Inwood • Manhattan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



**Community
Network
Directory**

2004

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

(#2 of 2)

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

(#1 of 2)

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 Tevah 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 Bari 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

(#2 of 2)

<p>Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool 92nd Street Y Nursery School 1-212-415-5532</p>	<p>Parent Education/Parenting Skills 92nd Street Y Parenting Center 1-212-415-5611</p>
<p>English as a Second Language 1-212-415-5659</p>	<p>Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth</p>
<p>Health and Wellness May Center for Health, Fitness, and Sport 1-212-415-5729</p>	<p>Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities Goldman Center for Youth and Family 1-212-415-5600</p>
<p>Housing, Short Term de Hirsch Residence 1-212-415-5650</p>	<p>Retreat Centers Y Village 1-845-357-0532</p>
<p>Intergenerational Programs 1-212-415-5500</p>	<p>Senior Programs 60+ Program 1-212-415-5630</p>
<p>Jewish Education Bronfman Center for Jewish Life 1-212-415-5767</p>	<p>Singles Programs</p> <p>Teen Programs 1-212-415-5604</p>
<p>Learning Disabled Services Nesher 1-212-415-5626</p>	<p>Volunteer Programs MAKOR Teen Community Service and Leadership 1-212-601-1000</p>

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	Jewish Education
Community Relations	Senior Programs
Health and Wellness	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,
 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	Respite
Camp, Residential, Children and Teens	Retreat Centers
English as a Second Language	Senior Programs
Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth	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 (#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

(#1 of 2)

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

(#2 of 2)

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 (#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
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 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 Tzedek

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	Holocaust Survivor Services
Counseling/Mental Health	Home Care
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults	Immigrant and Refugee Services
Employment Services	Meals on Wheels
English as a Second Language	Recreational Programs, Adults
Entitlement Services/Advocacy	Respite
Friendly Visiting	Senior Programs
Goods Distribution	Kesher
Food Pantry	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 | Parent Education/Parenting Skills |
| Camp, Day, Children | Workshop for Parents |
| Camp, Day,
Persons with Disabilities | Recreational Programs, Adults |
| Community Relations | Recreational Programs,
Persons with Disabilities |
| Teen/Senior Special Programs | Arthritis Swim |
| Culture/Performing Arts | Lite and Lively |
| Sunday Concerts and
Children's Chorus | Recreational Programs, Youth |
| Day Care/Day Programs, Adults | Pictures for Children |
| Day Care/Day Programs, Children | Respite |
| Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool | Alzheimer's Respite |
| Infant Care | Senior Programs |
| Nursery School | Counseling |
| English as a Second Language | Singles Programs |
| Family Violence | Telephone Reassurance |
| Help for Emigré Women | Friendly Seniors |
| Jewish Education | Transportation |
| Holiday Celebrations | Bus Pick-Up |
| | Visually Impaired |
| | Volunteer Programs |

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty (#1 of 2)

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

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
1-212-453-9658

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

(#2 of 2)

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 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

Mount Sinai Hospital of Queens

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 | Legal Services |
| Entitlement Services/Advocacy | Elder Law Specialist Project |
| Family Violence | Impact Litigation |
| Foster Care | Legal Health |
| Holocaust Survivor Services | Matrimonial Family Law |
| Holocaust Compensation Assistance Project | Medicaid/Medicare |
| 1-212-688-0710 | Public Benefits |
| Immigrant and Refugee Services | Unemployment |
| Immigrant Protection Unit | Protective Services |
| Learning Disabled Services | Teen Programs |
| Child Advocacy Project | 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 | Counseling/Mental Health |
| Ryan White Case Management | 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 | Intergenerational Programs |
| After-school Care | Jewish Education |
| Bereavement | Meals on Wheels |
| Camp, Day, Children | Parent Education/Parenting Skills |
| Culture/Performing Arts | Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth |
| Day Care/Day Programs,
Nursery/Preschool | Senior Centers |
| Family Violence | Senior Programs |
| Health and Wellness | Teen Programs |
| Holocaust Survivor Services | Volunteer Programs |

Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA

(#1 of 2)

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

Counseling/Mental Health

CAPE Outpatient Mental Health Center
 1-718-224-0566
 Mobile Outreach Service Team
 1-718-224-0566

Bereavement

CAPE
 1-718-224-0566
 Sam Field Y Singles Center
 Sam Field Y Senior Center

Day Care/Day Programs, Adults
 Early Stage Memory Care

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

Camp, Day, Children

Sam Field Y Summer Day Camps

**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

**Camp, Day,
 Persons with Disabilities**

Sam Field Y Camp for Children with
 Developmental Disabilities

**Day Care/Day Programs,
 Nursery/Preschool**
 Bay Terrace Center

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

1-718-423-6111

Community Relations
 NORC Without Walls

Sam Field Y Nursery School

Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA

(#2 of 2)

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
Geshur 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

(#1 of 2)

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

(#2 of 2)

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.suffolkjcc.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 Childrens Musuem | 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 | Immigrant and Refugee Services |
| Chaplaincy Services | Intergenerational Programs |
| Community Relations | Jewish Education |
| Counseling/Mental Health | Meals on Wheels |
| Employment Services | Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth |
| Entitlement Services/Advocacy | Senior Centers |
| Friendly Visiting | Senior Programs |
| Goods Distribution | Substance Abuse/Addictions |
| Health and Wellness | Teen Programs |
| Home Care | Telephone Reassurance |
| Homeless Services | Thrift Shop |
| Housing, Formerly Homeless | Transportation |
| Housing, Mentally Ill | Vocational Training |
| Housing, Seniors | |

Westchester Jewish Community Services

(#1 of 2)

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 Ill**

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 (#2 of 2)

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 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

Cash:		280,000		
Cash-Securities-Receivables:		64,966,000		
Current Assets:	+	64,966,000		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		37,439,000		
Total Assets:	=	102,405,000	CHECK	102,405,000
Current Liabilities:		8,401,000		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities:	=	8,401,000	CHECK	8,401,000
Net Assets:		94,004,000	CHECK	94,004,000

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:		0	Total Revenue		57,376,000	CHECK	57,376,000
Private Income:		25,471,000	Total Expenses		38,869,000		
Program Income:		17,932,000	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	18,507,000	CHECK	18,507,000
Total UJA Grants:		761,000	Admin: 990:		0		
Other Income:		13,212,000					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	15,649		
Cash-Securities:	18,320		
Receivables:			
Current Assets:	19,965		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	0		
Total Assets:	= 19,965	CHECK	19,965
Current Liabilities:	3,937		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities	= 3,937	CHECK	3,937
Net Assets:	16,028	CHECK	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	196,377	CHECK	196,377
Private Income:	71,495	Total Expenses	193,914		
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	= 2,463	CHECK	2,463
Total UJA Grants:	58,718	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	0				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		702,941		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		3,876,756		
Current Assets:	+	3,914,862		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		160,458		
Total Assets:	=	4,075,320	CHECK	4,075,320
Current Liabilities:		1,687,843		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	1,687,843	CHECK	1,687,843
Net Assets:		2,387,477	CHECK	2,387,477

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:	17,858,189	Total Revenue	18,125,932	CHECK	18,125,932	
Private Income:	216,358	Total Expenses	18,110,331			
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	15,601	CHECK	15,601
Total UJA Grants:	75,000	Admin 990:	0			
Other Income:	-23,615					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		2,671,984		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		4,563,837		
Current Assets:	+	4,563,837		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		1,870,572		
Total Assets:	=	6,434,409	CHECK	6,434,409
Current Liabilities:		321,785		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	321,785	CHECK	321,785
Net Assets:		6,112,624	CHECK	6,112,624

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:	225,257	Total Revenue	5,207,853	CHECK	5,207,853
Private Income:	4,110,330	Total Expenses	5,256,453		
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-48,600	CHECK -48,600
Total UJA Grants:	316,000	Admin 990:		0	
Other Income:	556,266				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		2,616,563		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		7,155,805		
Current Assets:	+	7,155,805		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		17,926,994		
Total Assets:	=	25,082,799	CHECK	25,082,799
Current Liabilities:		6,912,476		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	8,904,134		
Total Liabilities:	=	15,816,610	CHECK	15,816,610
Net Assets:		9,266,189	CHECK	9,266,189

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:	0	Total Revenue	23,495,917	CHECK	23,495,917
Private Income:	2,024,483	Total Expenses	25,197,824		
Program Income:	19,792,490	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-1,701,907	CHECK -1,701,907
Total UJA Grants:	1,678,944	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	0				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		13,811		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		171,002		
Current Assets:	+	280,806		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		149,010		
Total Assets:	=	429,816	CHECK	429,816
Current Liabilities:		1,000,426		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	1,000,426	CHECK	1,000,426
Net Assets:		-570,610	CHECK	-570,610

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:	119,279	Total Revenue	2,876,618	CHECK	2,876,618
Private Income:	393,204	Total Expenses	3,485,099		
Program Income:	1,943,358	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-608,481	CHECK -608,481
Total UJA Grants:	417,340	Admin 990:		0	
Other Income:	3,437				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	422,791		
Cash-Securities-Receivables:	18,451,473		
Current Assets:	26,997,207		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	234,817		
Total Assets:	= 27,232,024	CHECK	27,232,024
Current Liabilities:	13,460,784		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities	= 13,460,784	CHECK	13,460,784
Net Assets:	13,771,240	CHECK	13,771,240

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:	15,044,855	Total Revenue	23,033,149	CHECK	23,033,149
Private Income:	1,406,144	Total Expenses	23,958,954		
Program Income:	3,403,396	Deficit/(Surplus):	= -925,805	CHECK	-925,805
Total UJA Grants:	2,448,095	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	730,659				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	479,760		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	1,508,559		
Current Assets:	1,671,090		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	4,208,481		
Total Assets:	= 5,879,571	CHECK:	5,879,571
Current Liabilities:	1,043,669		
Long-Term Liabilities:	1,152,916		
Total Liabilities	= 2,196,585	CHECK:	2,196,585
Net Assets:	3,682,986	CHECK:	3,682,986

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:	1,683,815	Total Revenue:	4,470,475	CHECK:	4,470,475
Private Income:	525,056	Total Expenses:	4,645,879		
Program Income:	865,072	Deficit(Surplus):	= -175,404	CHECK:	-175,404
Total UJA Grants:	1,333,177	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	63,355				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		1,069,931		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		0		
Current Assets:	+	1,756,839		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		413,982		
Total Assets:	=	2,170,821	CHECK	2,170,821
Current Liabilities:		660,062		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	660,062	CHECK	660,062
Net Assets:		1,510,759	CHECK	1,510,759

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:	906,720	Total Revenue	2,971,224	CHECK	2,971,224	
Private Income:	195,583	Total Expenses	2,905,149			
Program Income:	1,012,316	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	66,075	CHECK	66,075
Total UJA Grants:	768,605	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	88,000					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	13,067,370		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	29,330,278		
Current Assets:	29,330,278		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	71,287,861		
Total Assets:	= 100,618,139	CHECK	100,618,139
Current Liabilities:	20,125,472		
Long-Term Liabilities:	58,022,825		
Total Liabilities	= 78,148,297	CHECK	78,148,297
Net Assets:	22,469,842	CHECK	22,469,842

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:	75,775,205	Total Revenue	87,060,257	CHECK	87,060,257
Private Income:	3,065,910	Total Expenses	87,614,708		
Program Income:	1,994,113	Deficit/(Surplus):	= -554,451	CHECK	-554,451
Total UJA Grants:	3,562,627	Admin. 990:	0		
Other Income:	2,662,402				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		154,108		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		966,726		
Current Assets:	+	966,726		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		65,044		
Total Assets:	=	1,031,770	CHECK	1,031,770
Current Liabilities:		58,565		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	58,565	CHECK	58,565
Net Assets:		973,205	CHECK	973,205

