

**PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
AMERICAN INDIAN COUNSELING ACT
Chapter 113-HF No. 1193 Section 1
(241.80) (Laws of Minnesota 1985)**

**RE-ENTRY PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD INDIAN MEN
AND WOMEN/ADULT AND YOUTH WITHIN
MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

SUBMITTED TO:

Rudy Perpich, Governor
State of Minnesota

Karen Clark, Representative
Minnesota State Legislature

Orville Pung, Commissioner
Department of Corrections

Howard Costello, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Corrections
State of Minnesota

Jan Smaby, Director
Office of Drug Policy
State of Minnesota

SUBMITTED BY:

William A. Means, Executive Director

Clyde H. Bellecourt, Chairman
Board of Directors

Ted Means, Director, Prison Program

Heart of the Earth Survival School
1209 Fourth Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55414
612- 331-8862 or 331-3380

E
98
.C87
P76
1990

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY
645 State Office Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

JUN 18 1991

HEART OF THE EARTH SURVIVAL SCHOOL

1209-Fourth Street S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
(612) 331-8862

January 29, 1990

Honorable Rudy Perpich, Governor
State of Minnesota
State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

Governor Perpich:

The Heart of the Earth Survival School is a fully accredited school serving primarily Indian children from grades K-12. In addition, the Heart of the Earth Survival School operates an adult education program serving incarcerated Indian adults in the State of Minnesota, now in its eleventh year.

Enclosed is a proposal that provides a unique opportunity for the State of Minnesota, through the Legislature, the Department of Corrections and the Office of Drug Policy, to work in partnership with Indian people in implementing the American Indian Counseling Act, passed into Law in 1985. Heart of the Earth, in our eighteen year history, has demonstrated a genuine commitment and the ability to work with other community-based organizations in providing support services to members of the Indian community.

We are hopeful that through your office, all parties can be brought together to develop a strategy that will allow for implementation in July of 1990.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our Prison Program Director, Mr. Ted Means, at 331-3380.

Sincerely,

Clyde H. Bellecourt
Mr. Clyde Bellecourt, Chairman

William C. Means
Mr. William Means, Executive Director

Ted Means
Mr. Ted Means, Program Director

CB/WM/TM:1b
enclosure
cc: file

An accredited elementary and secondary school

OVERVIEW

The proposed RE-ENTRY SERVICES PROGRAM would include a concentration support for American Indian people exiting from prison. The advantage of this program would be that it has already begun as a program activity and this RE-ENTRY SERVICE PROGRAM would capitalize on and assure the continuity of cultural, educational and counseling service.

Eleven years of observation of American Indian inmates has shown that there are certain character developments which take place while an individual is in prison. The holistic definition of learning (commonly called "traditional") influences the inmate so that he/she gravitates toward the functionally identified cultural programs/activities. These ceremonial acts serve to be an intellectual base for the inmate to express a concept of tribal identity that may not have mattered or may not have been a common practice to entering prison. The various cultural acts (drum groups, sweat ceremonies, pipe lighting, gathering of the circle, etc.) become a participating reality. The inmate has begun to interact and intellectually accept these acts as a part of their identity and intellectual process.

The acts described are a reference to spiritual consciousness and presence of American Indian people regardless of their personal tribal identity. Spirituality becomes important to the American Indian as a means of survival support. Native spirituality becomes important and defined, almost dogmatically as organized religious practices similar to Islamic, Judaism, Christian and other religious practices. The specific practice of spiritual ways relating to American Indian people become a prime focus of survival.

Physically, people in prison tend to associate with the group that they are most comfortable with...American Indians are no different from anyone else in that regard. Forming a special peer group is a common event in most prison environments. Their

physical identity with the group is sometimes a matter of prison social survival.

All of these existing realities are a complete statement of American Indian people in prisons. A phenomenal development of character is the result of these influences while a person is in prison. The strength that we observe in prison is a dramatic statement for the individual inmate towards the thought of rehabilitation. Holistically, the individual has experienced strengthening of body, mind, and spirit combined with a validation of self, family, and community. The family and community value is a reconstructed semblance expressed by group organizations wherein the individuals feel a part of a family calling one another "brothers." Their respective group is also recognized as a part of the prison community.

Essentially, there is reason and reward in belonging to a special group which acknowledges the individual, giving him/her a place of worth in a scheme of things, an investment. Leaving prison constitutes an abandonment of that investment; as subtle as it may have been for the individual. Primarily, the individual loses the ready opportunity to practice some very important activities. The established cultural support base has been removed by the departure from the prison environment, creating a vacuum that is difficult to fill. Inside the prison all of the individual's cultural, social, and personal perspectives had meaning. Outside the prison they have to be reconstructed where they may not have existed with the same intensity prior to entering prison.

The HOTESS RE-ENTRY SERVICE PROGRAM seeks to address the transitional activity that would be necessary to continue the feelings of personal, family and community investment that existed for the individual. We are aware that the void being felt when the individual re-enters the community has to do with his/her sense of cultural/social/personal perspectives. All of these things have related and composite meaning which is identified as an influence from cultural orientations. Those orientations have not been quantified, to date,

but perhaps that could also be an aspect of the proposed program of re-entry services.

The RE-ENTRY SERVICE PROGRAM will stress rehabilitation using the information available from existing program, legislation, and demographics, coupled with the knowledge that American indian prisoners do respond positively to program identifiable as culture-based, in contrast to institutional based programs.

The RE-ENTRY SERVICE PROGRAM will be an intensive combination of one-on-one and group counseling on alcohol and chemical dependency, supervised work, and educational experiences for juvenile and adults coming into the re-entry program. Counselors assist clients to unlearn their destructive life patterns and replace them with positive attitudes and constructive behavior. These programs are open to adults and juveniles coming out of state correctional institutions and also to other "at-risk" clients.

Day/Night Support programs will be put in place for both boys and girls. These will be last-resort, community-based programs for repetitive juvenile offenders, an alternative to institutionalization. Youth could spend up to 40 hours per week in the program, unlearning the behavior that got them into trouble. Youth programs would provide counseling, educational tutoring, vocational training, and recreation that enables participants to turn self-defeating habits into ways of coping successfully within the law abiding community.

Plans call for the development of a residential boys and girls homes as a community-based alternative to incarceration. A half-way house with a "all the way home" philosophy for repetitive juvenile offenders coming from the states juvenile facilities. It's purpose is to make the juvenile's re-entry into the community more gradual and successful.

Karen Clark

District 60A
Minneapolis

Committees:

Health and Human Services
Local and Urban Affairs
Governmental Operations



Minnesota House of Representatives

May 16, 1985

Vernon Bellecourt
2495 18th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

Dear Vernon:

I wanted to let you know we passed this policy language and I expect it to be signed into law. I'm now working to get the Appropriation, although that will be more difficult. Please keep in touch.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karen".

Karen Clark
State Representative

KC/bz

Reply to: ☐ 225 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Office: (612) 296-0294

☐ 2633 18th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407

Home: (612) 772-7728

AN ACT

H.F. No. 1193
CHAPTER No.

113

NOTE

This is the final version
of the bill that will be
submitted to the governor's
desk. Check House Index Department
for updated status (296-6646)

1
2 relating to corrections; requiring the commissioner of
3 corrections to develop a policy to provide counseling
4 services to American Indian inmates; updating the
5 recordkeeping systems of jails and lockups; amending
6 Minnesota Statutes 1984, sections 641.05; and 642.07;
7 proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes,
8 chapter 241.

