



2 copies



GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION
ON CRIME PREVENTION
AND CONTROL

ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE

PROJECT EVALUATION

HV
9306
.M6
A73
1974

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| I. | Description | 1 |
| A. | The Project | 1 |
| | 1. Background Information | 1 |
| | 2. The Anishinabe Longhouse Staff | 1 |
| | 3. Program Development | 9 |
| | Intake Procedure | 9 |
| | Residential Intake | 10 |
| | 4. Administrative Activities | 13 |
| | 5. House Search | 15 |
| | 6. Client Counseling | 17 |
| II. | Summary | 21 |

I. DESCRIPTION

A. THE PROJECT

1. Background Information

The Anishinabe Longhouse was funded by the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control as a halfway house for Indian clients being released from the State Reformatory for Men and the Minnesota State Prison. Unfortunately, at the time this report is being written, Anishinabe Longhouse has been unable to obtain a residential facility in which a program for residential clients could operate. Consequently, this report will not be in the format we ordinarily use for reports on residential projects.

Despite the project's failure to obtain a facility, the staff of Anishinabe Longhouse has been hired and has been active. This report will begin with a description of the staff, followed by a description of staff efforts on each of the following activities:

- (1) Development of the program for the residential facility;
- (2) Administrative activities;
- (3) Search for a suitable residential facility; and
- (4) Counseling inmates at the two adult male state institutions.

2. The Anishinabe Longhouse Staff

The original grant for Anishinabe Longhouse called for ten staff positions. Because the project has not obtained a residential facility, some of these positions have not been filled. This report will discuss only those positions which have been filled.

The Executive Director was originally recommended to the Department of

Corrections by a committee composed solely of Indians. This committee recommended John Poupart for the position. Mr. Poupart is an ex-offender who has more recently been the Director of the Indian Offender Rehabilitation Project and the Indian Planner in the Department of Corrections. Mr. Pat Mack, Deputy Commissioner in the Department of Corrections, then interviewed the candidate. Upon the recommendation of the Indian committee and the approval of Mr. Mack, the Department of Corrections hired John Poupart as Executive Director of Anishinabe Longhouse on August 22, 1973.

As Executive Director, Mr. Poupart:

- A. Serves as an advisor to the Advisory Council and is accountable to them.
- B. Serves as an advisory member to all committees of the Advisory Council and is accountable to the full Advisory Council for committee progress.
- C. Carries out decisions of the Advisory Council concerning policy, budget and major expenditures.
 - 1. Prepares the annual budget.
 - 2. Ascertains community needs in the area of correctional rehabilitation, develops new or additional programs to meet such needs.
- D. Administrates all programs of Anishinabe Longhouse, both funded and voluntary, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Responsible for and accountable to the Advisory Council for all expenditures and disbursements.
 - a. Responsible for petty cash disbursements from the House petty cash fund.
 - b. Responsible for purchase requests for all items necessary for the functioning and maintenance of the House.
 - 2. Developing and executing administrative procedures for the efficient operation of the House.
- E. Develops and maintains liaison and cooperative relationships with

other community and state agencies, especially the Department of Corrections, including utilizing other agencies' services in the interest of Anishinabe Longhouse clients.

- F. Develops and maintains public relations with the community, utilizing such media as speaking engagements, the press, radio, television, etc.
- G. Develops job descriptions and specifications for all staff positions paid and voluntary.
- H. Directs the recruitment, selection and supervision of volunteer workers according to needs, e.g., remodeling of the House, fund raising, clerical work and counseling.
- I. Develops and implements plan for remodeling of Anishinabe Longhouse.
- J. Responsible for the formulation and implementation of screening policies and procedures.
- K. Performs other tasks as may be assigned by the Advisory Council.
- L. Conducts individual counseling on a case basis, along with emergency counseling on a crisis basis, including interviews at the prisons.
- M. Is responsible for the development and implementation of fund raising promotions.
- N. Is responsible for personal professional growth and development.
- O. Directs and coordinates the publication of appeals and newsletters.
- P. Submits monthly written progress reports to the President of the Advisory Council.
- Q. Is responsible for submitting quarterly program and fiscal reports to the Department of Corrections and the Governor's Crime Commission.

