

W. Patrick Kincaid Bio

Ei'se Hough'ne (Sun Wolf), whose colonial name is William Patrick Kincaid, is a citizen of the Cheyenne & Arapaho Nations and is also a third party Tsistsistas-beneficiary of the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty. After serving in the United States Marine Corp as a motorcycle courier during Desert Shield/Storm, he earned an A.S in Natural Resources in 1993 and went to work for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a refuge biologist, eventually becoming a published ecologist.

However, the Spirit Guides called; and Ei'se Hough'ne left his career as an ecologist to address the ethnic genocide of his relatives caused by colonization. He went back to school to earn a B.S. in Environmental Science (2002) and a B.S. in Environmental Biology (2005) at Haskell Indian Nations University (Haskell) and Fort Lewis College (FLC), respectively. While attending these two former Indian boarding schools that were established by the intent of Congress "to fulfill treaty obligations with all the Tribes," he participated in several grassroots movements; all of which were modeled, structurally and strategically, after the "Indians of All Tribes' grass roots movement" (IOAT) that occupied Alcatraz in 1969.

While attending Haskell from 1999-2002, he served on the board of directors as president of the Haskell Wetlands Preservation Organization, 501(c)(3). This non-profit was formed in 1993 by the student-youth leadership of Haskell, to protect several hundred missing and/or murdered family members who were all former students at Haskell and whose remains are in unmarked burials at the "Haskell Wetlands" land. This land is Indian surplus land according to Congress, just like Alcatraz Island was when IOAT began their occupation.

While attending FLC In 2004-2005, Ei'se Hough'ne helped establish the Student Alliance for Appropriate Representation (SAAR), a student-youth led initiative that was created to protect the Indigenous students, students of color, transgender students and other students of diversity who were dealing with some form of violence and/or racism in the community. SAAR achieved the creation of FLC's Native American Studies program in 2005, a controversial student agenda which previously had been met with 30 years of resistance by the FLC administration. The idea to pursue a de-colonized education curriculum came from IOAT's playbook.

In 2005, he co-founded the Buffalo Council (BC), a registered student organization at FLC which was structured to protect the missing and/or murdered family members, who were all former students at FLC and whose remains are in unmarked burials at the "Old Fort" land. Eventually, the BC youth movement at FLC evolved to also protect the tuition waiver for Indigenous students, to promote food sovereignty agendas, to promote an indigenized education curriculum, and to enforcing the legal rights of students. Protecting surplus lands and Indian education as a treaty right was a pillar of the BC student-led movement, just as it was with IOAT student led movement.

Ei'se Hough'ne graduated from Arizona State University's Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law with a J.D (2012) and certificate of Indian Law (2013); and as a law student, he formed the first Native American Law Student Association pro-bono committee. The committee attempted to bridge a grassroots model of advocacy into federal colonial Indian law objectives. Issues such as the Snowbowl Ski Resort, FLC treaty violations, intellectual cultural and traditional property thefts on Amazon, and other emerging Indian Country jurisdiction matters were being addressed by the student-youth led leadership that made up the committee. Because the Indian law professionals claimed nothing could be done about these issues of ethnic genocide, the students took the lead; just as the Indigenous students of Berkley had done several decades before when they occupied Alcatraz.

In 2016, he formed the Inherent Rights Agency and consulted both the Standing Rock Sioux and Yankton Sioux Nations on viable treaty right claims, during the Dakota Access Pipeline issue. The occupation was initiated by the Indigenous youth leadership and would not have happened without IOAT paving the way – From “The Rock, to Standing Rock.”

From 2018 to 2021, he was the legal counsel for the Oceti Sicangu Oyate treaty council as well as the facilitator for the Oceti Sakowin Oyate treaty council meetings. During this time, he also has consulted and/or represented various Indigenous Tribal nations of Japan, Taiwan, Australia, as well as working pro bono for some of the spiritual/traditional leaders of the Tsistsistas and Lakota families of Turtle Island.

Ei'se Hough'ne was an integral part of the legal team that won the landmark case, *Murphy vs. Royal* (2017), which resulted in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals reversing the federal district court of eastern Oklahoma's holding to disestablish the reservations of the five federally recognized Tribes known as the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, and Chickasaw Nations. This work product was later upheld and eternalized in the U.S. Supreme Court case, *McGirt v Oklahoma* (2020).

In 2024, Ei'se Hough'ne will serve the IOAT, 501(c)(3) board of directors and is humbled to represent the entity that developed the grass roots movement strategies used in part, or in some form, by all advocates in Indian Country today. He has recently founded Sovereign Transfer Solutions, LLC to consult a nation building model in Indian Country. The goal is to provide an inherent right based economic development structure to Tribal nations that brings revenue and jobs but is also structured to aggressively end colonial encroachment in Indian Country.

While Ei'se Hough'ne is no longer a youth participant or student leader in Indian Country grassroots movement; he continues to contribute to the youth-led grass roots movement(s) in Indian Country with his role at IOAT and his role of teaching Indian law to the present generation of Indigenous student-youth grassroot leaders at the University of Nebraska-Omaha's American Indian Studies Program.