9
10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

11 Section 1. [241.80] [AMERICAN INDIAN COUNSELING PROGRAM.]

12 Subdivision 1. [AUTHORITY.] The commissioner of
13 corrections shall develop a policy to provide the counseling
14 services listed in subdivision 2 to American Indian inmates of
15 all juvenile and adult state correctional facilities and
16 community-based correctional programs. The commissioner may,
17 within the limits of available money, contract with appropriate
18 American Indian private, nonprofit organizations to provide
19 these counseling services.

20 Subd. 2. [COUNSELING SERVICES.] The policy shall include,
21 but need not be limited to, providing, within the limits of
22 available money, spiritual and cultural counseling services
23 having the following purposes:

24 (1) the teaching of good work habits and the development of
25 motivation through work;

26 (2) the development of cultural pride to improve American
27 Indian self-image;

1 (3) the development of an understanding of and an
 2 adjustment to the cultural differences between American Indians
 3 and other ethnic groups;

4 (4) the development of attitudes of mutual trust, respect,
 5 and understanding among American Indian family members;

6 (5) the fostering of increased availability of medicine men
 7 and American Indian spiritual leaders to teach American Indian
 8 inmates about American Indian history, cultural sensitivity, and
 9 religion;

10 (6) the involvement of American Indian inmates in those
 11 aspects of the correctional system that will aid in their
 12 rehabilitation; and

13 (7) the provision of services to American Indian inmates
 14 that will facilitate their reentry into the community.

15 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 641.05, is
 16 amended to read:

17 641.05 [REGISTER RECORD OF PRISONERS INMATES; RETURN TO
 18 COURT.]


19 Every sheriff shall keep in a book furnished by the county
 20 a register, at the expense of the county, maintain a permanent
 21 record of all prisoners persons committed to any jail under his
 22 charge. It shall contain the name of every person committed, by
 23 what authority, his residence, date of commitment, and, if for a
 24 criminal offense, a description of the person, when and by what
 25 authority liberated, and, in case of escape, the time and manner
 26 thereof. At the opening of each term of district court he shall
 27 make a certified transcript therefrom to such court, showing all
 28 cases therein not previously disposed of. Every sheriff who
 29 neglects or refuses to so report shall be guilty of a gross
 30 misdemeanor.

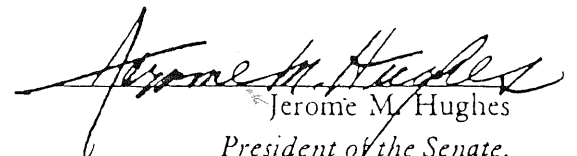
31 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 642.07, is
 32 amended to read:

33 642.07 [CHIEF OF POLICE, MARSHAL; DUTIES.]

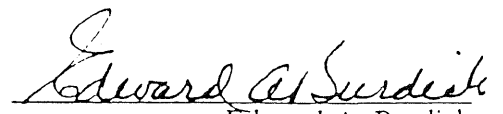
34 The chief of police or statutory city marshal, as the case
 35 may be, shall cause every lockup under the chief's or marshal's
 36 care, and the bedding therein, to be kept clean, wholesome, and

1 free from vermin. The lockup shall be kept in good repair and
2 maintained so as to protect the health, comfort, safety and well
3 being of prisoners inmates and staff. Each chief of police or
4 marshal shall keep in a book furnished by the municipality a
5 complete register a permanent record of all prisoners persons
6 committed to the lockup, and all persons admitted as lodgers
7 therein, in the form prescribed by the commissioner of
8 corrections. Any peace officer placing a prisoner person in the
9 lockup shall report immediately to the officer's superior
10 concerning the fact of the placement.

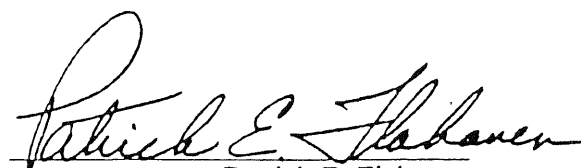

David M. Jennings
Speaker of the House of Representatives.


Jerome M. Hughes
President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives this 1st day of May in the year of Our Lord
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five.

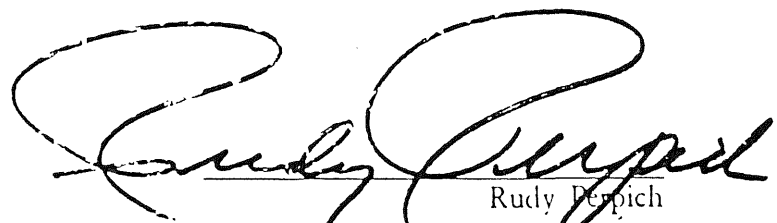

Edward A. Burdick
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate this 25th day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand
nine hundred and eighty-five.


Patrick E. Flahaven
Secretary of the Senate.

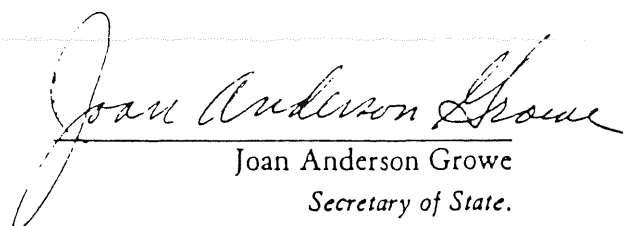
Approved


5/10/85

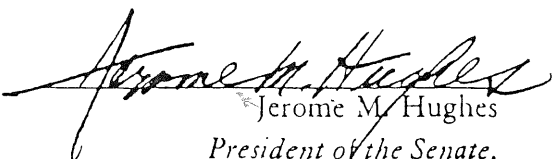

Rudy Perpich
Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed

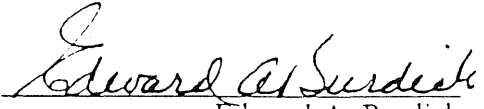
5/10/85


Joan Anderson Grove
Secretary of State.

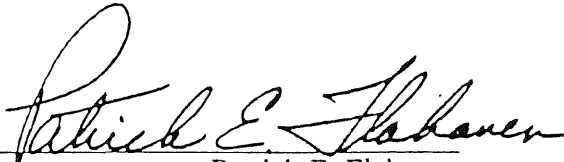

David M. Jennings
Speaker of the House of Representatives.


Jerome M. Hughes
President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives this 1st day of May in the year of Our Lord
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five.

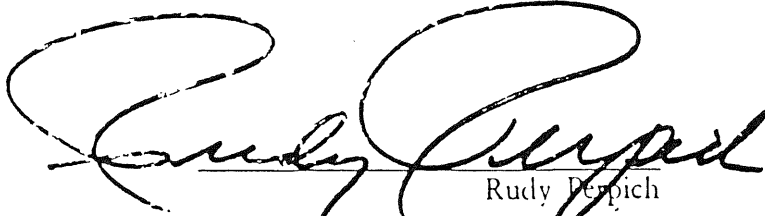

Edward A. Burdick
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate this 25th day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand
nine hundred and eighty-five.


Patrick E. Flahaven
Secretary of the Senate.