These activities may be grouped as follows: (a) developing the Anishinabe Longhouse program with the Advisory Council, (b) hiring project staff, (c) developing contacts in the community and (d) establishing relations with the Department of Corrections and the two institutions. (a) Mr. Poupart has formed an Advisory Council which has been meeting regularly with the staff of the program and has been kept informed of the developments of the project.

(b) Mr. Poupart has hired the staff needed to operate the non-residential phases of the program. (c) Contacts with the community have been limited to developing employment, education, and vocational training resources. As the program develops into the residential phase, community resources in the neighborhood of the house will be explored and developed. (d) Contacts with the Reformatory for Men and the State Prison have been developed to the extent that counselors regularly meet with inmates and institution staff members have begun to refer clients to the Anishinabe Longhouse program. Mr. Poupart has worked closely with Mr. Mack and Mr. Thomas Lawson, the Federal Projects Coordinator for the Department of Corrections, particularly on the development of a proper residential facility.

Mr. Poupart's first priority was to begin to develop the rest of the staff for Anishinabe Longhouse. This project is a treatment program for Indians which emphasizes Indian values, beliefs and philosophy. Staff members must understand the principles of Indian culture and be able to work effectively with Indian clients. Because professional training in these fields is not readily available, staff are hired for what they can bring to the Anishinabe Longhouse in terms of real life experience, cultural identity, academic achievement, and the ability to identify with problem areas of Indian offenders. Mr. Poupart developed the following characteristics for the staff members:

1. Leadership to promote a family living pattern which emphasizes responsible living.
2. Ability to communicate either by public or personal address or in writing.
3. Interest to learn and develop techniques in therapies for Indian

corrections.

4. Concern as to the effects of the criminal justice system on Native Americans in Minnesota.
5. Willingness to develop a working relationship with caseworkers and parole board members.
6. Flexibility to organize in coherence with time tables, methods and administrative procedures of the Anishinabe Longhouse.

The first position Mr. Poupart filled was that of the Senior Counselor Coordinator, who would act as the assistant to the Executive Director and assume responsibility for the Anishinabe Longhouse in the absence of the Director. As Senior Counselor Coordinator, Mr. Jack Brighton:

- A. Provides crisis counseling for any resident in need of such help.
- B. Refers residents to appropriate services on an emergency basis; e.g., General Hospital, A.A., etc.
- C. Maintains adequate social case records and other records as required.
- D. Determines whether to conditionally accept or reject applicants for the residence in the absence of the Executive Director. In either event, the applicant's case will be reviewed by the Executive Director upon his arrival for final determination of eligibility for services.
- E. Is responsible for counseling staff assigned to the House.
 1. Evaluates performance of staff under his supervision.
 2. Conducts regular staff meetings with staff assigned to the House.
 3. Schedules working hours of each staff member assigned to the House.
- F. Assists the Executive Director in the development, coordination and implementation of the Out-Client Program.
- G. Assists the Executive Director in the development, coordination and implementation of the House program.
- H. Assists in individual and group counseling.
- I. Assists the Executive Director in public relations.
- J. Performs other tasks as may be assigned by the Executive Director.

Most of the duties and responsibilities are concerned with the operation of the Anishinabe Longhouse's residential program. From the time of his being hired, Mr. Brighton has concentrated on two major activities: finding a suitable residence for the program and counseling clients in the State Reformatory for Men. This counseling includes follow-up counseling after clients have been paroled from the Reformatory. Mr. Brighton has also been working regularly with a chemical dependency program at the State Reformatory for Men when he visits the institution.

As the Senior Counseling Coordinator, Mr. Brighton is second in command in the staff organization of Anishinabe Longhouse. He sets the tone of the counseling activities and maintains a free flow of communications among the counseling staff in order to achieve maximum benefit of those skills. The Senior Counseling Coordinator and the Executive Director meet weekly to discuss the progress of the project and evaluate the efforts of the counseling staff.

Anishinabe Longhouse has hired two Resident Counselors, Richard Byington and Victor Budreau, who are to:

- A. Provide crisis counseling for any resident in need of such help.
- B. Refer residents to appropriate services on any emergency basis.
- C. Maintain adequate social case records and other records as required.
- D. Determine whether to conditionally accept or reject applicants for the residence in the absence of the Executive Director and the Senior Counseling Coordinator. In either event, the applicant's case will be reviewed by the Executive Director upon his arrival for final determination of eligibility for services.
- E. Gather and record initial information on conditionally accepted applicants for residence.

