



Jewish Practices Information For Residents, Families and Staff

Comprehensive Guide

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain
August, 2023

Summaries

Dates

Policies

Orientation



Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
2. Shabbat and Yom Tov Restrictions	6
3. Summaries for Distribution	7
Shabbat (including Havdalah)	7
Rosh Hashanah.....	10
Yom Kippur	13
Sukkot	15
Chanukah- The Jewish Festival of Lights	18
Purim.....	21
Pesach	24
Shavuot	28
Yom HaShoah.....	31
Tisha B'Av.....	33
Holidays linked to Sukkot.....	36
4. Policies.....	38
Purpose and Monitoring of Jewish Practices.....	38
Jewish Values.....	39
Guideline for Jewish Services.....	41
Kashrut (Kosher Food Rules)	43
Non-Jewish Celebrations and Decorations.....	45
Synagogue Use.....	47
Rabbinic and Pastoral Care.....	49
Memorial Services	53
Care of the Deceased	57
5. APPENDIX A Dates and descriptions for the Calendar Year	62
2023.....	63
2024.....	71



Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

2025.....	80
6. APPENDIX B Secular and Other Holidays	87
7. APPENDIX C Orientation Information	98

1. Introduction

This manual contains the detailed information for ensuring that Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence maintains the traditional Jewish values and rituals mandated by its bylaws. It is intended to be a reference for staff, families, and residents to ensure that practices are implemented in a consistent and clear manner; it is not intended to be read as a unified text. This also represents a framework for the policies which are required to guide care of the residents and functioning of the facility.

Much of the information contained herein will endure for many years inasmuch as the observance of religious practices remains somewhat unchanged. However, this is also a framework for reviewing practices as the environment changes. As issues arise, it is likely that additional policies will be documented to guide activities.

The major sections of this document should help to schedule and explain changes in the care of residents. The “Shabbat and Yom Tov Restrictions” identify, in chart form, what limitations should be in place for various departments during these days of religious observance. This is followed by the descriptions for each of the major holidays of Judaism, explaining what the holiday is about and what the common customs are; they do not address the prayer or liturgical issues. These summaries are accompanied, in the appendices, by charts detailing, for the next 3 years, each important Jewish observance day in the year, whether restrictions should be in place.

The policies which document why and how we maintain Jewish values can be found in section 6. This provides explicit foundation for the restrictions identified previously.

Finally, the presentation delivered to orient staff to the Jewish nature of Louis Brier is attached. This provides an overview of some of the things to note when providing care at Louis Brier.

2. Shabbat and Yom Tov Restrictions

	Activity	Action
Business office and reception	Paging	Only for a "Code"
	Business office	All business may be conducted with those who come in.
	Deliveries	No food deliveries
	Admin activities	Only behind closed doors
Nursing	Resident Care	Should be performed with no changes
Social Work	New resident tours	May be scheduled
	New resident admissions	May be admitted
	Care conferences	Should not be scheduled
	Moving in/out	Attempt to reschedule (particularly if near synagogue)
Rehab	Rehab Activities and Exercise	Rehab Gym will be CLOSED for programs The door will be closed and signage be posted to inform of the gym schedule during the holiday/Yom Tov.
Human Resources	In- services/education and staff training	Should not be scheduled
	Meetings with Sales Representatives	Should not be scheduled
	Recruitment interviews	May be scheduled with discretion
	Orientation for new employees - general	1:1 orientations (not groups) may be scheduled
Recreation and Music Therapy	TV in public areas	Off
	Computers in public areas	Off
	Organized LBHH group outings into community	None
	Musical Entertainment / Parties	A <i>capella</i> (no instruments or recorded music) entertainment should be in line with the theme of day. Private B-day parties in DR or Bistro may be scheduled as requested by families, in WR Classroom only.
	BINGO	Only <i>Holiday themed</i> bingo. As well, appropriate board games will be made available
	Mail Delivery by volunteers or staff	OK
	Garden activities	No garden management (planting, cutting, etc.)
Housekeeping and Maintenance	Vacuuming /Floor washing of public areas Trades people (repairs) All Maintenance	As needed to protect resident safety. Exception: Painting a vacant resident room may take place.
Miscellaneous	Resident Laundry	May not be done by companions or family or staff
	Hairdressing	Hairdressing salon will not be open
	Vending machines	Not allowed in Common areas
	Kosher Corner Market	Allowed with Closed Doors
	Food Menu monitors	On

3. Summaries for Distribution

Shabbat (including Havdalah)



Shabbat, also known as *Shabbos* or the Sabbath, is a holiday in Judaism that comes once a week. It is a day of rest that begins every Friday evening and continues through Saturday until nightfall. Shabbat is more than just a day off from labor. It is a day of physical and spiritual delights that is meant to illuminate certain key concepts in the traditional Jewish perception of the world. Inasmuch as it is a part of Creation as related in the Torah, it forms a cornerstone of Jewish practice and philosophy.

What is Shabbat about?

Shabbat is portrayed in the Bible as the pinnacle of the creation of the universe, and its observance can be seen as a reminder of the purposefulness of the world and the role of human beings in it. Shabbat also serves as a memorial to God's act of rescuing the Israelites from slavery in Egypt by setting aside a day for personal autonomy and freedom from the harsh demands of labor. The traditional Shabbat is portrayed in Jewish liturgy, song, and story as a day of joy, a sanctuary from travails, and even a foretaste of the perfected world that will someday be attained. (from MyJewishLearning).

Shabbat, like many important facets of Judaism, has its origins in the Torah where it is most notable as a day of complete cessation of labor. The prophetic tradition portrays it as a day of pleasures as well. The rabbis spelled out their understanding of forbidden “labor” in a complex series of restrictions on productive activities of many sorts. They also prescribed festive meals and ceremonies for every part of the day. The varieties of Shabbat observances and customs over the ages and around the world illustrate the adaptation of Jews in many societies to new realities and modern ideas.

Shabbat is so special that even our choice of words, comportment, and the items that we touch must be consistent with this holy day. This includes the admonition not to handle items known as *muktzeh*, which have been set aside because they generally have no use within the Shabbat lifestyle.

What do Jews do on Shabbat?

One constant theme in Shabbat observance across time and territory is the centrality of home life with family members and guests. Preparation for Shabbat begins as early as mid-week in some households, and its arrival is marked by the spiritual illumination of a candle-lighting ceremony. Rabbinic tradition mandates three Shabbat meals, two begun with a special kiddush (“sanctification”) recited over wine. Family meals are occasions for singing, studying, and celebrating together, as well as for consuming distinctive Shabbat foods.

Shabbat observance in the public sphere is focused on the synagogue, from the lively welcoming service (Friday evening), Kabbalat Shabbat, to the pensive farewell ceremony, Havdalah. The daily round of prayer services is augmented and endowed with a unique atmosphere. Special melodies and liturgy are used, and the familiar prayers are supplemented with passages in prose and poetry extolling G-d for the divine gift of the Shabbat and its delights. At the major worship service on Saturday morning, a portion of the Torah is read aloud as part of a year-long cycle, supplemented by a passage from one of the prophetic books (called a *haftarah*).

What symbols are notable on Shabbat?

Since Shabbat is celebrated by lighting candles (prior to the onset of Shabbat), sanctifying the day by blessing wine, and by blessing bread (challah), we often see images of candles, a cup of wine, and two loaves of bread.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

Shabbat has a significant impact on our activities and the care of our residents at Louis Brier and Weinberg. While many of our residents are not Jewish, this holiday may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole.

Shabbat, as a day of rest, requires that we cease from work. Work, as defined by the rabbis, includes many activities which are associated the employment and creating something new. While ‘work’ is not the same as ‘effort,’ there are many activities which seem to make our modern day lives easier but which are contrary to the spirit and laws of Shabbat. The chart attached (Shabbat and Yom Tov Restrictions) identifies how these constraints impact what we do at Louis Brier. It should be remembered that these restrictions can be set aside when one must save a life. Of course, these restrictions would be superseded by any restrictions required for infection control.

Appropriate greetings on *Shabbat* would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- *Good Shabbos* – Good Shabbos
- *Shabbat Shalom* – Sabbath Peace

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.

Shanah Tovah!

Rob

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

604-267-4661

Rosh Hashanah



As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. The evening of _____ (varies each year), begins the “High Holy Day” called Rosh Hashanah, the New Year. This is the start of the year for religious events and it occurs on the first day of the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar, Tishrei. It begins on sunset of the _____ (varies each year) and continues for two full days, ending on the evening of the _____ (varies each year).

While many of our residents are not Jewish, this holiday may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole. It would be worthwhile to know what those restrictions are, and what *Rosh Hashanah* is about.

What is Rosh Hashanah about?

It is the start of the religious year, and the beginning of the time of repentance. On *Rosh Hashanah*, we blow the *shofar* (a ram’s horn) which we have been blowing each morning for a month in preparation for this day.

Jews continue the process of introspection and asking for forgiveness. Although atonement from sins is done on *Yom Kippur* (in ten days time), asking for forgiveness from other people we might have wronged starts now.

Rosh Hashanah is also a time for crowning G-d as King and asking for his (or her) consideration in granting another year of life.

What do Jews do on Rosh Hashanah?

Usually, there are long communal prayer services. It is a time of introspection, of *soul-searching*. It is a time of connection with family, friends, and community, and there is usually a festive meal.

In addition to blowing the *shofar* (100 blasts each day), a common practice is *tashlich*, or symbolically casting off our sins by throwing pieces of bread into flowing water.

What symbols are notable on Rosh Hashanah?

The concept of having a ‘sweet new year’ is made real by eating apples and honey. The cyclical nature of time is recognized by eating challah (bread) in the shape of a circle.

The metaphor of the “Book of Life” is part of both *Rosh Hashanah* and *Yom Kippur*. Jews ask to be “written into the Book” for one more year. The “Book” is opened on *Rosh Hashanah* (the New Year) and “sealed” on *Yom Kippur*.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

The restrictions in place on Shabbat (each Saturday) are in place on *Rosh Hashanah*! CHECK THE LIST ATTACHED

Of course, these restrictions would be superseded by any restrictions required for infection control.

Although most Jews view *Rosh Hashanah* as a joyful day, for many it is a day of introspection and quiet joy since Jews are in the process of accounting for their souls and asking forgiveness. Since it is traditionally a time of family celebration, many residents may express strong emotions around seeing, or not seeing, their family and loved ones.

Appropriate greetings on *Rosh Hashanah* would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- *Chag sameach* – Happy holiday (not as appropriate on Yom Kippur, but ok)

-
- *Shanah Tovah* – Happy New Year (when in doubt, use this!) or the longer *Shanah Tovah Tikateivu* (Happy New Year and May you be written....)
If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.

Shanah Tovah!

Rob

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

604-267-4661

Yom Kippur



As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. Tomorrow night begins the “High Holy Day” called **Yom Kippur**, the *Day of Atonement*. This is the day of the year in which all Jews atone for their sins, communally and individually. It begins at sunset, and ends at sunset on _____ (varies each year).

While many of our residents are not Jewish, this holiday may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole. It would be worthwhile to know what those restrictions are, and what Yom Kippur is about.

What is Yom Kippur about?

It is about atonement for sins – confession and return (*teshuva*). Jews ask for forgiveness from G-d, and from each other (if necessary). Atonement requires a process of acknowledgement, and a commitment to discontinue the sinful action.

What do Jews do on Yom Kippur?

Usually, there are long communal prayer services. It is a time of introspection, of *soul-searching*. Communal confession is an important part of the day, but with the pandemic it has been limited. It is a time of connection with family, friends, and community.

Ritually, the most notable aspect of the holiday is the complete fast of food and water for 25 hours. In addition, there is normally no washing, application of oils to the skin, marital relations, or the wearing of leather shoes. THESE RITUALS ARE NOT TO BE DONE IF ONE'S HEALTH IS IMPACTED.

What symbols are notable on Yom Kippur?

The metaphor of the “Book of Life” is part of *Yom Kippur*. Jews ask to be “written into the Book” for one more year. The “Book” is opened on Rosh Hashanah (the New Year) and “sealed” on Yom Kippur. People often wear white. There is a remembrance of ancient rituals no longer performed, and there is a communal remembrance of those who have passed away. The shofar (ram’s horn) is blown at the conclusion of the holiday.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

The restrictions in place on Shabbat (each Saturday) are in place on Yom Kippur! CHECK THE LIST ATTACHED

Of course, these restrictions would be superseded by any restrictions required for infection control.

Although most Jews view Yom Kippur as a solemn day, for many it is a day of peaceful joy since Jews are cleansed and can “begin again.”

Appropriate greetings on Yom Kippur would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- *Chag sameach* – Happy holiday (not as appropriate on Yom Kippur, but ok)
- *G'mar chatima tova* – May you be sealed in the “book” for good
- *Tzom kal* – have an easy fast
- *Shanah Tovah* – Happy New Year (when in doubt, use this!)

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain (before sundown) or the Recreation Department.

Shanah Tovah!

Sukkot



As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. **Sukkot** began on Monday evening and is a “Yom Tov” (literally, a “good day”) which means that it is a significant holiday, carrying with it prescribed rituals and prohibitions. Sukkot marks the autumn harvest time and is a festival devoted to giving thanks for the abundance of the harvest. Sukkot lasts for **seven days** and it is followed by **two additional holidays** (Shemini atzeret and Simchat Torah). The first two and last two days of the holiday are holy days with the same observance and guidelines as on Shabbat. The remaining days are known as Intermediate Days and, while “festival weekdays”, they are treated as “regular days”.