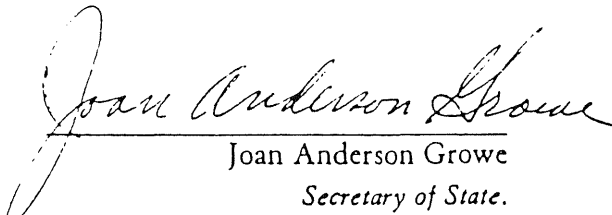
Approved

5/10/85


Rudy Perpich
Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Filed

5/10/85


Joan Anderson Grove
Secretary of State.

3-213.0 COUNSELING SERVICES TO AMERICAN INDIAN INMATES

- .1 Scope - Minnesota Laws 1985, Chapter 113, require the commissioner of corrections to develop a policy to provide counseling services to American Indian inmates of all juvenile and adult state correctional facilities and community-based correctional programs.
- .2 Policy
 - a. It is the policy of the department of corrections to provide counseling services to American Indian inmates. These services shall include but need not be limited to providing, within the limits of available money, spiritual and cultural counseling services having the following purposes:
 - (1) the teaching of good work habits and the development of motivation through work;
 - (2) the development of cultural pride to improve American Indian self-image;
 - (3) the development of an understanding of and an adjustment to the cultural differences between American Indians and other ethnic groups;
 - (4) the development of attitudes of mutual trust, respect, and understanding among American Indian family members;
 - (5) the fostering of increased availability of medicine men and American Indian spiritual leaders to teach American Indian inmates about American Indian history, cultural sensitivity, and religion;
 - (6) the involvement of American Indian inmates in those aspects of the correctional system that will aid in their rehabilitation; and
 - (7) the provision of services to American Indian inmates that will facilitate their reentry into the community.
 - b. Institutions may contract with appropriate American Indian private, nonprofit organizations to provide these counseling services. Any and all services being considered for development under this policy should be viewed in relationship to existing programs available in each facility to avoid duplication and division of services.
- .3 Procedures - Each facility shall develop sufficient procedures required to implement this policy.

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements Grantees Other Than Individuals

This certification is required by the regulations implementing the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, 34 CFR Part 85, Subpart F. The regulations, published in the January 31, 1989 Federal Register, require certification by grantees, prior to award, that they will maintain a drug-free workplace. The certification set out below is a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the agency determines to award the grant. False certification or violation of the certification shall be grounds for suspension of payments, suspension or termination of grants, or governmentwide suspension or debarment (see 34 CFR Part 85, Sections 85.615 and 85.620).

The grantee certifies that it will provide a drug-free workplace by:

- (a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
- (b) Establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about—
 - (1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
- (c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);
- (d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will—
 - (1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (2) Notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction;
- (e) Notifying the agency within ten days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction;
- (f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted—
 - (1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination; or
 - (2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
- (g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

HEART OF THE EARTH SURVIVAL SCHOOL

Organization Name

"Educational Service for Incarcerated
Indian Adults"

#S062A90043

PR/Award Number or Project Name

Clyde Bellecourt

Name and Title of Authorized Representative

Clyde W. Bellecourt
Signature

4/14/89
Date

STATISTICS

The following statements and percentages were taken from the Heart of the Earth Prison Program proposal submitted for funding for the 1989-90 program year.

- ** Average grade level of students entering HOTES program is less than 6th grade...
- ** Average cost of maintaining a person in prison per year is \$22,830...
- ** 7.6% of prisoners in Minnesota are American Indian...the general population is less 1%...
- ** 35% of prison populations are functionally illiterate...
- ** A three-year study by the MN DOC on recidivism shows that 47% of Indian prisoners return to prison for parole violations; 25% of that figure return with new charges; compared to:
 - Black population recidivism at 43% - 27% with new charges
 - White population recidivism at 32% - 24% with new charges
- ** 91.2% of American Indian prisoners are listed as unskilled...
- ** 70% of American Indian prisoners have not completed H.S. or the GED equivalence...
- ** Imprisonment rate for the employed offender is 4.9%...for the unemployed offender, 24.4%; unemployment on the reservation runs as high as 95%; in cities--70%.

RETURN RATES of ADULTS RELEASED FROM MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES During 1985 by RACE

Follow-up Period	Type of Return	White		Black		Indian		Latin		Total*	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6 Month	With New Commitment	55	6%	13	5%	5	4%	1	4%	74	5%
	Without Commitment	58	6%	19	7%	22	16%	1	4%	100	7%
	Total	113	12%	32	12%	27	20%	2	8%	174	13%
12 Month	With New Commitment	118	12%	29	11%	15	11%	2	8%	164	12%
	Without Commitment	70	7%	30	11%	28	21%	1	4%	129	9%
	Total	188	20%	59	22%	43	32%	3	12%	293	21%
18 Month	With New Commitment	170	18%	51	19%	23	17%	2	8%	246	18%
	Without Commitment	79	8%	35	13%	30	22%	1	4%	145	10%
	Total	249	26%	86	32%	53	39%	3	12%	391	28%
24 Month	With New Commitment	198	21%	59	22%	26	19%	2	8%	285	21%
	Without Commitment	80	8%	38	14%	30	22%	1	4%	149	11%
	Total	278	29%	97	36%	56	41%	3	12%	434	31%
30 Month	With New Commitment	226	24%	73	27%	34	25%	2	8%	335	24%
	Without Commitment	82	9%	41	15%	30	22%	2	8%	155	11%
	Total	308	32%	114	43%	64	47%	4	15%	490	35%
Total Released		951		268		135		26		1387 *	

* Total column includes 7 cases categorized as other or unknown.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Juvenile Profile
7/1/89

POPULATION BY INSTITUTION:			
Total	167		
Red Wing	83	49.7%	
Sauk Centre	84	50.3%	

SEX:			
Males	159	95.2%	
Females	8	4.8%	

RACE:			
White	111	66.5%	
Black	28	16.8%	
Indian	25	15.0%	
Hispanic	3	1.8%	
Other	--	--	

AVERAGE AGE: 16.2

OFFENSES (top six): N = 147			
Auto Theft	32	21.8%	
Burglary	26	17.7%	
Assault	23	15.6%	
Theft	12	8.2%	
Robbery	7	4.8%	
Sex Offense	6	4.1%	

COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY (top six): N = 147			
Hennepin	40	27.2%	
Ramsey	19	12.9%	
Cass	6	4.1%	
Dakota	4	2.7%	
Rice	4	2.7%	
Chisago	3	2.0%	

COMMITMENTS — Fiscal Year 1989:			
New Commitments	255	62.6%	
Rule Violations	120	29.5%	
Parole Return W/New Sentence	32	7.9%	
Total	407		

RELEASES - Fiscal Year 1989:			
Parole	419	93.9%	
Discharge	27	6.1%	
Total	446		

AVERAGE POPULATION — Fiscal Year 1989: 172

PER DIEM COSTS (state funds) F.Y. 1989 estimate:			
Red Wing	\$ 87.74		
Sauk Centre	\$116.05		

COMMITMENTS:	1988	1989	Change
January - June	149	143	- 4.0%
July - December	144		

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Adult Inmate Profile
7/1/89 (Unless Noted)