F

- F. Assist in regular individual and group counseling.
- G. Assist the Executive Director and Senior Counseling Coordinator in the development, coordination and implementation of the House program.
- H. Assist the Executive Director in public relations.
- I. Perform other tasks as may be assigned by the Executive Director or the Senior Counseling Coordinator.

Mr. Byington has been chiefly concerned with counseling clients in the State Prison and searching for a house, while Mr. Budreau has been assigned to clients in the State Reformatory for Men.

All of the above positions have been filled by American Indians. Three of these four men have had experience as clients of the Department of Corrections, so the Anishinabe Longhouse program will have strong input from ex-offenders. Mr. Poupart has initiated a method of evaluating staff strengths and weaknesses. On the basis of these evaluations, he and Mr. Brighton conduct staff training sessions to develop the skills of the Anishinabe Longhouse staff. In addition to these efforts, two of the staff members are taking counseling courses at Metropolitan Community College and at Lino Lakes to improve their counseling skills.

In addition to these staff positions, the Anishinabe Longhouse employs a Secretary who performs necessary clerical duties, manages the office and does all purchasing of office supplies. The Secretary also maintains a ledger of all expenditures and orders to the Division of Procurement, in addition to the usual typing responsibilities. Anishinabe Longhouse has half-time staff assistance from a student at Metropolitan Community College who has been assigned to the project through the New Careers Program in coopera-

tion with the Department of Corrections. As was noted above, the remaining positions will be filled as needed when the residential phase of the program is initiated. Mr. Poupart will consult the Advisory Council on the timing of hiring staff for the remaining positions.

To help develop and operate the Anishinabe Longhouse program, an Advisory Council was formed to work with the Executive Director and advise him on program policies and procedures. The initial members of the Advisory Council were the following members of the Indian community:

1. Oscar Ducept, St. Paul American Indian Center
2. Joe Bedeau, Indian Neighborhood Club
3. Ed Smith, Corrections Ombudsman Office
4. Pat Bellanger, St. Paul A.I.M.
5. LeRoy Thomas, Executive Director, Anishinabe Waki-igan
6. Donald Cook, Anishinabe Waki-igan

The Council works in an advisory capacity assisting the development of the program. During the screening of candidates for employment at the Anishinabe Longhouse, the Council reviewed each candidate's merits and the director's choice for the position. The Advisory Council was also instrumental in developing the agreement with the Department of Corrections to have a placement for New Careers students at the Longhouse. The Executive Director regularly consults with members of the Advisory Council and keeps the Council informed of the progress of the project.

A second council composed of neighbors of the residential facility will be formed when the project establishes the residential program. This group will serve as a sounding board for neighborhood comments and complaints

about the Longhouse. Although this council will not have policy or decision-making responsibilities, it also will be used to gain advice from the neighbors of the project.

3. Program Development

The development of the Anishinabe Longhouse program has been hindered by the fact that the project has not obtained a residential facility. The program ultimately will consist of three phases: (i) institutional counseling of clients, (ii) the residential phase, and (iii) post-residential follow-up in the community. Because the project does not have a facility, the program development has been limited to the development of the first and third phases.

Soon after the Anishinabe Longhouse was funded, Mr. Poupart started meeting with institution staff members at the State Reformatory for Men and the Minnesota State Prison to explain the program and begin laying ground work for working with clients in the institutions. The results of these meetings have led to the acceptance of Anishinabe Longhouse staff into the institutions to counsel clients on a regular basis. (Section 6 of this report will deal specifically with this aspect of the program.)

One of the responsibilities of the Executive Director was to develop a screening procedure for potential residents at the Longhouse. The Executive Director, in conjunction with the Senior Counseling Coordinator, has established the following preliminary procedures.

Intake Procedure. A. Referrals may be activated by any responsible person (including the client himself), group or agency. With appropriate

authorization the project will seek to ascertain whether or not the referral is a proper one for Anishinabe Longhouse intake services. Referrals may be in writing or verbal. The referral should preferably be associated with the Department of Corrections or its subsystems.

B. Services by the Anishinabe Longhouse may fall into four categories: individual counseling, vocational counseling, chemical dependency counseling, and cultural interaction. All services will be provided on the basis of mutual agreement with the client, caseworker and/or parole board prior to service delivery.

