

OCTOBER 2022

THE QUAPAW POST





3 short films

Honoring the Quapaw Nation

September 20, 2012 at 5:30 PM

1. Remembering of Land and Culture: Interview by Ethelred Barlow
2. How the Post Won't Stop: Products by J.R. Matthews
3. Quapaw Nation: Veterans Story by Christine Nappier Productions

Admission: Learn more at [honoring.org](#)



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**THE
AMERICAN
RESCUE
PLAN**

★ ★ ★ IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ★ ★ ★

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ATTN: Quapaw COVID Fund
P.O. Box 765
Quapaw, OK 74363

Applications will be processed as quickly as possible.
Please allow up to 20 business days for the application
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**Application period will open
November 1, 2022 and Deadline for
applications is December 31, 2022.**





OUR CHANGING WORLD

CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIAN COUNTRY

Climate change is not imminent; it is ongoing. The evidence of climate change and its impact on the United States and Indian Country is palpable: smoke engulfing major cities, record-breaking temperatures, extreme weather events, melting icebergs and warnings of future wars for water. The time to prevent climate change has passed, and thus starts the time to prepare for life with the harsh reality.

“For years there were wars fought over oil; in a short time, there will be wars fought over water,” Vice President Kamala Harris said.

The impact of climate change caused by carbon emissions is irreversible, but there is a chance of slowing the rate of climate change impacting the world. However, that would require an immediate buy-in from all contributors, including major economic sectors and governments, which does not seem imminent.

Indian Country is disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to its land. Many tribes’ reservation boundaries are within flood plains and other areas prone to extreme weather events. Many tribes also base their industries on climate-sensitive resources.

Although Indian Country is at an elevated risk of climate change, its sovereign land provides the opportunity for energy and water independence.

DEFINING CLIMATE CHANGE

NASA defines climate change as the long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns for the Earth’s local, regional and global climates. Some claim climate change occurs naturally, but there is compelling evidence of human activities - following the Industrial Revolution - being the main driving force for rapid climate change.

Scientists study climate change’s past, present and future impacts by observing the Earth’s ground, air and space. Their observations have found significant evidence of climate change by recording rising sea levels, increasing ocean temperatures, and the frequency and severity of severe weather.

Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels and draining the Earth’s natural resources, are widely believed to be the main contributors to climate change. Burning fossil fuels traps greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, in the Earth’s atmosphere, increasing the world’s temperature. Depleting Earth’s natural resources, such as deforestation or degrading wetlands, changes the environment and removes the natural barriers necessary to brace for extreme weather events. For example, wetlands act as a sponge for flood protection, but because the wetlands are being degraded, the surrounding communities are drastically impacted by the floods. Wetlands also radically reduce the damage caused by tropical storms, but cutting down the trees in these areas reduces their protection potential.

CLIMATE CHANGE DRIVERS

The Environmental Protection Agency reports that transportation is responsible for emitting 27% of all greenhouse emissions in the United States in 2020, the leading economic sector. Cars, trucks, trains, ships, airplanes and other vehicles that rely on petroleum and diesel fuel sources are the most significant contributors to greenhouse emissions.

Electric power and industrial services closely follow the transportation sector at 25% and 24%, respectively. Industry service refers to the goods and raw materials that are used daily.

Two of the world’s most influential leaders – China and the U.S. – are among the most significant contributors to CO2 emissions. The Union of Concerned Scientists reports that China is responsible for contributing 9.9 GT (metric gigatons) of CO2 from fossil fuels into the atmosphere in 2019, nearly doubling the United State’s 4.7 GT. However, when considering the population in relation to CO2 emissions, the U.S. ranks ahead of China in CO2 emissions per capita.



CLIMATE CHANGE

HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT US SOLUTIONS FOR INDIAN COUNTRY

The easiest way to observe climate change is by watching the weather patterns. The average temperature rises yearly, causing icebergs to melt at an accelerated rate. More severe storms are popping up, such as the record-breaking ice storms and heat waves in the Pacific Northwest, the monsoon that killed at least 25 people in Kentucky and flooded numerous communities, and the heat waves in China and India.

Poor infrastructure in the United States cannot withstand extreme weather events. This is evident when acknowledging the ice storms that knocked out the Texas power grid and the Jackson, Mississippi water system.

Water scarcity is already an issue worldwide, and man-made errors only exasperate the problem. While sea levels rise due to the melting ice caps, access to consumable water is shrinking. As the world's population increases, so does the demand for freshwater access, most of which goes directly to agriculture. Despite comprising of mostly water, 97.5% of the Earth's water is not suitable for human consumption.

It is easy to observe how climate change impacts weather patterns, but climate change can also create a surge in spreading diseases and pests. The rising temperatures make a suitable environment for fleas, ticks, rodents and other pests to spread diseases, such as Lyme disease and West Nile virus.

MAN-MADE ERRORS

The U.S. is not prepared to face a climate crisis. Years of neglecting infrastructure across the U.S. has weakened the country to natural disasters and severe weather events.

Man-made errors only exasperate the issue of water scarcity. For instance, the U.S. Navy leaked over 20,000 gallons of jet fuel into the O'ahu, Hawaii water system in 2021. Native Hawaiians were told to conserve and not use their water while resorts and tourism demand took over the natural resource.

Evidence of environmental racism from the U.S. government is palpable. The government often neglects at-risk groups. This is evident when observing the Flint, Mich., O'ahu, Hawaii and Jackson, Miss. water crises. Indian Country can not rely on the U.S. to help them when an emergency strikes. The time to be proactive and prepare for the oncoming climate disaster is now.

Quapaw Nation's Chairman Joseph Byrd discussed the issue of energy independence in the last issue of The Quapaw Post, stating short and long-term strategies must start to be developed. The Quapaw Nation plans to expand their member's utility assistance cap in anticipation of the rising energy costs while preparing for energy independence within the next five years.

"There are unprecedented amounts of federal funding available, specifically for tribes to increase their overall energy independence," said Byrd. "This will be a tremendous wave, very similar to how Indian gaming was two and three decades ago. We will need to increase our efforts in bringing energy-efficient housing to our tribal members, solar-energy programs that reduce monthly costs and expanding our existing infrastructure to serve the needs of our people better. This will not be easy, and it will take time to develop, but the overall goal of ours. The tribe should be complete energy independence in the next five years."

The Quapaw Nation is also working on food sovereignty, although the rising temperatures and changing climate have proven to be a tricky obstacle. Farmers must adjust and work with the ever-changing weather patterns on the fly.

"This had been an unfortunate year for everyone, the heat and drought conditions are affecting most of the crops," said Michelle Bowden, Quapaw Nation Food Sovereignty director. "We are fortunate that this year we were able to install drip irrigation and mulch to most of the gardens which really helps us conserve water. The extreme heat and lack of cloud coverage has caused major heat stress for the plants. This year we are installing a shade cloth for the tomatoes in

QUAPAW NATION INITIATIVE

The Quapaw Nation has had recycling services for its offices for nearly 25 years. Their environmental department takes the recycling bins from the offices and transports the materials to recycling facilities. A green, public recycling bin at the C-Store is also available for anyone to use.