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:	52,257	Total Revenue	=	5,578,942	CHECK	5,578,942
Private Income:	659,594	Total Expenses	=	5,079,701		
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	499,241	CHECK	499,241
Total UJA Grants:	1,049,407	Admin: 990:		0		
Other Income:	3,817,684					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		23,483		
Cash-Securities-Receivables:		2,240,987		
Current Assets:	+	2,240,987		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		5,471,652		
Total Assets:	=	7,712,639	CHECK	7,712,639
Current Liabilities:		1,669,709		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	313,513		
Total Liabilities	=	1,983,222	CHECK	1,983,222
Net Assets:		5,729,417	CHECK	5,729,417

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:	1,356,628	Total Revenue	5,419,767	CHECK	5,419,767	
Private Income:	885,027	Total Expenses	5,600,486			
Program Income:	2,247,139	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-285,399	CHECK	-180,719
Total UJA Grants:	646,703	Admin 990		0		
Other Income:	284,270					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		2,013,311		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		4,610,659		
Current Assets:	+	5,406,542		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		4,187,635		
Total Assets:	=	9,594,177	CHECK	9,594,177
Current Liabilities:		4,418,548		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	4,418,548	CHECK	4,418,548
Net Assets:		5,175,629	CHECK	5,175,629

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:	3,288,393	Total Revenue	10,521,725	CHECK	10,521,725	
Private Income:	773,545	Total Expenses	11,451,433			
Program Income:	4,877,672	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-929,708	CHECK	-929,708
Total UJA Grants:	1,037,846	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	544,269					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	2,328,394		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	16,324,979		
Current Assets:	16,324,979	+	
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	5,327,124		
Total Assets:	21,652,103	=	CHECK: 21,652,103
Current Liabilities:	8,246,731		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0	+	
Total Liabilities	8,246,731	=	CHECK: 8,246,731
Net Assets:	13,405,372		CHECK: 13,405,372

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:	0	Total Revenue	46,690,678	=	CHECK: 16,576,453
Private Income:	16,576,453	Total Expenses	42,785,053		
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	3,983,742	=	CHECK: 3,905,625
Total UJA Grants:	0	Admin. 990:	0		
Other Income:	0				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	3,601,241		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	4,442,498		
Current Assets:	4,442,498		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	7,320,529		
Total Assets:	= 11,763,027	CHECK	11,763,027
Current Liabilities:	3,134,456		
Long-Term Liabilities:	2,000,000		
Total Liabilities	= 5,134,456	CHECK	5,134,456
Net Assets:	6,628,571	CHECK	6,628,571

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:	0	Total Revenue	7,496,459	CHECK	7,496,459
Private Income:	400,444	Total Expenses	7,154,924		
Program Income:	5,770,644	Deficit/(Surplus):	= 341,535	CHECK	341,535
Total UJA Grants:	854,795	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	470,576				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		1,108,465		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		16,899,622		
Current Assets:	+	16,899,622		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		6,783,156		
Total Assets:	=	23,682,778	CHECK	23,682,778
Current Liabilities:		9,671,875		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	9,671,875	CHECK	9,671,875
Net Assets:		14,010,903	CHECK	14,010,903

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:	17,474,639	Total Revenue	22,548,927	CHECK	22,548,927	
Private Income:	1,651,601	Total Expenses	22,026,666			
Program Income:	2,116,322	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	522,261	CHECK	522,261
Total UJA Grants:	1,011,888	Admin: 990:		0		
Other Income:	294,477					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		56,312		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		177,691		
Current Assets:	+	177,691		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		4,392		
Total Assets:	=	182,083	CHECK	182,083
Current Liabilities:		317,976		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	95,391		
Total Liabilities	=	413,367	CHECK	413,367
Net Assets:		-231,284	CHECK	-231,284

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:	9,941	Total Revenue	1,444,662	CHECK	1,444,662	
Private Income:	63,000	Total Expenses	1,387,867			
Program Income:	750,342	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	56,795	CHECK	56,795
Total UJA Grants:	466,579	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	154,800					

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	625,732		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	747,752		
Current Assets:	747,752		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	1,112,011		
Total Assets:	= 1,859,763	CHECK	1,859,763
Current Liabilities:	365,756		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities	= 365,756	CHECK	365,756
Net Assets:	1,494,007	CHECK	1,494,007

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:	746,855	Total Revenue	2,543,356	CHECK	2,543,356
Private Income:	394,818	Total Expenses	2,489,339		
Program Income:	673,380	Deficit/(Surplus):	= 54,017	CHECK	54,017
Total UJA Grants:	476,500	Admin- 990:	0		
Other Income:	251,803				

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**



METROPOLITAN COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY

ACTS OF CHARITY, DEEDS OF KINDNESS
צדקה וגמילות חסדים

January 26, 2004

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JOSEPH C. SHENKER

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MERRYL H. TISCH

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MENACHEM LUBINSKY
HON. JEROME BECKER
MENACHEM SHAYOVICH

SENIOR CONSULTANT
RABBI DAVID COHEN

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
HERB FRIEDMAN

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
PETER R. BREST

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 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



AFFILIATED AGENCY OF UJA-FEDERATION OF NEW YORK



MEMBER AGENCY OF UNITED WAY OF NEW YORK CITY

FUNDED IN PART BY: US FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY; US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT; NYS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH; NYS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; NYS DEPARTMENT OF STATE; NYS DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES; NYS DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENAISSANCE; NYS OFFICE FOR THE AGING; NYS OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH; NYS OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES; NYS OFFICE OF TEMPORARY AND DISABILITY ASSISTANCE; NYC DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING; NYC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT; NYC DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES; NYC DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION & DEVELOPMENT; NYC DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; NYC HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION - MEDICAID ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William E. Rapfogel". The signature is stylized and cursive.

William E. Rapfogel
Executive Director/CEO



Selfhelp Community Services, Inc.
520 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018
212.971.7600

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.

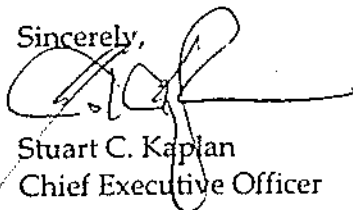
While Selfhelp, as an organization, has never had a culture of "asking for help," we have taken important steps to address the difficult situation before us. We already conduct annual funding raising efforts to help fund the annual operating cost of our program. In anticipation of the surge in survivors 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stuart C. Kaplan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Stuart C. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer

Selfhelp

Nazi Victim Services Client and Cost Projections

Calendar Year	# of Clients	Cost Per Client	Program Cost
2003	2,900*	\$1,352	\$3,920,000
2004	3,000	\$1,406	\$4,218,000
2005	3,100	\$1,462	\$4,532,200
2006	3,150	\$1,520	\$4,788,000
2008	3,150	\$1,643	\$5,175,450
2009	3,100	\$1,708	\$5,295,000
2010	3,000	\$1,776	\$5,330,000
~	~	-	~
2015	1,750	\$2,200	\$3,800,000
-	~	~	~
2020	500	\$2,500	\$1,250,000

* Note: 3,238 as of June 2003

COJO

BENSONHURST COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

8635 21 Ave. Suite 1B, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11214 ☎ Tel. (718) 333-1834 ☎ Fax: (718) 333-1837 ☎ e-mail: jobmetbella@netzero.net

December 29, 2003

President
Rabbi Gary Pollack

Dear Sir or Madam,

Chairman
Stan Rober

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.

Vice Presidents
Dennis Sandler
Marcia Willow
Charles Zionitz

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.

Treasurer
Michael Bronshteyn

Recording Secretary
Michael Fineman

Members-at-Large
Rabbi Abraham Amar
David Grosser

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.

Executive Director
Shirley Fineman

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely



Shirley Fineman
Executive Director

BRONX JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, INC.

2930 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, NY 10467

Voice: 718.652.5500 / Facsimile: 718.798.2398 / bjconline.org

January 8, 2004

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

Dear Ms. Greilsheimer,

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

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President
Mildred Kaminsky,
President Emeritus
Miriam Korman,
Chairman of the Board
Charles Landsberg,
Vice President, Chairman, BJCC
Lorance Hockett,
Vice President
Ted Weinstein,
Vice President
Howard Bruce Neufeld,
Treasurer
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Secretary

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Judith Uson, Exec. Director, Social Services
Roy Boonshoff, Exec. Director, Community Services
Audrey Aribibong, Assistant Director
Sally B. Dunford, Assistant Director
Rodney A. Marshall, Director of Finances

FUNDING SOURCES

NY State Office for the Aging
NY State Div. of Housing & Community Renewal
NY City Dept. for the Aging
NY City Dept. for Youth & Community Development
NY City Housing, Preservation & Development
NY City HFA Office of Home Care Services
CityMeals-on-Wheels
NY Community Trust
United Hospital Fund
UJA - Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

Angel Guardian for the Elderly
E'nei Birth Project H.O.P.E.
Bronx North Manhattan Coalition on Long Term Care and the Elderly
Bronx Regional Inter Agency Council on the Aging
Bronx Women Moving Our World
Human Services Council of NY
Jewish Community Relations Council of NY
Metropolitan NY Council on Jewish Poverty

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 Unionport 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.

Council
Of
Jewish
Organizations
of Flatbush, Inc.

MAIN OFFICE: 1550 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11230-4716

Phone: (718) 377-2900 • Fax: (718) 377-6089

LEADER FAMILY EMPLOYMENT CENTER: Phone: (718) 377-2900 • Fax: (718) 692-4131

BUSINESS OUTREACH CENTER: 1546 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 253-5262 • Fax: (718) 758-2119

HEALTH PLUS: 1546 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 252-5854 • Fax: (718) 758-2119

PROJECT CARE: 1658 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 627-5602 • (718) 627-5619 • Fax: (718) 627-5624

PROJECT EMPOWERMENT: 1658 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 627-5068 • Fax: (718) 627-5624

January 12, 2004

President
Israel Goldberg

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

Chairman of the Board
Rabbi Aron Heineman

Executive Director
Rabbi Yechezkel Pikus

Dear Mrs. Greilsheimer,

Chief Financial Officer
Martin Kahan

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

Jewish Community Council of Canarsie

1170 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11239-1214
(718) 495-6210
Fax: 495-6217

AVROHOM HECHT
Executive Director

LYUDMILA OVTEN
Director of Human Services

December 23, 2003

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

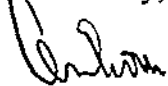
Dear Ms. Greilsheimer:

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.

Shorefront Jewish Community Council

3049 Brighton 6th Street • Brooklyn, New York 11235 • 718-743-0575 • Fax: 718-743-0397

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.g., 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

Funded (in part) by: NYC Department for the Aging ■ NYC Department of Youth and Community Development ■ NYS Office for the Aging
■ Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty ■ UJA-Federation of New York ■ New York Association for New Americans
■ New York Work Alliance ■ J.E. & Z.B. Butler Foundation ■ Adolph and Ruth Schnurmacher Foundation
■ Wallerstein Foundation for Geriatric Life Improvement ■ Apple Bank for Savings ■ Americhoice ■ Laura B. Vogler Foundation ■ Baron De Hirsch Fund
■ Independence Community Foundation ■ The Chase Manhattan Foundation ■ M & T Bank ■ Leader Family Fund ■ Lucius N. Littauer Foundation
- Member Agency, United Way of New York City -

Addressing the Social Service Needs of the Brighton Beach & Manhattan Beach Communities

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.

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LEGAL SERVICES

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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, New York 11201

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.

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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).

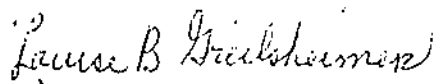
- (4) Provide needed *transportation* for those too frail to ride buses and subways.
- (5) Offer *programs of socialization and community-based activities*, such as support groups, that prevent isolation, protect survivors' mental health, and sustain their sense of dignity and worth.

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. Greilsheimer
Vice President, Agency & External Relations

LB:rh

**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.

II. 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").¹ 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.²
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.³
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 sicknesses 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,¹¹ 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.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.”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.”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-poor. **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.”¹⁷
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.