The Anishinabe Longhouse will be committed to all phases of client progress: treatment in the institution, transition within community-based correction facility and independent living follow-up.

Residential Intake. Prior to admission to the Longhouse, the counselors should have adequate information and commitments to establish a relationship with prospective clients. The client should clearly understand residential expectations - in some cases a trial visit may be necessary. The Anishinabe Longhouse will not be designed in the traditional halfway house manner. The house policies will be flexible to meet the clients' needs. It will be a home for the individual where he will have the opportunity to practice to be responsible for the moral, physical and emotional well being of each member of the Longhouse family.

The program of the Anishinabe Longhouse is founded upon certain basic assumptions.

- (a) That behavior change can best take place in a relaxed home setting rather than a therapeutic community among people who can relate.
- (b) That behavior change should be geared toward making a person accountable and responsible for his actions and to enable him to function independently.
- (c) That acceptance of responsibility is a living skill that needs to be taught by persons who can relate to one matter and are concerned for each other's personal welfare.
- (d) That reality is the environment in which behavior change takes place, not in idealistic worlds or model communities, but in the physical and emotional reality where people live.

These procedures will be activated as the project prepares to enter the residential facility.

One of the main activities under program development has been the development of a "resource bank" of agencies and organizations which have agreed (formally or informally) to help clients of the Anishinabe Longhouse. We can classify the resources into four groups according to the types of services they will provide: employment counseling or placement, vocational training, education, and financial aid. The following list identifies the organizations which have thus far agreed to work with project clients.

A. Employment

- 1. Anishinabe Waki-igan, Inc.
- 2. Job Development Student Support Program, Phillips Junior High, Minneapolis
- 3. Concentrated Employment Program (C.E.P.), Model Cities, Minneapolis
- 4. Control Data Corporation
- 5. 3M Company
- 6. Upper Midwest American Indian Center, Minneapolis
- 7. Minnesota Department of Manpower Services

8. Pilot City Employment Center, Minneapolis
9. Tennant Company, Minneapolis
- B. Vocational Training
 1. 916 Area Vocational-Technical Institute
 2. St. Paul Technical and Vocational School
 3. Minneapolis School of Drafting
 4. T.C.O.I.C. Training Center, Minneapolis
 5. Dunwoody Industrial Institute
- C. Education
 1. Urban American Indian Center, Minneapolis
 2. Indian Upward Bound, Phillips Junior High, Minneapolis
 3. Minnesota Private College Council
 4. Student Support Program, Minneapolis
 5. S.T.A.I.R.S., Irving Elementary School, Minneapolis
 6. North Senior High, G.E.D. preparation
 7. A.I.M. Survival School
 8. T.C.O.I.C. Training Center, G.E.D. preparation, Minneapolis
 9. Zion Baptist Church, G.E.D. preparation, Minneapolis
 10. Metropolitan Community College, higher education
- D. Financial Aid
 1. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, scholarship money
 2. Metropolitan Community College
 3. Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.)
 4. University of Minnesota
 5. Red Lake Reservation
 6. H.E.L.P. Center, University of Minnesota

Clients who need help in any of the above areas may be referred to one or more of these organizations for help with their problems. Referrals are now being made for those clients who receive counseling from Anishinabe Long-house staff in prison and are subsequently released on parole.

In addition to these efforts to establish contacts with service agencies,

Anishinabe Longhouse has also been working with other residential programs to secure placements for clients who are being released from corrections institutions prior to the opening of the project's residential facility. 180 Degrees, Inc., House of Icarus, Meadowbrook Treatment Center, and Anishinabe Waki-igan, Inc., have agreed to take clients who fit the admissions criteria for their own programs.

As will be discussed in more detail in Section 6, the first and third phases of the Anishinabe Longhouse program are now fully operational. Clients in the institutions are being counseled by project staff. Following release from the institutions, these clients are being followed-up by their counselors. The agencies and organizations presented above are taking referrals from the counselors for those clients who have been paroled. Mr. Poupart and Mr. Brighton are now working on developing the program for the residential phase of the program.

4. Administrative Activities

The administrative activities of Anishinabe Longhouse are concerned with developing proper forms for recording staff activities, writing reports for the Department of Corrections and the Governor's Crime Commission, staff training, and public relations. We will be concerned here with the latter two activities.