POPULATION:			
Total	3032		
Males	2903	95.7%	
Females	129	4.3%	

RETURN RATE (1985 supervised releases, paroles, discharges): N = 1387

Follow-up Period	W/New Sent	W/O New Sent	Total
12 months	12%	9%	21%
24 months	20%	11%	31%
30 months	24%	11%	35%

COMMITMENTS:	1988	1989	Change
January-June	902	958	+6.2%
July-December	894		
Total	1796		

RELEASES — Fiscal Year 1989:			
Supervised Release/Parole	1491	92.1%	
Discharge	128	7.9%	
Total	1619		

ADMISSIONS — Fiscal Year 1989:			
New Commitments	1707	76.1%	
Release Return W/O New Sent	389	17.4%	
Release Return W/New Sent	146	6.5%	
Total	2242		

LENGTH OF STAY (released 1988)*: 16.7 months

PER DIEM COSTS (state funds FY 89 estimate):			
Stillwater	\$45.40	Shakopee	\$84.87
St. Cloud	\$57.67	Willow River/Moose Lake	\$65.81
Lino Lakes	\$62.83	Oak Park Heights	\$97.84

AVERAGE COST PER INMATE (per diem FY 89): \$59.62

OFFENSES (top six): N = 2888			
Sex Offenses	556	19.3%	
Burglary	464	16.1%	
Homicide	452	15.7%	
Robbery	370	12.8%	
Assault	312	10.8%	
Larceny	199	6.9%	

TYPES OF OFFENSES: N = 2888			
Person	1733	60.0%	
Property	868	30.1%	
Drug Offense	173	6.0%	
Other/Not Reported	114	3.9%	
Total	2888		

NUMBER OF LIFERS: 134 (158 including non-Minnesota)

*Not including jail credit

RACE:			
White	1810	59.7%	
Black	839	27.7%	
Indian	230	7.6%	
Hispanic	137	4.5%	
Other	16	.5%	

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:			
Grades 0-9	359	11.8%	
Grades 10-12	1492	49.2%	
GED	586	19.3%	
College and up	356	11.7%	
Other/Unknown	239	7.9%	

AVERAGE AGE: 31.7

MARITAL STATUS:			
Single	1766	58.2%	
Married	527	17.4%	
Divorced	429	14.1%	
Other/Unknown	310	10.2%	

RELIGION:			
Catholic	556	18.3%	
Lutheran	398	13.1%	
Baptist	310	10.2%	
Other Protestant	293	9.7%	
Jewish	10	.3%	
None/Other/Unknown	1465	48.3%	

COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY (top six): N = 2888

Hennepin	1111	38.5%	
Ramsey	424	14.7%	
St. Louis	121	4.2%	
Anoka	109	3.8%	
Dakota	90	3.1%	
Washington	66	2.3%	

POPULATION BY INSTITUTION:			
Stillwater	1320	43.5%	
St. Cloud	725	23.9%	
Oak Park Heights	376	12.4%	
Lino Lakes	290	9.6%	
Shakopee	129	4.3%	
Willow River/Moose Lake	119	3.9%	
Red Wing	73	2.4%	

INDUSTRY:			
Inmates Employed	630		
Wage Range	\$.40/hour to \$4.50/hour		

AVERAGE POPULATION — Fiscal Year 1989: 2961

CERTIFIED JUVENILES:			
Certified at Commitment	107		
Current Inmates Under Age 18	16		

October, 1989

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMING FUNDING FOR FY 1990
BY MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>INDIVIDUALS SERVED</u>	<u>FUNDS</u>
Medicine Man: James Jackson		\$ 20,930
Anishinabe Longhouse:	85	421,000
Women of Nations Legal Advocacy	392 (Est.)	53,459
Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches Division of Indian Work:		
VOCA - Child Abuse		20,001
Sexual Assault		22,662
Battered Women		39,001
Central Minnesota Task Force on Battered Women - Mille Lacs Reservation Project:		
Battered Women - State		31,160
VOCA - Battered Women		6,458
Fond du Lac Reservation - VOCA - Child Abuse	120 (Est.)	18,918
Boise Forte Reservation: Domestic Violence	162	12,607
Indian Battered Women Shelter - Start-Up Costs		34,000
Heart of the Earth Program*	25	1,955
*This is the average number of individuals served at any one time. The dollar figure represents staff coverage costs at MCF-St. Cloud. Lino Lakes and Shakopee programs are handled by volunteers at no state costs.		
Chemical Dependency Programs*	41	50,000
*This is average number of individuals served at any one time. The dollar figure represents staff coverage and a portion of the chemical dependency budgets at MCF-St. Cloud, Oak Park Heights and Stillwater.		
Native American Culture Groups*	69	5,847
*This is average number of individuals served at any one time. The dollar figure represents staff coverage at MCF-St. Cloud and Lino Lakes and miscellaneous special materials purchased at Oak Park Heights for the Sweatlodge and Indian religious services.		
TOTAL FUNDING FOR NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS:		\$737,998

The following items were discussed at the Indian Community Resource Meeting at Stillwater Correctional Facility on Wednesday, January 21st

NATIVE AMERICAN COUNSELING ACT

The possibility of funding the N.A.C.A. during the 1987 legislative session was brought up. Because of a staggering deficit within the Minnesota budget, the possibility of lobbyists getting these funds was questioned by some. Since this law was enacted in 1985, others felt that it was feasible to get the necessary funds to implement this law.

Liaison Position - the possibility of acquiring the necessary funds from local Indian agencies or from other state programs (such as Mental Health) than the Dept. of Corrections was suggested and discussed.

Indian Caseworker at each of the five State Correctional Facilities - the inability of present caseworkers to meet the needs of the Indian population within Stillwater Prison - because of the 11 caseworkers to approximately 1200 inmates ratio - was discussed at length. The qualifications for becoming a caseworker were questioned. The procedure for hiring each caseworker were discussed and it was suggested that we acquire a clarification of this procedure from the Dept. of Corrections. The urgency of having an Indian caseworker at all five sites was declared by many of the brothers at the meeting.

Several solutions were offered: a) posting the job descriptions and openings at all Reservations, along with a letter explaining the need for people to apply for this position; b) getting a copy of the job qualifications for a caseworker and the procedure for hiring a caseworker from the Dept. of Corrections.

Recognition of all Indian Half-way Houses and Treatment Centers - It was suggested that we get a copy of the Dept. of Corrections criteria for determining which halfway houses and treatment centers get accreditation from the state level. By communicating this information with all the culturally-based Indian treatment centers and halfway houses and asking them to make the necessary modifications to meet these state standards,

we could possibly have more options available to the brothers in meeting these needs. It was also suggested that we write all Indian culturally-based halfway houses and treatment centers in order to share these concerns and ideas coming from the brothers inside the prison and ask them to meet with the Community Service Division within the Dept of Corrections to develop a program, individually or as a group under the MCT, which would assure the recognition of existing culturally-based Indian halfway houses and treatment centers.