Additionally, the environmental department set up a solid-waste container in Picher, Okla. Picher is located on a Superfund site which leads some to believe it is acceptable to litter. The Quapaw Nation installed dumpsters to encourage people to throw their trash away correctly.

The meat processing plant is powered by solar energy, reducing its reliance on fossil fuels. There is hope that solar power will be used more efficiently for the rest of the Quapaw Nation soon.

Not only are solar panels helping cut fossil fuel reliance, but they offer a financial incentive too. According to Wade Payne, plant manager, the solar panels have cut the electricity bill in half.





INSIDE THE



by Austin Headlee

Quapaw Nation elders and the Business Committee ventured to the University of Arkansas Museum in Fayetteville, Ark. on September 22 to view long-lost Quapaw artifacts. The Arkansas Archeological Society took the groups behind the scenes of the museum, which allowed the visitors to get a closer look at the artifacts.

The museum's archivist opened the vault and brought out artifacts, such as wooden bowls and pottery designed by Quapaw ancestors and dice made from bones, to present to the visitors in a controlled setting.

Quapaw pottery is identifiable from its use of red clay and swirling patterns. Every piece of pottery was made with the intent of being functional. Even pieces designed in the shape of animals, the Quapaw ancestors ensured that they had a function.

Quapaw pottery and most ceramics must avoid extreme heat and cold temperatures and rest within a specific relative humidity range (RH). The artifacts are stored in the vault in a regulated environment of approximately 70 degrees with a 40-50% RH to prevent deterioration of the museum's pieces.

Following the visit to the vault, the Quapaw elders and Business Committee sat on a presentation from the Arkansas Archeological Society. The presentation included details about how the archeological team surveys the land and how they protect any artifacts they may find during their trips in the field. They also discussed essential landmarks from the Quapaw Tribe's time in Arkansas.

The Quapaw ancestors were located throughout Arkansas before being relocated to northeast Oklahoma due to the 1833 treaty. The archeologist's diligence in the field is crucial for protecting and retaining critical cultural artifacts for the Quapaw Nation.

Wallace Bottom, a colonial-era archeological site found in 1998 along the lower reaches of the Arkansas River, was found containing Quapaw and French artifacts. Wallace Bottom, located near Lake Dumond, is believed to include a portion of the Quapaw village Osotouy and the first Arkansas Post.





The Arkansas Post was the first European establishment in Arkansas and the most significant for the Quapaw Tribe. According to Encyclopedia of Arkansas, the Quapaw people were eager to trade with the French to establish an alliance and trade partner. Fur was by far the most heavily traded item at the Post.

Following the Arkansas Archeological Society's presentation, Grace Goodeagle posed a thought-provoking question about the historic Quapaw mounds. Goodeagle asked the archeologists about their efforts to explore and identify the mounds' contents without disrupting the mounds' integrity.

The archeologists responded to Goodeagle's questions by discussing the process of LiDAR, a method of light detection and ranging to detect the shells of mounds. They went on to say that mounds are a cultural phenomenon found worldwide and the importance for cultural preservation.

A traditional meal was served to show the Quapaw's appreciation to the museum for setting up the presentations. Before entering the dining hall, all guests were smoked off and blessed, as is custom before Quapaw meals. Frybread, beef and hominy, corn, grape dumplings, wild rice and more were served during the feast, followed by cake and cobbler. Carrie V. Wilson was the lead cook for dinner after the presentation. Wilson was essential in organizing the event, allowing the Quapaw people to view their ancestral artifacts.

The visit with the Arkansas Archeological Society provided an excellent networking opportunity for the Quapaw Nation. It is important to maintain these connections to ensure Quapaw artifacts are adequately taken care of and to collaborate for future events. To show their gratitude to the museum for allowing the Quapaw Nation to go into the vault and for the presentation, Chairman Joseph Byrd robed Dr. Alex Barker as a sign of respect and thanks.



BET SARACEN

UPDATE BY AUSTIN HEADLEE



Football season has made BetSaracen, Arkansas's number one Sportsbook, kick off to another level. More users are placing bets as football season continues and BetSaracen expands its brand.

BetSaracen has partnered with multiple media outlets throughout Arkansas and plans to expand its partnerships as they demonstrate why they are the state's model Sportsbook. So far, the Saracen team has partnered with CBS, NBC and Fox affiliates in Little Rock, NBC and Fox affiliates in Northwest Arkansas, CBA and Fox affiliates in Jonesboro, several radio stations – including The BUZZ and multiple ESPN stations – to promote BetSaracen betting odds.

“We’re proud that BetSaracen has become the standard in our state,” said Carlton Saffa, Saracen Casino Resort CMO. “As Arkansas’s #1 Sportsbook, hearing and seeing our lines referenced on sports talk radio, on local television sports reporting, and in print further builds trust in our brand, and it’s a great form of advertising.”

The partnerships will include segments about topical Arkansas sports featuring BetSaracen’s data. They will invite members of the Saracen team to talk on air to offer the latest updates in sports wagering. These partnerships bring valuable opportunities to increase BetSaracen’s branding and attract new users.

The mobile sports betting app went live in May 2022 and has had over 717,000 wagers placed since then. Over 72,000 bets were placed between September 25 and October 1, showing substantial growth during the football season.

So far, BetSaracen’s largest single payout came from a 13-leg parlay, paying out a total of \$71,612. A parlay is a form of sports betting where the bettor selects two or more single games to include in a single wager for a potentially large payout. However, the bettor loses if a game does not end as predicted. Predicting outcomes for multiple games makes wagering on a parlay difficult, but the payout may be worth the reward. The winner of the 13-leg parlay placed a \$50 wager and received life-changing money.

Football season and media partnerships across Arkansas have allowed BetSaracen to grow. Still, the Saracen team is determined to see their mobile sports betting app grow and gain more popularity.



**ANNALETA "ANNA" GAY MCKIBBEN
SEPTEMBER 24, 1973 - SEPTEMBER 26, 2022**

**ANNALETA "ANNA" GAY MCKIBBEN OF PAWHUSKA, OK FORMERLY OF QUAPAW, OK
PASSED FROM THIS LIFE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2022 AT
SAN GORGONIO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN BANNING, CA. SHE WAS 49.**

**ANNA WAS BORN SEPTEMBER 24, 1973 IN CLAREMORE, OK TO JESSE CHARLES
AND LORENA (FOGLEMEN) MCKIBBEN. SHE HAD LIVED IN THE QUAPAW AREA
MOST OF HER LIFE MOVING TO PAWHUSKA 3 YEARS AGO. ANNA GRADUATE FROM
QUAPAW HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1991 AND RECEIVED HER BACHELOR'S DEGREE
IN JOURNALISM FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AND HER MASTER'S
DEGREE IN EDUCATION FROM OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY IN STILLWATER,
OK. ANNA WAS WORKING WITH THE MINERALS COUNCIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE
OSAGE NATION IN PAWHUSKA, OK. ANNA WAS A MEMBER OF THE QUAPAW TRIBE
AND WAS THE 10TH MISS INDIAN U.S.A. IN 1999.**

SHE WAS PRECEDED IN DEATH BY HER PARENTS.