While many of our residents are not Jewish, this holiday may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole. It would be worthwhile to know what those restrictions are, and what Sukkot is about.

What is Sukkot about?

Sukkot is called the “Festival of Booths (or Tabernacles)”, and the word “sukkah” means “temporary dwelling”(sukkot is the plural). During the harvest time, ripened crops must be harvested quickly so farmers would build small temporary booths, or dwellings in their fields so that they could take advantage of every minute of daylight once the crops were ready to be picked. These temporary booths, each called a “sukkah”, were also associated with the temporary shelters built after the Jewish people left Egypt when, for 40 years, they wandered through the wilderness of the Sinai, before entering the Land of Israel.

Many religious and philosophical ideas are incorporated into this holiday. The temporary structures represent the impermanence and fragility of life. The celebration of the autumn harvest also represents both the change of season and the gifts that the transcendent has provided for us. The celebration of the change of season is also linked with the presence and importance of water (and, further, water is often used as a metaphor for life). Sukkot is also called the “feast of the ingathering.”

What do Jews do on Sukkot?

Each Jew is supposed to build their own temporary dwelling (sukkah) and live in it for the duration of the holiday. Today, most Jews who build a sukkah try to eat their meals in it. As a celebration of the harvest, blessings are said using a combination of plants: a lulav (palm frond), etrog (citron), arava (willow), and hadassah (myrtle). There are prayer services each day when special songs of praise are sung. A celebratory feast is required.

What symbols are notable on Sukkot?

The sukkah (temporary dwelling) and the “arba minim” (four species - lulav (palm frond), etrog (citron), arava (willow), and hadassah (myrtle)) are the most notable symbols. Water is prominent as a symbol for life.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

The restrictions in place on Shabbat (each Saturday) are in place on Sukkot!
CHECK THE LIST ATTACHED

Of course, these restrictions would be superseded by any restrictions required for infection control.

A Sukkah is built in the Shalom Garden at Louis Brier. Some meals and services will be held there.

Sukkot is a fully joyful holiday, called THE holiday of the year!

Appropriate greetings on Sukkot would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday

-
- *Chag Sameach, or Chag Sukkot Sameach* – Happy holiday (not as appropriate on Yom Kippur, but ok)

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.

Chag Sameach!

Rob

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

604-267-4661

Chanukah- The Jewish Festival of Lights



Every year in the Hebrew month of *Kislev* (between the end of November and the end of December) Jewish people around the world celebrate the holiday of **Chanukah, the Festival of Lights**. This 8 day festival celebrates the conquest by the Maccabees over Syrian-Greek rule in Israel in 165 B.C.E., and the miraculous event that happened in Jerusalem in the second century B.C. that involved a tiny amount of oil (more on that below). The word "*chanukah*" means "re-dedication," as the Temple in Jerusalem was rededicated following the victory over the Greeks. The essence of the holiday is two-fold: the maintenance of tradition by resisting assimilation, and the appreciation of the miracles we see through the lights of the menorah. It is *not* the most important holiday in Judaism, but it is one of the most joyful.

This year Chanukah begins at nightfall on _____ (varies each year) and ends on _____ (varies each year) at nightfall.

On each night of the holiday, candles are lit on a *Menorah*, an eight-branch candelabra. On the first night one candle is lit, the second night two, and so on until on the last night when eight candles are burning. The tradition is simple and the same each year: Each night at the lighting of the candle, a blessing is said and a hymn sung commemorating the miracle of Chanukah. The miracle of the lights

should be shown to the world, so the menorah (or *chanukiah*) is often placed in a window.

Here's a little more history:

- A very long time ago the Holy Land was ruled by the Syrian-Greeks. The Greek king ruling over Israel at that time placed a Greek statue in the Temple (as well as a few other significant things) in an attempt to assimilate the Jewish people into the Greek culture, which was distressing to many Jews.
- A small band of Jewish people resisted, revolted and defeated the formidable Syrian-Greek army (considered a miracle in itself) and drove the Greeks from the land. The Temple was reclaimed and the altar was *rededicated*.
- When they attempted to light the *Menorah*, they found only a tiny amount of oil that they estimated would only keep the candles lit for only one day. Miraculously, that one-day amount of *oil lasted for eight full days*. It was deemed a miracle! The following year, in 165 BCE the festival of *Chanukah* was established as a permanent holiday of praise and thanksgiving.

Today, families celebrate Chanukah by giving gifts, playing *dreidel*, (a four-sided spinning top), decorating their homes and entertaining friends and family. Since the *Chanukah* miracle involved oil, it is customary to eat foods that are fried.

At Louis Brier, residents will be indulging in the Eastern-European favoured potato pancake (*latkes*) that are fried in oil, and the Israeli favourite of jelly-filled donuts (*sufganiyot*) during *Chanukah*. Most importantly, we will be lighting the candles on the *Menorah* at nightfall throughout the holiday (there is information about how and when to 'light' the candles each night on each *Menorah*). There are celebrations and activities almost every day of Chanukah this year. Unlike most of the other Jewish holidays, there are no restrictions during the eight days of Chanukah (except, of course, on Shabbat).

What can you do to support residents?

- *Wish* them a '*Happy Chanukah!*' every day of the holiday.

-
- Ensure that the lights of the **Menorah** on your unit are lit (and please keep them lit) during the holiday
 - **Invite** them to ‘light’ the candle each night at 4:00 pm (approximate time) each night of the holiday
 - **Ask** them about what their family traditions were/are.
 - Taking the time to **learn** about the holiday so you can support *all* residents of the home.

Here’s to a bright and meaningful Chanukah to you and your loved ones.

Chag Urim Sameach! (Happy Festival of Lights!)

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Purim



Purim starts tonight _____ (varies each year) and continues tomorrow!

As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. **Purim** begins on Wednesday evening.

Every year in the Hebrew month of Adar (around the beginning of Spring) Jewish people around the world celebrate the holiday of Purim. This festival celebrates the events that are retold in the Book of Esther, wherein the Jews in Shushan, Persia, are saved from destruction by Queen Esther and her Uncle Mordechai. It is a fanciful tale, with many things turned 'upside-down'. It is a time of joyful celebration with feasting, and dressing up in costumes. There are many layers to the holiday. It is certainly a holiday for children, with wonderful foods, costumes, and songs, but it is also a holiday with strong messages about persecution and community.

This year Purim begins at nightfall on _____ (varies each year) and ends on _____ (varies each year) at nightfall.

There is only one night (and day) of the holiday. No candles are lit, and there are no prohibitions (as there are on Shabbat and other holidays).

Here's a little more of the story:

Purim, which means "lots" (as in lottery) in Hebrew, tells the story of cousins (or uncle and niece, depending on what you believe) Mordecai and Esther, two Jews who were living in a Persian kingdom in the 5th century BC.

The king, Ahasuerus, put out a call for a new wife after his current spouse, Queen Vashti, refused to show off her beauty for the people — there are a few interpretations of these events — and ended up choosing Esther, who didn't disclose her religion.

Separately, Mordecai discovered a plan to kill the king and saved his life (though the king was not told). Mordecai, sitting outside the palace gates, refused to bow to the king's viceroy, Haman. Haman was so offended by this that he decided to kill not just Mordecai, but all the Jews living in the kingdom. The king allowed this because he didn't know about Esther's heritage or Mordecai's heroism. Haman picked the date of the extermination by ... wait for it ... using lots, and the date was set for the 14th of Adar.

Mordecai implored his cousin/niece to ask the king for mercy, and Esther eventually obliged after praying and fasting. Esther, during a feast, revealed her Jewish heritage to the king and asked that her people be spared. The king, furious at Haman, allowed Haman to be hung from the gallows he had constructed for Mordecai, and the Jews were saved from extinction yet again, l'chaim. At the conclusion of the story, the sons of Haman are killed.

Purim is about what it takes to fight against persecution, specifically persecution of the Jews. Esther had the courage to confront the King, and the Jews were able to defend themselves. However, what makes the community strong are really the connections we maintain between friends and family and by providing for the poor and sick.

What do Jews do on Purim?

There are 4 things that Jews are commanded to do on Purim:

- Each person must hear the Megillah (the scroll of the Book of Esther) read

- There must be a feast
- Each person should give gifts to family and friends
- The poor in the community must be cared for

On Purim, Jews often dress up in costumes (because things are turned upside down!). There is some imbibing of alcohol.

Hamantaschen are eaten. These are triangular pastries filled with fruit or poppy seed. The shape is meant to represent the hat that Haman wore (the evil person in the story).

Plays called "Purimshpiel" are presented - humorous parodies based on the story of Esther.

What symbols are notable on Purim?

The triangular hat of Haman, and the costumes for Queen Esther and King Ahasuerus are common.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

There are no restrictions for Louis Brier, but there are programs and music to enjoy!!!!

Appropriate greetings on Purim would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- *Chag Sameach, or Chag Purim Sameach* – Happy Purim holiday

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.

Chag Sameach!

Pesach



Pesach (Passover)!

As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. ***Pesach - Passover in English*** - begins on _____ (varies each year) and is a “Yom Tov” (literally, a “good day”) which means that it is a significant holiday, carrying with it prescribed rituals and prohibitions. Pesach marks the Spring harvest time and is a festival devoted to remembering and giving thanks for the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery. Pesach lasts for **eight days**. The first two and last two days of the holiday are holy days with the same observance and guidelines as on Shabbat. The remaining days are known as Intermediate Days and, while “festival weekdays”, they are treated as “regular days”.

While many of our residents are not Jewish, this holiday may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole. It would be worthwhile to know what those restrictions are, and what Pesach is about.

What is Pesach about?

Pesach (Passover) celebrates the redemption of the Jews (Israelites, or Hebrews) from slavery in Egypt. The story in the Bible (Torah) recounts how Moses convinces Pharaoh to allow the Jews to leave Egypt, with the help of plagues brought by God. The last plague, the death of the firstborn, was avoided by the Israelites by marking their doorposts with lamb's blood. In haste they left Egypt and were unable to let their bread rise. Hence, the holiday is also called the Feast of the Unleavened Bread.

The holiday, a "chag" or one of three pilgrimage holidays, coincides with agricultural events which come with the onset of Spring. The rainy season ends, the wheat harvest is brought in (in Israel), and people wait expectantly for the barley harvest to come in. Like most Spring holidays, it celebrates the beginning of new life - creation - and the birth of Judaism as a nation.

In addition to the Springtime themes of rebirth and fertility, Pesach is about redemption from slavery and resistance to oppression. It is a testament to the intercession of God as part of the covenant with the Jews. It looks forward to the coming of the Messiah. It is fundamentally a holiday for families inasmuch as its purpose is to transmit the story from generation to generation.

What do Jews do on Pesach?

Each Jew is commanded to participate in a "seder" - an ordered meal at which the "haggadah" (the telling of the story of the Exodus from Egypt) is read. This can be done in a communal setting, or at home. The Seder consists of telling the story through song and through the use of symbolic foods. One is supposed to eat matzah, or unleavened bread.

Through the 8 days of the holiday, one is commanded to avoid "chametz" or foods which are leavened (rise, or fermented). Matzah, unleavened bread, is eaten instead. Chametz is often viewed symbolically as representing the arrogance of the oppressors. The command to avoid chametz means that each person must eliminate all leavened foods from their household and completely clean their kitchen and eating areas.

While the Temple was standing in Jerusalem, Jews were supposed to bring a lamb as an offering in remembrance of the redemption from slavery. Now, the Seder has a symbolic lamb shank to recount the offering.

While most Jews view the holiday as one of feasting, gathering with family, and telling the story at home, there are also long prayer services each day with unique melodies and prayers.

What symbols are notable on Pesach?

The food of the Seder is most notable, and particularly, the matzah. However, one is also enjoined to drink 4 cups of wine at the Seder, recognize the animal sacrifice of past days, and remember the mortar of the bricks one was forced to carry in slavery (as charoset). Signs of Spring are also notable, including eggs, and parsley. The ten plagues sent by God to convince Pharaoh to release the Jews also form notable symbols.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

The restrictions in place on Shabbat (each Saturday) are in place on Pesach for the first two and last two days of the holiday! CHECK THE LIST ATTACHED
Of course, these restrictions would be superseded by any restrictions required for infection control.

The most significant restriction, throughout the 8 days of the holiday, is the complete elimination of chametz from all common areas and prepared food. No leavened bread or "things that puff up" are allowed in the meals. As a result, there are no food trucks allowed at Louis Brier. And, to make sure there is no leavened food, there is a major cleaning of the kitchens and common areas to eliminate any crumbs and signs of bread. For details on what constitutes "chametz," contact the mashgiach or the chaplain. (Residents rooms are not subject to these restrictions.)

Appropriate greetings on Pesach would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- *Chag Sameach*, or *Chag Pesach Sameach* – Happy holiday (not as appropriate on Yom Kippur, but ok)
- Happy Passover - is perfectly fine!

- *chag Pesach kasher vesame'ach* - A Zissen Pesach - a sweet Passover, in Yiddish

There will be Seders held at Louis Brier, Weinberg, and the MLC. These will start _____ (varies each year) . Please consult the Recreation and Weinberg calendars for the specific dates and times. Residents will be canvassed to be included on lists for these Seders.