As was mentioned above, John Poupart has developed an informal procedure for evaluating the performance of his staff members. This plan involves the following sources of information on staff members' performances:

1. Receiving feedback from penal institutions, community leaders,

- corrections personnel, etc. on staff performance.
2. Meeting in private with each staff person and discussing past performance in an objective manner.
 3. Meeting bi-weekly with the Senior Counseling Coordinator to discuss their observations and concerns to each other, and to recommend positive corrective measures.
 4. Being open to suggestions relevant to staff performance from the Advisory Council, Department of Corrections and other interested agencies.

On the basis of the findings of these investigations and discussions, Mr. Poupart and Mr. Brighton conduct staff training sessions to improve the staff in those skills which are weak. Meetings with the Community Corrections Training Center have also been held to develop a training program for the staff of Anishinabe Longhouse.

As was indicated in the description of the Executive Director's responsibilities, public relations is an important part of the program for this project. Members of the staff have explained the program to a number of social agencies within the metropolitan area. They have also distributed a brochure which describes the objectives of the program to agencies. One of the results of these efforts is the list of agencies which have agreed to work with clients of Anishinabe Longhouse. A second result was a number of possible locations for the residential program. Agencies were made aware of the fact that the project has been without a facility through the public relations of the staff. As a consequence, many housing sites were proposed to the project and subsequently investigated by the project staff. Articles have appeared in newspapers of both Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as spots on television and radio covering both the program and the problems

of Anishinabe Longhouse's beginnings.

5. House Search

As soon as the staff for the project was hired, the first priority for all staff members was the location of a suitable residence. The Director spent approximately sixty percent of his time on the house search; the other staff members approximately fifty percent.

A number of different methods were used for locating potential residential facilities. The staff of Anishinabe Longhouse contacted most of the other halfway houses in the metropolitan area to learn what problems they had had in their searches for housing, as well as to familiarize themselves with the procedures a halfway house must follow in order to receive approval from the proper governmental organizations. Service agencies which had learned about the Anishinabe Longhouse program also provided some possible sites for the program. Television, radio and word-of-mouth referrals to potential sites were also of some use to the project. Perhaps the most useful source of potential sites was newspaper advertising. In the first five months of the project, staff emmbers of the Anishinabe Longhouse visited 96 houses which were possible locations for their program. Although many of these were eliminated at once as unsuitable, a number of sites were followed-up for further scrutiny by members of the staff.

To keep track of the progress being made in the house search, Anishinabe Longhouse established a file for the search. Each prospective site was listed in the file, along with the dates of the visits, the results of the visits and the present status of the investigation of the house.

The staff also visited the relevant departments in city and county government in Minneapolis and St. Paul to learn what the proper procedures for applying for halfway house status were required in each area. Zoning maps for both cities were obtained and a systematic search of each area was conducted by the staff.

Mr. Poupart developed a screening procedure to be followed for each potential site:

1. The location is first determined to be in the proper zoning area. This was accomplished by referring to the zoning maps in the office.
2. If the building was located in a properly zoned area, the exterior of the property was examined. Staff members also studied the environment, i.e., distance from bus lines, character of the area in terms of type of residences, commercial areas, and socio-economic level of the neighborhood.
3. If possible, staff members would examine the interior of the building to obtain a preliminary idea of the types of changes which might be necessary before the house would be approved for a halfway house.

Once these procedures had been followed, the following steps were taken (unless the house was removed from consideration on the basis of preliminary findings):

1. Coordinate zoning, housing, health, and fire inspectors to study the premises. This would provide the staff with necessary information about what might be required to obtain proper coding for the building.
2. Engage Tom Lawson, Federal Projects Coordinator, and Jim Brouillette of the Department of Administration's Division of Procurement to inspect the house.
3. Engage Jim Brouillette and the property owner to negotiate financial and legal terms.

4. Inscribe and accrument of a lease.
5. File application for a Conditional Use Permit.
6. Tabulate a time table for occupation of the house.

At any point in these procedures, of course, the process might be stopped for a particular house because of cost of the lease, required renovations for the program, denial of the required permits, etc.

