# Customary Law, TK/TCEs & Intellectual Property

Sue Noe Senior Staff Attorney Native American Rights Fund Boulder, Colorado, USA

WIPO IGC 45 Indigenous Panel December 5, 2022



# Native American Rights Fund

"We ask for nothing more, and will accept nothing less, than the U.S. Government keeping the promises made to Native Americans."

John Echohawk (Executive Director)



- Established in 1970
- Oldest and largest nonprofit law firm representing Native American tribes
- Represented over 250 tribes in 31 U.S. states
- NARF's client at the IGC is the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)

# National Congress of American Indians





- Founded in 1944, NCAI is the oldest and largest advocacy organization made up of American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments and their citizens
- Works to protect and enhance treaty and sovereign rights, securing traditional laws, cultures, and ways of life for future generations



# The Implementation Project

Realizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

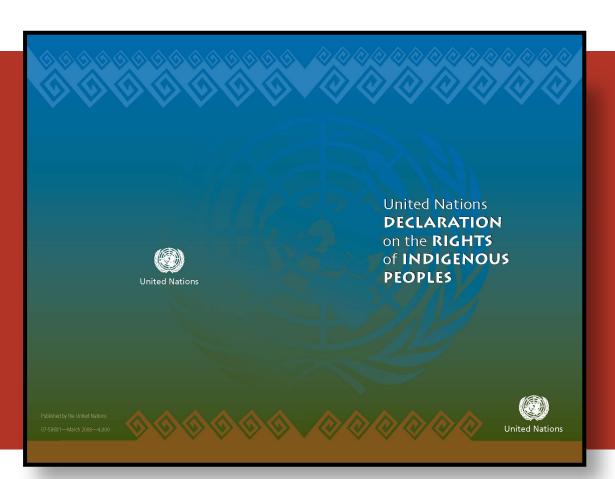


A JOINT INITIATIVE OF:





### **UNDRIP** – Article 31

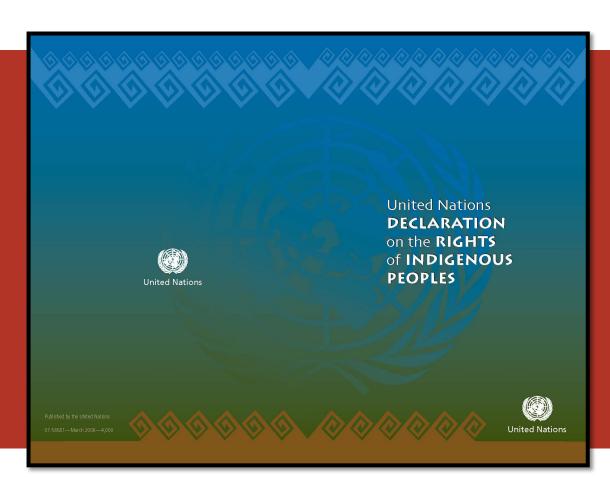


- 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions . . . .
  - They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their <u>intellectual property over such cultural heritage</u>, traditional knowledge, and <u>traditional cultural expressions</u>.
- 2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

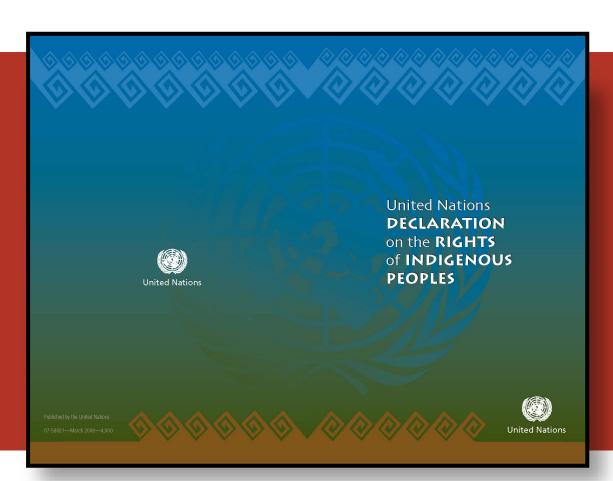
# **UNDRIP – Cultural Rights**

### **Article 11(2)**

States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.



# **UNDRIP** – Dispute Resolution



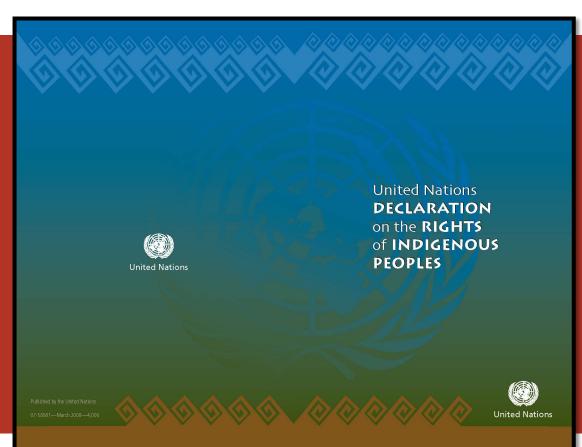
#### Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give <u>due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.</u>