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.

Chag Sameach!

Rob

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

604-267-4661

Shavuot



Shavuot

As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. *Shavuot* (or *Shavuos*) begins on Saturday evening and is a “Yom Tov” (literally, a “good day”) which means that it is a significant holiday, carrying with it prescribed rituals and prohibitions. Shavuot marks the Spring harvest time and is a festival devoted to giving thanks for two things: the abundance of the harvest (like Sukkot) and the giving of Torah (or Law). Shavuot lasts for two days on _____ (varies each year). These days have similar observance and guidelines as on Shabbat.

While many of our residents are not Jewish, this holiday may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole. It would be worthwhile to know what those restrictions are, and what Shavuot is about.

What is Shavuot about?

Shavuot is the 'time of the giving of the Torah' and the 'Harvest Festival' (Day of First Fruits). Literally translated as 'weeks', it is exactly 7 weeks from the second night of Passover - which amounts to 50 days (in Christianity, this is called 'Pentecost'). The period of 7 weeks is the time it takes to bring the barley harvest in, after the wheat harvest, and that time of counting the days is called *sefirat*

haOmer, or the counting of the omer. The holiday was originally an agricultural celebration, and continues to be such, particularly in Israel.

However, the period of time between Passover and Shavuot is also the time it took for the Israelites to leave Egypt and reach Mt. Sinai, where they received the Torah. So, the holiday becomes the essence of 'revelation' - G-d revealed the law on Shavuot. The fundamental symbols of Shavuot are the tablets of the 10 Commandments, brought down the mountain by Moses. The festival is, thus, an extremely important religious celebration, joyous, representing the connection between the Jewish people and G-d.

What do Jews do on Shavuot?

Since Shavuot celebrates the giving of the Torah, it is celebrated with an all-night study session on the first night of the holiday. Then, prayer services each day include the reading of the Torah and the singing of songs of praise (psalms). Most congregations read the book of Ruth (part of the Bible), since that book is set in the harvest season and celebrates the acceptance of the commandments.

In ancient times, sacrifices would be brought to the Temple in Jerusalem. Of course, after the destruction of the Temple in 70 CE, the concept of sacrifices evolved into prayer. The festival is celebrated with a feast and, as a custom, dairy foods are eaten. The linkage of dairy with Shavuot is unclear, but it may come from the concept of Israel as the 'land of milk and honey', or it may come from the kosher laws.

Since Jews would come to the Temple in Jerusalem to bring their sacrifices, it became the ritual to remember family and friends who passed away. Today, the second day of Shavuot includes the ritual of Yizkor, or Remembrance, wherein each person says prayers to remember their lost loved ones.

What symbols are notable on Shavuot?

The tablet of the 10 commandments, Moses descending Mt. Sinai, sheaves of wheat and barley, and dairy foods are the symbols most often associated with Shavuot.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

The restrictions in place on Shabbat (each Saturday) are in place on Shavuot!
CHECK THE LIST ATTACHED

Of course, these restrictions would be superceded by any restrictions required for infection control.

Shavuot is a fully joyful holiday, celebrated with food and song!

Appropriate greetings on Shavuot would be:

- ☐ *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- ☐ *Chag Sameach, or Chag Shavuot Sameach* – Happy holiday (not as appropriate on Yom Kippur, but ok)

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.

Chag Sameach!

Rob

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

604-267-4661

Yom HaShoah



As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. ***Yom HaZikaron laShoah ve-laG'vurah ('Holocaust and Heroism Remembrance Day')***, known in [Israel](#) and abroad as ***Yom HaShoah***, is Judaism's day of commemoration for the approximately six million Jews murdered in the Holocaust by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, and for the Jewish resistance in that period. In Israel, it is a national memorial day. It is important to note that it not only memorializes the victims, but it acknowledges and honors those who fought against the Holocaust.

Our commemoration for Yom HaShoah is on _____ (varies each year) this year (the 27th of Nisan).

Unlike a 'Yom Tov,' there are no communal prohibitions on this day. There is a commemorative service, but there are no other changes for the day.

About the Holocaust:

The Holocaust was the unprecedented genocide, perpetrated by Nazi Germany and its collaborators, with the aim of annihilating the Jewish people. The primary motivation was the Nazis' anti-Semitic racist ideology. Between 1933 and 1941 Nazi Germany pursued a policy that dispossessed the Jews of their rights and their property, followed by the branding and the concentration of the Jewish population. This policy gained broad support in Germany and much of occupied Europe. In 1941, following the invasion of the Soviet Union, the Nazis and their collaborators launched the systematic mass murder of the Jews. By 1945 nearly six million Jews

and 11 million others, by the [Nazi](#) regime and its collaborators.

For a presentation on the Holocaust and its impact, view the YouTube video prepared by Chaplain Rob Menes:

[Holocaust Orientation and Background](#)

Antisemitism is on the rise in Canada:

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) defies antisemitism as: “Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”

The annual audit by Jewish advocacy group B'nai Brith found there were 2,799 anti-Jewish hate crimes, including beatings, vandalism of synagogues and swastikas in schools.

Antisemitic incidents rose overall by seven per cent from the year before, but the number of violent incidents increased by more than 700 per cent, from nine in 2020 to 75 in 2021.

B’nai Brith, Canada, in their annual Audit of Antisemitic Incidents 2021, reports that there has been a disturbing upward trend in antisemitism across Canada, with 2,799 anti-Jewish hate crimes, including beatings, vandalism of synagogues and swastikas in schools. Antisemitic incidents rose overall by seven per cent from the year before, but the number of violent incidents increased by more than 700 per cent, from nine in 2020 to 75 in 2021. (B’nai Brith Canada is a Jewish Human Rights organization whose mission is dedicated to eradicating racism, antisemitism and hatred in all its forms...)”)

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

While there are no restrictions on activities at Louis Brier, the mood should be solemn; it is a day of mourning. Programs should recognize the depth of sadness which accompanies the day, and music should be subdued, if at all.

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Tisha B'Av



Tisha B'Av

As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. ***Tisha B'Av - the 9th day of the month of 'Av'*** - is commemorated beginning on _____ (varies each year). While it is a day to be commemorated, it is a 'holy day' but not a 'Yom Tov.' Rather, it is a day of mourning, remembering key events in Jewish history and the people who have perished in those events. In Judaism it is recognized as the saddest day of the year.

Unlike a 'Yom Tov,' there are no communal prohibitions on this day. Rather, there are personal requirements if one is Jewish and observant. For our Jewish residents, there may be considerations for their care, but there should be no changes to the care of the non-Jewish residents.

What is Tisha B'Av about?

The Ninth of Av - (Hebrew: תשעה באב), is an annual fast day in Judaism, named for the ninth day (Tisha) of the month of Av in the Hebrew calendar. The fast commemorates the destruction of both the First Temple and Second Temple in Jerusalem, which occurred about 655 years apart, but on the same Hebrew calendar date. Although primarily meant to commemorate the destruction of the Temples, it is also considered appropriate to commemorate other Jewish tragedies that occurred on this day, most notably the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, one of the concluding events of the Iberian Reconquista. Accordingly, the day has

been called the "saddest day in Jewish history". Note that the Shoah - the Holocaust - is remembered separately, on its own day.

While other events are commemorated as part of Tisha B'Av, the destruction of the temples and accompanying decimation and exile of the Jewish population in Israel is paramount. The destruction of the second Temple, in 70 C.E. by the Romans, fundamentally changed the religion for the next 2000 years and resulted in Judaism as it lives on today.

What do Jews do on Tisha B'Av?

Most Jews, if they are able, fast from eating and drinking for the day. The fast lasts about 25 hours, beginning at sunset on the eve of Tisha B'Av and ending at nightfall the next day. When the 9th of Av falls on Shabbat - as it does this year - the fast is moved to Sunday, the 10th of Av. In addition to the prohibitions against eating or drinking, observant Jews also observe prohibitions against washing or bathing, applying creams or oils, wearing leather shoes, and engaging in marital relations. In addition, mourning customs similar to those applicable to the shiva period immediately following the death of a close relative are traditionally followed for at least part of the day, including sitting on low stools, refraining from work and not greeting others. The Book of Lamentations is traditionally read, using a special melody, followed by the kinnot, a series of liturgical lamentations. In many Sephardic and Yemenite communities, and formerly also among Ashkenazim, it is also customary to read the Book of Job.

What symbols are notable on Tisha B'Av?

One often sees images of the Temples, Jews praying at the Western Wall in Jerusalem, or the Torah. There are images of destruction and fire.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

While there are no restrictions on activities at Louis Brier, the mood should be solemn; it is a day of mourning. Programs should recognize the depth of sadness which accompanies the day, and music should be subdued, if at all.

Residents who wish to fast should be cautioned regarding the possible impacts on their health, and reminded that preservation of their health is paramount.

There really are no appropriate greetings for Tisha B'Av. Simply a recognition of the understanding of the importance of the day is welcomed.

Rob

Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain

Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence

604-267-4661

Holidays linked to Sukkot



Hoshanah Rabbah, Shemini Atzeret, Simchat Torah!

Dates _____ (varies each year)

As a Jewish Home, Louis Brier Home and Hospital and Weinberg Residence observes the Jewish holidays. **Sukkot** began on Monday evening and is a “Yom Tov” (literally, a “good day”) which means that it is a significant holiday, carrying with it prescribed rituals and prohibitions. Sukkot marks the autumn harvest time and is a festival devoted to giving thanks for the abundance of the harvest. Sukkot lasts for **seven days, ends with Hoshana Rabbah** and is followed by **two additional holidays** (Shemini Atzeret and Simchat Torah). Hoshana Rabbah is the final day of Sukkot and is not, technically a “Yom Tov,” but Shemini Atzeret and Simchat Torah are!

While many of our residents are not Jewish, these holidays may impact their care, since there are restrictions which impact our facility as a whole. It would be worthwhile to know what those restrictions are, and what these holidays are about.

What are these holidays about?

Hoshanah Rabbah is the last day of Sukkot. Following on the heels of Yom Kippur, it is the last day to ask for forgiveness for sins of the previous year. It is also a time to pray for rain. Strictly speaking, it is not a “yom tov,” so there are no restrictions for work.

Shemini Atzeret, which begins **Monday night**, is the eighth day of the holiday, and a special day in its own right. It is a day for praying for rain, and remembering

our loved ones who have passed away (“Yizkor”). While identified in the Torah, the special meaning of the holiday is not explained.

Simchat Torah is a joyous holiday that celebrates the receiving of the Torah, the Law. On this day, the reading of the Torah is celebrated: the cycle of reading is completed and begins again.

What do Jews do on these holidays?

On **Hoshanah Rabbah**, the lulav and Etrog (and willow and myrtle) are held in procession. Willows are beaten on the ground, praying for salvation and rain. It is the last day for eating in the ‘sukkah’ (temporary dwelling).

Shemini Atzeret is celebrated by long prayer services, with the prayer for rain (Geshem) and the Yizkor service (communal remembering the deceased.)

Simchat Torah – the last holiday of the season – is celebrated by dancing with the Torah scrolls in expression of great joy.

As on all holidays, eating is required.

What symbols are notable?

As a continuation of the harvest festival, all the symbols of harvest, bounty, and fall are evident. On Simchat Torah, images of the Torah scrolls are prominent.

How does it impact Louis Brier and the Weinberg Residence?

The restrictions in place on Shabbat (each Saturday) are in place on Shemini Atzeret and Simchat Torah! CHECK THE LIST ATTACHED

Of course, these restrictions would be superceded by any restrictions required for infection control.

Appropriate greetings on these holidays would be:

- *Gut yontif* – Happy (good) holiday
- *Chag Sameach* - Happy holiday (not as appropriate on Yom Kippur, but ok)

If you have any questions, call the Chaplain or the Recreation Department.
Chag Sameach!

4. Policies

Purpose and Monitoring of Jewish Practices

From Schedule A of the Bylaws (July 16, 2020):

Ritual and Heritage Committee 48. There shall be a Ritual and Heritage Committee consisting of at least 3 persons, not all of whom need be members of the Board of Directors. The chair shall be a Board member. Any 2 members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings called by the chair of the Committee. **The purpose of the committee is to maintain, organize and monitor traditional Jewish religious services and observances including Jewish dietary law observances at the Home.**

Part 17 – Previously Unalterable Provisions In accordance with section 245 of the Societies Act and section 18 of the Societies Regulation, previously unalterable provisions may not be altered without the prior written approval of the designated minister identified therein. The Clauses which were previously stated in the Constitution to be unalterable, namely 3, 4, 5 and 6, and which are now all alterable in accordance with the Societies Act, are: 3. No member of the board shall be paid any remuneration for services rendered to the Society but may be paid his reasonable expenses in acting as a member. 4. The Society shall be carried on without purpose of gain for its members and any profits or other accretions to the Society shall be used for promoting its purposes. **5. The Society shall operate and maintain the hospital and home in accordance with traditional Judaic precepts and dietary laws.**

Jewish Values

Resident Handbook - Jewish Values
Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain
February 28, 2020

Louis Brier Home and Hospital/Weinberg Residence is a Jewish Home for the Aged. The traditional Jewish character of the facility is maintained by the observance of the laws, rituals, and customs of Judaism, but many of the residents are not Jewish. How, then, can it be called a Jewish Home?