Another suggestion was the development of an outpatient culturally-based Indian treatment center, within the prison. This would be an alternative to the existing Atlantis Program at Stillwater and would function on possibly a 10 to 14 hour/week schedule. It would be necessary to talk with and submit a proposal to the people in TRC to get recognition for this type of Treatment Program. It was the concern of the brothers that too often their treatment within the walls was not recognized upon their release and they would still be mandated again to treatment centers. Too often it seemed that society would stereotype the Indian brother and automatically mandate him to treatment without careful consideration of the circumstances related to his crime. Treatment Centers, as a rehabilitative force in the lives of the brothers, was discussed. But the reoccurring theme was that spiritual growth and development of self-esteem for the brothers within prison came about, not because of a Treatment Mandate, but because of the Sweat Lodge, the Pipe and the Brotherhood found within the Prison Indian Community. This statement was reaffirmed by brothers who had re-entered society and were continuing to live with the pipe and the brotherhood spirit they learned while within prison.

Feasibility of Developing Alternative Halfway Houses within the Urban and Rural Setting - the need for, not only alternative halfway houses, but also alternative housing for Indian ex-offenders (Safe-houses, etc.) was expressed. The possibility of incorporating a storefront for marketing artwork from the brothers within and outside the walls, along with a more permanent living environment for brothers and a refuge for brothers refused at De-tox was explored. Again, the urgency of present needs for brothers on the outside was expressed, with a reminder of all those brothers who passed on to the spirit world since they were recently released from prison.

The possibility of creating a halfway house near Cass Lake for those brothers mandated to a halfway-house but wishing to return to a rural setting was discussed. It was noted that Leech Lake Reservation already provides funding for housing an ex-offender for a 90-day duration. A contact person at Leech Lake Reservation will be arranged so that brothers who might wish to utilize these benefits, and qualify for them, are more able to do so. It was suggested that other Reservations be contacted to inquire if similar opportunities do, or could possibly, exist for ex-offenders.

Resource People Presentations - Steve Chapman, from the Metropolitan Community College, shared information on educational opportunities available and offered to present a workshop for the brothers in Stillwater.

Chris Jackson, from Catholic Charities, shared information about the non-surveillance housing program which she coordinates. She also suggested that a list of employers who hire ex-offenders be compiled and made accessible to the brothers. She also volunteered to present a workshop for the brothers within Stillwater.

The expertise of each one of the people on the resource roster was shared, although time shortage prevented others to share their presentations. Appreciation for each person attending the meeting was, not only felt by all the brothers, but was expressed at the meeting by their representative.

Implementation of the Silkscreen Project - the need for financial resources for the brothers within Stillwater, particularly those who participate in Heart of the Earth Prison Education Program, was reaffirmed. Since the I.A.F.G. Group within Stillwater owns the necessary machinery for the Silkscreen, the need for sponsorship was stated. The amount of \$7,000 to \$9,000 was requested to reinstate the business. The proceeds would be used for stipends for the brothers attending HOTESS Education Program, purchasing art supplies, and reinvesting in the business. This would be, not only an educational experience for the brothers, but on-the-job training for them. It would benefit the artist, in terms of his self-image and sense of purpose, the Indian brothers as a group within the prison, and the community, in terms of this project being a marketable resource. A commitment was shared by brothers on the inside and outside, by a representative member of the MCT, by members of the Prison Advisory Board, and several individual members of the community, to attend a follow-up meeting on February 12th, at the Stillwater Prison to further the plans to implement the Silkscreen Project.

FEBRUARY 5, 1987

DEAR Vernon B.,

WE WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO A FOLLOW-UP MEETING REGARDING SPECIFIC ISSUES WHICH WERE ADDRESSED AT THE JANUARY 21ST COMMUNITY RESOURCE MEETING AT STILLWATER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. IF YOU WILL NOTICE THE ATTACHED AGENDA, YOU SEE THAT THIS MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 12TH, LESS THAN A WEEK. WE APOLOGIZE FOR THE SHORT NOTICE OF THIS MEETING. HOWEVER, THE APPROVAL FOR THIS MEETING CAME TO US ONLY TODAY.

WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND THIS MEETING. YOU WILL NOTICE THAT THE NUMBER OF RESOURCE PEOPLE HAS DECREASED FROM THE LAST MEETING. HOWEVER, WE FEEL THERE IS ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION TO WORK OUT A VIABLE PLAN FOR THE SILKSCREEN PROJECT, FOR CLARIFYING AND INITIATING THE FUNDING OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN COUNSELING ACT, FOR IMPLEMENTING AN OUTPATIENT, CULTURALLY-BASED TREATMENT CENTER AT THE STILLWATER CORRECTIONAL SITE AND INDIAN CASEWORKERS AT ALL FIVE STATE CORRECTIONAL SITES.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO ANOTHER PRODUCTIVE MEETING WITH YOU PRESENT. PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU CANNOT ATTEND. CALL 871-6055.

MEGWITCH,

Joe Bear White
JOE BEAR WHITE

MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
STILLWATER ,MN
COMMUNITY RESOURCE MEETING

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY/FEBRUARY 12, 1987

LOCATION: STILLWATER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY MEETING
ROOM

EVENT

SCHEDULE:

9:00 A.M. ADMITTANCE OF GUESTS
9:15 A.M. IMPLEMENTATION OF SILKSCREEN
PROJECT.
10:00 A.M. INDIAN CASEWORKER AT EACH OF THE
FIVE STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.
1:00 P.M. NATIVE AMERICAN COUNSELING ACT
CLARIFICATION AND FUNDING
2:00 P.M. DEVELOPMENT OF AN OUTPATIENT
CULTURALLY-BASED INDIAN
TREATMENT PROGRAM, WITHIN THE
PRISON.....
2:30 P.M. SUMMARY AND CLOSURE

MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
STILLWATER, MN
INDIAN COMMUNITY RESOURCE LIST
FEBRUARY 12, 1987

HEEC PROGRAM STAFF
SUE LOMMEN
STEPHENIE AUTUMN

NEW VISIONS
TERRY SMITH

HEEC PRISON ADVISORY BOARD
ARNOLD STAND

INDIAN JUSTICE NETWORK
BILL OWENS
WILLIAM SAYERS
MARK ERICKSON

MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE
WILLIAM DAVENPORT
HARTLEY WHITE

ST. PAUL INDIAN CENTER
KATHY ZACHARY

HEART OF THE EARTH
SURVIVAL SCHOOL
BILL MEANS

LEONARD PELTIER SUPPORT GROUP
RON BEAR CRONICK

PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD
INDIAN ASSOCIATION
DEBBIE WHITEFEATHER

OMBUDSMAN FOR CORRECTION
JUDITH WILLIAMS

THE CIRCLE
ROD GREENGRASS

MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACULTY
WARDEN ERICKSON
LT. MERTH

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NEEDS ASSESSMENT DATA TAKEN FROM HEART OF THE EARTH SURVIVAL SCHOOL PLANNING ABSTRACT FOR YEAR 1989-90

Data compiled through direct conversations and detailed meetings with the prison administration, inmates, the Prison Advisory Board members, and community resource people reveals that 98.7% of all crimes committed by Indian inmates were committed while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. It can also be found that 95% of all parole violations are alcohol/drug related. Data from the Minnesota Correction Department reflects a very low percentile of Indian inmates completing the chemical dependency programs while incarcerated. Those inmates remanded into custody of the Anishinabe Longhouse have a 25% successful completion rate. The 75% who fail to complete the chemical dependency programs are returned to the Correctional Facilities for the remainder of their sentences.

During the 1987-88 program year, Heart of the Earth conducted a comprehensive needs assessment to survey the Indian inmate's current needs, interests, and to review the programmatic design of the existing program. The data reflected the following computed statements: (top 5 ranked by their importance, by the 125 students enrolled in the 1987-88 Heart of the Earth Prison Program).