**SURVIVORS INCLUDE 1 SON, JESSE JEDADIAHWASA MCKIBBEN OF THE HOME,
1 DAUGHTER, EMMA LORENA MCKIBBEN OF THE HOME, 2 BROTHERS, JESSE
CHARLES MCKIBBEN AND WIFE STACY OF QUAPAW, OK AND MICK WILSON AND
WIFE JEANNE OF BROKEN ARROW, OK AND 1 SISTER, MELANY SHAWNEE AND
HUSBAND MIKE OF OWASSO, OK.**

**FUNERAL SERVICES WAS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 2022 AT MIAMI CIVIC CENTER
IN MIAMI, OK. REV. RON RABEL OFFICIATED. NATIVE AMERICAN RITES WERE
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES BURTRUM, HEAD GRAVE DIGGERS ARE SHAWN ELLICK
AND BLAYDEN STAND AND FIRE MAN IS JOEY GIVESWATER. BEN WATERS,
COLLEN MOUSE, BEN WOODLEY, SOLOMAN JONES, JOHN E. RODGERS AND
BRANDY SUPERNOW SERVED AS PALLBEARERS. WYATT CHUCKLUCK,
JOHN RADER, DALE LASITER, SCOTT PALMER, RYAN PHILLIPS AND JEFF SANDERS
SERVED AS HONORARY PALLBEARERS. ANNA WILL LIE IN STATE AT QUAPAW
TRIBAL BUILDING, EAST OF QUAPAW, OK. INTERMENT WILL BE IN QUAPAW
NATION CEMETERY SW OF QUAPAW, OK. SERVICES WERE PLACED IN CARE OF
PAUL THOMAS FUNERAL HOME AND CREMATION SERVICE OF MIAMI, OK.**

**ONLINE CONDOLENCES MAY BE MADE AT
WWW.PAULTHOMASFUNERALHOMES.COM.**



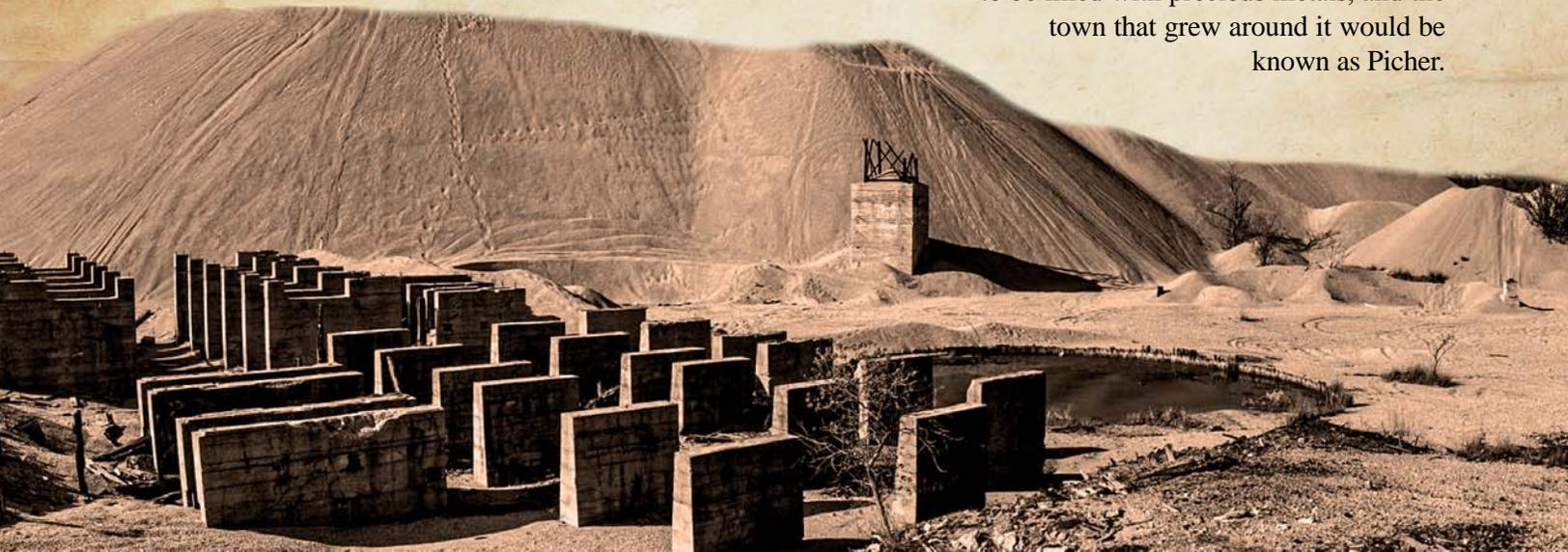
THE HISTORY OF PICHER, OKLAHOMA: A TOXIC GHOST TOWN BY JOHN E. RODGERS

What once was a booming mining town – born overnight according to papers in the early part of the twentieth century – now is recognized only by remnants of its once robust population. Picher, Okla. sits mostly quiet these days, aside from the Hwy 69, which runs through the town and the active clean up that is taking place thanks to Quapaw Nation.

In the late 1800s, a land rush began in what is now Oklahoma. Two individuals that joined the settlers moving into the territory were George Coleman and his younger brother Levi. According to some historians, George and Levi were digging wells for individuals when one day in 1905 – on the Emma Gordon allotment in what is today, Commerce, Okla. – their drill struck something hard. Emma Gordon

was Miami but had been allotted land through the Quapaw. George and Levi moved to another part of the property and the same thing happened. The brothers knew that they had found something, as lead and zinc could be seen in the holes and upon the drill. The brothers quietly began to purchase mineral rights on nearby leases. In total, over the course of two years, the brothers had obtained the mineral rights of approximately 10,000 acres. The Coleman brothers would go on to own some of the most successful mines in the area.

In 1913, a large deposit of lead was found on the property of Harry Crawfish and mining began shortly thereafter. The area around Harry Crawfish's property was soon deemed to be filled with precious metals, and the town that grew around it would be known as Picher.



By 1920, Picher had a population of just under 10,000 and by 1926, hit its peak population of 14,252 residents. Mining in the area was heavy for the next several decades but slowed to a crawl by the 1950s as deposits dried up or were abandoned for other reasons. By 1960, Picher's population had declined to approximately 2,500 residents.