The essence of the care is based on Jewish Values. What are those values that seem to be appropriate for a multi-cultural care facility? First and foremost, human life is paramount. As we are all creations of one Creator, we are all sacred. Virtually everything must be done in order to save a life, and nothing should be done to hasten death. And, since Judaism values life, the focus is on improving the quality of life here and now.

Judaism values peace, and especially “peace in the home” (shalom bayit). To this end, a high value is placed on resolving conflicts and creating a calm environment. Ethical conduct between residents, and between employees and residents, is part of Jewish values. Respect for each person, including those who have passed away, is essential. Judaism values “acts of lovingkindness”. Even beyond this, Judaism values “*tikun olam*” or those acts which “repair the world.” Making the world a kinder, more compassionate place is part of Judaism.

While belief is important, actions and conduct are even more important. For this reason, Judaism has no problem extending care to those of other faiths. One does not have to be Jewish to be a good person or to be given respect. All people are holy. Respect for the individual includes respecting each person’s own faith tradition. While the facility as a whole is guided by and celebrates Jewish rituals, the faith-traditions and customs of each resident are respected.

Judaism values science and medical care. The importance of the physician and medicine based on science rather than superstition has been part of Jewish ethics for thousands of years. In Judaism, there is no value in pain or suffering. While

death must not be hastened, palliative care and the relief from pain is extremely important.

Judaism is honours community and family and, therefore, LBHH cares for the resident and the resident's family spiritually and emotionally. Part of recognizing community is valuing the support that everyone gives through tzedakah (charity) and volunteerism. The home is not separate from the larger community, it is part of it.

Honoring people also means valuing memory, and Jewish values include remembering those who have passed away. Even the concept of confidentiality - avoiding gossip and talk of others - is part of Judaism. Once again, it is an outgrowth of the respect for each individual.

Finally, Judaism values struggle, questioning, and curiosity. A home based on Jewish Values embraces dialogue with residents and families, employees and doctors. These values inform our care and define our priorities in everything we do.

Guideline for Jewish Services

LOUIS BRIER HOME & HOSPITAL WEINBERG RESIDENCE GUIDELINE FOR JEWISH SERVICES

Religious services and programs for Jewish residents are provided for every Jewish Holiday and festival. For every major Jewish holiday festival and other culturally significant observances (e.g., Yom HaShoah, Yom HaZikaron, Yom Ha'atzmaut, etc.

Leader Culture, Recreation and Music Therapy:

Roles and responsibilities to coordinate the Jewish services:

- Information relating to the service will be shared with congregant attendance to include leadership, residents, families and others as required.
- All staff, residents and families will be provided education relating to each Jewish holiday, festival, or observance.
- Coordinate special food items with the Manager, Food Services and recreation department.

LIST OF JEWISH HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVAL

- Shabbat
- Minor Festivals
- Chanukah
- Tu B'Shvat
- Purim
- Yom Ha Atzmaut (Israeli Independence Day)
- Lag B'Omer
- High Holy Days
- Rosh Hashanah
- Yom Kippur

Major Festivals

- Pesach (Passover)
- Shavuot
- Sukkot (includes Shemini Atzert and Simchat Torah)

Fast Days and Days of Mourning

- Fast of Gedalia
- Fast of Asara B'Tevet
- Fast of Esther
- Yom Hashoah V'Hagevurah (Holocaust Remembrance Day)
- 17th of Tammuz
- Tisha B'Av
- Yizkor (Memorial) Days
- Yom Kippur

Reviewed and approved by: October 12, 2022

Kashrut (Kosher Food Rules)

Judaism includes a set of rules which identifies which foods can be consumed and how to prepare and handle them. These rules, which determine food that is ‘kosher’ (and, alternatively, food that is ‘treif’) are called the laws of ‘kashrut.’ Louis Brier maintains the laws of kashrut, and all food which is produced in the kitchen, or sold in the ‘Kosher Korner’ must be kosher.

Regardless of one’s personal observance or faith tradition, kashrut is maintained in the common areas of Louis Brier. Food consumed in common areas must be kosher, but, as described below, food consumed in resident rooms or private offices need not be kosher.

Louis Brier does not determine the laws of kashrut since they have been developed by rabbis, based on the Torah, over the last 3,000 years. They are implemented here and monitored by an external agency to ensure compliance.

From the Resident and Family Handbook, Louis Brier Home and Hospital:

Dietary & Food Services

Kashruth

Louis Brier is proud to be the only kosher long term care facility east of Winnipeg. A kosher kitchen means that all food is prepared and served in accordance with Jewish dietary laws and that the kitchen operates under rabbinical oversight (Orthodox Union). Jewish dietary laws include the prohibition of pork and shellfish and the separation of dairy and meat (not including fish). At Louis Brier, Breakfast and Dinner are designated as DAIRY meals and lunch is designated as MEAT. There are additional food restrictions during the 10 day period of Passover when leavened bread products are prohibited. Residents are welcome to have non-kosher food items in the facility provided they are not using the homes dishes or eating the non-kosher food in the designate dining areas. Many Residents decide to keep small fridges in their rooms for this purpose.

Use of Public Spaces

Residents and families are welcome to use all the common spaces at Louis Brier Home & Hospital. When using these spaces, please keep in mind that we observe and maintain kosher rules in most communal spaces. This means that food brought from outside the facility cannot be consumed in the public spaces of the Louis Brier, except for the Shalom Garden on the east side of the first floor. It also means that Louis Brier dishes and cutlery cannot be used with non-Louis Brier food. Families are welcome to bring

home cooked meals or take-out to the residents' rooms and enjoy them in the residents' rooms (with paper dishes and plastic cutlery or their own dishes and cutlery), but not in the lounges or any other public areas. Our staff can provide you with disposable dishes and cutlery to enjoy any food brought in from outside of Louis Brier Home & Hospital.

DEFINITION of PUBLIC SPACES:

Common spaces at Louis Brier include all hallways, lounges and lobbies. In addition, the dining rooms on each floor and the 'bistro' on the 2nd floor are common areas as is the Boardroom on the 1st floor and the Synagogue. The Shalom Garden, the Special Care Unit Garden, and the Patio Garden are not considered common areas. Offices, staff rooms, nurses' areas, and resident rooms are not common areas.

Weinberg Residence is strictly kosher. Public spaces in Weinberg are the Main Lounge, the MLC (Multi-Level Care) Lounge, and the AL (Assisted Living) Activity Room.

Non-Jewish Celebrations and Decorations

Louis Brier Home and Hospital Ritual and Heritage Committee Non-Jewish Celebration Policy December 17, 2021

As this is the holiday season, it is important to recognize the diversity of cultures and religions represented by our staff and residents. It is also important to consider that Louis Brier Home and Hospital is a denominational organization, operating under and according to Jewish Traditions and Values. As a result and in keeping with being culturally aware and sensitive, some celebrations, symbols, and themes may not be suitable in a Jewish home. Over the last few years there has been a range of ways that non-Jewish holidays have been observed. The details of what is, or is not suitable must be clearly specified in order to avoid misunderstandings.

These guidelines represent a recent discussion at the Ritual Committee, that took place December 14, 2021. It should be noted that these guidelines are consistent with previous practices at LBHH and may further be turned into an official policy to guide future activities and occasions at LBHH.

Symbols and Decorations

There should be no non-Jewish religious symbols placed in the common areas of LBHH. This includes Christmas trees, and images celebrating Christmas, such as images of Santa Claus, reindeer, etc. Winter decorations, such as snowflakes, sleighs, and snowmen are appropriate. Jewish religious symbols are always acceptable.

Non-Jewish religious symbols may be hung in residents' private rooms, and temporarily in closed spaces for the duration of an event. Nursing stations are considered as common areas and should not display non-Jewish religious symbols.

Music

Much Western music contains non-Jewish themes and it is not realistic to eliminate all such music from concerts and events. However, Christmas-themed concerts and events should not be performed or broadcast in common areas.

Food

Non-Jewish holidays are not commemorated by festive meals prepared for all residents by the food services department. However, individuals may request special meals and may bring in food specifically for the holiday.

No food deliveries should occur during Shabbat or Jewish holidays.

Celebrations

Non-Jewish religious celebrations are not appropriate in common areas. Non-Jewish religious celebrations can occur under the following conditions:

- a. They are held on the 2nd floor only
- b. They are held in a closed space (not a common area)
- c. They are not advertised on the LBHH calendar
- d. Food distributed to a group must be kosher
- e. Jewish services and celebrations are not impacted by the celebrations

Synagogue Use

POLICY & PROCEDURE

Code – Synagogue Use Manual: Resident Care

Policy Steward: David Keselman, CEO and Syd Goldberg, LBHH Ritual

Committee Chair Category:

1.0 PURPOSE

The Abrasha and Chava Wosk Synagogue was incorporated into the Louis Brier Home and Hospital as a place for Jewish prayer services. While a Jewish synagogue can be used for activities other than prayer, a policy specifying the limits of those activities is required to facilitate program planning.

2.0 SPECIAL POINTS

This synagogue use policy supports the Jewish Values and Traditions as identified in the Residents Handbook.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Synagogue – The Abrasha and Chava Wosk Synagogue is the place of prayer, or “beit tefillah” within the Louis Brier Home and Hospital. It is fully contained within the sliding wood and glass doors and includes the Ark, bimah, and seating.

5.0 POLICY

5.1 The synagogue is intended for Jewish prayer, Jewish education, Jewish study, and Jewish discussion

5.2 The following uses are permitted within the synagogue:

5.2.1 Jewish prayer services (weekday, Shabbat, holiday, shivah minyanim, and special occasions)

5.2.2 Memorial services for Jewish residents and combined Jewish and non-Jewish resident groups, including Holocaust commemoration and Kristallnacht.

5.2.3 Individual study and prayer

5.2.4 Jewish educational and cultural programs, including programs relating to Israel, multimedia programs and discussions

5.2.5 Orientation programs for residents, staff and families which deal with Jewish values, rituals and customs

5.3 The following uses are not permitted in the synagogue:

5.3.1 Non-Jewish prayer services

5.3.2 Programs without Jewish content, including training or administrative meetings

5.3.3 Social programs

6.0 Exceptions and Adjudication

6.1 In the event of a building emergency, ad hoc use of the synagogue is determined by the CEO and Ritual Committee Chair

6.2 Exceptions to the policy can be made by requesting a special variance from the Ritual Committee

6.2.1 Prior to the request, alternative venues for the use, including the 2nd floor dining room and Bistro, must be considered

6.2.2 A full vote of the Ritual Committee is required to secure approval

Rabbinic and Pastoral Care

LOUIS BRIER HOME & HOSPITAL

WEINBERG RESIDENCE

POLICY & PROCEDURE

Code - Title: CW0200 – Rabbinical / Pastoral Care Visits

Manual: Resident Care

Policy Steward: Executive Director, Resident Services & Interprofessional Practice

Category: CW – Spiritual Care CW0200

1.0 PURPOSE

Spiritual health care is an aspect of health care with a focus on addressing the spiritual and religious needs of individuals. The spiritual needs of the residents at Louis Brier Home and Hospital (LBHH) and their families are an integral component of a holistic approach to care. Provision of spiritual care services encompasses the cultural preferences and practices of residents and their families at LBHH.

2.0 SPECIAL POINTS

The Spiritual Care Providers meet the required competencies to perform their roles and function in the delivery of spiritual care services.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Resident / SDM / Health Care Representative / Delegate: Any individuals admitted at the Louis Brier Home and Hospital or the resident's delegate such as Substitute Decision Maker (SDM) or health care representative (HCR).

Spiritual Care Providers (SCPs) – “work in a variety of settings and respond to varied requests for emotional support, spiritual and/or religious care” (Canadian Association for Spiritual Care, 2021)

4.0 POLICY

4.1 Chaplains conduct a spiritual assessment of the resident and in with collaboration from family / SDM / HCR and/or delegate, develop a spiritual plan of care.

4.2 Chaplains provide a comprehensive spiritual and emotional support services to the residents and their families.

4.3 Delivery of spiritual care services is an interprofessional collaborative approach. The Chaplains will be consulted by the interprofessional staff regarding spiritual / religious care matters, including palliative and/or bereavement care visits.

4.4 Chaplains collaborate and develop partnership with the faith community to support the residents spiritual needs.

4.5 Staff are to request rabbinical / pastoral care visits through the spiritual care department.

4.6 Multi-faith religious practices will be arranged through the support of the spiritual care department.

5.0 PROCEDURE

Staff:

- Receive requests from residents or family members for rabbinical/pastoral care visits or religious programs.
- Submit referral to the Chaplain for direct care to address the care needs of residents.
- Include the following information:
 - o Name of Resident
 - o Room number
 - o Date of Request
 - o Type of visit requested (i.e.) Rabbinical, specific clergy member / denomination requested.
- ☐ Inform the Chaplain of residents who are actively dying

Chaplain:

- Assesses the spiritual needs of each resident and identifies the goals of spiritual care for each resident, including the need for external clergy support.
- Communicates with and arranges pastoral care visits with external clergy as required.
- Performs pastoral care visits as identified in the goals of care or as requested by Staff.
- Communicates with family members in support of residents' spiritual needs.
- Documents all pastoral care and family support visits and communication.
- Coordinates with Coordinator Volunteer Services and other community volunteers to accommodate requests for participation in religious services outside of Louis Brier Home and Hospital.
- Informs and supports staff for specific religious requirements of the residents.