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.

³ See *Special Master's Proposal, September 11, 2000, In Re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation, Social Safety Nets*, at F-8 to F-11.

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.*

⁷ Yael Danieli, Ph.D., *As Survivors Age, Part I*, National Center for PTSD Clinical Quarterly, Winter 1994, at p. 3, and studies cited therein.

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).

¹² *Rodriguez v. City of New York*, 197 F.3d 611 (2d Cir. 1999), *cert. denied*, Oct. 2000.

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

¹⁴ *Id.*, at p. 2.

¹⁵ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *Program Memorandum, March, 2003*.

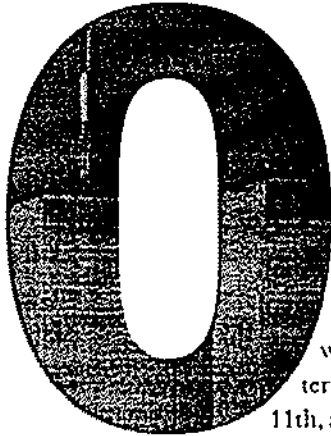
¹⁶ *As Survivors Age, Part I* (see note 7), at p. 3, and studies cited therein.

¹⁷ *Id.*, at p. 3, and studies cited therein.

Attachments to the Proposal

Attachment A

**UJA-Federation Annual Report and Condensed
Financial Statement**



OUR 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 Memos*, 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 13 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, the 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 Hatzolah, 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.

F.E.G.S.: This 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.

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 UJA-Federation'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 case-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.

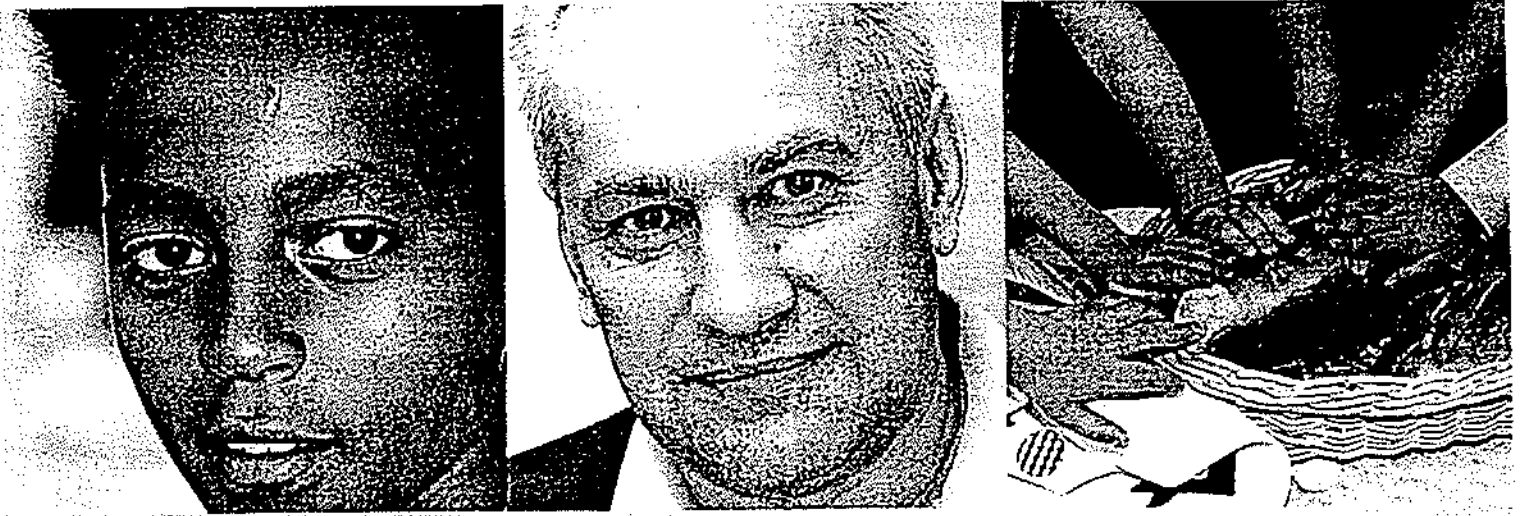
Westchester Jewish Community Services (WJCS): Immediately following the World Trade Center attacks, WJCS mobilized to relocate 70 seniors — many of whom were Holocaust survivors suffering flashbacks triggered by the attack — from Battery Park City to the Hyatt Classic, a retirement residence in Yonkers. 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, *Shdemot* (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.

Healing

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, providing 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 camping 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 200,000 children to enjoy three weeks in a safe and cheerful 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 3,200 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.

Through the formation of the Israel Trauma Coalition, comprised of seven 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 Bialik, Migdal Ha'emek, and Beersheva.

These Argentine *olim* joined 21,600 new émigrés 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 pre-school 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 retrain 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 *olim*.

WORLDWIDE COMMUNITIES — HONORING OUR GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES

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 *Channah*, 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 Judaica, Hillel, and JAFI.

PHILANTHROPY — AN UNPARALLELED EXPRESSION OF COLLECTIVE JEWISH RESPONSIBILITY

UJA-Federation of New York annual campaign raised a record \$167 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 to expressing solidarity and support for the people of Israel.

In these post-9/11 days, we face painful adjustments and belt-tightening 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 trim 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 a talented staff, who spent countless hours working in all areas of 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 generous support.



Larry Zicklin
Larry Zicklin



Morris W. Offit
Morris W. Offit



John S. Rusky
John S. Rusky



2002 FINANCIAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

(dollars in millions)

Pledges to the Annual Campaign & Other Annual Giving Pledges	119.2	130.0
Pledges to Emergency Campaigns Israel and Argentina 9/11 & New York Terrorism	34.7	43.2
Planned Giving and Endowments (gross receipts, including supporting foundations)		37.4
Capital Development and Special Initiatives (pledges, including gifts arranged on behalf of beneficiary agencies*)		7.0
* 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 need38%

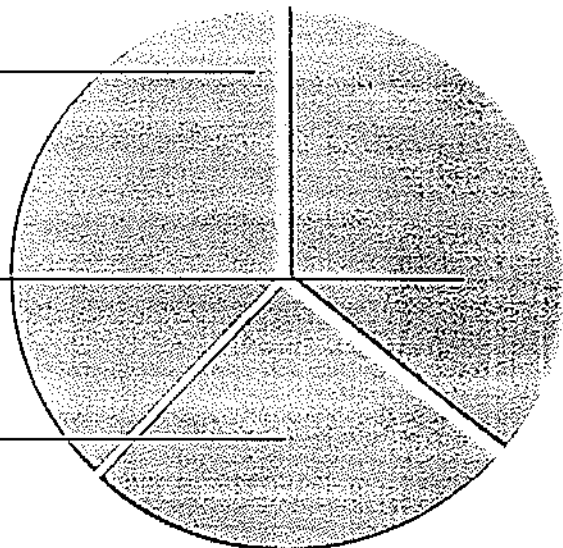
- Ensuring safety net for the vulnerable
- Enabling hospice and end-of-life care
- Promoting self-sufficiency
- Inspiring volunteerism
- Strengthening families
- Assisting older adults to age in place

strengthen Jewish peoplehood.....36%

- Guaranteeing rescue and security
- Integrating olim and émigrés
- 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.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK, INC.

Condensed Balance Sheet

June 30, 2002

(dollars in thousands)

Assets

Cash	5,557
Contributions receivable, net	75,903
Other assets and receivables	27,450
Amounts held on behalf of other agencies	15,889
Investments	527,708
Assets held under charitable trust agreements	49,796
Fixed assets, net	<u>9,802</u>
Total assets	<u><u>712,105</u></u>

Liabilities and net assets

Liabilities:

Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	17,577
Grants payable	19,696
Amounts held on behalf of other agencies	15,889
Liabilities under charitable trust and annuity agreements	50,713
Accrued postretirement benefits	<u>6,443</u>
Total liabilities	<u>110,318</u>

Net assets:

Unrestricted (including Board designated of 192,680)	291,001
Temporarily restricted	144,698
Permanently restricted	<u>166,088</u>
Total net assets	<u>601,787</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u><u>712,105</u></u>

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:

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

Distributions, allocations, grants, and expenses:

Grants and program services	147,673
Fundraising	28,723
Management and general	<u>15,000</u>
Total expenses	<u>191,396</u>
Increase in net assets	<u>27,462</u>

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Marketing & Communications Department.

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For additional copies of
Report to the Community 2001 – 2002,
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Our Mission

To care for those in need, strengthen Jewish peoplehood,
and foster Jewish renaissance in New York, in Israel,
and throughout the world.

Community	Office of the Vice President for Administration	Office of the Vice President for Agency and External Relations	Office of the Vice President for Strategic Planning and Organizational Resources	Marketing and Communications
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<i>Planned Gift Development Director</i> Caroline Miller	<i>Software Development Director</i> Leah Haviv	<i>Foundation Services Executive Director</i> Lauren Katzowitz	<i>Program Director</i> Boris Kerdinun	Volunteer and Leadership Development
<i>Planned Giving Initiatives Director</i> Morton Avch	<i>Special Projects Director</i> Bea DeVito	<i>Government and External Relations Managing Director</i> Ronald Soloway	<i>Department of Educational Resources and Organizational Development Executive Director</i> Wiener Center Director Lyn Light Geller	<i>Executive Director</i> Ruth Avrin
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<i>Capital & Special Initiatives Assistant Executive Director</i> Joan Brook	<i>59th Street Building Director</i> Anthony Caserma	<i>Housing Director</i> Joanne Hoffman	<i>Educational Resources Director</i> June Fortress	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
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<i>Capital & Special Initiatives Director</i> Vicki Compter		<i>Israel Office Director</i> Stephen Donshik		<i>Assistant Controller</i> Ralph Guida JoAnn LoCascio
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<i>Director, Communications</i> Ronnie Horn				
<i>Research & Development Director</i> Robert Edelstein				

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<i>Chair</i> Judy Baron	<i>Grants Renewal and Oversight Workgroup (G.R.O.W.) Domestic</i> Carol Spinner	<i>Planning and Grants Committee on FSU-Related Issues Chairs</i> Geoffrey Chim Howard Rubin	<i>Vice President for Administration</i> Lou-Ellen Barkan	<i>Russian Division Director</i> Lydia Vareljan
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<i>Breast and Ovarian Cancer Task Force</i> Emid Howard	<i>Youth & Young Adults Task Force</i> Alisa Doctoroff Robyn Tsesarsky	<i>Building Repair</i> Louis Gross	Office of the Senior Vice President for FRD	<i>Special Projects Director</i> Jack B. Uzer
<i>Grants Committee</i> Jesse Krasnow	<i>Synagogues for the Future</i> Susan K. Stern	<i>Capital Development</i> John Usdan	<i>Long Island Campaign Regional Director</i> Stuart Tauber	Women's Campaign
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<i>Neighborhood Improvement</i> Myra Miller Zuckerbraun		<i>Network Council</i> Billie Gold	<i>Westchester Campaign Regional Director</i> Bernie Kimberg	Financial Resources Development, Entertainment, Communications, and New Media
			<i>Campaign Director</i> Barbara Gordon	<i>Annual Campaign Executive Director</i> Marshall Levin
			<i>Program Services Director</i> Adrienne Tanner	<i>Director</i> Steven Singer
			<i>Annual Campaign Executive Director</i> Arnold Gerson	<i>New Media Director</i> Randy Newman
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UJA-Federation of New York Leadership 2001 – 2002

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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



C

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.

¹ Source: An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution, prepared by Ukeles Associates for the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims (ICHEIC), October 2003.

² Source: The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002.

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).

⁵ Source: The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002.

⁶ Source: National Jewish Population Survey 2000-2001 (Table 1).

Attachment D

Special Report

Nazi Victims in the New York Area:

Selected Topics

UJA-Federation of New York
The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

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 States¹, 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 83 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.