In 2001, Keith and Michelle Herd, a couple from Picher, filed a lawsuit against eight Tar Creek mining companies. The lawsuit would be the first of many that claimed withheld research data and a delay in cleaning up the lead contaminated soil had put children in the area at risk of severe learning disabilities. It was around this time that the federal and state government became more interested in what was happening around Picher. Scientists from all over the country converged to do tests on the soil, the water... the people.

The story made the news in every major outlet nearby and was closely monitored by those outlets in the years to come. In 2002, the Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA) took 155 soil samples from an elementary school playground. The samples from Picher contained approximately 40 times the acceptable level of lead, but even at this time, there was no open discussion of closing the town. A clean

up of the elementary school grounds was to begin after the school year ended.

In 2005, spurred on by the State of Oklahoma with monetary assistance from the EPA and the federal government, a buyout of Picher, Oklahoma began. \$3 million dollars was initially utilized to move 52 families with small children out of the town. In total, it was estimated that it would cost \$20 million to offer the 600 remaining residents in Picher, Cardin and Hockerville fair market value for their homes.

A study released in January of 2006 had shown that 300 miles of underground mine shafts posed a serious threat to homes and businesses in the area. The study concluded that as many as 9 out of 10 of the existing structures could collapse into sink holes at any given moment. Getting the residents of Picher to abandon their town was no easy task. Many had built their entire lives there, despite the dangers, Picher was home. Even with the residents hesitant, the town was being shut down around them.

For those that refused to give up their homes, the choice was taken away on May 10, 2008, when an EF-4 Tornado swept through devastating an already beaten community. In May of 2009, the last class to graduate from Picher high school walked across the stage and ac-

cepted their diploma. The room was filled with tears, no one would walk these halls as a class again; the school was closing due to lack of enrollment and funding. For the residents that remained, it was just another heartbreak in a chain of events out of their control. Despite every attempt they had made to stand strong, there was nothing they could do to stop it. They had withstood mining, bad soil and water, threats of cave-ins, and just the year prior, one of the most significant tornadoes in history, but all these events had taken their toll. By 2011, there were 20 residents that had remained and the government – considering the buyout complete – sold the toxic waste region back to the Quapaw Nation. The last business, a pharmacy known as Ole Miners Pharmacy, stayed open until 2015 when the owner Gary Linderman died of a sudden illness.

Several years have passed, and though to many Picher is a ghost town, there is still some activity, still whispers of a few stubborn residents. Even though it is recorded that Linderman was the last remaining resident, and that the town's population is now zero, it is believed that there are a few that still live there.



A person with a backpack is standing on a rocky outcrop, looking out over a vast landscape. In the foreground, there are green coniferous trees. In the middle ground, a large, light-colored lake is visible, surrounded by greenery. In the background, there are blue mountains with snow-capped peaks under a blue sky with wispy white clouds. The image is split vertically by a torn paper effect, with the left side showing the landscape and the right side being white text.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

BY MADELINE JENNINGS

A LITTLE ABOUT THE WRITER...

Ha-way! My name is Madeline Jennings and I am a descendent of the Widow Mary Stafford. My father is Bryan Jennings, son of Mike Jennings, and my great grandmother is Mary "Bobbie" Baker Jennings, daughter of Mary Shapp. I am in my third year at the University of Tulsa, majoring in Anthropology. I have chosen to write for the Quapaw Post as a way to share my experiences, and say thank you to the tribe for their support. I think it is really important to share experiences as a student because it can promote learning and show what opportunities are available in the practical application of studies. I feel fortunate to be a part of a tribe that has the capabilities and resources to help their students and citizens in their endeavors, and I would like to acknowledge the education department with my contribution.

This Summer I was fortunate enough to be offered a position with the National Park Service as an Intern with the Archaeology Crew at Katmai National Park and Preserve up in Alaska. I am currently studying Anthropology at the University of Tulsa, so this was an amazing opportunity that I did not want to pass up. However, getting to and from Alaska was going to be expensive and a bit of a dilemma. As I explored options, I thought about the tribe, and how they have helped to support myself and

other students through the years. After reaching out to them, I was able to get financial aid that allowed me to officially accept the position and make plans. I was beyond excited because this was an internship that was going to let me explore professional careers, make connections, and build skills relevant to my chosen field. This internship was going to place me in the role of an Archaeology Field Tech, meaning that I would accompany the crew on their trips and excavations, as well as help them in the office, engage with the community, and complete lab work post excavation.

There were five large projects involved in this position: survey and excavations at the Savonoski Archaeological District, working a Culture Camp with Perryville residents, survey and excavations at Katmai Bay, condition assessments at Hammersly Lake, and Fishtival community programming. The first of these trips was to the Savonoski River. These trips were into the backcountry, and meant that we were camping on our own, in the wilderness. This was a bit daunting at times, but a lot of fun, and really allowed for connection to the land around us.

We made it to Savonoski via boats, leaving from King Salmon, where we were stationed, then stopping in Brooks Camp, which is the other hub of Katmai. The Savonoski area was beautiful; it was surreal to be dropped off there with only three other people. I would learn later that all of Alaska is breathtaking, and I was always in the viewing range of at least one mountain. I was nervous about this trip because it was my first real archaeological expedition. Over the course of my studies, I had become well

versed in theory and participated in a mock excavation, but it is still quite different when compared to the real thing. Savonoski was an area that had been studied in the past, so we knew roughly where the sites were. The whole area was once home to a village that had been covered by the Novarupta event of 1912. Consequently, the work that we were doing was in the post contact era (this means that the sites' contexts were ones that came after European contact with Indigenous Alaskans).

The first step to working here was to conduct surveys, both pedestrian and with equipment in order to better map out the sites. A big part of archaeology that is often overlooked is that it aims to be as non-invasive as possible, and using these surveys, we can narrow down or even eliminate excavation areas. In conducting these surveys, I was able to work with a magnetometer for the first time. This device was used to create a map of the magnetism of the ground it surveyed and revealed pockets of magnetic difference.





These pockets were good points for our actual excavations. We worked on many sites over about nine days, and saw moose, ptarmigans, and the tracks of many wolves and bears. Our excavations were fairly fruitful, with a lot of charcoal to test to get exact dates for the context, and some structural wood, a button, faunal remains, and metal. It was a good start to a great Summer.

The next project that I worked on was setting up and helping to work Culture Camp. This camp was designed for residents of Perryville, which is a descendant community of some of the old villages that were abandoned due to Novarupta. One of the things that I was most excited about with this internship was the opportunity to work with Indigenous communities. This work was the entire reason Culture Camp existed.