6.0 REFERENCES

1. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2019, June). Competencies of CASC / ACSS Certified Professionals. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/download/competencies-for-certified-members-spiritual-care-practitioners-and-psycho-spiritual-therapists/?wpdmdl=10113&refresh=60d138d91006d1624324313>
2. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2019, August). Scope of practice. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/download/scope-of-practice-revised-june-2018/?wpdmdl=14874&refresh=60d13a28c88691624324648>
3. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2021). Spiritual care. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/explore-spiritual-care/spiritual-care/>
4. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2019, August) Standards of practice certified professionals. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/download/standards-of-practice-certified-professionals-revised-august-2019/?wpdmdl=14876&refresh=60d13a28ca8901624324648>

5. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2021, April). Validating competencies for spiritual care professionals specializing in palliative and bereavement care in Canada. Retrieved from https://spiritualcare.ca/members/commission-specific-links/ppc-members-only-links/competencies_members/
6. Louis Brier Home & Hospital. (2021). Person-centered framework. Retrieved from Louis Brier Home & Hospital intranet.
7. Louis Brier Home & Hospital. (2021). Quality and risk framework: A roadmap to providing exemplary care. Retrieved from Louis Brier Home & Hospital intranet.
8. Ministry of Health BC. (2012, July). Spiritual health: A framework for British Columbia's spiritual health professionals. Retrieved from <https://www.health.gov.bc.ca/library/publications/year/2012/spiritual-health-framework.pdf>

Related Policies:

- CW0100 Memorial Services
- CG0600 Palliative Care

Reviewed and approved by: October 12, 2022

Memorial Services

LOUIS BRIER HOME & HOSPITAL

WEINBERG RESIDENCE

POLICY & PROCEDURE

Code - Title: CW0100: Memorial Services

Manual: Resident Care

Policy Steward: Executive Director, Resident Services & Interprofessional Practice

Category: CW – Spiritual Care

1.0 PURPOSE

Louis Brier Home and Hospital embraces a holistic approach to care through a person-centered care philosophy. The organization integrates the resident's and families' values, beliefs, behaviours, and experiences related to religion, spirituality, culture and/or transcendence to develop relatedness, wholeness, healing, meaning and purpose (Canadian Association for Spiritual Care, 2021).

2.0 SPECIAL POINTS

A memorial service provides opportunities to support residents, family members, staff, companions, and volunteers cope with grief in the end-of-life care of all residents who have passed away.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Spiritual Care Providers (SCPs) – “work in a variety of settings and respond to varied requests for emotional support, spiritual and/or religious care” (Canadian Association for Spiritual Care, 2021)

4.0 POLICY

4.1 Each resident and their families are treated with respect in dying with dignity and supported through the resident's end-of-life journey.

4.2 The Chaplain functions as a liaison for the resident/family throughout the coordination of the memorial service.

4.3 With consent from the resident's family, communication notification to staff at LBHH of the passing of a resident.

4.4 All staff are knowledgeable and respectful of the cultural practices of the Jewish faith.

4.5 Staff demonstrate a collaborative and supportive relationship with the resident / family throughout the end-of-life journey.

5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 After the death of a Resident

The role of Reception

- Reception sends an All-User bulletin informing staff of resident's death
- When appropriate as quickly as possible, and with the permission of the family, reception will inform staff and residents of funeral information and print/post info on the wall adjacent to the Memorial Board.
- Ensure that the names of residents who have passed away are on the next resident's council meeting agenda for a moment of remembrance.
- The name and picture of each recently deceased resident is posted onto the Resident Memorial Board.
- Record the name of each resident in the Deceased Resident Book.

Chaplain:

- Receives notification of death of resident through email or the electronic records system (e.g., PCC).
- Contacts external clergy for final prayers or funeral support as requested by the family.
- Ensures that, whenever possible, a staff person attends funeral/memorial service.
- Calls the family of the deceased to offer condolences and support.
- Whenever possible, provide transportation to the funeral home via LBHH bus to residents, family members, or staff.

5.2 Resident Council Meeting

All residents who have passed away are remembered by a moment of silence at the monthly resident council meeting.

5.3 Memorial Service

- A resident memorial service held every four months in the Chava and Abrash a Wosk Synagogue.

- Residents who pass away up to 5 weeks before the scheduled memorial service are included. A resident who passes away less than 5 weeks prior will be memorialized at the next scheduled service.
- Memorial services are ideally scheduled for the months of September, January and May.

Chaplain:

- Establishes dates with the interprofessional team.
- Organizes the production of letters to family and friends (as appropriate) requesting attendance, and ensures they are mailed at least one month prior to the scheduled memorial date.
- Collaborates on a Memorial Service Program with the recreation department
- Identifies the music, readings, reception prior to the service, room set up, printing of memorial service program, all user invitation to staff, companions, etc. to attend, obtaining Hebrew names of residents, in conjunction with the recreation department.

6.0 REFERENCES

1. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2019, June). Competencies of CASC / ACSS Certified Professionals. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/download/competencies-for-certified-members-spiritual-care-practitioners-and-psycho-spiritual-therapists/?wpdmdl=10113&refresh=60d138d91006d1624324313>
 2. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2019, August). Scope of practice. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/download/scope-of-practice-revised-june-2018/?wpdmdl=14874&refresh=60d13a28c88691624324648>
 3. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2021). Spiritual care. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/explore-spiritual-care/spiritual-care/>
 4. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2019, August) Standards of practice certified professionals. Retrieved from <https://spiritualcare.ca/download/standards-of-practice-certified-professionals-revised-august-2019/?wpdmdl=14876&refresh=60d13a28ca8901624324648>
 5. Canadian Association for Spiritual Care (2021, April). Validating competencies for spiritual care professionals specializing in palliative and bereavement care in Canada. Retrieved from https://spiritualcare.ca/members/commission-specific-links/ppc-members-only-links/competencies_members/
- Resident Care Manual CW0100 – Memorial Service

Created: May 96 Reviewed/Revised: May 02 / Mar 05 / Jul 11 / Jun 21 / Oct 12

Page 4 of 4

6. Louis Brier Home & Hospital. (2021). Person-centered framework. Retrieved from Louis Brier Home & Hospital intranet.

7. Louis Brier Home & Hospital. (2021). Quality and risk framework: A roadmap to providing exemplary care. Retrieved from Louis Brier Home & Hospital intranet.

8. Ministry of Health BC. (2012, July). Spiritual health: A framework for British Columbia's spiritual health professionals. Retrieved from <https://www.health.gov.bc.ca/library/publications/year/2012/spiritual-health-framework.pdf>

Reviewed and approved by: October 12, 2022

Care of the Deceased

Louis Brier Home and Hospital
Care of the Deceased
Chaplain Rob Menes
December 3, 2020/December 12, 2022

Louis Brier Home and Hospital bears the sacred honor of being the place where many of its residents pass away. Death, in many faith traditions, carries numerous rituals which serve to care for the person, body and soul, as they transition to the unknown. As a Jewish home, LBHH adheres to two principles when handling the body of the deceased:

- The honor and respect due even to a lifeless human being (kibud hamet)
- The concern for the mental, emotional, and spiritual well being of the living mourners, and the requirement of extending comfort to them (nihum avelim) (Donin, p297)

Inasmuch as residents come from many faith traditions, and each person's tradition is respected, the handling of the body may differ from person to person. It is therefore imperative for the care staff to be aware of the faith tradition of the deceased and to respect the rituals governing the handling of the deceased.

Here are presented guidelines for handling the body of the deceased from the major faith traditions at LBHH. In all cases, the Jewish values identified above should guide our care. In many cases, there are rules that must be followed, and customs which should be followed, if possible. For more details and references, contact Chaplain Rob Menes.

For roles and responsibilities regarding 'end-of-life' procedures, consult the 'New End of Life Protocol' policy in the Resident Care Manual.

In order to facilitate the proper respect for the faith tradition of each resident, the Chaplain should be called by care staff as soon as the resident dies. (The Chaplain is available by cell phone 24/7).

Shabbat

Regardless of the faith tradition of the deceased, dealing with the deceased requires special care on Shabbat. Shabbat, the Sabbath, begins at sundown each Friday evening and continues through sundown on Saturday. During this time, many activities are limited at Louis Brier, particularly in public areas. Religious services are being held in the synagogue.

For non-Jewish residents, the end of life protocols identified in the current policy can be maintained. Families can call the appropriate funeral home, or can direct care staff or the chaplain to follow up. The body of the deceased can be handled as per the faith tradition described below. Family members can be with the deceased as desired. The body of the deceased can be moved from the facility by the funeral home as directed.

For Jewish residents, it is permissible to move the body from the hospital setting even on Shabbat. However, if the resident died on Shabbat, it may be difficult to make contact with the Jewish funeral home or chevra kaddisha during Shabbat. The appropriate home or chevra kaddisha can be called, but there may be some delay in retrieving the body. During that time, the family may wish to stay with the body or find ‘shomrim’ to be with the deceased. The Chaplain should be called to provide support and help with arrangements. If it is expected that the resident’s demise is imminent, the funeral home should be called in advance of Shabbat to alert them of action during Shabbat. Although some families may want to delay retrieval of the deceased on Shabbat, the need for infection control and the care of other residents indicate retrieval as soon as possible.

The deceased should be retrieved by the funeral home and taken out through the front entrance. Since religious services will be going on Friday night and Saturday morning, care should be taken to avoid the synagogue if possible.

Regardless of faith tradition, furniture and personal effects of the deceased should not be transported out of the facility on Shabbat.

Judaism

Should the resident wish to have prayers recited over them when death is imminent, prayers are recited by the resident, or by the chaplain, or by chosen

clergy. The chaplain or identified clergy should be notified if death appears to be imminent.

After death has been ascertained, the eyes and the mouth of the deceased must be closed, either by the children or friends or relatives (or care staff), and a sheet should be drawn over his face (Lamm, *The Jewish Way in Death and Mourning*, p4 and Gantzfried, *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch*, Siman 194) . Staff should be considered as friends of the deceased.

If possible, the position of the body should be so oriented that the feet face the doorway. Arms and legs should be covered by the sheet.

From the moment of death until burial, the deceased may not be left alone. The family is responsible for staying with the body or engaging a person (called a shomer) to stay with the body. The funeral home may be able to find someone to stay with the body until it can be removed should the family request it.

If possible, the family will call the funeral director or memorial home to remove the body, and the funeral director will call the Chevra Kadisha to wash and prepare the body for burial. If the family is not available, care staff should call the appropriate funeral director or memorial home.

Personal behavior in the room of the deceased should be consonant with the highest degree of respect for his person. There should be no eating or drinking in the room.

A candle should be placed near the head of the deceased.

Family should be consulted regarding essential customs with which care staff may assist. Care staff may call the chaplain to explain or assist with these requests.

Christianity

(Extracted from *The Royal Marsden Hospital Manual of Clinical Nursing Procedures*, 8 th edition (2011))

Should the resident wish to have prayers recited over them when death is imminent, prayers are recited, some of which may require an ordained priest to be

administered if requested by the family. The chaplain should contact a priest or appropriate clergy if required.

If possible, the family will call the funeral director or memorial home to remove the body.

Personal behavior in the room of the deceased should be consonant with the highest degree of respect for his person.

There are no other requirements of care staff.

Hinduism

Care staff should free the body from physical constraints to ease the soul's departure.

The body should be covered by a plain white sheet. All religious objects should remain in place.

If possible, the family will call the funeral director or memorial home to remove the body.

Personal behavior in the room of the deceased should be consonant with the highest degree of respect for his person.

There are no other requirements of care staff.

Buddhism

There is no one specific ritual but a state of calm is necessary..

If possible, the family will call the funeral director or memorial home to remove the body.

Personal behavior in the room of the deceased should be consonant with the highest degree of respect for his person.

There are no other requirements of care staff.

Islam

The body should be turned to the right (facing East – the direction of Mecca) if this hasn't happened before the patient dies. The relatives (or care staff if relatives cannot come) will close the eyes and bandage the lower jaw so the mouth doesn't gape.

The body will be wrapped in a Caffan. If there isn't one available, a sheet will do. A female must be handled by female nursing staff and a male by male staff. Maintaining modesty and dignity is essential. "As a Muslim woman is dressed in life, so she should be dressed in death." If possible, the head covering should remain on the body of the woman if it was there previously.

If possible, the family will call the funeral director or memorial home to remove the body.

Personal behavior in the room of the deceased should be consonant with the highest degree of respect for his person.

There are no other requirements of care staff.

Sikhism

Should the resident wish to have prayers recited over them when death is imminent, prior to the death, comfort may be derived from reciting verses from the holy book (Guru Granth Sahib) (by the chaplain or family)

The body must be touched only by staff of the same sex The eyes and mouth closed, The face straight and clean.

If possible, the family will call the funeral director or memorial home to remove the body.

Personal behavior in the room of the deceased should be consonant with the highest degree of respect for his person.

There are no other requirements of care staff.

5. APPENDIX A

Dates and descriptions for the Calendar Year

These charts contain all of the important dates for observance in Judaism for the next few years. The Hebrew name for the date is given with the Julian date for the appropriate year. A brief description of the day is presented and two columns which indicate restrictions which might be in place are included: a) whether a “food truck” might be appropriate on the day (often non-kosher) and b) whether ‘Shabbat-like’ prohibitions should be in place. Note that each ‘day’ in the Hebrew calendar begins with the previous sunset.