1. There is a need for a culturally based ABE/GED program for Indian inmates.
2. There is a need for culturally based and relevant chemical dependency program for Indian inmates.
3. There is a need for computer literacy training.
4. There is a need for computer programming.
5. There is a need for Positive Cultural Clarification/Self-Awareness classes for Indian inmates.

Based on the data extracted from the 1987-88 Heart of the Earth Prison Program Needs Assessment and added data from the Minnesota Correctional Facilities Administration, it is clear that a comprehensive chemical dependency unit would be of great value. It is the intent of Heart of the Earth within this proposed Educational Services for Indian Adults Project to meet such needs of the Indian inmates by developing a comprehensive chemical dependency unit for inclusion in the multi-level educational program design of the Heart of the Earth Prison Program. The design of the chemical dependency unit for the 1989-91 Prison Program seeks to address and overcome the severe needs for a culturally-relevant chemical dependency treatment curriculum, counseling and referral/liason services with established community-based American Indian chemical dependency agencies for incarcerated Indian inmates in the state of Minnesota.

In addition to these many barriers mentioned, our target clientele encounter additional problems upon re-entry into the community by virtue of their status as ex-offenders that have a direct bearing on participation in avenues leading toward gainful employment. Having been removed from the community for an extended period, family, economic, and employment situations may have changed dramatically contributing to increased anxiety and pressure. A sense of competency and contribution is very important to all Indian people who are victims of the social and economic barriers. Fundamental to all other considerations is the economic reality of day-to-day survival, compounded by the fact that the ex-offender finds him/herself thrust into an environment with which he/she must re-acquaint him/herself after years of separation.

Invariably, successful re-entry will be dependent on the acquisition of new or additional/occupational training and on the ability of the ex-offender to find employment once his/her training is completed. The role which occupational training plays in getting and keeping a job is irrefutable, as studies by the National Committee for Employment Policy have found that a worker's level of formal education directly influences the duration of his/her unemployment. For

programs such as Heart of the Earth's, serving primarily unskilled and semi-skilled Indian adults, the logical extension of our programming must be continued specialized training.

Cultural Clarification/Positive Self-Awareness Activities

The project activities for the Cultural Clarification/Positive Self-Awareness Component is as follows:

1. Clarify the term "culture" as it may pertain to the clients of the project and to their current status of being incarcerated.
2. Integrate cultural information into the outlook and behavior of daily routines.
3. Attempt to apply the subtleties of cultural directives through personal growth and development activities...i.e., education classes such as GED completion as an expression of cultural achievement.
4. Projected planning (futuristic thinking) as a measure of current involvement. Active development towards "what I'm going to do once I get out of here."
5. Positive personal assessment and introspective skills that will enhance self esteem, and personal maintenance.
6. Identifying implicit and explicit cultural practices to assist realistic vs. fantasy notions of cultural presence.
7. Understanding the basic cultural premises of regional tribal people, cultural transitions, and contemporary realities.
8. Topics and issues of meaning for the class that may be approached with rational/cultural application and resolution.

The Cultural Counselors will assume responsibility for the integration of cultural perspectives into each of the learning modules, and serve as discussion facilitator. Student Advisory Committee representatives will be selected from each site to provide planning and feedback in each of the content areas. The ten learning modules will consist of the following content areas which have been expressed repeatedly as areas of concern and adjustment by the Indian inmates served through existing Heart of the Earth programs:

- Problem solving and decision-making
- Community re-entry skills
- Family re-entry skills
- Job re-entry and employment skills
- Alternative behaviors to (family violence, and crime)
- Indian and European social structures
- Cultural dynamics (from nurturing to supporting)
- Consumer economics and financial planning
- Acquiring role models
- Poverty law/legal rights
- Chemical awareness issues

The Cultural Counselors will be drawn from the Indian community within the State of Minnesota and will be considered expertise in the particular content area to be addressed. In addition to these responsibilities, the Cultural Counselors will also develop materials to be utilized to sensitize prison staff about the cultures and values of Indian people and be available to make presentations during prison in-service training.

Chemical Dependency Activities

The Program Director will design, research and oversee implementation of the curricula to meet the goals and objectives contained within the Chemical Dependency unit. The overall project goal is to provide 300 incarcerated Indian men and women with: 1) a newly-developed and culturally-relevant alcohol and drug education

program; 2) to provide the culturally-based chemical awareness/prevention program classes to ensure development and demonstration of the effective and cognitive skills needed to strengthen attitudes and values in an effort to overcome the oppressing affects of drug and alcohol abuse; and the socio-economic impediments that retard productivity, personal growth, and development in Indian offenders, and to have the participants of this project demonstrate a measurable improvement in their attitudes and values via, pre-post attitudinal surveying utilizing the Cooper-Smith instrument. This component will strengthen and increase the likelihood of success upon release in the areas of education and employment retention.

The Cultural Counselors will schedule monthly presentations that will feature support group development, community networking, and provide student in-services that are conducive to healthy, productive, drug-free lifestyles. These workshops will be presented by community and social service agencies who will supply drug awareness materials that assist in improving identification skills, encourage positive alternative activities and reinforce drug involvement consequences. Indian professionals and elders that foster drug-free environments will be incorporated into this component to provide positive, relevant peer pressure. These activities will be instrumented to improve the social, educational, and employment goals and skills of Indian offenders.

RESOLUTION 32885-2

- WHEREAS, The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council was created by the State Legislature in 1963 to advise the Legislature and State Agencies on Indian affairs, issues, concerns, and to include assistance and support of both urban and reservation needs and,
- WHEREAS, The Circle for Survival Consortium-Native American Prisoner Rights Program is designed to research, identify and implement the unmet spiritual, cultural and legal needs of Native American inmates in the Minnesota Correctional System and develop plans for addressing these needs and,
- WHEREAS, We sincerely believe the protection of the human rights of Native Americans incarcerated of priority, thus the rights of inmates to rehabilitation and training programs, freedom from discrimination, access to courts and legal representation, religious freedom, cultural rights and other human rights are valid and just concerns and,
- WHEREAS, The lack of cultural religious programs geared to the special needs of Indian inmates and general insensitivity to Indian customs and beliefs is of great concern; one goal of the Native American Prison Project will be to educate and sensitize prison officials to the unique cultural and social background of Indian inmates and the importance of addressing their cultural needs in promoting the well-being and positive rehabilitation of Native American inmates, and
- WHEREAS, To foster the development of pride and self-esteem among the Indian offenders through programs based on awareness of their Indian heritage, culture and personal value as human beings; it is essential for an individual to take pride in being who he or she is before any constructive behavioral change can take place and,
- WHEREAS, To insure Native American inmates in the Minnesota State Correctional System are entitled to equal access to participation in the traditional spiritual practices and cultural activities without fear of interference or harassment from prison personnel or other components of the correctional institutions and,
- WHEREAS, To establish a network of mutual understanding among inmates, corrections officials and guards, families and traditional spiritual leaders as to the intent, importance and positive impact that the practice of traditional Indian religion and culture, as a whole, can have on the Native American inmates and the correctional institutions and,
- WHEREAS, The bill will help equalize religious freedom within the Corrections Department for Native Americans; the Department currently employs several full-time Chaplains, and this measure would allow for representatives from Native American religious and spiritual leaders to have access and appropriate interaction with American Indian inmates and,