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 75⁴
- 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.

³The 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 15% 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.

- 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

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.

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.

⁷The 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 \$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 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

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, 38% 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

	ESTIMATED NUMBER
JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	55,000
Survey Respondents	33,700
Spouses	16,900
Other Jewish Adults in the Household	4,400

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

Exhibit 2. Jewish Nazi Victims as a Percentage of Jews in the New York Area,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NEW YORK AREA	ESTIMATED NUMBER	% NAZI VICTIMS COMPARED TO:
Jewish Nazi Victims	55,000	
All Jewish Adults Age 57 and Older	377,000	15%
All Jews in the Eight-County Area	1,412,000	4%

Exhibit 3. Gender of Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

GENDER: JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	ESTIMATED NUMBER	PERCENT
Male Nazi Victims	23,200	42%
Female Nazi Victims	31,800	58
Total	55,000	100%

Exhibit 4. Age of Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

AGE: JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	ESTIMATED NUMBER	PERCENT
Under Age 65	9,000	16%
Ages 65 – 75	21,900	40
Ages 75 – 84	19,000	35
Ages 85+	5,000	9
Total	55,000*	100%*
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

AGE OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	GENDER OF NAZI VICTIM	
	Males	Females
Under Age 65	15%	17%
Ages 65 - 74	48	34
Ages 75 - 84	28	40
Ages 85+	9	9
Total	100% [N=23,200]	100 % [N=31,800]
MEDIAN AGE	72	73

Exhibit 6. Household Size: Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN:	ESTIMATED NUMBER	PERCENT
1 Person Household (by self)	14,300	26%
2 Person Household	30,800	56
3+ Person Household	9,900	18
Total	55,000	100%

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

AGE OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	NAZI VICTIM HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 or More Persons
Under Age 65	10%	18%	20%
Ages 65 - 74	30	43	44
Ages 75 - 84	45	33	24
Ages 85+	15	6	12
Total	100%	100%	100%
MEDIAN AGE	76	72	68

Exhibit 8. Borough/County of Residence, Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

BOROUGH - COUNTY	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	% OF ALL NAZI VICTIMS IN NEW YORK AREA
Bronx	1,900	3%
Brooklyn	29,700	54
Manhattan	6,700	12
Queens	9,200	17
Staten Island	< 500	<1%
Nassau County	3,600	6
Suffolk County	1,400	3
Westchester County	2,100	4
Total	55,000	100%

Exhibit 8a. Borough/County of Nazi Victims Residence Compared to
 All Jews Living in Borough/County,
 Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

BOROUGH - COUNTY	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS	% JEWISH NAZI VICTIMS OF ALL JEWS LIVING IN BOROUGH/COUNTY
Bronx	1,900	4%
Brooklyn	29,700	6%
Manhattan	6,700	3%
Queens	9,200	5%
Staten Island	< 500	1%
Nassau County	3,600	2%
Suffolk County	1,400	2%
Westchester County	2,100	2%
Total	55,000	

Exhibit 8b. Relationship of Borough/County of Nazi Victims Residence and Russian-Speaking Household Status, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

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

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

Exhibit 9. Time Period in Which Nazi Victim Respondent Moved to the United States by Whether Respondent Lives in Russian-Speaking Household, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

TIME PERIOD JEWISH NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENT MOVED TO USA	NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENTS IN <i>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING</i> HOUSEHOLDS	NAZI VICTIM RESPONDENTS IN <i>NON-RUSSIAN- SPEAKING</i> HOUSEHOLDS
Prior to 1970	10%	95%
1970 - 1979	14	4
1980 - 1989	9	<1%
1990 - 2002	67	1
Total	100%*	100%

Exhibit 10. Estimated Number of Jewish Households with Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

JEWISH NAZI VICTIM IN HOUSEHOLD:	Estimated Number Of Jewish <i>Households</i> with a Nazi Victim	% of Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim
Survey Respondent Only	23,100	53%
Survey Respondent & Spouse	10,000	23
Survey Respondent, Spouse & Other Adult	400	<1%
Survey Respondent & Other Adult	200	<1%
Spouse Only (Respondent Not a Nazi Victim)	6,400	15
Other Jewish Adults in the Household Only	3,200	7
Total – Jewish Households with a Nazi Victim	43,300	100%

Exhibit 11. Jewish Households with Nazi Victims as a Percentage of New York Area Jewish Households, 2002*

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

* 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.

Exhibit 12. Poverty Among Jewish Nazi Victims,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	ESTIMATED NUMBER	% of ALL NAZI VICTIMS
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines*	21,000	38%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	7,000	13
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	27,000	49
Total	55,000	100%

* 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.

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Special Report: Nazi Victims in the New York Area: Selected Topics, The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002, prepared by Ukeles Associates, Inc. for UJA-Federation of New York, November 2003.

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

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	PERCENT
Below 150% of Poverty Guidelines	51%
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines, Below \$35,000 income	11
\$35,000 to \$50,000	12
\$50,000 to \$100,000	12
\$100,000 and Over	15
Total	100%*

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

Exhibit 14. Poverty Among Jewish Nazi Victims, by Size of Household,
Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

Nazi Victim Lives			
NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	Alone: 1 Person Household	With 1 Other Person	With Several Other People
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines	44%	37%	32%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	11	14	12
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	45	49	56
Total	100%	100%	100%

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

NAZI VICTIM LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	NAZI VICTIMS IN <i>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING</i> HOUSEHOLDS	NAZI VICTIMS IN <i>NON-RUSSIAN-SPEAKING</i> HOUSEHOLDS
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines	69%	6%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	10	15
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	22	79
Total	100%*	100%*

* 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

	AT LEAST ONE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD AGE 57+	
HOUSEHOLD WITH ANNUAL INCOME:	<i>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS WITH NAZI VICTIMS</i>	<i>RUSSIAN-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ANY NAZI VICTIMS</i>
Below 100% of Poverty Guidelines	69%	73%
Between 100% and 150% of Poverty Guidelines	10	4
Above 150% of Poverty Guidelines	22	23
Total	100%*	100%

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

Exhibit 17. Health Status of Survey Respondents, Age 57+, Jewish Nazi Victims and Jewish Non-Victims by Whether Respondent Lives in a Russian-Speaking Household, Jewish Community Study of New York: 2002

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH IS:	JEWISH RESPONDENT, AGE 57+, LIVES IN:			
	Russian-Speaking Household		Non-Russian-Speaking Household	
	Nazi Victim	Not Nazi Victim	Nazi Victim	Not Nazi Victim
Excellent	0%	5%	12%	26%
Good	15	17	36	44
Fair	57	43	46	24
Poor	28	34	6	6
Total	100%	100%*	100%	100%

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



Attachment E

**Projected Victim Population in the New York Area,
2002-2017: Age and Size**

Projected Victim Population in the New York Area, 2002-2017: Age and Size

Age	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
55-59	4,725	8.6%	3,526	6.7%	403	0.8%	385	0.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
60-64	10,440	19.0%	10,998	20.9%	13,489	26.8%	10,842	22.5%	3,985	8.6%	3,745	8.6%	2,766	6.7%	311	0.8%
65-69	20,000	36.4%	19,148	36.4%	12,234	24.3%	12,189	25.3%	18,443	40.0%	8,278	19.0%	8,562	20.8%	10,385	26.7%
70-74	5,769	10.5%	3,049	5.8%	8,608	17.1%	8,626	17.9%	7,463	16.2%	15,861	36.4%	14,982	36.4%	9,451	24.3%
75-79	8,407	15.3%	9,158	17.4%	6,044	12.0%	6,163	12.8%	6,685	14.5%	4,570	10.5%	2,350	5.8%	6,648	17.1%
80-84	4,725	8.6%	5,897	11.2%	7,756	15.4%	7,418	15.4%	7,097	15.4%	6,667	15.3%	7,161	17.4%	4,670	12.0%
85+	934	1.7%	897	1.7%	1,859	3.7%	2,601	5.4%	2,491	5.4%	4,487	10.3%	5,302	12.9%	7,427	19.1%
Total	55,000		52,674		50,394		48,223		46,145		43,608		41,154		38,892	
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
55-59	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
60-64	293	0.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
65-69	8,233	22.4%	2,949	8.5%	2,747	8.5%	2,015	6.7%	2,20	0.8%	211	0.8%	-	-	-	-
70-74	9,295	25.3%	13,883	40.0%	6,135	19.0%	6,245	20.8%	7,454	26.7%	5,815	22.4%	2,051	8.5%	1,905	8.5%
75-79	6,575	17.9%	5,623	16.2%	11,749	36.4%	10,925	36.4%	6,786	24.3%	6,566	25.3%	9,661	40.0%	4,267	19.0%
80-84	4,707	12.8%	5,037	14.5%	3,388	10.5%	1,740	5.8%	4,771	17.1%	4,643	17.9%	3,910	16.2%	8,169	36.4%
85+	7,637	20.8%	7,216	20.8%	8,260	25.6%	9,093	30.3%	8,681	31.1%	8,727	33.6%	8,516	35.3%	8,095	36.1%
	36,740		34,707		32,280		30,018		27,912		25,962		24,139		22,436	

Source: The Jewish Community Study of New York, 2002, applying actuarial assumptions from A Plan for Allocating Successor Organization Resources (Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, June 2000)

Attachment F

**Letter of Support of Edwin Mendez-Santiago
Commissioner, New York City Department for the Aging**



DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edwin Méndez-Santiago".

Edwin Méndez-Santiago
Commissioner

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G

Attachment G

Benefit Analysis for New York Area Victims

BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR NEW YORK AREA NAZI VICTIMS*

JANUARY 2004

PROGRAM TITLE	BENEFITS	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EST. # NAZI VICTIMS INELIGIBLE		BARRIERS TO PROGRAM FOR ELIGIBLE NAZI VICTIMS
			TOTAL # VICTIMS	TOTAL # NEAR-POOR VICTIMS**	
MEDICARE	<p>Part A: Hospital Insurance Program Coverage for acute hospital care, limited coverage for skilled nursing home, hospice and home care Deductible: \$876 per benefit period Co-payments: \$215/day for hospital days 61-90 \$436/day for hospital days 91-150 \$109.50/day for skilled nursing home days 21-100</p> <p>Part B: Medical Insurance Limited coverage for physicians, outpatient services, diagnostic tests and durable medical equipment Premium: \$100 per year Deductible: \$65.60 per month</p>	<p>65 and older, enrollment in Social Security, no income limits Non-Social Security recipients may purchase coverage for \$316 per month, which can be paid by Medicaid for those under 120% FPL (Disabled are also eligible after receiving disability benefits for two years)</p>	Zero		<p>Costs of premiums, deductibles and co-insurance are prohibitive for many. (Though QMB, SLMB and QI-1, to be described below, can offset these costs for some, these programs are only for the very poor. Others must purchase private Medigap insurance with costly premiums.)</p>
QUALIFIED MEDICARE BENEFICIARY (QMB) PROGRAM	<p>Pays for Medicare premiums, co-insurance, deductibles and co-payments</p>	<p>65 or older (or blind or disabled) Enrolled in Medicare Hospital Insurance Program (Part A); Eligible for Medicare Medical Insurance Program (Part B); Maximum monthly income for individuals: 100% Federal Poverty Level -- \$786; Maximum monthly income for couples: \$1,061 Asset limits: \$4000 for singles, \$6000 for couples, excluding burial costs.</p>	Approximately 36,000	Approximately 10,000	Application processing takes two to three months.
SPECIFIED LOW INCOME BENEFICIARY (SLIMB) PROGRAM	<p>Pays for Medicare Part B premium only</p>	<p>Same as QMB but increased income limits (120% FPL); Maximum monthly income for individuals: \$787 - \$951; Maximum monthly income for couples: \$1,062 - \$1,269 Same asset limits as QMB.</p>	Approximately 40,000	Approximately 14,000	<p>Pays Part B premium only, deductibles and co-payments not reimbursable. Application processing takes two to three months.</p>
QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS-1 (QI1)	<p>Pays for Medicare Part B premium only</p>	<p>Same asset limits as QMB and SLMB but increased income limits - 135% FPL; Maximum monthly income for individuals: \$851 - \$1,068; Maximum monthly income for couples: \$1,269 - \$1,426.</p>	Approximately 42,000	Approximately 16,000	<p>Pays Part B premium only, deductibles and co-payments are not reimbursable. Application processing takes two to three months. The program is not considered an entitlement so only finite amounts of funding for it are available. Program due to sunset September 30, 2004.</p>

* Data on benefits and eligibility criteria by Samuel Sadin Institute on Law/Brookdale Center on Aging of Hunter College. Information on Nazi Victim eligibility based on 2002 Ukeles study and analysis 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.

BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR NEW YORK AREA NAZI VICTIMS*

JANUARY 2004

PROGRAM TITLE	BENEFITS	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EST. # NAZI VICTIMS INELIGIBLE		BARRIERS TO PROGRAM FOR ELIGIBLE NAZI VICTIMS
			TOTAL # VICTIMS	TOTAL # POOR/NEAR POOR VICTIMS**	
MEDICAID	Comprehensive health care benefits, including coverage for prescription drugs, physician services, hospitals, nursing homes and home care. Community spouse allowances when other spouse is institutionalized. Income: \$2,139 Resources: \$74,820 or the amount of spousal share up to \$92,760	For ages 65 and over or disabled. Singles, maximum monthly income of \$674 (2004). Couples, maximum monthly income of \$970, maximum \$5,700 assets, exclusive of funeral-related expenses. o In this category, those whose income or assets exceed these thresholds become eligible once the surplus amount is expended for medical purposes For those between 60 and 64 who are not disabled and not for minor children: Singles, \$352 in monthly income; \$3,000 in assets; Couples, \$468.50 in monthly income; \$3,000 in assets. o In this category, income must be below these limits, with deduction allowed for medical expenses.	Approximately 37,000	Approximately 11,000	Lengthy delays associated with Home Care applications. Does not allow an income deduction for high rent expenses, requiring individual to use income needed to pay rent for medical expenses.
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)	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 alone, with others, in the household of another, or in a residential care facility.	65 and older (and blind or disabled). Singles living alone: maximum monthly income of \$674; Couples living alone: maximum monthly income of \$970. Individuals living with others: maximum monthly income of \$607. Couples living with others: maximum monthly income of \$912. Singles living in household of another: maximum monthly income of \$410. Couples living in household of another: maximum monthly income of \$630. Asset limit - singles \$2000, couples \$3000, excluding burial costs.	Approximately 34,000	Approximately 12,000	Federal changes enacted in 1996 limit eligibility for many poor Russian immigrants. Survivors who immigrated as refugees or asylees from the FSU or elsewhere are now being cut off SSI if they immigrated after August 22, 1996 and have not yet become citizens - they may receive SSI only for seven years following their entry into the U.S., unless they become citizens. This policy applies to an estimated 18,000 immigrants from the FSU. Those who immigrated before August 22, 1996 are also subject to the 7-year limit, but may continue receiving SSI if they are now disabled. 70.6% of NY area Nazi Victims live in Brooklyn and Queens, according to the Ukeles study. While housing in Manhattan is largely rent controlled and stabilized, housing in these two boroughs is less likely to be rent controlled or stabilized, so is often not subject to SCRIE 1. Administrative delays; confusion associated with application process; insufficient outreach; inadequate benefit amount.
SENIOR CITIZEN RENT EXEMPTION (SCRIE)	Relief from the obligation to pay rent increases; landlord is compensated by reduction in real estate taxes.	62 or older; \$24,000 maximum household income; rent expense exceeds one-third household income; residence is rent-controlled, rent-stabilized or part of a Mitchell-Lama housing development.	Available data does not permit a reliable estimate	Approximately 8,000	
FOOD STAMPS	Monthly allotment of benefits through a debit card system for the purchase of food items; dollar value depends on household size and income.	If 60 and older, eligible if net (shelter, utility, and medical expenses may be subtracted in calculating net income) household income not exceeding 100% of the Poverty standard. Asset limit for is \$3000 for singles and couples.	Approximately 34,000	Approximately 8,000	

* 2004 Proposal by the UJA-Federation of New York for Providing Assistance to Heedly Nazi Victims in New York. footnote 14: While only 14.9% of rental housing in Manhattan is unregulated, 43.9% of rentals in Queens and 35.2% 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 In 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).

PROGRAM TITLE	BENEFITS	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EST. # NAZI VICTIMS INELIGIBLE TOTAL # VICTIMS	TOTAL # POOR/NEAR POOR VICTIMS**	BARRIERS TO PROGRAM FOR ELIGIBLE NAZI VICTIMS
SECTION 8	Federal rental subsidy program for very low-income households	Presently in New York, the program is available only to those with specially designated needs or profiles: victims of domestic violence, the homeless, intimidated witnesses and certain families with minor-aged children	Est. 55,000 This program is not accessible to this population	20,000 N/A	
202 HOUSING	Provides capital grants and operating subsidies to eligible nonprofit organizations to develop supportive housing for very low-income elderly	Aged 62 years or older, income at or below 50% of the regional median income in NYC for year 2003, the maximum eligible income was \$22,000 for single person household and \$25,100 for a two-person household	Approximately 30,000	Approximately 4,000	Federal funding and available sites for new construction are highly limited and have decreased over the last decade. About 217,000 elderly 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

Personnel

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total Salary</u>
Social Workers	50	45,000	2,250,000
Program Director/Supervisor	8	55,000	440,000
Secretarial	6	30,000	180,000
Custodian (FTE)	2	20,000	40,000
sub-total			2,910,000
Fringe Benefits			931,200

Personnel Total: 3,841,200

Other Than Personnel

Rent	225,000
Utilities	15,000
Telephone	60,000
Postage	20,000
Staff Travel	35,000
Printing and Supplies	40,000
Photocopying	15,000
Office Repair	8,000
Meetings, Conferences, Dues	6,000
Insurance	40,000
Other Program Costs	10,000
Program Administration	559,681

OTPS Total: 1,033,681

TOTAL EXPENSES 4,874,881

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

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Attachment I

**Estimated Budget for Met Council Model
"Home Team" Homecare Program**

Home Team Budget

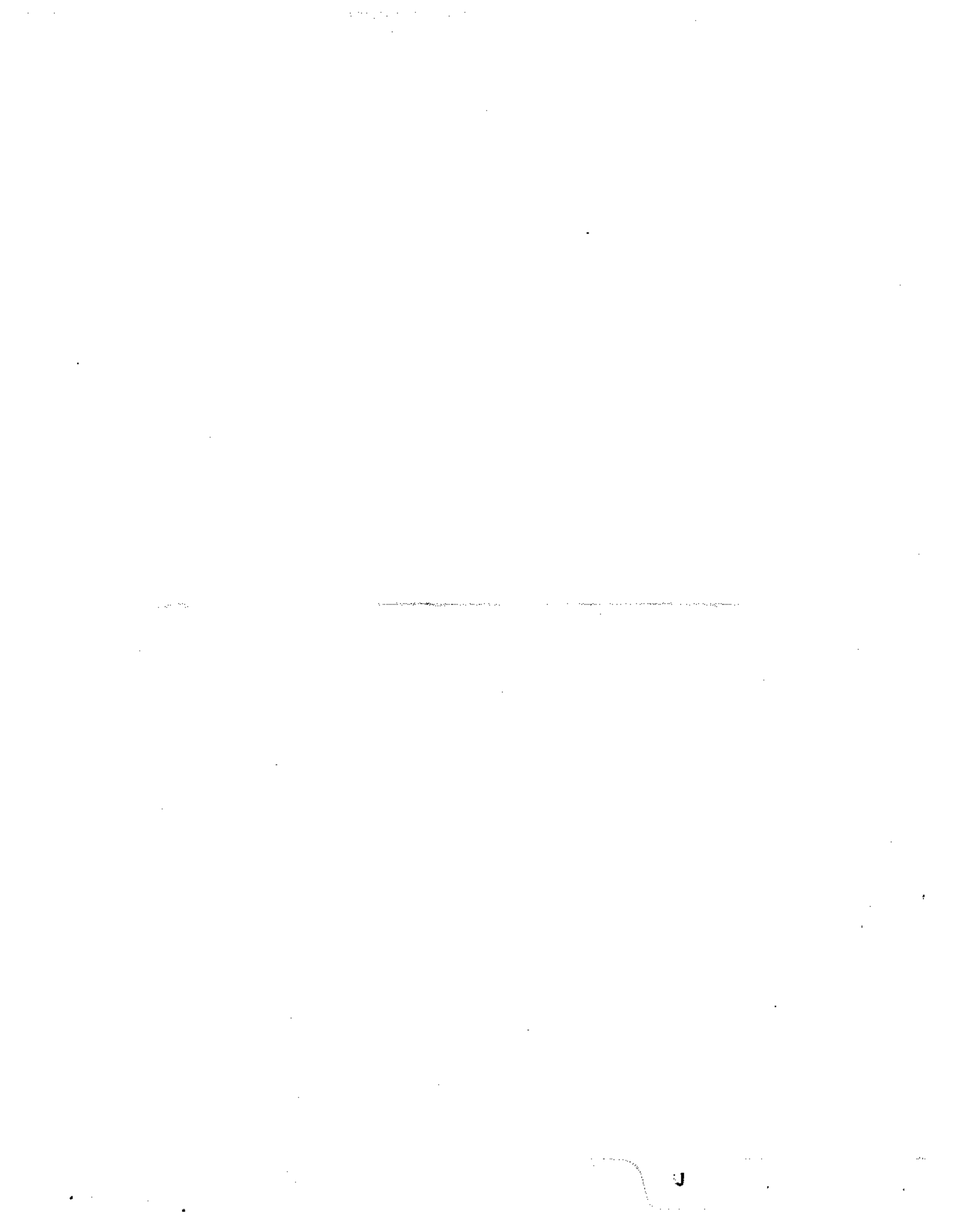
2 days of service per week
 8 hours of service
 10% of Clients Identified will require service = 298 Clients

PERSONNEL	FTE	Salary	Fringe @ 30%	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	Total
Coordinator	0.5	\$ 60,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 39,000	\$ 39,000	\$ -	\$ 39,000
Scheduler	1	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,600	\$ 41,600	\$ 41,600	\$ -	\$ 41,600
bookkeeper	0.75	\$ 35,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 34,125	\$ -	\$ 34,125	\$ 34,125
Intake/Caseworker	1	\$ 35,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 45,500	\$ 45,500	\$ -	\$ 45,500
Home Aides*	149	\$ 1,239,680	\$ -	\$ 1,239,680	\$ 1,239,680	\$ -	\$ 1,239,680
sub-total				\$ 1,399,905	\$ 1,365,780	\$ 34,125	\$ 1,399,905
OTPS	Per Week	298 Clients	annual	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	
Meal Service	10	\$ 2,980	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ -	\$ 154,960
Laundry	10	\$ 2,980	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ 154,960	\$ -	\$ 154,960
phones	40	\$ -	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,080	\$ -	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,080
supplies	24	\$ -	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,222	\$ -	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,222
rent	100	\$ -	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,200	\$ -	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,200
mail/copies	50	\$ -	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,600	\$ -	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,600
sub-total				\$ 321,022	\$ 309,920	\$ 11,102	\$ 321,022
Total				\$ 1,720,927	\$ 1,675,700	\$ 45,227	\$ 1,720,927

Coordinator will be responsible for overall program operation including quality assurance; liaison to JCCs for client intake and training of Home Aides.
 Scheduler will liaison to local community councils and arrange intake appointments, match worker assignments and arrange food; laundry and shopping services
 Bookkeeper will track charges, and pay bills
 Caseworker will authorize service, do home assessment and provide linkages to other Met Council services

*Home Aides Cost Calculation: 298 clients, each for an 8-hour shift is a total of 2,384 hours per week. At the current rate of \$10/hour that includes, fringe benefits that is a total of \$23,840 for the workers per week. This amount times 52 weeks a year is \$1,239,680 for all home aides. Also Home aides can perform 2 8-hour shifts each for a total workweek of 16 hours so only 149 home aides are needed.