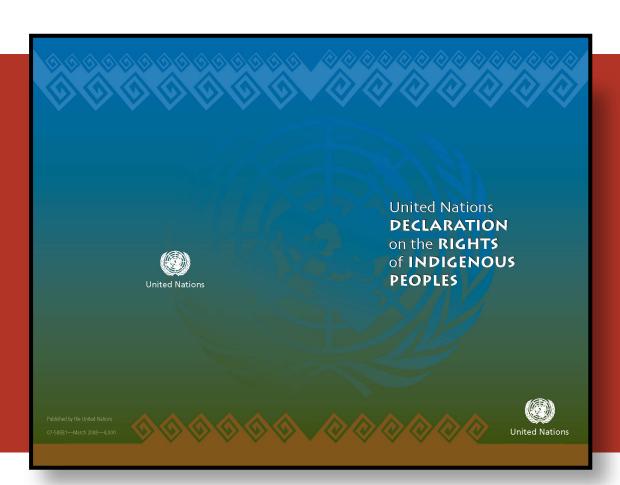
# **UNDRIP – Land Rights**

### **Article 26(3)**

States shall give legal recognition and protection to [traditionally owned, occupied, or possessed] lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with <u>due respect to the customs</u>, <u>traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned</u>.

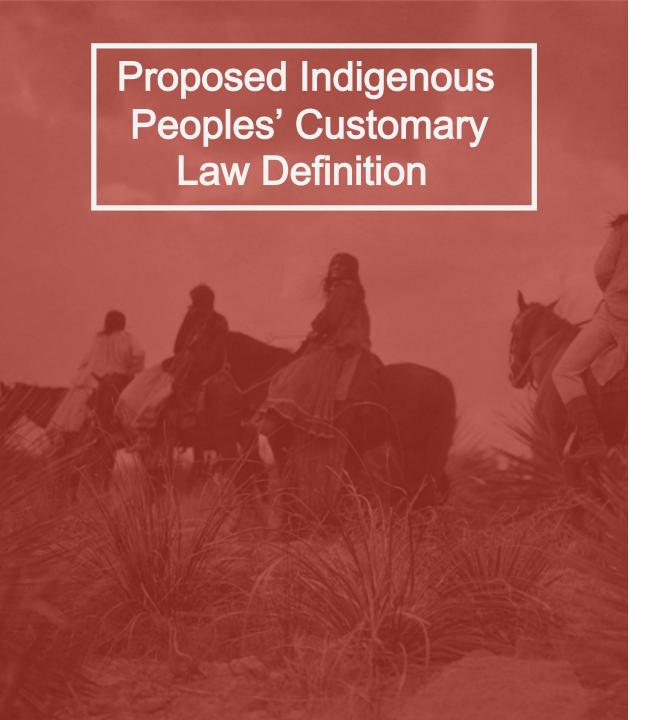


# **UNDRIP – Land Rights**



#### Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. . . .



NORMS AND VALUES accepted as legal requirements or obligatory rules of conduct

RIGHTS AND RESPONSABILITIES regarding lands, territories, waters, natural resources, cultural heritage and intellectual property, including TK/TCEs

WRITTEN legislative codes or judicial decisions

**ORALLY** maintained by elders or knowledge holders

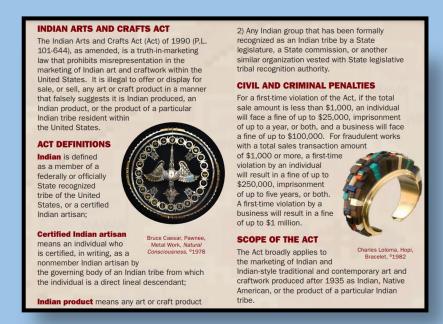
INTERPRETED AND APPLIED consistently with UNDRIP and other human rights instruments

### **Legal Status of Tribes**

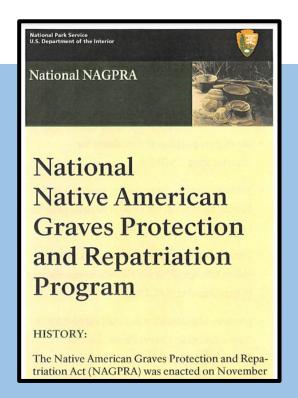
- 574 "federally-recognized" tribes formal nation-to-nation relationship with US
- Sovereign governments
- Prior to 1871, the US entered hundreds of treaties with tribal nations
- Sovereign right to make own laws, policies, protocols
- Own law enforcement/Tribal Courts
- Jurisdictional limitations



### **US Laws That Look To Tribal Law**



**Indian Arts And Crafts Act** 

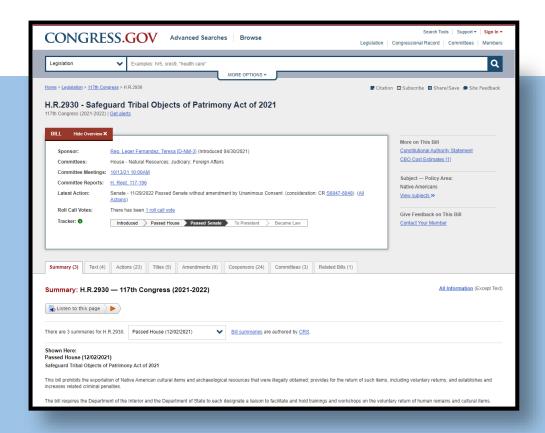


Native American Graves
Protection and Repatriation Act

Indian Arts and Crafts Act 25 U.S.C. § 305 et. seq.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 U.S.C. § 3001 et. seq.