The archaeology that goes on in Katmai is almost always related to the ancestors of modern Indigenous villages that are located around the park. As such, the Archaeologists at Katmai have worked to have a really good and informed relationship with the councils of these various groups. They are a welcome part of the park's work, and their input is valued, which was great to see. One of the projects that was set up to promote this prosperous relationship was Culture Camp, which would allow Perryville residents to come to the park and work with the Archaeology Crew. The idea was that they could learn more details about archaeology and specifically, the archaeology that was happening on their ancestral lands, and then have a chance to actually go see the sites and try their hand at archaeology. This was a very fun and rewarding part of the internship.

The Perryville residents were extremely sweet and interested in what we were doing, as well as being able to offer some really great insight and background knowledge to the projects that were going on. Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, they were not able to join us in the actual excavation, but we were able to see a bit of the park together and have a good week doing hands-on lessons of archaeological techniques and a trip out to Brooks Camp.



The third project of the Summer was the backcountry trip to Katmai Bay. This was the longest and craziest trip, at over two weeks long. As with everything else I had seen so far, Katmai Bay was amazing. The fact that I could stand at the oceans and be surrounded by mountains was quite amazing. This trip also gave me the opportunity to work with rangers that were not part of the Archaeology Crew. We had a Wilderness Interpretation Ranger and a biologist with us on the first portion of this trip. One thing that I loved about the National Park Service was that everyone I met was highly driven, smart, and interesting. Everyone worked well together despite coming from different divisions, cultures, and hometowns, and having different projects to work on. There was a sense of unity in the purpose of protecting and serving the land itself.

The area at Katmai Bay that we were interested in was rather large and so we ended up setting up a base-camp and a spike camp a fair distance apart. We would hike to the spike camp and stay a few days working around there before going back to the base camp for a crew change. The bay area was a braided river mouth which meant that hiking between camps required waders and was not the easiest of journeys, as sometimes the sand would just give way beneath us and we would sink. That being said, it was worth it. We were able to survey many sites, in two different areas, and run a fair number of digs. This trip was also full of wildlife; we saw bears, porcupines, otters, wolves, seals, bald eagles, beavers, and many, many bugs. That is something that people are not exaggerating when they discuss Alaska. There are a lot of mosquitos. Bug nets were a must for field work. The surveys and excavations at Katmai Bay were fairly successful. They followed the same procedure as Savonoski, and yielded charcoal, wood, lithics and faunal remains.



What we also witnessed, though, was one of the sites being overtaken by water. It was a really odd thing to revisit a unit after a couple of days and have it be partially underwater. It did impress upon me the importance of conservation and timeliness in archaeology, though.

The last trip that I took into the wilderness of Katmai was to Hammersly Lake for something a bit different than my past work. This was a shorter trip, with a smaller crew: just myself and one archaeologist. We were there not with the goal of excavating, but rather to check in on known sites that had not been seen in a while (17-21 years). We first located the sites using old field journals and GPS coordinates, then would re-map them and conduct visual surveys of the sites, assessing how much their condition had changed and what kind of threats they were facing. We also thoroughly photographed the sites to document them and tried to conduct an inventory of the artifacts as best we could, though there were too many lithics and debitage pieces to come up with a completely accurate tally. This was a really interesting trip for me because it showed me another important aspect of archaeology in the conservation work that we do. It is important to check in on sites, especially ones that are in high traffic areas or ones that may face elevated levels of natural degradation. The condition assessments that we completed will be used to better know how to treat the sites in the future and determine if it is necessary to collect any artifacts or conduct excavations. Until then, though, the artifacts' home and the safest place for them is simply where they were found. This was also the trip where I saw the most bears, which was fun and did not always feel real. One bear in particular was extremely curious about us and the sites we were working on and ended up following us around until we crossed the river to avoid him. That was a new one for me.

The final large project that I worked on as an NPS intern was Fishtival. Fishtival is an annual celebration in King Salmon and Naknek (the closest town, seventeen miles down the main road). Fishing is an extremely important part of day-to-day life and is the livelihood of a lot of the people who live in the area. As such, near the end of the fishing season every year, Fishtival happens. Fishtival is a series of celebrations and events throughout the community to bring people together and close out the season with a bang. The park uses this event as a way to connect with more of the community, so I helped the Cultural Resources Division create the programming for their contribution.



We ran an activities table geared towards families and children at the Visitor's Center, and then an informational table at the Fishtival Bazaar another day. We had activities like reconstructing a mug, drawing a soil profile, spinning a trivia wheel, playing a traditional Alutiiq game and more. It was a really fun weekend, and gave me an opportunity to learn more about the people who live near the park. We got a good amount of engagement, and I was able to share a lot of my newfound knowledge about the park and what we had been doing. This, along with the lab work I was doing, rounded off my season with NPS.

The lab work that I helped with consisted of cleaning artifacts, inventorying them, and identifying faunal remains. While not my favorite part of the archaeological process due to how repetitive lab work can be, it is a necessary one. Though lithics take forever to clean when you have fruitful excavations.

This internship with the National Park Service is one that will stick with me for the rest of my life. I met amazing people and had incredible experiences that led to me feeling more confident in myself as a person and more confident in what I have chosen to pursue in my life and academic career. I will also be carrying this work with me into the school year, as I will continue to work on identifying the faunal remains that were found and analyzing them for non-natural marks that would have implications about human interaction with fauna and subsistence patterns. Overall, I want to continue to learn and grow, hopefully with more opportunities like this one, where I can work on interesting sites and give back to local communities, ideally helping to share the story of Indigenous heritage wherever I am. I am also extremely grateful to the Quapaw Education Division for making this Summer possible for me. To say that it was formative would be an understatement. I look forward to seeing what comes next for myself, and hope that my adventures can serve as a bit of inspiration to go and pursue your own opportunities.



Quapaw Nation announces big changes moving forward

Business Committee meeting overview By John E Rodgers

The business committee meeting scheduled October 15, started with the swearing in of newly elected BC Member, Larry Mercer. A special election took place on September 19, to fill a vacated position on the Quapaw Nation Business Committee, but that was also the day of the Business Committee meeting, which is why Mercer had to wait an entire month to be sworn in.

The meeting was filled with interesting moments; below are some of the highlights.

Feasibility study approved

A feasibility study was approved for a portion of property – approximately 17 acres on the outskirts of Quapaw heading towards Miami, Okla. – to help determine the best use of the property. The feasibility study will be done by company Klas Robinson, which hails from Minneapolis, Minnesota. Klas Robinson has previously done feasibility studies on gaming properties for Quapaw Nation, including Downstream Casino Resort and Saracen Casino and Resort.

Quapaw Nation to put new roof on Title VI building

The Quapaw Nation Business Committee has decided that the wear and tear on the Title VI building for Quapaw Nation calls for a new roof to be installed. According to Member Michelle Newton, “There was six bids from three different contractors to re-shingle the Title VI and Robert Whitebird Cultural center building.