	8 hrs	work shift	16	\$	10.00	annual	meals	laundry
clients	298	2384	149	\$	23,840	\$ 1,239,680		
meals	298				10	\$ 154,960		
laundry	298				10	\$ 154,960		
						<u>\$ 1,549,600</u>		



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

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total Salary</u>
Social Workers	2	45,000	90,000
Project Director	1	55,000	55,000
Administrative Assistant	2	35,000	70,000
sub-total			215,000
Fringe Benefits			68,800

Personnel Total: 283,800

Other Than Personnel

Nursing Assessments [2 per client/\$150 each]	112,500
Legal Services [4800 hours/\$125 per hour]	300,000
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.

Selfhelp Community Services

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 \$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.

10

K

Attachment K
The Housing Crisis for New York Area Victims

Attachment K: The Housing Crisis for New York Area Elderly

A lack of affordable, stable housing is one of the largest problems facing New York City's elderly victims who are poor or near-poor. Given the inflated real estate market in the New York City 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 age group.¹ According to the 1999 New York City Housing, Preservation and Development *Housing and Vacancy Survey*, elderly singles spend 53.5% of their income on rent. For renters, a severe housing affordability problem is defined as spending 50% or more of household income for rent.²

The overall 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 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 enormous eight-year waiting list (154,000 households).⁴ 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 budget cuts in recent years, with further cuts expected in 2004.⁵ Further, since 1994, the Section 8 program has, in fact, been closed to applicants from the general population.⁶

In 2002, Congress repealed the requirement that all Section 8 leases be renewed except for cause.⁷ Many tenants with Section 8 vouchers are now being forced out of their apartments when their leases expire.

For those tenants whose landlords have refused to renew their Section 8 leases could not use their Section 8 vouchers to find new apartments, another change in federal law makes it more 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.⁸

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.⁹ Given that 17 percent of those receiving Section 8 nationally are elderly, the impact of these cuts on the elderly will be devastating.¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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 1995.¹²

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 53.5% 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.

⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 1437f(d)(1)(b)(ii) as amended by 104 P.L. 134 § 203, 110 Stat. 1321-281 (1996); and Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, § 554, 105 Pub. Law 276; 112 Stat. 2461, 2611 (LEXIS cite 105 Enacted HR 4194); see also, *Alawlaqi v. Kelly*, 2001 NY Misc. LEXIS 621 (App. Term 2d & 11th Jud. Dists.) (no good cause needed after lease expiration).

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

⁹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Housing Voucher Block Grant Bills Would Jeopardize An Effective Program And Likely Lead To Cuts In Assistance For Low Income Families* (May 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).

¹² Report of U.S. Representative Anthony D. Weiner, "*No Vacancy: New York City's Senior Housing Shortage*," August 1, 2002.

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

11

L

Attachment L

**Estimated Budget for Selfhelp Model
Financial Assistance Program**

Selfhelp Community Services

Rental Assistance Program
Projected Annual Budget

Personnel

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Total Salary</u>
Social Workers	4	45,000	180,000
Project Supervisor	1	55,000	55,000
Administrative Assistant	1	35,000	35,000
Fiscal Specialist	1	36,000	36,000
sub-total			306,000
Fringe Benefits			97,920

Personnel Total: 403,920

Other Than Personnel

Cash Grants to Clients [see note below]	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

PERSONNEL	FTE	Salary	Fringe @ 30%	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	Total
Coordinator	0.5	\$ 42,000	\$ 12,600	\$ 27,300	\$ -	\$ 27,300	
Scheduler	1	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,600	\$ 41,600	\$ 41,600		
bookkeeper	0.75	\$ 35,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 34,125	\$ 34,125		
Caseworker	0.33	\$ 32,000	\$ 9,600	\$ 13,728	\$ 13,728		
sub-total				\$ 116,753	\$ 89,453	\$ 27,300	\$ 116,753
OTPS							
	per diem	days	annual	Total	Claims Conference Request	Other Funding	
Vans	\$ 100	5	\$ 500	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000		
phones	5	5	\$ 25	\$ 1,300		\$ 1,300	
supplies	3	5	\$ 15	\$ 780		\$ 780	
rent	20	5	\$ 100	\$ 5,200		\$ 5,200	
mail/copies	5	5	\$ 25	\$ 1,300		\$ 1,300	
sub-total				\$ 34,580	\$ 26,000	\$ 8,580	\$ 34,580
Total				\$ 151,333	\$ 115,453	\$ 35,880	\$ 151,333

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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
92nd Street YM-YWHA • Manhattan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Assistance • Classes • Crisis intervention • Nursing care • Short-term counseling • Socialization 	\$43,000
Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Organizations • Brooklyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to dental care • Assistance with housing, food, clothing, furniture, etc. • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash assistance 	\$10,000
Bikur Cholim of Boro Park ² • Brooklyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. ² • Area-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nassau County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged (JASA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City-wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups • Benefits and entitlement 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manhattan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst • Brooklyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash relief • Mental health services • Social and recreational programming 	\$8,000
Metropolitan NY Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty • City-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, <i>Specialized Treatment Program for Holocaust Survivors and their Families</i> • City-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior center activities • Survivor group 	\$160,000

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Samuel Field/Bay Terrace YM-YWHA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Geriatric Mental Health Clinic • Holocaust Survivor Support Program • Mental health services • Senior center activities and services 	\$45,000
Selfhelp Community Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Nassau, Queens: 75 staff work directly with Nazi Victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash relief and financial management • Counseling • Homecare • Housing • Kaffe Haus and holiday celebrations • Telephone reassurance 	\$3,500,000
Shorefront Jewish Community Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooklyn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Psycho-social therapeutic groups • 900 Packaged meals provided per month/ 70 Hot meals provided per week/ 700 frozen meals provided per week • Food Vouchers • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Case management and case assistance • Cash relief • Citizenship case management • Crisis intervention • Drop-in center • Free furniture and clothing • Friendly visitation • Information and referral • Job training, job placement and job coaching • Medicaid home health care • Social programming • Transportation 	\$300,000

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center • Suffolk County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
United Jewish Council of the East Side • Manhattan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Westchester Jewish Community Services • Westchester County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits and entitlements assistance • Cash relief • Mental health services • Support Groups 	\$32,000
YM&YWHA of Boro Park • Brooklyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management for homebound • Claims application assistance • Homecare • Senior center programs: lunches/meals-on-wheels, recreational, social • Transportation 	\$198,000

Representative Agencies Serving New York Area Nazi Victims (UJA-Federation Beneficiaries and Other Key Service Providers)

Agency/ Service Area	Services Provided	Estimated Current Expenditures From All Sources ¹
YM&YWHA of Washington Heights and Inwood • Manhattan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



**Community
Network
Directory**

2004

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

(#2 of 2)

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

(#1 of 2)

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 Tevah 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 Bari 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

(#2 of 2)

<p>Day Care/Day Programs, Nursery/Preschool 92nd Street Y Nursery School 1-212-415-5532</p>	<p>Parent Education/Parenting Skills 92nd Street Y Parenting Center 1-212-415-5611</p>
<p>English as a Second Language 1-212-415-5659</p>	<p>Recreational Programs, Adults and Youth</p>
<p>Health and Wellness May Center for Health, Fitness, and Sport 1-212-415-5729</p>	<p>Recreational Programs, Persons with Disabilities Goldman Center for Youth and Family 1-212-415-5600</p>
<p>Housing, Short Term de Hirsch Residence 1-212-415-5650</p>	<p>Retreat Centers Y Village 1-845-357-0532</p>
<p>Intergenerational Programs 1-212-415-5500</p>	<p>Senior Programs 60+ Program 1-212-415-5630</p>
<p>Jewish Education Bronfman Center for Jewish Life 1-212-415-5767</p>	<p>Singles Programs</p> <p>Teen Programs 1-212-415-5604</p>
<p>Learning Disabled Services Nesher 1-212-415-5626</p>	<p>Volunteer Programs MAKOR Teen Community Service and Leadership 1-212-601-1000</p>

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	Jewish Education
Community Relations	Senior Programs
Health and Wellness	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,
 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.

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|--|-----------------|
| Camp, Residential, Adults | Respite |
| Camp, Residential,
Children and Teens | Retreat Centers |
| English as a Second Language | Senior Programs |
| Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth | 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 | Intergenerational Programs |
| Entitlement Services/Advocacy | Meals on Wheels
1-718-652-1718 |
| Friendly Visiting | Senior Programs |
| Goods Distribution | Parkchester Enhancement Program
for Seniors (PEP)
1-718-409-1619 |
| Holocaust Survivor Services | Telephone Reassurance |
| Self Help - Bronx Program for
Holocaust Survivors | Transportation |
| Home Care | Volunteer Programs |
| BJCC Home Attendant Services | |
| Immigrant and Refugee Services | |

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

Community Network
Part of the

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

(#1 of 2)

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/ORR
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

(#2 of 2)

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 (#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
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 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.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| Bereavement | Immigrant and Refugee Services |
| Community Relations | Bukharian Women |
| Tolerance Programs | Empowerment Program |
| Culture/Performing Arts | Crisis Intervention Program |
| Entitlement Services/Advocacy | 1-718-763-4495 |
| Project Tzedek | Intergenerational Programs |
| 1-718-763-4495 | Jewish Education |
| Friendly Visiting | Meals on Wheels |
| Goods Distribution | Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth |
| 1-718-763-4495 | Telephone Reassurance |
| Health and Wellness | 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	Holocaust Survivor Services
Counseling/Mental Health	Home Care
Day Care/Day Programs, Adults	Immigrant and Refugee Services
Employment Services	Meals on Wheels
English as a Second Language	Recreational Programs, Adults
Entitlement Services/Advocacy	Respite
Friendly Visiting	Senior Programs
Goods Distribution	Kesher
Food Pantry	Telephone Reassurance
	Transportation

Community Network
121 Bennett Avenue
New York, NY 10033
Tel: 212-568-5450
Fax: 212-928-3059
E-mail: jccwhi@yahoo.com

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.

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| <p>After-school Care
 Special Needs After-school Care</p> <p>Bereavement</p> <p>Camp, Day, Children</p> <p>Cash Assistance</p> <p>Counseling/Mental Health
 Case Management Services
 Mental Health Programs</p> <p>Culture/Performing Arts</p> <p>Day Care/Day Programs,
 Nursery/Preschool</p> <p>Employment Services
 Job Placement Program
 1-718-331-0395</p> <p>English as a Second Language</p> <p>Entitlement Services/Advocacy</p> <p>Family Violence</p> <p>Friendly Visiting</p> | <p>Health and Wellness
 Marks JCH-Maimonides
 Health and Wellness Center
 1-718-259-8800</p> <p>Sports, Fitness and Aquatics</p> <p>Holocaust Survivor Services</p> <p>Immigrant and Refugee Services</p> <p>Intergenerational Programs</p> <p>Jewish Education</p> <p>Learning Disabled Services</p> <p>Parent Education/Parenting Skills</p> <p>Recreational Programs,
 Adults and Youth</p> <p>Senior Centers
 Bensonhurst Senior Center
 1-718-372-4300</p> <p>Senior Programs</p> <p>Teen Programs</p> <p>Telephone Reassurance</p> <p>Vocational Training
 1-718-331-0395</p> <p>Volunteer Programs</p> |
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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

Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty

(#1 of 2)

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

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
1-212-453-9658

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 (#2 of 2)

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 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

Mount Sinai Hospital of Queens

Chaplaincy Services
Community Relations
Health and Wellness
Medical Services
Volunteer Programs

Community Network Directory Part One

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.