Three years are included. To update the chart, the list of important dates for the year can be downloaded from ‘www.hebcal.com’

2023

Subject	Start Date	Food Truck	Shabbat-like Prohibitions	Description
Asara B'Tevet	1/3/2023	No	No	Fast commemorating the siege of Jerusalem
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Sh'vat	1/21/2023	No	Yes	Molad Sh'vat: Sat; 56 minutes and 10 chalakim after 23:00
Rosh Chodesh Sh'vat	1/23/2023		No	Start of month of Sh'vat on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Shirah	2/4/2023	No	yes	Shabbat of Song
Tu BiShvat	2/6/2023	No	No	New Year for Trees
Shabbat Shekalim	2/18/2023	No	yes	Shabbat before Rosh Chodesh Adar
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Adar	2/18/2023	No	yes	Molad Adar: Mon; 40 minutes and 11 chalakim after 12:00
Rosh Chodesh Adar	2/21/2023		No	Start of month of Adar on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Adar	2/22/2023		No	Start of month of Adar on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Zachor	3/4/2023	No	yes	Shabbat before Purim
Ta'anit Esther	3/6/2023	No	No	Fast of Esther
Erev Purim	3/6/2023	No	No	Celebration of Jewish deliverance as

				told by Megilat Esther
Purim	3/7/2023	No	No	Celebration of Jewish deliverance as told by Megilat Esther
Shushan Purim	3/8/2023		No	Purim celebrated in Jerusalem and walled cities
Shabbat Parah	3/11/2023	No	yes	Shabbat of the Red Heifer
Shabbat HaChodesh	3/18/2023	No	yes	Shabbat before Rosh Chodesh Nissan
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Nisan	3/18/2023	No	yes	Molad Nisan: Wed; 24 minutes and 12 chalakim after 1:00
Rosh Chodesh Nisan	3/23/2023		No	Start of month of Nisan on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat HaGadol	4/1/2023	No	yes	Shabbat before Pesach
Yom HaAliyah	4/1/2023		No	Recognizes Aliyah; immigration to the Jewish State of Israel
Ta'anit Bechorot	4/5/2023	No	No	Fast of the First Born
Erev Pesach	4/5/2023	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach I	4/6/2023	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of

				Unleavened Bread
Pesach II	4/7/2023	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach III (CH"M)	4/8/2023	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach IV (CH"M)	4/9/2023	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach V (CH"M)	4/10/2023	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VI (CH"M)	4/11/2023	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VII	4/12/2023	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VIII	4/13/2023	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Iyyar	4/15/2023	No	yes	Molad Iyyar: Thu; 8 minutes and 13 chalakim after 14:00
Yom HaShoah	4/18/2023	No	No	Holocaust Memorial Day

Rosh Chodesh Iyyar	4/21/2023		No	Start of month of Iyyar on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Iyyar	4/22/2023		No	Start of month of Iyyar on the Hebrew calendar
Yom HaZikaron	4/25/2023		No	Israeli Memorial Day
Yom HaAtzma'ut	4/26/2023		No	Israeli Independence Day
Pesach Sheni	5/5/2023		No	Second Passover; one month after Passover
Lag BaOmer	5/9/2023		No	33rd day of counting the Omer
Yom Yerushalayim	5/19/2023		No	Jerusalem Day
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Sivan	5/20/2023	No	yes	Molad Sivan: Sat; 52 minutes and 14 chalakim after 2:00
Rosh Chodesh Sivan	5/21/2023		No	Start of month of Sivan on the Hebrew calendar
Erev Shavuot	5/25/2023	No	yes	Festival of Weeks
Shavuot I	5/26/2023	No	yes	Festival of Weeks
Shavuot II	5/27/2023	No	yes	Festival of Weeks
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Tamuz	6/17/2023	No	yes	Molad Tamuz: Sun; 36 minutes and 15 chalakim after 15:00
Rosh Chodesh Tamuz	6/19/2023		No	Start of month of Tamuz on the Hebrew calendar

Rosh Chodesh Tamuz	6/20/2023		No	Start of month of Tamuz on the Hebrew calendar
Tzom Tammuz	7/6/2023	No	No	Fast commemorating breaching of the walls of Jerusalem before the destruction of the Second Temple
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Av	7/15/2023	No	yes	Molad Av: Tue; 20 minutes and 16 chalakim after 4:00
Rosh Chodesh Av	7/19/2023		No	Start of month of Av on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Chazon	7/22/2023	No	yes	Shabbat before Tish'a B'Av (Shabbat of Prophecy/Shabbat of Vision)
Erev Tish'a B'Av	7/26/2023	No	No	The Ninth of Av
Tish'a B'Av	7/27/2023	No	No	The Ninth of Av
Shabbat Nachamu	7/29/2023	No	yes	Shabbat after Tish'a B'Av (Shabbat of Consolation)
Tu B'Av	8/2/2023		No	Minor Jewish holiday of love
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Elul	8/12/2023	No	yes	Molad Elul: Wed; 4 minutes and 17 chalakim after 17:00

Rosh Chodesh Elul	8/17/2023		No	Start of month of Elul on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Hashana LaBehemot	8/18/2023		No	New Year for Tithing Animals
Rosh Chodesh Elul	8/18/2023		No	Start of month of Elul on the Hebrew calendar
Leil Selichot	9/9/2023		No	Prayers for forgiveness in preparation for the High Holidays
Erev Rosh Hashana	9/15/2023	No	yes	The Jewish New Year
Rosh Hashana 5784	9/16/2023	No	yes	The Jewish New Year
Rosh Hashana II	9/17/2023	No	yes	The Jewish New Year
Tzom Gedaliah	9/18/2023	No	No	Fast of the Seventh Month
Shabbat Shuva	9/23/2023	No	yes	Shabbat that falls between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur (Shabbat of Returning)
Erev Yom Kippur	9/24/2023	No	yes	Day of Atonement
Yom Kippur	9/25/2023	No	yes	Day of Atonement
Erev Sukkot	9/29/2023	No	yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot I	9/30/2023	No	yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot II	10/1/2023	No	yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot III (CH"M)	10/2/2023	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot IV (CH"M)	10/3/2023	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot V (CH"M)	10/4/2023	No	No	Feast of Booths

Sukkot VI (CH"M)	10/5/2023	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot VII (Hoshana Raba)	10/6/2023	No	No	Feast of Booths
Shmini Atzeret	10/7/2023	No	yes	Eighth Day of Assembly
Simchat Torah	10/8/2023	No	yes	Day of Celebrating the Torah
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Cheshvan	10/14/2023	No	yes	Molad Cheshvan: Sat; 33 minutes and 1 chalakim after 18:00
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	10/15/2023		No	Start of month of Cheshvan on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	10/16/2023		No	Start of month of Cheshvan on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Kislev	11/11/2023	No	yes	Molad Kislev: Mon; 17 minutes and 2 chalakim after 7:00
Sigd	11/13/2023		No	Ethiopian Jewish holiday occurring 50 days after Yom Kippur
Rosh Chodesh Kislev	11/14/2023		No	Start of month of Kislev on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 1 Candle	12/7/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 2 Candles	12/8/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication

Chanukah: 3 Candles	12/9/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Tevet	12/9/2023	No	yes	Molad Tevet: Tue; 1 minutes and 3 chalakim after 20:00
Chanukah: 4 Candles	12/10/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 5 Candles	12/11/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 6 Candles	12/12/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chag HaBanot	12/13/2023	No	No	North African Chanukah festival of daughters
Chanukah: 7 Candles	12/13/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Rosh Chodesh Tevet	12/13/2023	No	No	Start of month of Tevet on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 8 Candles	12/14/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 8th Day	12/15/2023	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Asara B'Tevet	12/22/2023	No	No	Fast commemorating the siege of Jerusalem

2024

Subject	Start Date	Food Truck	Shabbat-like Prohibitions	Description
Asara B'Tevet	12/22/2023	No	No	Fast commemorating the siege of Jerusalem
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Sh'vat	1/6/2024	No	yes	Molad Sh'vat: Thu; 45 minutes and 4 chalakim after 8:00
Rosh Chodesh Sh'vat	1/11/2024		No	Start of month of Sh'vat on the Hebrew calendar
Tu BiShvat	1/25/2024	No	No	New Year for Trees
Shabbat Shirah	1/27/2024	No	yes	Shabbat of Song
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Adar I	2/3/2024	No	yes	Molad Adar I: Fri; 29 minutes and 5 chalakim after 21:00
Rosh Chodesh Adar I	2/9/2024		No	Start of month of Adar I (on leap years) on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Adar I	2/10/2024		No	Start of month of Adar I (on leap years) on the Hebrew calendar
Purim Katan	2/23/2024		No	Minor Purim celebration during Adar I on leap years
Shushan Purim Katan	2/24/2024		No	Minor Purim celebration during Adar I on

				leap years in Jerusalem and walled cities
Shabbat Shekalim	3/9/2024	No	yes	Shabbat before Rosh Chodesh Adar
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Adar II	3/9/2024	No	yes	Molad Adar II: Sun; 13 minutes and 6 chalakim after 10:00
Rosh Chodesh Adar II	3/10/2024		No	Start of month of Adar II (on leap years) on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Adar II	3/11/2024		No	Start of month of Adar II (on leap years) on the Hebrew calendar
Ta'anit Esther	3/21/2024	No	No	Fast of Esther
Shabbat Zachor	3/23/2024	No	yes	Shabbat before Purim
Erev Purim	3/23/2024	No	No	Celebration of Jewish deliverance as told by Megilat Esther
Purim	3/24/2024	No	No	Celebration of Jewish deliverance as told by Megilat Esther
Shushan Purim	3/25/2024		No	Purim celebrated in Jerusalem and walled cities
Shabbat Parah	3/30/2024	No	yes	Shabbat of the Red Heifer

Shabbat HaChodesh	4/6/2024	No	yes	Shabbat before Rosh Chodesh Nissan
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Nisan	4/6/2024	No	yes	Molad Nisan: Mon; 57 minutes and 7 chalakim after 22:00
Rosh Chodesh Nisan	4/9/2024		No	Start of month of Nisan on the Hebrew calendar
Yom HaAliyah	4/18/2024		No	Recognizes Aliyah; immigration to the Jewish State of Israel
Shabbat HaGadol	4/20/2024	No	yes	Shabbat before Pesach
Ta'anit Bechorot	4/22/2024	No	No	Fast of the First Born
Erev Pesach	4/22/2024	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach I	4/23/2024	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach II	4/24/2024	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach III (CH"M)	4/25/2024	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach IV (CH"M)	4/26/2024	No	No	Passover; the Feast of

				Unleavened Bread
Pesach V (CH"M)	4/27/2024	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VI (CH"M)	4/28/2024	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VII	4/29/2024	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VIII	4/30/2024	No	yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Iyyar	5/4/2024	No	yes	Molad Iyyar: Wed; 41 minutes and 8 chalakim after 11:00
Yom HaShoah	5/6/2024	No	No	Holocaust Memorial Day
Rosh Chodesh Iyyar	5/8/2024	No	No	Start of month of Iyyar on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Iyyar	5/9/2024		No	Start of month of Iyyar on the Hebrew calendar
Yom HaZikaron	5/13/2024		No	Israeli Memorial Day
Yom HaAtzma'ut	5/14/2024		No	Israeli Independence Day

Pesach Sheni	5/22/2024		No	Second Passover; one month after Passover
Lag BaOmer	5/26/2024		No	33rd day of counting the Omer
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Sivan	6/1/2024	No	yes	Molad Sivan: Fri; 25 minutes and 9 chalakim after 0:00
Yom Yerushalayim	6/5/2024		No	Jerusalem Day
Rosh Chodesh Sivan	6/7/2024		No	Start of month of Sivan on the Hebrew calendar
Erev Shavuot	6/11/2024	No	yes	Festival of Weeks
Shavuot I	6/12/2024	No	yes	Festival of Weeks
Shavuot II	6/13/2024	No	yes	Festival of Weeks
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Tamuz	6/29/2024	No	yes	Molad Tamuz: Sat; 9 minutes and 10 chalakim after 13:00
Rosh Chodesh Tamuz	7/6/2024		No	Start of month of Tamuz on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Tamuz	7/7/2024		No	Start of month of Tamuz on the Hebrew calendar
Tzom Tammuz	7/23/2024	No	No	Fast commemorating breaching of the walls of Jerusalem before the destruction of

				the Second Temple
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Av	8/3/2024	No	yes	Molad Av: Mon; 53 minutes and 11 chalakim after 1:00
Rosh Chodesh Av	8/5/2024		No	Start of month of Av on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Chazon	8/10/2024	No	yes	Shabbat of Prophecy/Shabbat of Vision
Erev Tish'a B'Av	8/12/2024	No	No	The Ninth of Av
Tish'a B'Av	8/13/2024	No	No	The Ninth of Av
Shabbat Nachamu	8/17/2024	No	yes	Shabbat after Tish'a B'Av (Shabbat of Consolation)
Tu B'Av	8/19/2024		No	Minor Jewish holiday of love
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Elul	8/31/2024	No	yes	Molad Elul: Tue; 37 minutes and 12 chalakim after 14:00
Rosh Chodesh Elul	9/3/2024		No	Start of month of Elul on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Hashana LaBehemot	9/4/2024		No	New Year for Tithing Animals
Rosh Chodesh Elul	9/4/2024		No	Start of month of Elul on the Hebrew calendar
Leil Selichot	9/28/2024		No	Prayers for forgiveness in

				preparation for the High Holidays
Erev Rosh Hashana	10/2/2024	No	yes	The Jewish New Year
Rosh Hashana 5785	10/3/2024	No	yes	The Jewish New Year
Rosh Hashana II	10/4/2024	No	yes	The Jewish New Year
Shabbat Shuva	10/5/2024	No	yes	Shabbat that falls between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur (Shabbat of Returning)
Tzom Gedaliah	10/6/2024	No	No	Fast of the Seventh Month
Erev Yom Kippur	10/11/2024	No	yes	Day of Atonement
Yom Kippur	10/12/2024	No	yes	Day of Atonement
Erev Sukkot	10/16/2024	No	yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot I	10/17/2024	No	yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot II	10/18/2024	No	yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot III (CH"M)	10/19/2024	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot IV (CH"M)	10/20/2024	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot V (CH"M)	10/21/2024	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot VI (CH"M)	10/22/2024	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot VII (Hoshana Raba)	10/23/2024	No	No	Feast of Booths
Shmini Atzeret	10/24/2024	No	yes	Eighth Day of Assembly
Simchat Torah	10/25/2024	No	yes	Day of Celebrating the Torah

Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Cheshvan	10/26/2024	No	yes	Molad Cheshvan: Fri; 5 minutes and 14 chalakim after 16:00
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	11/1/2024		No	Start of month of Cheshvan on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	11/2/2024		No	Start of month of Cheshvan on the Hebrew calendar
Sigd	11/30/2024		No	Ethiopian Jewish holiday occurring 50 days after Yom Kippur
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Kislev	11/30/2024	No	yes	Molad Kislev: Sun; 49 minutes and 15 chalakim after 4:00
Rosh Chodesh Kislev	12/1/2024		No	Start of month of Kislev on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Kislev	12/2/2024		No	Start of month of Kislev on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 1 Candle	12/25/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 2 Candles	12/26/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 3 Candles	12/27/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 4 Candles	12/28/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication

Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Tevet	12/28/2024	No	yes	Molad Tevet: Mon; 33 minutes and 16 chalakim after 17:00
Chanukah: 5 Candles	12/29/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 6 Candles	12/30/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chag HaBanot	12/31/2024	No	No	North African Chanukah festival of daughters
Chanukah: 7 Candles	12/31/2024	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Rosh Chodesh Tevet	12/31/2024	No	No	Start of month of Tevet on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 8 Candles	1/1/2025	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Rosh Chodesh Tevet	1/1/2025	No	No	Start of month of Tevet on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 8th Day	1/2/2025	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Asara B'Tevet	1/10/2025	No	No	Fast commemorating the siege of Jerusalem

2025

Subject	Start Date	Food Truck	Shabbat-like Prohibitions	Description
Chanukah: 8 Candles	1/1/2025	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Rosh Chodesh Tevet	1/1/2025	No	No	Start of month of Tevet on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 8th Day	1/2/2025	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Asara B'Tevet	1/10/2025	No	No	Fast commemorating the siege of Jerusalem
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Sh'vat	1/25/2025	No	Yes	Molad Sh'vat: Wed; 17 minutes and 17 chalakim after 6:00
Rosh Chodesh Sh'vat	1/30/2025		No	Start of month of Sh'vat on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Shirah	2/8/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat of Song
Tu BiShvat	2/13/2025		No	New Year for Trees
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Adar	2/22/2025	No	Yes	Molad Adar: Thu; 2 minutes and 0 chalakim after 19:00
Rosh Chodesh Adar	2/28/2025		No	Start of month of Adar on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Shekalim	3/1/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat before Rosh Chodesh Adar
Rosh Chodesh Adar	3/1/2025		No	Start of month of Adar on the Hebrew calendar

Shabbat Zachor	3/8/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat before Purim
Ta'anit Esther	3/13/2025	No	No	Fast of Esther
Erev Purim	3/13/2025		No	Celebration of Jewish deliverance as told by Megilat Esther
Purim	3/14/2025	No	No	Celebration of Jewish deliverance as told by Megilat Esther
Shushan Purim	3/15/2025		No	Purim celebrated in Jerusalem and walled cities
Purim Meshulash	3/16/2025		No	Triple Purim; spanning 3 days in Jerusalem and walled cities
Shabbat Parah	3/22/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat of the Red Heifer
Shabbat HaChodesh	3/29/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat before Rosh Chodesh Nissan
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Nissan	3/29/2025	No	Yes	Molad Nisan: Sat; 46 minutes and 1 chalakim after 7:00
Rosh Chodesh Nissan	3/30/2025		No	Start of month of Nisan on the Hebrew calendar
Yom HaAliyah	4/8/2025		No	Recognizes Aliyah; immigration to the Jewish State of Israel
Ta'anit Bechorot	4/10/2025	No	No	Fast of the First Born
Shabbat HaGadol	4/12/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat before Pesach
Erev Pesach	4/12/2025	No	Yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach I	4/13/2025	No	Yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread

Pesach II	4/14/2025	No	Yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach III (CH"M)	4/15/2025	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach IV (CH"M)	4/16/2025	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach V (CH"M)	4/17/2025	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VI (CH"M)	4/18/2025	No	No	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VII	4/19/2025	No	Yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Pesach VIII	4/20/2025	No	Yes	Passover; the Feast of Unleavened Bread
Yom HaShoah	4/24/2025	No	No	Holocaust Memorial Day
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Iyyar	4/26/2025	No	Yes	Molad Iyyar: Sun; 30 minutes and 2 chalakim after 20:00
Rosh Chodesh Iyyar	4/28/2025		No	Start of month of Iyyar on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Iyyar	4/29/2025		No	Start of month of Iyyar on the Hebrew calendar
Yom HaZikaron	4/30/2025		No	Israeli Memorial Day
Yom HaAtzma'ut	5/1/2025		No	Israeli Independence Day
Pesach Sheni	5/12/2025		No	Second Passover; one month after Passover
Lag BaOmer	5/16/2025		No	33rd day of counting the Omer
Shabbat Mevarchim	5/24/2025	No	Yes	Molad Sivan: Tue; 14 minutes and 3 chalakim after 9:00

Chodesh Sivan				
Yom Yerushalayim	5/26/2025		No	Jerusalem Day
Rosh Chodesh Sivan	5/28/2025		No	Start of month of Sivan on the Hebrew calendar
Erev Shavuot	6/1/2025	No	Yes	Festival of Weeks
Shavuot I	6/2/2025	No	Yes	Festival of Weeks
Shavuot II	6/3/2025	No	Yes	Festival of Weeks
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Tamuz	6/21/2025	No	Yes	Molad Tamuz: Wed; 58 minutes and 4 chalakim after 21:00
Rosh Chodesh Tamuz	6/26/2025		No	Start of month of Tamuz on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Tamuz	6/27/2025		No	Start of month of Tamuz on the Hebrew calendar
Tzom Tammuz	7/13/2025	No	No	Fast commemorating breaching of the walls of Jerusalem before the destruction of the Second Temple
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Av	7/19/2025	No	Yes	Molad Av: Fri; 42 minutes and 5 chalakim after 10:00
Rosh Chodesh Av	7/26/2025		No	Start of month of Av on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Chazon	8/2/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat of Prophecy/Shabbat of Vision
Erev Tish'a B'Av	8/2/2025	No	No	The Ninth of Av
Tish'a B'Av	8/3/2025	No	No	The Ninth of Av

Tu B'Av	8/9/2025		No	Minor Jewish holiday of love
Shabbat Nachamu	8/9/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat after Tish'a B'Av (Shabbat of Consolation)
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Elul	8/23/2025	No	Yes	Molad Elul: Sat; 26 minutes and 6 chalakim after 23:00
Rosh Chodesh Elul	8/24/2025		No	Start of month of Elul on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Hashana LaBehemot	8/25/2025		No	New Year for Tithing Animals
Rosh Chodesh Elul	8/25/2025		No	Start of month of Elul on the Hebrew calendar
Leil Selichot	9/13/2025		No	Prayers for forgiveness in preparation for the High Holidays
Erev Rosh Hashana	9/22/2025	No	Yes	The Jewish New Year
Rosh Hashana 5786	9/23/2025	No	Yes	The Jewish New Year
Rosh Hashana II	9/24/2025	No	Yes	The Jewish New Year
Tzom Gedaliah	9/25/2025	No	No	Fast of the Seventh Month
Shabbat Shuva	9/27/2025	No	Yes	Shabbat that falls between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur (Shabbat of Returning)
Erev Yom Kippur	10/1/2025	No	Yes	Day of Atonement
Yom Kippur	10/2/2025	No	Yes	Day of Atonement
Erev Sukkot	10/6/2025	No	Yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot I	10/7/2025	No	Yes	Feast of Booths
Sukkot II	10/8/2025	No	Yes	Feast of Booths

Sukkot III (CH"M)	10/9/2025	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot IV (CH"M)	10/10/2025	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot V (CH"M)	10/11/2025	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot VI (CH"M)	10/12/2025	No	No	Feast of Booths
Sukkot VII (Hoshana Raba)	10/13/2025	No	No	Feast of Booths
Shmini Atzeret	10/14/2025	No	Yes	Eighth Day of Assembly
Simchat Torah	10/15/2025	No	Yes	Day of Celebrating the Torah
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Cheshvan	10/18/2025	No	Yes	Molad Cheshvan: Wed; 54 minutes and 8 chalakim after 0:00
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	10/22/2025		No	Start of month of Cheshvan on the Hebrew calendar
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	10/23/2025		No	Start of month of Cheshvan on the Hebrew calendar
Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Kislev	11/15/2025	No	Yes	Molad Kislev: Thu; 38 minutes and 9 chalakim after 13:00
Sigdl	11/20/2025		No	Ethiopian Jewish holiday occurring 50 days after Yom Kippur
Rosh Chodesh Kislev	11/21/2025		No	Start of month of Kislev on the Hebrew calendar

Shabbat Mevarchim Chodesh Tevet	12/13/202 5	No	Yes	Molad Tevet: Sat; 22 minutes and 10 chalakim after 2:00
Chanukah: 1 Candle	12/14/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 2 Candles	12/15/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 3 Candles	12/16/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 4 Candles	12/17/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 5 Candles	12/18/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chanukah: 6 Candles	12/19/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Chag HaBanot	12/20/202 5	No	No	North African Chanukah festival of daughters
Chanukah: 7 Candles	12/20/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Rosh Chodesh Tevet	12/20/202 5	No	No	Start of month of Tevet on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 8 Candles	12/21/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Rosh Chodesh Tevet	12/21/202 5	No	No	Start of month of Tevet on the Hebrew calendar
Chanukah: 8th Day	12/22/202 5	No	No	Hanukkah; the Jewish festival of rededication
Asara B'Tevet	12/30/202 5	No	No	Fast commemorating the siege of Jerusalem

6. APPENDIX B

Secular and Other Holidays

The following chart lists the common Jewish, non-Jewish, and secular holidays throughout the year in Canada. The Julian date is presented only for 2023. The holiday is identified as Jewish, Religious (but non-Jewish), or Secular in order to determine whether the day should be acknowledged and celebrated at Louis Brier. Jewish holidays are observed, Religious holidays are NOT observed, and Secular holidays may be observed depending upon the Recreation Team plans.