Quapaw Nation donates two horses to Terry Birch

The horses were purchased sometime between 2013-2014 and have been residing at the Elk Dog Medicine Ranch under the care of Terry Birch. Since 2016, the horses have been utilized in Birch’s Veteran Rehabilitation Program. Birch, also a former employee, had been billing the Nation for the care of the animals and it was unclear as to what Quapaw Nation gained from the arrangement. Because of the age of the animals and the lack of need for Quapaw Nation to have them, Quapaw Nation decided to donate the animals to Birch.

Quapaw Nation purchases two lots in Miami, Okla.

Quapaw Nation entered into an agreement with KDF enterprises to purchase two lots on Main Street across from the Coleman Theatre in Miami, Okla. At this time, the business committee is unsure what the lots will be used for but felt the lots would be valuable to the nation in the future.

Tribal Administrator Donna Mercer retires after 20 years of service leading to the creation of new executive director positions

The Business Committee thanked Mercer for her time with the nation and wished her well on her future adventures. Mercer has held the role of Tribal Administrator for the duration of her employment with the nation. It was later made clear that the committee has no intention to fill the administrator position and instead has opted to restructure the work chart adding five new executive director positions.

“The tribal organizational structure has been flattened to support our growing needs and provide developmental opportunities for our talented teams,” said Secretary-Treasurer Wena Supernaw.

The new positions will cover different areas like Resource Management, Culture and Events, Department of Public Safety, Quapaw Facilities Authority, and Tribal Member Services.

EMS transport charges are free to Quapaw tribal members

Business Committee Member Zack Turley wanted to reiterate to Quapaw tribal members that they are not to pay a bill if they receive one in the mail. Instead, tribal members should alert Quapaw Fire and EMS that the bill is in error and it will be taken care of.

Quapaw Nation will begin utilizing GSA schedule

Business Committee Member Mike Shawnee stated that Procurement, and in the future the TERO office, will begin to take advantage of the GSA schedule, allowing for bulk purchasing discount opportunities. The GSA Schedule, often referred to as the Federal Supply Schedule or the Multiple Award Schedule, is a long-term government contract that provides access to millions of commercial products and services at fair and reasonable rates. Shawnee expressed that using the GSA schedule is available at no cost to Quapaw Nation.

Quapaw Nation increases utility assistance per household

The Business Committee is proud to announce that for two years in a row, the utility assistance would go up per household. Each household will see a \$200 increase that begins Jan. 1 and runs through the calendar year.

Tribal member Amy Panther voiced that, while she is grateful for the increase, something should be done for households that include multiple tribal members. Vice-Chairwoman Callie Bowden sympathized with those concerns and said that she hopes one day Quapaw Nation will be able to help more, but we just aren't there yet.

Tribe to increase its budget by nearly 5 million for fiscal year 2023

The increase in budget will help cover the increase in utility assistance as well as needed departmental increases in Law Enforcement, Tribal Court, THPO, Fire and EMS, EFA, Powwow and Social Services. The increase will also cover new departments such as Forestry, NAGPRA and Food Sovereignty a department that will focus on clearing land and cutting firewood for needy homes.



The increase to the budget will come from a greater distribution from Downstream Casino – story to come soon – after they surpassed their goal allowing for the \$10 million distribution cap to be lifted. The distribution cap was in place because of a covenant in the lending terms. To date, since the 2021 refinance, Downstream Casino and Resort has paid over 100 million of the property’s remaining debt.

Upcoming events to be noted

- Quapaw Fall Gathering – 11-20-22 12 p.m. – 6 p.m. – Downstream Casino Pavilion

The Cultural Committee has been busy preparing for the Fall Gathering. Activities are to include social dancing, Indian dice, foot races, stick races, face painting, storytelling, cake walk and stomp dance. Food will revolve around chili and a flyer will be posted later next week.

- Elders trip full but planning a second trip in the spring – 10-18/22 – 10-19-22

The Elder’s committee is planning a second trip for the springtime to allow for those not able to attend the upcoming dates. The spring trip has no specifics available at this time, but Quapaw Nation will keep you informed as information becomes available.

- Quapaw Nation Employee Veterans Brunch – 11-10-22 – 10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

The Quapaw Cultural committee is hosting the upcoming Veteran’s brunch at the community building located at the tribal complex. The committee invites all Quapaw Nation Veterans that are currently employees.

Quapaw Nation forms new committee, adds member to Elders Committee

Bonnie Schalk will join the Elders Committee by way of recommendation from the Quapaw Nation Business Committee. Schalk joins an established group led by current Chairwoman, Grace Goodeagle.

The Business Committee also decided to establish a new Children’s Committee to help plan events in the future. The members of this new committee were also selected by the Business Committee and are as follow, Billie Burtum, Lori Shafer, Ashlee McCloud, Susan Davis, Virginia Mouse, Gabriel Gray and Debbie Wray.

Open Forum reaches high points and low points

Vice-Chairwoman Bowden apologized to those in attendance and on Zoom for not maintaining control in the September Business Committee meeting. Bowden was referring to an instance where names and positions were attacked during a heated discussion that took place during the previous open forum. Bowden said that she encourages people to speak openly at open forum, but that there is a line that should not be crossed.

Abigail Logan spoke this month about a lack of recognition for Quapaw Casino and its employees and the Business Committee agreed that a better job of highlighting their accomplishments will be a priority in the future. Vice-chairwoman Bowden also mentioned that Quapaw Casino was very close to getting some “TLC” and thanked Abigail for speaking.





Tribal member Heather Dismuke stood up and addressed the lack of communication stating that she has “learned more in the last three weeks as an employee of our nation than I have in a year as a member.” Dismuke went on to clarify that she was not intending for her comment to highlight issues with the IT or Communications department, but rather that there is a lot of “lip service” in regard to transparency and she would like to see more communication about what is happening within the tribe, the decisions made, and more coverage of events. “I know we can do better,” said Dismuke. “I realize you all are busy, but we can do better.”

At two different points, an issue of potential conflicts with committees was brought up. Amy Panther pointed out that sub-committees should not be filled with Business Committee members, that those positions should be filled with younger people looking to learn. Ben Waters asked the Business Committee if they were over the Directors at Downstream and BC Member Newton clarified that they are not directly over anyone aside from the General Manager and Chief Financial Officers at the gaming properties and the Chief Market Officer at Saracen. Waters believes that employees should not serve on the Grievance committee, an issue Secretary-Treasurer Supernaw and Vice-Chairwoman Bowden were quick to point out that General Council could address if they so choose.

Amy Panther also stated that the Emergency Financial Services are not addressing emergency needs for members. Panther believes that the guidelines for emergency assistance should not be so strict, a common complaint amongst other members. Panther pointed out that inflation is making it very difficult on Quapaw Nation members with increased costs in food, gas, and utilities crippling our tribal members budgets. The Business Committee has agreed to follow up with Panther this week.