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| <p>AIDS/HIV Services</p> <p>Entitlement Services/Advocacy</p> <p>Family Violence</p> <p>Foster Care</p> <p>Holocaust Survivor Services
 Holocaust Compensation
 Assistance Project
 1-212-688-0710</p> <p>Immigrant and Refugee Services
 Immigrant Protection Unit</p> <p>Learning Disabled Services
 Child Advocacy Project</p> | <p>Legal Services
 Elder Law Specialist Project
 Impact Litigation
 Legal Health
 Matrimonial Family Law
 Medicaid/Medicare
 Public Benefits
 Unemployment</p> <p>Protective Services</p> <p>Teen Programs
 Rise Up</p> <p>Volunteer Programs</p> |
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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.

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|---|---|
| <p>AIDS/HIV Services
 Ryan White Case Management</p> | <p>Counseling/Mental Health
 Outpatient Mental Health Clinic</p> |
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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

(#1 of 2)

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

Samuel Field – Bay Terrace YM-YWHA

(#2 of 2)

**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

(#1 of 2)

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

(#2 of 2)

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

Community Network for Seniors Part One

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 | 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 Childrens Musuem | 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 | Immigrant and Refugee Services |
| Chaplaincy Services | Intergenerational Programs |
| Community Relations | Jewish Education |
| Counseling/Mental Health | Meals on Wheels |
| Employment Services | Recreational Programs,
Adults and Youth |
| Entitlement Services/Advocacy | Senior Centers |
| Friendly Visiting | Senior Programs |
| Goods Distribution | Substance Abuse/Addictions |
| Health and Wellness | Teen Programs |
| Home Care | Telephone Reassurance |
| Homeless Services | Thrift Shop |
| Housing, Formerly Homeless | Transportation |
| Housing, Mentally Ill | Vocational Training |
| Housing, Seniors | |

Westchester Jewish Community Services (#1 of 2)

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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>After-school Care
 Advantage After School Program
 1-914-966-5296</p> <p>K.I.C.S.
 1-914-376-5124</p> <p>Off the Street
 1-914-668-8938</p> <p>AIDS/HIV Services
 AIDS Satellite
 1-914-345-8888</p> <p>Bereavement
 WJCS Bereavement Program
 1-914-949-7699</p> <p>Cash Assistance
 Emergency Cash Relief
 1-914-949-7699</p> <p>Counseling/Mental Health
 Central Intake 1-914-949-7699</p> <p>Community Based
 Mental Health Services</p> <p>Compeer</p> <p>Counseling for the
 Developmentally Disabled</p> <p>Family Mental Health
 Outpatient Clinics</p> <p>Whitehill Counseling Service</p> <p>Problem Gamblers Recovery Program
 1-914-381-5560</p> | <p>Day Care/Day Programs, Children
 WJCS Family Center
 1-914-375-1080</p> <p>Day Care/Day Programs,
 Mentally Ill
 Geriatric Continuing Day Treatment</p> <p>Day Care/Day Programs,
 Nursery/Preschool
 WJCS Family Center
 1-914-375-1080</p> <p>Entitlement Services/Advocacy
 For Seniors 1-914-949-6462
 For the Developmentally Disabled
 1-914-949-7699</p> <p>Family Violence
 Central Intake 1-914-949-7699</p> <p>Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program</p> <p>Partner Abuse Intervention Program</p> <p>Treatment Center for
 Trauma and Abuse</p> <p>Goods Distribution
 Emergency Food Pantry</p> <p>Health and Wellness
 WJCS Center for Women's Issues
 1-914-949-7699</p> |
|---|---|

Westchester Jewish Community Services

(#2 of 2)

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

Community Network Director, Part Time

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,
Persons with Disabilities |
| Culture/Performing Arts | Recreational Programs, Youth |
| Entitlement Services/Advocacy | Boys and Girls Programming |
| Health and Wellness | Senior Centers |
| Aquatics and Physical Education | Senior Programs |
| Holocaust Survivor Services | Teen Programs |
| Club Nissim | Telephone Reassurance |
| Intergenerational Programs | Transportation |
| Jewish Education | Visually Impaired |
| Parent Education/Parenting Skills | 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**

52701

92nd Street YM-YWHA

2001

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	280,000		
Cash-Securities-Receivables:	64,966,000		
Current Assets:	64,966,000		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	37,439,000		
Total Assets:	= 102,405,000	CHECK	102,405,000
Current Liabilities:	8,401,000		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities:	= 8,401,000	CHECK	8,401,000
Net Assets:	94,004,000	CHECK	94,004,000

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:	0	Total Revenue	57,376,000	CHECK	57,376,000
Private Income:	25,471,000	Total Expenses	38,869,000		
Program Income:	17,932,000	Deficit/(Surplus):	= 18,507,000	CHECK	18,507,000
Total UJA Grants:	761,000	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	13,212,000				

53321

Bensonhurst Council of Jewish Orgs.

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		15,649		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		18,320		
Current Assets:	+	19,965		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		0		
Total Assets:	=	19,965	CHECK	19,965
Current Liabilities:		3,937		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	3,937	CHECK	3,937
Net Assets:		16,028	CHECK	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	196,377	CHECK	196,377	
Private Income:	71,495	Total Expenses	193,914			
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	2,463	CHECK	2,463
Total UJA Grants:	58,718	Admin 990:	0			
Other Income:	0					

53221

Bronx Jewish Community Council

1996

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		702,941		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		3,876,756		
Current Assets:	+	3,914,862		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		160,458		
Total Assets:	=	4,075,320	CHECK	4,075,320
Current Liabilities:		1,687,843		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	1,687,843	CHECK	1,687,843
Net Assets:		2,387,477	CHECK	2,387,477

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:	17,858,189	Total Revenue	18,125,932	CHECK	18,125,932	
Private Income:	216,358	Total Expenses	18,110,331			
Program Income:	0	Deficit(Surplus):	=	15,601	CHECK	15,601
Total UJA Grants:	75,000	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	-23,615					

54841

DOROT

2001

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	2,671,984		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	4,563,837		
Current Assets:	4,563,837		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	1,870,572		
Total Assets:	= 6,434,409	CHECK	6,434,409
Current Liabilities:	321,785		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities	= 321,785	CHECK	321,785
Net Assets:	6,112,624	CHECK	6,112,624

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:	225,257	Total Revenue	5,207,853	CHECK	5,207,853
Private Income:	4,110,330	Total Expenses	5,256,453		
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	= -48,600	CHECK	-48,600
Total UJA Grants:	316,000	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	556,266				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	2,616,563		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	7,155,805		
Current Assets:	7,155,805		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	17,926,994		
Total Assets:	= 25,082,799	CHECK	25,082,799
Current Liabilities:	6,912,476		
Long-Term Liabilities:	8,904,134		
Total Liabilities:	= 15,816,610	CHECK	15,816,610
Net Assets:	9,266,189	CHECK	9,266,189

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:	0	Total Revenue	23,495,917	CHECK	23,495,917
Private Income:	2,024,483	Total Expenses	25,197,824		
Program Income:	19,792,490	Deficit/(Surplus):	= -1,701,907	CHECK	-1,701,907
Total UJA Grants:	1,678,944	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	0				

52531

JCC of the Greater Five Towns

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	13,811		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	171,002		
Current Assets:	280,806	+	
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	149,010		
Total Assets:	429,816	=	CHECK 429,816
Current Liabilities:	1,000,426		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0	+	
Total Liabilities	1,000,426	=	CHECK 1,000,426
Net Assets:	-570,610		CHECK -570,610

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:	119,279	Total Revenue	2,876,618	CHECK	2,876,618
Private Income:	393,204	Total Expenses	3,485,099		
Program Income:	1,943,358	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-608,481	CHECK -608,481
Total UJA Grants:	417,340	Admin. 990:		0	
Other Income:	3,437				

54151

Jewish Assoc. for Services for the Aged

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	422,791		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	18,451,473		
Current Assets:	26,997,207		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	234,817		
Total Assets:	27,232,024	CHECK	27,232,024
Current Liabilities:	13,460,784		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities	13,460,784	CHECK	13,460,784
Net Assets:	13,771,240	CHECK	13,771,240

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:	15,044,855	Total Revenue	23,033,149	CHECK	23,033,149
Private Income:	1,406,144	Total Expenses	23,958,954		
Program Income:	3,403,396	Deficit/(Surplus):	= -925,805	CHECK	-925,805
Total UJA Grants:	2,448,095	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	730,659				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		479,760		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		1,508,559		
Current Assets:	+	1,671,090		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		4,208,481		
Total Assets:	=	5,879,571	CHECK	5,879,571
Current Liabilities:		1,043,669		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	1,152,916		
Total Liabilities	=	2,196,585	CHECK	2,196,585
Net Assets:		3,682,986	CHECK	3,682,986

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:	1,683,815	Total Revenue	4,470,475	CHECK	4,470,475	
Private Income:	525,056	Total Expenses	4,645,879			
Program Income:	865,072	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-175,404	CHECK	-175,404
Total UJA Grants:	1,333,177	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	63,355					

52135

Kings Bay YM-YWHA

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	1,069,931		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:	0		
Current Assets:	1,756,839		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	413,982		
Total Assets:	= 2,170,821	CHECK	2,170,821
Current Liabilities:	660,062		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0		
Total Liabilities	= 660,062	CHECK	660,062
Net Assets:	1,510,759	CHECK	1,510,759

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:	906,720	Total Revenue	2,971,224	CHECK	2,971,224
Private Income:	195,583	Total Expenses	2,905,149		
Program Income:	1,012,316	Deficit/(Surplus):	= 66,075	CHECK	66,075
Total UJA Grants:	768,805	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	88,000				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	13,067,370		
Cash-Securities:	29,330,278		
Receivables:			
Current Assets:	29,330,278		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	71,287,861		
Total Assets:	= 100,618,139	CHECK	100,618,139
Current Liabilities:	20,125,472		
Long-Term Liabilities:	58,022,825		
Total Liabilities	= 78,148,297	CHECK	78,148,297
Net Assets:	22,469,842	CHECK	22,469,842

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:	75,775,205	Total Revenue	87,060,257	CHECK	87,060,257
Private Income:	3,065,910	Total Expenses	87,614,708		
Program Income:	1,994,113	Deficit/(Surplus):	= -554,451	CHECK	-554,451
Total UJA Grants:	3,562,627	Admin. 990:	0		
Other Income:	2,662,402				

10053

New York Legal Assistance Group

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		154,108		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		966,726		
Current Assets:	+	966,726		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	+	65,044		
Total Assets:	=	1,031,770	CHECK:	1,031,770
Current Liabilities:		58,565		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	58,565	CHECK:	58,565
Net Assets:		973,205	CHECK:	973,205

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:	52,257	Total Revenue	5,578,942	CHECK:	5,578,942
Private Income:	659,594	Total Expenses	5,079,701		
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	499,241	CHECK: 499,241
Total UJA Grants:	1,049,407	Admin 990:		0	
Other Income:	3,817,684				

52651

Bronx-Riverdale YM-YWHA

2001

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		23,483		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		2,240,987		
Current Assets:	+	2,240,987		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		5,471,652		
Total Assets:	=	7,712,639	CHECK	7,712,639
Current Liabilities:		1,669,709		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	313,513		
Total Liabilities:	=	1,983,222	CHECK	1,983,222
Net Assets:		5,729,417	CHECK	5,729,417

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:	1,356,628	Total Revenue	5,419,767	CHECK	5,419,767	
Private Income:	885,027	Total Expenses	5,600,486			
Program Income:	2,247,139	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-285,399	CHECK	-180,719
Total UJA Grants:	646,703	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	284,270					

52161

Samuel Field/Bay Terrace YM&YWHA

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		2,013,311		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		4,610,659		
Current Assets:	+	5,406,542		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		4,187,635		
Total Assets:	=	9,594,177	CHECK	9,594,177
Current Liabilities:		4,418,548		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	4,418,548	CHECK	4,418,548
Net Assets:		5,175,629	CHECK	5,175,629

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:	3,288,393	Total Revenue	10,521,725	CHECK	10,521,725	
Private Income:	773,545	Total Expenses	11,451,433			
Program Income:	4,877,672	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	-929,708	CHECK	-929,708
Total UJA Grants:	1,037,846	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	544,269					

54501

Selfhelp Community Services, Inc.