Holidays and Observances in Canada in <u>2023</u>					Secular/Religious/ Jewish (Religious holidays NOT observed)
Date		Name	Type	Details	
01-Jan	Sunday	New Year's Day	Statutory Holiday		Secular
02-Jan	Monday	Day off for New Year's Day	Statutory Holiday		Secular
02-Jan	Monday	Day After New Year's Day	Local holiday	Quebec	Secular
06-Jan	Friday	Epiphany	Observance, Christian		Religious
07-Jan	Saturday	Orthodox Christmas Day	Orthodox		Religious

14-Jan	Saturday	Orthodox New Year	Orthodox		Religious
22-Jan	Sunday	Lunar New Year	Observance		Secular
02-Feb	Thursday	Groundhog Day	Observance		Secular
06-Feb	Monday	Tu B'Shevat (Arbor Day)	Jewish holiday		Jewish
14-Feb	Tuesday	Valentine's Day	Observance		Secular
15-Feb	Wednesday	National Flag of Canada Day	Observance		Secular
18-Feb	Saturday	Isra and Mi'raj	Muslim		Religious
20-Feb	Monday	Louis Riel Day	Common local holiday	Manitoba	Secular
20-Feb	Monday	Nova Scotia Heritage Day	Common local holiday	Nova Scotia	Secular
20-Feb	Monday	Islander Day	Common local holiday	PE	Secular
20-Feb	Monday	Family Day	Common local holiday	AB, BC, NB, ON, SK	Secular
21-Feb	Tuesday	Carnival / Shrove Tuesday / Pancake Day	Christian		Religious

22-Feb	Wednesday	Ash Wednesday	Christian		Religious
24-Feb	Friday	Yukon Heritage Day	Local de facto holiday	Yukon	Secular
01-Mar	Wednesday	St David's Day	Observance		Secular
07-Mar	Tuesday	Purim	Jewish holiday		Jewish
12-Mar	Sunday	Daylight Saving Time starts	Clock change/Daylight Saving Time		Secular
13-Mar	Monday	Commonwealth Day	Observance		Secular
17-Mar	Friday	St. Patrick's Day	Observance		Religious
20-Mar	Monday	St. Patrick's Day	Local holiday	NL	Religious
20-Mar	Monday	March Equinox	Season		Secular
23-Mar	Thursday	Ramadan Start (Tentative Date)	Muslim		Religious
02-Apr	Sunday	Palm Sunday	Christian		Religious
06-Apr	Thursday	Maundy Thursday	Christian		Religious
06-Apr	Thursday	First day of Passover	Jewish holiday		Jewish
06-Apr	Thursday	Tartan Day	Observance		Secular

07-Apr	Friday	Good Friday	Statutory Holiday		Religious
08-Apr	Saturday	Holy Saturday	Christian		Religious
09-Apr	Sunday	Easter Sunday	Designated Retail Closing Day	Nova Scotia	Religious
09-Apr	Sunday	Easter Sunday	Observance, Christian		Religious
09-Apr	Sunday	Easter Sunday	Shops Closing Day	NL	Religious
09-Apr	Sunday	Vimy Ridge Day	Observance		Secular
10-Apr	Monday	Easter Monday	Statutory Holiday	NT, NU, QC	Religious
10-Apr	Monday	Easter Monday	Optional holiday	Alberta	Religious
10-Apr	Monday	Easter Monday	Local de facto holiday	Yukon	Religious
10-Apr	Monday	Easter Monday	Statutory Holiday	New Brunswick	Religious
13-Apr	Thursday	Last day of Passover	Jewish holiday		Jewish
14-Apr	Friday	Orthodox Good Friday	Orthodox		Religious
15-Apr	Saturday	Orthodox Holy Saturday	Orthodox		Religious

16-Apr	Sunday	Orthodox Easter	Orthodox		Religious
17-Apr	Monday	Laylatul Qadr (Night of Power)	Muslim		Religious
17-Apr	Monday	Orthodox Easter Monday	Orthodox		Religious
18-Apr	Tuesday	Yom HaShoah	Jewish commemoration		Secular
22-Apr	Saturday	Eid ul Fitr (Tentative Date)	Muslim		Religious
24-Apr	Monday	St. George's Day	Local holiday	NL	Religious
26-Apr	Wednesday	Yom HaAtzmaut	Jewish holiday		Secular
09-May	Tuesday	Lag B'Omer	Jewish holiday		Religious
14-May	Sunday	Mother's Day	Observance		Secular
18-May	Thursday	Ascension Day	Christian		Religious
22-May	Monday	National Patriots' Day	Local holiday	Quebec	Secular
22-May	Monday	Victoria Day	Statutory Holiday	New Brunswick	Secular
22-May	Monday	Victoria Day	Statutory Holiday	All except NB, NS	Secular

				, PE, Q C	
26-May	Friday	Shavuot	Jewish holiday		Jewish
28-May	Sunday	Pentecost	Christian		Religious
29-May	Monday	Whit Monday	Christian		Religious
04-Jun	Sunday	Trinity Sunday	Christian		Religious
08-Jun	Thursday	Corpus Christi	Christian		Religious
18-Jun	Sunday	Father's Day	Observance		Secular
21-Jun	Wednesday	National Indigenous Peoples Day	Observance		Secular
21-Jun	Wednesday	National Indigenous Peoples Day	Local holiday	NT, Yukon	Secular
21-Jun	Wednesday	June Solstice	Season		Secular
24-Jun	Saturday	St. Jean Baptiste Day	Local holiday	Quebec	Religious
26-Jun	Monday	June Holiday	Local holiday	NL	Secular
29-Jun	Thursday	Eid al-Adha	Muslim		Religious
01-Jul	Saturday	Memorial Day	Local holiday	NL	Secular

01-Jul	Saturday	Canada Day	Statutory Holiday		Secular
09-Jul	Sunday	Nunavut Day	Local holiday	Nunavut	Secular
10-Jul	Monday	Nunavut Day observed	Local holiday	Nunavut	Secular
10-Jul	Monday	Orangemen's Day	Local holiday	NL	Religious
19-Jul	Wednesday	Muharram/ Islamic New Year (Tentative Date)	Muslim		Religious
27-Jul	Thursday	Tisha B'Av	Jewish holiday		Jewish
28-Jul	Friday	Ashura (Tentative Date)	Muslim		Religious
02-Aug	Wednesday	The Royal St John's Regatta (Regatta Day)	Local holiday	NL	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	Civic/Provincial Day	Statutory Holiday	NT, Nunavut	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	Civic/Provincial Day	Local observance	Ontario	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	Saskatchewan Day	Common local holiday	Saskatchewan	Secular

07-Aug	Monday	Terry Fox Day	Local observance	Manitoba	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	New Brunswick Day	Prescribed Day of Rest	New Brunswick	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	British Columbia Day	Common local holiday	BC	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	Natal Day	Common local holiday	Nova Scotia	Secular
07-Aug	Monday	Heritage Day	Optional holiday	Alberta	Secular
15-Aug	Tuesday	Assumption of Mary	Christian		Religious
18-Aug	Friday	Gold Cup Parade	Local holiday	PE	Secular
21-Aug	Monday	Discovery Day	Local holiday	Yukon	Secular
04-Sep	Monday	Labour Day	Statutory Holiday		Secular
16-Sep	Saturday	Rosh Hashana	Jewish holiday		Jewish
23-Sep	Saturday	September Equinox	Season		Secular
25-Sep	Monday	Yom Kippur	Jewish holiday		Jewish
27-Sep	Wednesday	Milad un Nabi (Mawlid) (Tentative Date)	Muslim		Religious
30-Sep	Saturday	First day of Sukkot	Jewish holiday		Jewish

30-Sep	Saturday	National Day for Truth and Reconciliation	Statutory Holiday	NT	Secular
30-Sep	Saturday	National Day for Truth and Reconciliation	Federal Employees Holiday		Secular
04-Oct	Wednesday	Feast of St Francis of Assisi	Christian		Religious
06-Oct	Friday	Hoshana Rabbah	Jewish holiday		Jewish
07-Oct	Saturday	Shemini Atzeret	Jewish holiday		Jewish
08-Oct	Sunday	Simchat Torah	Jewish holiday		Jewish
09-Oct	Monday	Thanksgiving Day	Statutory Holiday	All except NB, NS, PE	Secular
09-Oct	Monday	Thanksgiving Day	Designated Retail Closing Day	Nova Scotia	Secular
09-Oct	Monday	Thanksgiving Day	Observance	PE	Secular
09-Oct	Monday	Thanksgiving Day	Statutory Holiday	New Brunswick	Secular
18-Oct	Wednesday	Healthcare Aide Day	Local observance	BC, Manitoba	Secular

31-Oct	Tuesday	Halloween	Observance		Religious
01-Nov	Wednesday	All Saints' Day	Observance, Christian		Religious
02-Nov	Thursday	All Souls' Day	Observance, Christian		Religious
05-Nov	Sunday	Daylight Saving Time ends	Clock change/Daylight Saving Time		Secular
08-Nov	Wednesday	National Aboriginal Veterans Day	Observance		Secular
11-Nov	Saturday	Remembrance Day	Statutory Holiday	All except MB, NS, ON, QC	Secular
11-Nov	Saturday	Remembrance Day	Observance	MB, NS, ON, QC	Secular
12-Nov	Sunday	Diwali/Deepavali	Observance		Religious
03-Dec	Sunday	First Sunday of Advent	Observance		Religious
08-Dec	Friday	Feast of the Immaculate Conception	Christian		Religious

08-Dec	Friday	First Day of Hanukkah	Jewish holiday		Jewish
11-Dec	Monday	Anniversary of the Statute of Westminster	Observance		Secular
15-Dec	Friday	Last day of Hanukkah	Jewish holiday		Jewish
21-Dec	Thursday	December Solstice	Season		Secular
24-Dec	Sunday	Christmas Eve	Observance		Religious
25-Dec	Monday	Christmas Day	Statutory Holiday		Religious
26-Dec	Tuesday	Kwanzaa (first day)	Observance		Secular
26-Dec	Tuesday	Boxing Day	Statutory Holiday	NL, NT, NU, ON	Secular
26-Dec	Tuesday	Boxing Day	Designated Retail Closing Day	Nova Scotia	Secular
26-Dec	Tuesday	Boxing Day	Optional holiday	Alberta	Secular
26-Dec	Tuesday	Boxing Day	Local de facto holiday	Yukon	Secular
26-Dec	Tuesday	Boxing Day	Provincial Public Sector Holiday	New Brunswick	Secular
31-Dec	Sunday	New Year's Eve	Observance		Secular

7. APPENDIX C

Orientation Information

All employees of Louis Brier Home and Hospital are required to participate in an orientation to the Jewish nature of the facility. Delivered by the chaplain, the orientation covers the basic concepts of Judaism, focusing on the values, rituals and customs which would impact the care of residents. The following are links to videos which are useful for the orientation:

[A Jewish Home, Jewish Values](#)

[Cultural Awareness](#)

[Holocaust Orientation and Background](#)

[The Laws of Kashrut: What does it mean to be Kosher?](#)

Below are slides used in the Jewish orientation presentation.



A Jewish Home, Jewish Values
An Orientation to Louis Brier Home and Hospital
and Weinberg Residence
Hazzan Rob Menes
Chaplain



The Snider Campus



Louis Brier Home & Hospital and Weinberg Residence is located on the traditional, unceded, and ancestral territories of the Coast Salish Peoples: Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations



Overview

Jewish Values
Impacts on your Care
Getting more info



Why is This a Jewish Home?

History - A Need for a Unique Place
Constitution/By Laws
Care is Guided by Jewish Values
Jewish Rituals and Customs are Followed



Is Everyone Here Jewish?

No.

Many residents are Jewish, Many are not
Some are Religious (Observant), Some are not



All faiths are respected for individual worship, but public displays and programs are Jewish.



What Makes This Place Jewish?



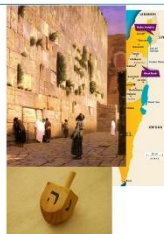
Values
Rituals
Customs



Jewish Values



Human Life
Belief in one God
Holiness
Dignity
Compassion
Peace
Acts of Loving-kindness
Tzedakah
Respect
Memory
Modesty
Fairness
Equality



Jewish Rituals

Prayer and Blessings (b'rachot)
Jewish services
Shabbat
Kashrut (Kosher Food)
Holidays (Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, etc.)
Sukkah
Passover Seder
Yom HaShoah



Jewish Customs



Hebrew, Yiddish
Jewish Music
Lighting Candles
Wine
Challah, Matzah
Mezuzot
Kippot



Jewish Cultural History

Torah: the Law and the History

Israel: the Homeland

Shared Experiences: Freedom from slavery, Holocaust and anti-Semitism

Humor and Entertainment

Action more than Belief

Science and Education



Aren't These Values Universal?

No value in suffering or pain

No value in poverty

No Original Sin

Messiah NOT here

Neither Jesus nor Muhammed are prophets

Death is not a journey to better place

People have Free Will

Atonement of Sin

Male/Female Equality

Suicide not condoned

Cremation not condoned



What Do We See That's Different?

Shabbat - many activities prohibited

Kashrut - only some foods/preparation allowed

Jewish symbols and Hebrew writing

Jewish holiday symbols - shofar, menorah, matzah...

You **WON'T** see:

Christian/Muslim symbols

Celebration of Christmas or Easter



Impacts on Your Care

- Communication is Different!
 - Attitudes toward death:
 - NOT something to value
 - NOT going to a better place
- Attitude toward Sin
 - Guilt - people/God
 - No confession (except YK and upon death)
 - No intermediary (priest)
 - Thoughts or intentions not as important as actions



Impacts on Your Care

- Respect for All
- Human Life paramount
 - Rules can be broken to save a life
- Recognition of History
- Differences in Observance
- Men/Women Modesty
- **Activities on Shabbat and Holidays curtailed**
- **Food-conscious: kashrut**
- Attitudes



Impacts on Your Care

- No honor in suffering
 - Pain should be alleviated
- Medicine is valued
- Peace is often more important than honesty



Communication

- Most Jews do not speak Hebrew (except for a few words)
- Some Jews – particularly from Europe – speak Yiddish
- Israelis (Jewish or other) will speak Hebrew
- Greeting: shalom
- Thanks: todah (rabbah)
- Good Morning: boker tov
- Good Shabbos: Shabbat shalom
- Good week: shavua tov
- Good holiday: gut yontif



What Makes This Place Jewish?



Values
Rituals
Customs



Who am I?

- **Hazzan Rob Menes, Chaplain**
 - **Chaplain**
 - supporting spiritual connection across **all faiths** at Louis Brier.
 - Trained in bereavement, grief, counseling, etc. Working with staff, residents, families.
 - **Hazzan** ("Cantor")
 - Clergy in Judaism. (like a rabbi who sings)
 - Trained at Jewish Theological Seminary in NYC
 - In-depth knowledge of Jewish law, custom, language
 - Trained in liturgy, lifecycles, Torah, music
 - Previously exec director, pulpit cantor, engineer