Elder committee Chairwoman Grace Goodeagle wanted to discuss the local LEAD Agency and how proud she was that Quapaw Nation had a great presence at the conference. Goodeagle spoke highly of Quapaw Nation’s environmental awareness and mentioned a film created by the Cheyenne Arapaho that highlighted how environment issues are impacting Indian Country. Goodeagle is encouraged by Quapaw Nation’s environmental team and looks forward to their continued efforts in the future.

Linda Davis wanted to point out that – while she had not watched the meeting from the prior month due to her obligations as Election committee Chairwoman – she feels tribal member concerns have fallen on deaf ears for several years. “What happened last month with [employee name withheld] was the straw that broke the camels back.” Davis went on to vow that when she has a tribal member reach out for assistance, she will make the business committee aware. “It is important that our voices are heard.”

There were many other questions that were addressed during open forum, and tribal members are encouraged to listen to the meeting if they have the opportunity. To listen to the full meeting, please go to YouTube and look up Quapaw Nation.



SPECIAL GENERAL COUNCIL RECAP & CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE UPDATE

On Oct. 22, 2022, the General Council of Quapaw Nation met to decide on approved language for possible amendment changes to the Governing Resolution. The Governing Resolution has led the Quapaw Nation for over half a century, but for Quapaw Nation citizens, it has become clear some changes are needed.

In 2020, the Constitution Committee sent out a survey – available in print and digital form – to the citizens of Quapaw Nation. The goal of the survey was to try and pinpoint priorities based on what the citizens deemed most important to them; the proposed amendments were built off of the priorities established through that survey.

The General Council of Quapaw Nation was able to approve several measures to be placed on an impending ballot, with others to be addressed Jan. 28, 2023 when the General Council returns from recess. Before General Council approved language on 16 other amendments, the Constitution Committee asked them to immediately approve the following:

1. **By Majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council give authority to the Constitution Committee of the Quapaw Nation to make non substantiative edits to all governing documents. Non substantiative edits are to include;**
 - (i) **numbering of paragraphs, consistency of terms, syntax, consolidation of documents, and reconciliation of said documents effective immediately and until such time the Quapaw Indian Council decides to disband the Constitution Committee.**

The measure was met with a few questions before a vote approved and confirmed the authority of the Constitution Committee granted by General Council.





Amendment language approved by General Council

Below are the measures that were approved, tabled and those that will be addressed at the next scheduled meeting of the General Council of Quapaw Nation in January.

By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 1 to add Subsection (c), and (d) to provide:

(c) All proposed Resolutions shall be made public at least ten (10) calendar days prior to a Business Committee vote and posted on the official Quapaw Nation website. All passed Resolutions and minutes shall be posted within ten (10) calendar days of enactment posted on the official Quapaw Nation website. In the event of an emergency, the Chairman of the Business Committee may request a phone poll or email poll of Business Committee Members to take action regarding an issue. The proposed emergency Resolution will be posted immediately on the official Quapaw Nation Website with the reason the action taken was deemed an emergency.

(d) The Business Committee shall conduct all Quapaw Nation electronic business using Quapaw Nation issued technology and assets i.e., telephone, email address, computer, software, etc., in the event they are unable to meet in person.

Amendment language approved by General Council

By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 5 of the Governing Resolution regarding Resolutions involving approval of membership by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to strike:

... and, so long as the affairs of the Quapaw Tribe are under the general supervision of the Federal Government, of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his authorized representative.





Amendment language approved by General Council

By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 1 of the Governing Resolution to add Subsection (e) to provide:

(e) Any enrolled tribal member over the age of eighteen (18) may submit in writing a Freedom of Information request. The Business Committee however may redact personal identifying information, medical information, unaudited financial information, or pending litigation. The Business Committee shall respond in writing to all Freedom of Information requests within 30 calendar days of receipt of the request. The Business Committee has authority to provide by duly adopted resolution additional exceptions for redacting information not mentioned above; however, the Business Committee must include a written statement with the redacted information to any Freedom of Information request explaining the reason for the redaction or denial. The Business Committee shall create a process for Freedom of Information requests.

Amendment language approved by General Council

By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend the Governing Resolution Section 4 to add Section 4 (a) and (b) to provide:

(a) All Business Committee members are to be compensated fairly for their work as an elected official of the Quapaw Nation. All compensation of the Business Committee is to be presented by the Business Committee and shall be voted on annually by the Quapaw Indian Council provided that the voting membership has had proper notice (30 days) to review the proposed compensation and the method for its determination. It will be the Business Committee's duty to present any and all proposed changes of compensation to the Quapaw Indian Council for approval and that adjusted compensation shall be effective beginning the next term of office for each position.

(b) The Quapaw Indian Council reserves the authority to suggest and vote on additional compensation for immediate implementation by motion from the floor.

Amendment language approved by General Council

By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend the Governing Resolution Section 4 to add Section 4 (c) to provide:

(c) Compensation to the Business Committee members will be paid solely and directly from the Quapaw Nation. Compensation from any other Quapaw tribal entity is prohibited. If a new compensation amount is not approved by the Quapaw Indian Council, the Business Committee members' compensation shall revert to the most recent approved compensation amounts by the Downstream Development Authority; once the Quapaw Indian Council approves the first Business Committee compensation, any future non approvals shall trigger no change in compensation.



Amendment language approved by General Council

By majority vote shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 6 (a) of the Governing Resolution regarding the Grievance Committee by striking the language “consisting of three persons of Quapaw Indian Blood” and replacing it with:

“consisting of five (5) persons of Quapaw Indian blood.”

Amendment language tabled pending clarity to General Council

This vote was tabled and is pending discussion of potential ramifications.

Business Committee has committed to getting a legal memo and will provide that to the Nation ahead of reconvening in January.

By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend the Governing Resolution Section 4 to add Sub-section 4 (d) to provide:

(a) Unless changed by vote of the Quapaw Indian Council, all Quapaw Nation commissions, agencies, instrumentalities, and entities, shall report to the Business Committee. This excludes any commissions or instrumentalities elected by and answerable to the Quapaw Indian Council. Each Quapaw Nation entity charter or organic document is hereby amended to include the provision that no Business Committee member may be a member of those entities’ governing boards. This section and section 4(c) shall be effective six (6) months from the day of passage of this provision.

All following amendments were tabled until the return from recess of Special General Council January 22, 2023

1. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 6 (a) of the Governing Resolution to provide:

(a)... Elections for the Members of the Grievance Committee, unless a vacancy is being filled, shall take place at the Quapaw Indian Council Meeting of the Quapaw Nation and shall be held by nominations and votes from the floor. Three (3) Members will be elected in even number years and two (2) Members will be elected in odd number years.



2. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council replace Subsection (b) and add Subsection (c)-(e) to Section 6.1 to provide:

- (b) The Grievance Committee shall investigate all complaints of professional and personal misconduct regarding Business Committee Members.
- (c) The Grievance Committee may have access to information from all Quapaw Nation commissions, agencies, instrumentalities, and entities related to a grievance.
- (d) Grievance Committee Members may serve two (2) consecutive terms and must take two (2) years off between serving in the same capacity.
- (e) Grievance Committee Members shall adhere to the Quapaw Nation Code of Ethics.

3. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council add Subsection (f)-(h) to Section 6.1 to provide:

- (f) A vacancy on the Grievance Committee occurring during a current Member's term of office will be filled by the next candidate in line based on the votes cast for Grievance Committee Member from the most recent Grievance Committee election. If no replacement is available, the Grievance Committee will continue to operate independently, and the position will stay vacant until the next Quapaw Indian Council.
- (i) If more than one vacancy occurs, a special Quapaw Indian Council election shall take place the first Saturday following 60 days from the last vacancy.
- (g) Grievances must be written and signed by an enrolled member of the Quapaw Nation. Grievances may be sent via email or mailed to Grievance Committee Members. A statement of facts including, dates, times, witnesses, allegations of wrongdoing, and the remedy requested must be included in the grievance.
- (h) The Grievance Committee may seek the assistance of, or work with the Ethics Commission as it deems necessary.

4. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council add Subsection (i)-(l) to Section 6.1 to provide:

- (i) The Grievance Committee may obtain legal counsel for assistance and advice payable by the Quapaw Nation. Approval from the Business Committee shall not be required.
- (j) If the Grievance Committee finds cause for a Special Quapaw Indian Council meeting, the Grievance Committee shall request the Chairman to call a Special Quapaw Indian Council meeting. Should the Chairman fail to call the Special Quapaw Indian Council meeting, then the Business Committee may call the Special Quapaw Indian Council meeting. Should the Business Committee fail to call the Special Quapaw Indian Council meeting, the Grievance Committee shall have the authority, after acquiring legal counsels supporting opinion, to call a Special Quapaw Indian Council meeting for the purpose of hearing and acting upon grievances or complaints so long as 30 days' notice is given to the members of the Quapaw Nation directly by certified mail, and appropriate publicity by social media, print, and broadcast media to the major neighboring communities.



(k) The Quapaw Indian Council will give the accused notice of the allegation and an opportunity to explain conduct related to the grievance and present witnesses in his or her defense. The accused may retain a lawyer at his or her own expense. The Quapaw Indian Council shall have the power to remove the Member(s) from office or clear them of the grievance. The Quapaw Indian Council's decision is final and not appealable to any court or tribunal.

(l) The Grievance Committee may submit a grievance complaint and any relevant information it obtains to the tribal prosecutor for prosecution.

5. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council add Subsection (m)-(o) to Section 6.1 to provide:

(m) The Grievance Committee is empowered to request and receive any documents or information from every tribal entity related to any complaint so long as it is directly related to said complaint. If, in the course of an investigation, the Grievance Committee finds additional unrelated evidence of misconduct, then the Grievance Committee shall investigate said misconduct.

(n) Obstruction of the Grievance Committee's investigation is punishable by tribal law and/or the Quapaw Nation's Code of Ethics, which may include removal from office by Quapaw Indian Council.

(o) The Grievance Committee shall create policies and procedures for the Grievance Committee to be submitted to the Quapaw Indian Council. The Grievance Committee shall have the authority to request amendments or changes to its policies and procedures subject to approval by the Quapaw Indian Council.

6. By majority vote shall the Quapaw Indian Council rename Section 6 to Section 6.1 and establish Section 6.2 to provide:

(a) An Ethics Commission shall be established and be comprised of five (5) Quapaw Nation Members who shall be elected by nomination from the floor at the next Quapaw Indian Council and shall not include any Member of the Business or Grievance Committees. Three (3) Members will be elected to serve a two-year term and two (2) Members will be elected to serve a three-year term. The two (2) Members receiving the most votes in the initial vote will be the two serving the three-year term.



7. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council adopt a Code of Ethics to be administered by the Ethics Commission and amend the Governing Resolution to add Subsection 6.2 (b), (c), and (d) to provide:

- (b) The Ethics Commission shall prepare a Code of Ethics to be approved by the Quapaw Indian Council at the next Quapaw Indian Council meeting after enactment of this provision so Quapaw Nation members can have confidence in their elected and appointed officials.
- (c) The Code of Ethics must contain provisions for Conflicts of Interest, Procurement, Illicit and Prohibited Conduct, Abuse of Power, Retaliation, Gifts Received, Undue Influence, Violations of the Ethics Code, and Penalties, Ethics Commission Procedures for Complaints, Resolve, Exceptions, and Confidential Information.
- (d) The Ethics Commission will have the authority to amend or change the Code of Ethics subject to approval by the Quapaw Indian Council.

8. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 9 of the Governing Resolution regarding account of receipts and disbursement to strike the language:

“and shall forward copies of the minutes of meetings to the Area Director and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.”

17. By majority vote, shall the Quapaw Indian Council amend Section 9 of the Governing Resolution to replace the language “The accounts and records of Quapaw Tribal Business Committee and the general council [sic] shall be open at all times for inspection and audit by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his authorized representative.” and provide:

The accounts and records of the Quapaw Nation Business Committee and any account the Secretary-Treasurer is a signatory or agent of, shall be open at all times for inspection by the Grievance Committee and, when necessary, a third-party agency selected by the Grievance Committee. Expenses incurred for said inspection are to be paid for from the Quapaw Nation General Fund.



QUAPAW NATION ARPA FUNDING TOWNHALL



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COMMUNITY BUILDING
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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 2022

SOCIAL & STOMP DANCE
LEARN SOCIAL DANCES AND
STOMP DANCE SONGS

LOTS OF EVENTS FOR KIDS!

GAMES AND FUN!

HAND GAME | INDIAN DICE TOURNAMENT | FOOT RACES
STICK HORSE RACES | CAKE WALK | 50-50 RAFFLE

THE PAVILION AT DOWNSTREAM CASINO RESORT
DOORS OPEN AT NOON | DINNER SERVED AT 4:30PM
STOMP DANCE SOCIAL DANCES BEGIN AT 6PM

NATIVE AMERICAN ARTS & CRAFTS BOOTHS



SPONSORED BY QUAPAW NATION CULTURAL COMMITTEE

THE QUAPAW NATION BUSINESS COMMITTEE



Chairman
Joseph Byrd



Vice-Chairwoman
Callie Bowden



Secretary Treasurer
Wena Supernaw



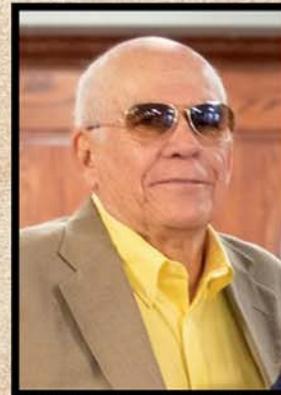
Business Committee
Member
Michelle Newton



Business Committee
Member
Zach Turley



Business Committee
Member
Mike Shawnee



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