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		2,328,394		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		16,324,979		
Current Assets:	+	16,324,979		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		5,327,124		
Total Assets:	=	21,652,103	CHECK	21,652,103
Current Liabilities:		8,246,731		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities	=	8,246,731	CHECK	8,246,731
Net Assets:		13,405,372	CHECK	13,405,372

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:	0	Total Revenue	46,690,678	CHECK	16,576,453	
Private Income:	16,576,453	Total Expenses	42,785,053			
Program Income:	0	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	3,983,742	CHECK	3,905,625
Total UJA Grants:	0	Admin 990:			0	
Other Income:	0					

52571

Suffolk Y Jewish Community Center

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		3,601,241		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		4,442,498		
Current Assets:	+	4,442,498		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		7,320,529		
Total Assets:	=	11,763,027	CHECK	11,763,027
Current Liabilities:		3,134,456		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	2,000,000		
Total Liabilities	=	5,134,456	CHECK	5,134,456
Net Assets:		6,628,571	CHECK	6,628,571

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:	0	Total Revenue	7,496,459	CHECK	7,496,459
Private Income:	400,444	Total Expenses	7,154,924		
Program Income:	5,770,644	Deficit/(Surplus):	341,535	CHECK	341,535
Total UJA Grants:	854,795	Admin 990:	0		
Other Income:	470,576				

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:	1,108,465		
Cash-Securities-Receivables:	16,899,622		
Current Assets:	16,899,622	+	
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:	6,783,156		
Total Assets:	23,682,778	=	CHECK 23,682,778
Current Liabilities:	9,671,875		
Long-Term Liabilities:	0	+	
Total Liabilities:	9,671,875	=	CHECK 9,671,875
Net Assets:	14,010,903		CHECK 14,010,903

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:	17,474,639	Total Revenue	22,548,927	CHECK	22,548,927
Private Income:	1,651,601	Total Expenses	22,026,666		
Program Income:	2,116,322	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	522,261	CHECK 522,261
Total UJA Grants:	1,011,888	Admin 990:		0	
Other Income:	294,477				

52601

Boro Park YM & YWHA

2002

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		56,312		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		177,691		
Current Assets:	+	177,691		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		4,392		
Total Assets:	=	182,083	CHECK	182,083
Current Liabilities:		317,976		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	95,391		
Total Liabilities	=	413,367	CHECK	413,367
Net Assets:		-231,284	CHECK	-231,284

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:	9,941	Total Revenue:	1,444,662	CHECK	1,444,662	
Private Income:	63,000	Total Expenses:	1,387,867			
Program Income:	750,342	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	56,795	CHECK	56,795
Total UJA Grants:	466,579	Admin. 990:	0			
Other Income:	154,800					

52751

YM-YWHA of Washington Heights and Inwood

2001

BALANCE SHEET

Cash:		625,732		
Cash-Securities- Receivables:		747,752		
Current Assets:	+	747,752		
Fixed (Long-term) Assets:		1,112,011		
Total Assets:	=	1,859,763	CHECK	1,859,763
Current Liabilities:		365,756		
Long-Term Liabilities:	+	0		
Total Liabilities:	=	365,756	CHECK	365,756
Net Assets:		1,494,007	CHECK	1,494,007

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:	746,855	Total Revenue	2,543,356	CHECK	2,543,356	
Private Income:	394,818	Total Expenses	2,489,339			
Program Income:	673,380	Deficit/(Surplus):	=	54,017	CHECK	54,017
Total UJA Grants:	476,500	Admin 990:		0		
Other Income:	251,803					

1

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**



METROPOLITAN COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY

ACTS OF CHARITY, DEEDS OF KINDNESS
צדקה וגמילות חסדים

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH C. SHENKER

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MERRYL H. TISCH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM E. RAFFOGEL

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ISRAEL ENGLANDER

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JUDY WESALO TEMEL

SECRETARY
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TOBY NUSSBAUM
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RICHARD N. RUNES
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ESTA STECHER
THOMAS STEINBERG
JOSEPH C. STRASBURG

PAST PRESIDENTS
MERRYL H. TISCH
MENACHEM LUBINSKY
HON. JEROME BECKER
MENACHEM SHAYOVICH

SENIOR CONSULTANT
RABBI DAVID COHEN

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
HERB FRIEDMAN

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
PETER R. BREST

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 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



AFFILIATED AGENCY OF UJA-FEDERATION OF NEW YORK



MEMBER AGENCY OF UNITED WAY OF NEW YORK CITY

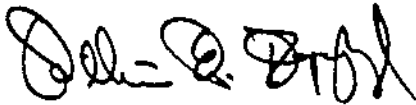
FUNDED IN PART BY: US FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, NYS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, NYS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NYS DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NYS DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, NYS DIVISION OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL, NYS OFFICE FOR THE AGING, NYS OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH, NYS OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES, NYS OFFICE OF TEMPORARY AND DISABILITY ASSISTANCE, NYC DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING, NYC DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT, NYC DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES, NYC DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION & DEVELOPMENT, NYC DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, NYC HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION - MEDICAID ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William E. Rapfogel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "W" and "R".

William E. Rapfogel
Executive Director/CEO



Selfhelp Community Services, Inc.
520 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018
212.971.7600

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.

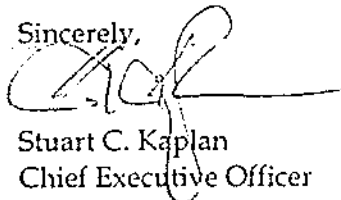
While Selfhelp, as an organization, has never had a culture of "asking for help," we have taken important steps to address the difficult situation before us. We already conduct annual funding raising efforts to help fund the annual operating cost of our program. In anticipation of the surge in survivors 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stuart C. Kaplan", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Stuart C. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer

Selfhelp
Nazi Victim Services Client and Cost Projections

Calendar Year	# of Clients	Cost Per Client	Program Cost
2003	2,900*	\$1,352	\$3,920,000
2004	3,000	\$1,406	\$4,218,000
2005	3,100	\$1,462	\$4,532,200
2006	3,150	\$1,520	\$4,788,000
2008	3,150	\$1,643	\$5,175,450
2009	3,100	\$1,708	\$5,295,000
2010	3,000	\$1,776	\$5,330,000
-	-	-	-
2015	1,750	\$2,200	\$3,800,000
-	-	-	-
2020	500	\$2,500	\$1,250,000

* Note: 3,238 as of June 2003

COJO

BENSONHURST COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

8635 21 Ave. Suite 1B. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11214 ☎ Tel. (718) 333-1834 ☎ Fax: (718) 333-1837 ☎ e-mail: jobmetbella@netzero.net

December 29, 2003

President
Rabbi Gary Pollack

Dear Sir or Madam,

Chairman
Stan Rober

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.

Vice Presidents
Dennis Sandler
Marion Wilton
Charles Zimitz

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.

Treasurer
Michael Benasko

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.

Recording Secretary
Michael Fineman

Members-at-Large
Rabbi Abraham Anan
David Grosser

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.

Executive Director
Shirley Fineman

We support this application wholeheartedly.

Sincerely



Shirley Fineman
Executive Director



BRONX JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, INC.

2930 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, NY 10467

Voice: 718.652.5500 / Facsimile: 718.798.2398 / bjcconline.org

January 8, 2004

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

Dear Ms. Greilsheimer,

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

OFFICERS

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President
Mildred Kaminsky,
President Emeritus
Miriam Korman,
Chairman of the Board
Charles Landsberg,
Vice President, Chairman, BKAC
Lorraine Hockett,
Vice President
Ted Weinstein,
Vice President
Howard Bruce Neufeld,
Treasurer
Toby Levenson,
Secretary

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Charles Josephson	Yehudi Rodney Weiss

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Rabbi Herschel Schuster

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Judith Uman, Exec. Director, Social Services
Key Eronshelt, Exec. Director, Community Services
Audrey Arch-Bong, Assistant Director
Sally B. Dunford, Assistant Director
Rodney A. Marshall, Director of Finances

FUNDING SOURCES

NY State Office for the Aging
NY State Div. of Housing & Community Renewal
NY City Dept. for the Aging
NY City Dept. for Youth & Community Development
NY City Housing, Preservation & Development
NY City HRA Office of Home Care Services
City Meals-on-Wheels
NY Community Trust
United Hospital Fund
UJA - Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

Angel Guardian for the Elderly
E'Nai E'Nai Project N.O.P.E.
Bronx North Manhattan Coalition on Long Term Care and the Elderly
Bronx Regional Inter Agency Council on the Aging
Bronx Women Moving Our World
Human Services Council of NY
Jewish Community Relations Council of NY
Metropolitan NY Council on Jewish Poverty

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 Unionport 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.

Council
Of
Jewish
Organizations
of Flatbush, Inc.

MAIN OFFICE: 1550 CONEY ISLAND AVENUE • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11230-4716

Phone: (718) 377-2900 • Fax: (718) 377-6089

LEADER FAMILY EMPLOYMENT CENTER: Phone: (718) 377-2900 • Fax: (718) 692-4131

BUSINESS OUTREACH CENTER: 1546 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 253-5262 • Fax: (718) 758-2119

HEALTH PLUS: 1546 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 252-5854 • Fax: (718) 758-2119

PROJECT CARE: 1658 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 627-5602 • (718) 627-5619 • Fax: (718) 627-5624

PROJECT EMPOWERMENT: 1658 Coney Island Avenue • Phone: (718) 627-5068 • Fax: (718) 627-5624

January 12, 2004

President
Israel Goldberg

Chairman of the Board
Rabbi Aron Heineman

Executive Director
Rabbi Yechezkel Pikus

Chief Financial Officer
Martin Kahan

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

Dear Mrs. Greilsheimer,

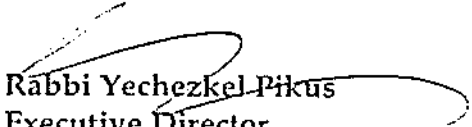
As the Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush (COJO of Flatbush) , I am writing in support of UJA-Federation's application for funding of a program to serve the unmet urgent needs of Nazi victims. The COJO of Flatbush is a not-for-profit, community-based agency, providing 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

Jewish Community Council of Canarsie

1170 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11239-1214
(718) 495-6210
Fax: 495-6217

AVROHOM HECHT
Executive Director
LYUDMILA OVTEN
Director of Human Services

December 23, 2003

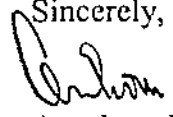
Ms. Louise Greilsheimer
UJA-Federation of NY
130 East 59th Street
New York, NY 10022

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.

Shorefront Jewish Community Council

3049 Brighton 6th Street • Brooklyn, New York 11235 • 718-743-0575 • Fax: 718-743-0397

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.g., 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

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■ Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty ■ UJA-Federation of New York ■ New York Association for New Americans
■ New York Work Alliance ■ J.E. & Z.B. Butler Foundation ■ Adolph and Ruth Schnurmacher Foundation
■ Wallerstein Foundation for Geriatric Life Improvement ■ Apple Bank for Savings ■ AmeriChoice ■ Laura B. Vogler Foundation ■ Baron De Hirsch Fund
■ Independence Community Foundation ■ The Chase Manhattan Foundation ■ M & T Bank ■ Leader Family Fund ■ Lucius N. Littauer Foundation
- Member Agency, United Way of New York City -

Addressing the Social Service Needs of the Brighton Beach & Manhattan Beach Communities

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.