At the time this report is being written, Anishinabe Longhouse has settled on a location for their project. A four-plex owned by Revest, Inc. and located at 1016 Newton Avenue North in Minneapolis has been chosen for the residential facility. All required permits for the project have been applied for. The lease has been agreed upon between the project, the Department of Corrections, and the owner. Under the terms of this agreement, the project will begin renting the building on May 1, 1974. According to the agreement that has been reached, the owner will renovate the interior of the building to the specifications of Mr. Poupart, so the house will be a half-way house instead of an apartment house. The renovations will bring the house in line with the coding requirements for a halfway house.

While the house search has taken a great deal of time, Anishinabe Longhouse has very systematically approached the problems involved in locating a suitable facility for a residential program. Anishinabe Longhouse can detail each of the steps it has taken in locating a house and should be able to help any new projects with this problem.

6. Client Counseling

As noted above, Anishinabe Longhouse staff members are counseling inmates in both the State Reformatory for Men and the Minnesota State Prison.

In addition to counseling these clients, the counselors discuss the cases with the institutional caseworkers to determine as fully as possible their clients' needs. The staff members have also developed good rapport with the Indian Culture groups in both institutions and have used meetings of these groups to explain the Anishinabe Longhouse program and the services it provides for Indian inmates. A number of referrals of clients to the project have come from the Culture Groups. Moreover, close contact with these groups is maintained as the office for the Culture Group Coordinator is now located with the offices of the Longhouse. We have also noted previously that an additional service to institution population at the Reformatory is provided by Mr. Brighton's participation in the Culture Groups' Wednesday night chemical dependency group.

Mr. Byington meets with clients twice a week at the State Prison. Out of a potential target population of 57 clients at the prison, Mr. Byington has worked with 29. Thus, his efforts have brought him in contact with slightly more than 50% of the Indian population in the prison. The following table shows the types of counseling and services he has provided to MSP inmates.

| TABLE I | |
|--|-------------------|
| <u>SERVICES AND COUNSELING PROVIDED TO MSP INMATES</u> | |
| SERVICE/COUNSELING | NUMBER OF INMATES |
| Individual Counseling | 29 (N=29) |
| Housing; Halfway House Placement | 13 (N=29) |
| Employment Assistance | 10 (N=29) |
| Vocational Training Placements | 7 (N=29) |
| Parole Planning, Board Hearings | 5 (N=29) |
| Education Counseling, Assistance | 4 (N=29) |
| Financial Assistance | 4 (N=29) |
| Legal Assistance, Referral | 2 (N=29) |
| Chemical Dependency Counseling | 2 (N=29) |

Thirteen of these clients needed assistance in finding housing or locating a placement in a halfway house. This provides us with some indication of the need for a residential facility for Indian clients being released from the prison.

Using the resources noted in Section 3, Mr. Byington attempts to develop a parole plan centered on solving the clients' problems. Once the client is paroled from the prison, Mr. Byington follows-up on the client and works with the individual's parole agent to help the client adjust to post-institutional life. In effect, the counseling staff at the Anishinabe Longhouse is providing the services for phases one and three of the Longhouse program.

Victor Budreau is working with clients at the State Reformatory, as is Mr. Brighton. To date, Mr. Budreau has worked with eleven clients out of a potential population of approximately thirty inmates at the Reformatory. Three of these clients needed placements in treatment programs following their release from the Reformatory. All three have been paroled and admitted to treatment programs through the help of Mr. Budreau. At least one of these clients is seeking placement in the Longhouse residence when he completes his chemical dependency program in another facility. Most of the counseling by Mr. Budreau and Mr. Brighton has dealt with developing parole plans for those clients nearing board hearing dates and working on individual problems with those clients who are not near board dates.

In addition to the regular counseling and follow-up of clients in the two institutions, Anishinabe Longhouse staff counselors have worked with nine clients who have contacted them since they were released from institutions.

Most of these clients needed some assistance in obtaining employment. The resource bank developed by the project has been very helpful in placing these clients.

Although the Anishinabe Longhouse has not opened its residence, the counseling staff has worked with 49 clients, either in the institutions or on the streets. Those clients paroled from the institutions receive follow-up services by the counseling staff. We have also noted that housing problems are one of the major problems facing Indians in institutions. This indicates that the residential phase of the program should have no trouble finding clients after the house opens on May 1, 1974.