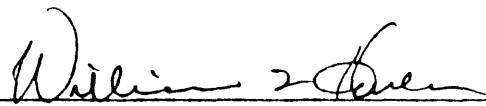
RESOLUTION 32885-2 (continued)

WHEREAS, In order to assist the Corrections System in Minnesota to better meet the special and unique spiritual and religious counseling needs of Native Americans in accordance with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and other relevant laws, and to coordinate liaison interaction among the Corrections Department, families, inmates and Indian Nations in the State, your support is requested and,

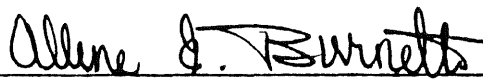
WHEREAS, The current lack of any appropriate program activities tailored to the unique spiritual and religious counseling needs of Native Americans in Minnesota Correctional Institutions is long overdue. The success of similar programs in other states with substantially lower Indian populations has had very positive and significant impact on lowering the recidivism rate of program participants and provided a structured spiritual counseling environment within the correctional system.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council hereby supports legislation to institute Spiritual/Cultural Counseling Programs for Native Americans in the Minnesota State Correctional System.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and acted upon by a vote of 10 for, 0 against, at a Regular Meeting of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council held at the Fond du Lac Reservation, Cloquet, Minnesota on March 28, 1985.



William J. Houle, Vice-Chairman
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council



Allene E. Burnette, Treasurer
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council



STATE OF MINNESOTA
OMBUDSMAN for CORRECTIONS

1885 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SUITE 395
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55104

(612) 296-4500



January 31, 1990

Mr. Ted Means
Director, Prison Program
Heart of the Earth Survival School
1209 Fourth Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55414

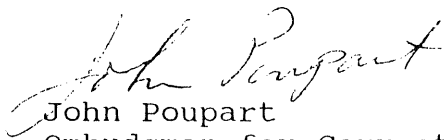
Dear Mr. Means:

I have had an opportunity to review your proposal: Re-entry Service Program. Your proposal would address a very critical phase in an inmate's time in a correctional facility.

I am aware of the inordinate high number of racial minority inmates in the Minnesota Correctional facilities. I am also aware of the fact that many of the culturally specific programs existing in today's correctional setting are the results of minority community interest groups, such as yours, collaborating with corrections administrators to develop appropriate programs for the incarcerated racial minorities.

I support your attempts to develop funding and active support for the proposed re-entry program. Please feel free to call on me if necessary.

Sincerely,


John Poupart
Ombudsman for Corrections

JP:lo



American Indian OIC

OFFICERS

President
William A. Means
Vice-President
Pat Bellanger
Secretary
Tom Beaver
Treasurer
Robert Fern
Executive Director
Michael Bongo

1-26-90

Ted Means, Director
Heart of the Earth Survival School Prison Project
Heart of the Earth Survival School
1209 Fourth Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Dear Mr. Means:

American Indian OIC's School of Business and Office Technology fully supports your proposal for funding for the implementation of the American Indian Counseling Program Act. Your proposal is a sound one and will benefit the Indian community. Our school stands ready to offer its support in the implementation of your proposal. Our school will assist in providing services that ensure the successful reentry of American Indian inmates into the community.

American Indian OIC operates the accredited School of Business and Office Technology, which offers courses in office and information processing areas. This school began as an Office Skills Training Program in 1981, and has expanded to include full-time and part-time students served by five instructors. To date, over 800 people have been served by the vocational and recently-added adult education components of the school.

Students take parts or all of the courses in Typing and Keyboarding, Business English, Business Math, Information Processing, Business Math, Accounting, and Career Development. They use up-to-date equipment, software and texts to simulate the work environment.

American Indian OIC

Affiliated with OIC of America, Dr. Leon Sullivan Founder and Chairman of the Board

2300 Cedar Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404 JTPA Office 612/724-3653 / 612/721-4409

Mr. Ted Means

Page 2

Eighty students completed the various programs in 1988-1989. The placement rate for vocational students available for work was 78% that year, as of July, 1989.

Entrance to this program is based on completion of GED or high school, and two other factors: completion of testing in math, reading and punctuation at the tenth grade level; and an interest in working within six to nine months in an office occupation.

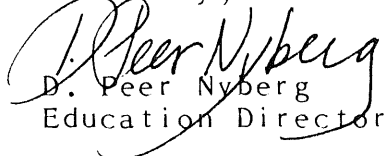
The School of Business and Office Technology has been an accredited member of the Commission on Schools of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools since March of 1985. By earning accreditation status, AIOIC became the first fully accredited Indian post-secondary institution in Minnesota and only the sixth such institution in the nation.

In addition, in August of 1985, AIOIC received certification to administer student financial aid from the U. S. Department of Education and the Minnesota State Department of Education. Students who now attend the School of Business and Office Technology can apply for Federal, State, and B.I.A scholarships, and for work study. This process has been a tremendous asset to the students, in that they are now able to receive financial assistance to cover their tuition and direct education expenses such as living costs, transportation, and child care costs.

In the spring of 1988, the school completed its self-study and visit by outside educators under the direction of North Central Association. Copies of the visiting team report are available upon request.

Good luck on your proposal and if we can be of any further assistance do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,


D. Peer Nyberg
Education Director

Legal Rights Center, Inc.

808 E. Franklin Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

(612) 871-4886

January 26, 1989

Rudy Perpich, Governor
State of Minnesota
State Capitol
St. Paul, MN

Dear Governor Perpich:

The Legal Rights Center is a nonprofit legal service organization which provides representation to low income and indigent people in criminal and juvenile delinquency matters. We have maintained for twenty-one years a special relationship with Native American youth and adults who have become involved with the criminal justice system. We believe that the "American Indian Counseling Act" and the re-entry program directed toward Indian men and women/youth being proposed by the Heart of the Earth Survival School Prison Project holds great potential.

We are writing this letter in support of the Heart of the Earth Survival School and their re-entry program. The Heart of the Earth Survival School is recognized by providers of social services to Native American people as being an effective and respected resource for the community.

The Heart of the Earth Survival School re-entry program will have a very positive impact for individuals seeking to strengthen their relationship to their community.

It is our hope that the Legal Rights Center can assist the clients of the re-entry program in the area of legal services.

Sincerely,


William E. McGee,
Executive Director



MINNEAPOLIS AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER

1530 East Franklin Avenue • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

612-871-4555

Chemical Dependency
Program

January 26, 1990

The Honorable Rudy Perpich
Governor
State of Minnesota
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Perpich:

I am writing this letter in support of Heart of the Earth Survival School. I commend their efforts in trying to secure funding for a re-entry program for the Indian Community which would include youth and women. In my capacity as a Chemical Dependency practitioner for the past 12 years I see a definite and urgent need for a program that would serve as a transitional point of Re-entry into Society.

A program that would provide necessary resources to ease the transition back into the mainstream, would be great asset to the Indian Community.

Our program here at Minneapolis American Indian Center would be willing to share our expertise and work closely with such a program.

I strongly urge that this project be considered and funded.