II. SUMMARY

One of the ways in which this preliminary report may be summarized is to review the responsibilities of the Executive Director in relation to what has been accomplished by the project. Responsibilities A, B, and C dealt with the relations of the Advisory Council and the Executive Director. We have noted that the Council has been formed and meets periodically with the staff of the project and is kept abreast (informally) of the Anishinabe Longhouse developments as they proceed. The Council has been regularly consulted by Mr. Poupart with respect to program development and the hiring of staff members. Responsibility D dealt with the total responsibility of the Executive Director for the program of Anishinabe Longhouse, including the development of proper administrative procedures. We have seen that Mr. Poupart has assumed this responsibility and has developed the procedures as needed, e.g., procedures for the house search. Responsibility E involved the relationships between the project and other organizations and agencies which will be concerned with Anishinabe Longhouse clients. We have reviewed the development of the resource bank for referrals of clients and the relationship between Anishinabe Longhouse and the Department of Corrections. Our review of the public relations on the part of the Anishinabe Longhouse staff shows that Responsibility F has been followed. In line with Responsibility G, job descriptions and specifications for staff members have been developed as noted in Section 3 above. Section 5 noted that the renovation plans for the residential facility have been taken care of between the project and the owner of the facility, as required in Responsibility I. The development of intake procedures (J) and the submission of reports to the Advisory Council

(P) and the Department of Corrections and Crime Commission (Q) have been followed by Mr. Poupart. Use of volunteers (H) and fund raising projects (M) have not been undertaken because the residential phase of the program has not begun. The primary responsibility of the director has been to find a residential facility, with the requirements for running the project from the facility being postponed until the residential phase of the program begins. Counseling clients (L) will also have to wait until the residence opens, although Mr. Poupart has provided some counseling to inmates in institutions - these cases then being referred to his counseling staff. The charge of personal growth and development (N), of course, cannot be judged. In summary, from this perspective, with the exception of those requirements specifically connected with the residential phase of the program, the staff have carried out all responsibilities of the project.

Among the requirements for a successful halfway house program are (i) an active, competent staff, (ii) credibility with relevant organizations and the target population, and (iii) solid development of community resources for potential referrals of clients. While at least half of the staff time has been concentrated on locating a residence for the program, the staff has been able to work with 49 clients in the target population. This would indicate that the staff members are active. The project also has developed specific procedures for evaluating the performance of staff members and providing training to strengthen the skills of the staff. While their work cannot be reviewed in terms of their successes, there are no grounds for supposing that the staff cannot perform efficiently and effectively. (There are subjective grounds for thinking they will perform efficiently and

effectively.) The relevant organizations for this project are primarily the Department of Corrections and the two institutions from which Anishinabe Longhouse clients will be drawn. The fact that counselors are admitted to the institutions to counsel clients, that they are receiving referrals from caseworkers and parole agents, and the cooperation they have received from the Department of Corrections indicate that the second requirement has been fulfilled. The public relations efforts discussed earlier and the development of the resource bank indicate that the project does have good relations with those community agencies which will work with their clients.

The major drawback to this project is that it does not have a residential facility and will not have one until May 1, 1974, ten months after the funds were granted by the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. However, obtaining a facility has been the major activity of the staff of the project since September, 1973. In order to obtain a residence, a number of state and local governmental organizations must be coordinated. To obtain a residence, Anishinabe Longhouse had to gain the approval of the City Planning Commission, City Council, Health Department, Fire Department, State Land Division, Department of Corrections, Building Code Division, the local community, and the property owner with respect to the lease agreement. If any of these parties does not approve the facility, the whole process must be repeated with another facility. There is no reason to believe that the lack of a residence is in any way due to the efforts of the Anishinabe Longhouse staff. The development of the credibility of the Longhouse with the institutions and the target population and the development of community resources for work with Longhouse clients has prepared the project for its

residential program. At this point, Anishinabe Longhouse is fully prepared to begin functioning as a halfway house and, unlike many similar projects, has not received residents before the resources were developed.

HV 9306 .M6 A73 1974

Anishinabe Longhouse

HV 9306 .M6 A73 1974

Anishinabe Longhouse

| DATE | ISSUED TO |
|-----------------|------------|
| <u>10/31/90</u> | [REDACTED] |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
STATE OF MINNESOTA