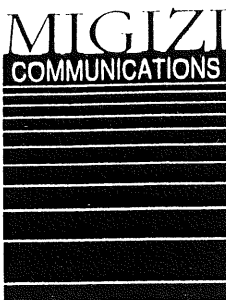
Respectfully,

Rudy Pacheco
Director
Chemical Dependency Program

RP/bj



Equal Opportunity Employer



Valerie Sheehan
President

William Means
Vice President

Edward Hara
Secretary

Cherie Neima
Treasurer

Mike Huerth

Elaine J. Salinas

Walter White

Kenora Crowfeather
Youth Member

Laura Waterman Wittstock
Administrator

January 29, 1990

Rudy Perpich
Governor
The State of Minnesota
State Capitol, St. Paul, MN

Dear Governor Perpich,

The Elaine Stately Indian Youth Services Project and MIGIZI Communications, Inc. join in extending their support for the Re-Entry Program being submitted by Heart of the Earth Survival School. As you are perhaps aware, Heart of the Earth has been the leading organization in designing and carrying out educational programs for incarcerated men and women in the state. They have had effective programs in operation since 1978. Throughout that history, MIGIZI has supported their work. We have provided special instruction modules relating to our training work in communications and journalism related adult education. And we have accepted former inmates as trainees in our program following their re-entry into the community.

I urge you to fund this valuable program. The enabling legislation for the program has been Minnesota law for several years. In my opinion, this could be a program of significant evolution which partners a non-profit with the skills and the usual re-entry followup program, one which can lead to greater success, reduced recidivism, and lower costs to the public.

The aim of the project is successful re-entry, and to this end, MIGIZI is again willing to join the effort. We would work with eligible former inmates in our educational programs, and we would be willing to do outreach and Indian spiritual activities with them.

I look forward to working with Heart of the Earth School and the Re-Entry Program.

Sincerely,

Laura Waterman Wittstock

CC: Jan Smaby, Karen Clark, Orville Pung, Howard Costello



American Indian OIC January 25, 1990

OFFICERS

President
William A. Means
Vice-President
Pat Bellanger
Secretary
Elaine Regguinli
Treasurer
Charles Bolger
Executive Director
Michael Bongo

The Honorable Rudy Perpich
Governor
State of Minnesota
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Perpich:

I am writing on behalf and in support of Heart of the Earth Survival School and their efforts to obtain funding for a Re-Entry Program directed toward American Indian men and women, adult and youth, within Minnesota Correctional and Youth facilities.

We at American Indian OIC have continually noted the dramatic need for such a project. All too often, many of our people are doomed to failure and recidivism before they are ever released, due to the simple fact that they are unprepared for the everyday struggles they must face in general society. Quite frankly, being Indian in today's society is difficult enough, let alone being an Indian and ex-felon on top of it. Certainly the need, from our perspective, is without question.

Should this project become a reality, American Indian OIC is ready and prepared to work in close cooperation and joint partnership with Heart of the Earth Survival School, in providing our employment and training services to the clients of this worthwhile project. Thank you for your time and consideration, and we whole-heartedly urge your support.

Sincerely,

Michael Bongo

Michael Bongo
Executive Director

cc: Rep. Karen Clark
Jan Smaby, Director, Office of Drug Policy
Orville Ring, Commissioner, Dept. of Corrections
Howard Costello, Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Corrections

American Indian OIC

Affiliated with OIC of America, Dr. Leon Sullivan Founder and Chairman of the Board

1845 East Franklin, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404 612-341-3358

**HEART OF THE EARTH PRISON PROGRAM
RE-ENTRY SERVICES PROJECT
BUDGET JUSTIFICATION
JULY 1, 1990 - JUNE 30, 1991**

A. PERSONNEL

PROGRAM DIRECTOR SALARY \$ 6,000

1. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Supervises and monitors all program staff. Directs all program and planning activities. Responsible for program evaluation and budget management. Reports directly to the Board of Directors. Salary amount listed is supplemental to existing Program Director's salary.

PROJECT COORDINATOR SALARY \$ 26,000

2. PROJECT COORDINATOR: Responsible for daily operation of project. Will coordinate program activities. Provide administrative support to Program Director. Reports to Program Director.

PROJECT SECRETARY SALARY \$ 18,000

3. PROJECT SECRETARY: Responsible for maintenance of project records, correspondence, and general operations of project. Reports to Administrative Assistant.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY COORDINATOR SALARY \$ 24,000

4. CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY COORDINATOR: Plan and initiate a program service and information and other issues pertinent to staff and clients. Establish a network of referral for detoxification, treatment (inpatient and outpatient), additional

counseling by choice of the individual...
Rule 25 assessment procedures available.

SOCIAL SERVICES COORDINATOR SALARY \$ 22,000

5. SOCIAL SERVICES COORDINATOR:

Develop a network of employment opportunities, agencies, and training continuous from exit to job stability. Assist with housing information and placement. Provide educational continuity from exit goal attainment from established network of educational services. Report to the Project Coordinator, weekly.

3. MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS SALARY \$ 75,000

6. MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS 3 @ \$25,000: Provide counseling with culture-based background and process understandings regarding incarcerated American Indian people. Professional supervision has been arranged by Licensed Counseling Psychologists (for state and federal purposes) and would be an ongoing requirement. Monthly in-service seminar training required. Counseling services would be provided by group, family, and one-to-one sessions. Cultural Clarification classes would also be provided by these employees. Monthly report to the Project Coordinator.

FINANCE COORDINATOR SALARY \$ 10,000

7. FINANCE COORDINATOR (One-half time):

Maintains all financial records, bank accounts, general ledgers, payroll ledgers, audit reports to state and federal government. Maintains all payroll and

personnel records and required reports.
Reports to Finance Director.

TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	\$181,000

B. FRINGE BENEFITS (25% of Total Personnel Costs)

FICA	13,847
Health/Dental Insurance	19,910
Workers Compensation Insurance	2,443
Unemployment Compensation Insurance	9,050

TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS	\$ 45,250

C. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Licensed Consulting Psychologist	\$ 12,000
----------------------------------	-----------

1. Licensed Consulting Psychologist:
Provide professional supervision to
Mental Health Professionals

2. Legal Services	\$ 5,000
-------------------	----------

3. Consultants/Resource Persons	\$ 6,000
---------------------------------	----------

TOTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$ 23,000

D. TRAVEL/MILEAGE:

1. Travel - costs associated with staff participation in workshops, training sessions and conferences.	\$ 5,000
--	----------

2. Mileage - local travel by staff to and from project sites. (1,061 miles x 52 weeks x .25)	\$ 13,806
--	-----------

TOTAL TRAVEL/MILEAGE COSTS	\$ 18,806

E. EQUIPMENT

1. Typewriters (2)	\$ 738
2. Computer w/Printer	3,000
3. Computer Station	600
4. Desks w/Chairs (8)	4,800
5. Drawer File Cabinets (8)	400
6. Telephone Equipment Lease	2,400
7. Copy Machine Lease	600
TOTAL EQUIPMENT COSTS	<u>\$12,538</u>

F. OTHER COSTS

1. Telephone Service @ \$200/Mo.	\$ 2,400
2. Postage @ \$50/Mo.	600
3. Office Supplies	2,400
4. Printing	6,000
5. Space Rental	9,000
6. Cultural Activity Support	5,000
TOTAL OTHER COSTS	<u>\$ 25,000</u>

TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET 1990-1991

\$305,994