### **US Laws That Look To Tribal Law**

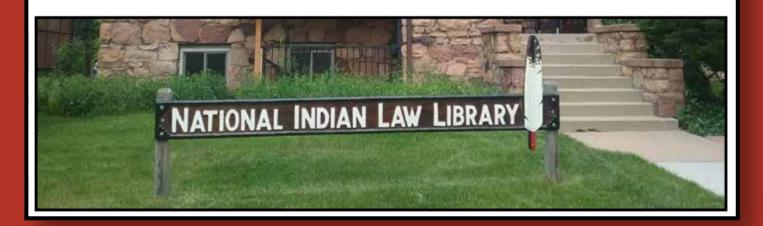


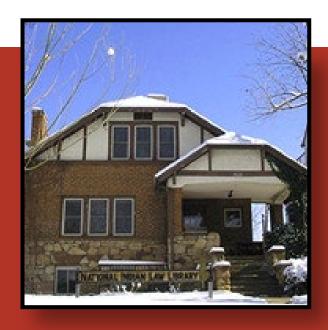
Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act

### **ACCESSING TRIBAL LAWS**

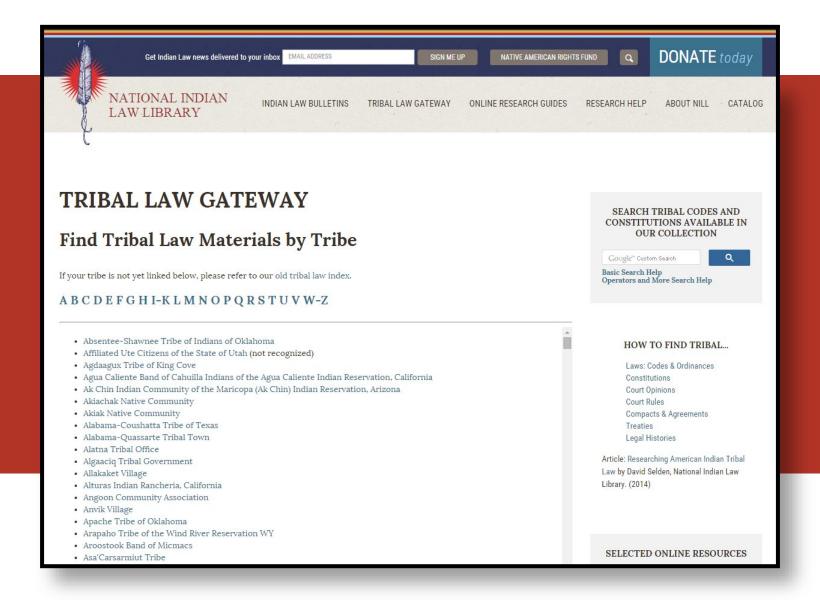
### **National Indian Law Library (NILL)**

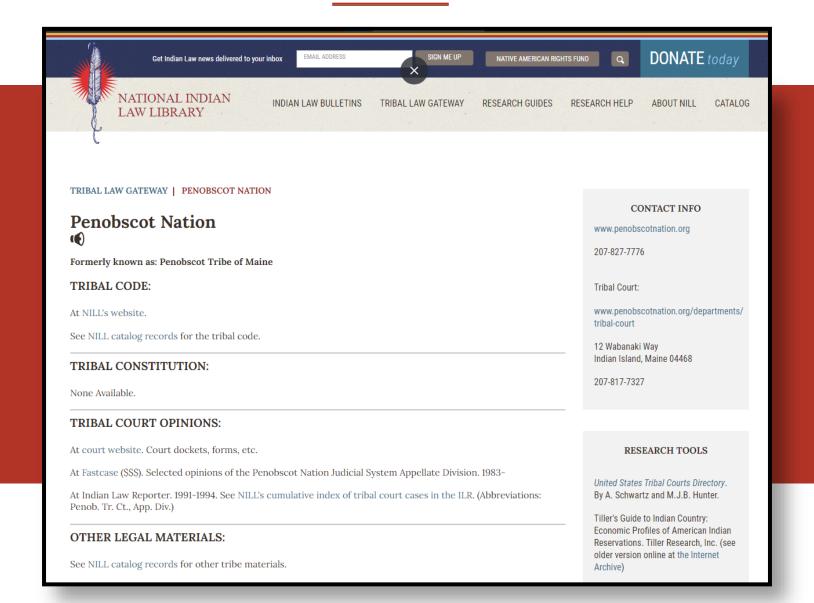
Celebrating 50 years!

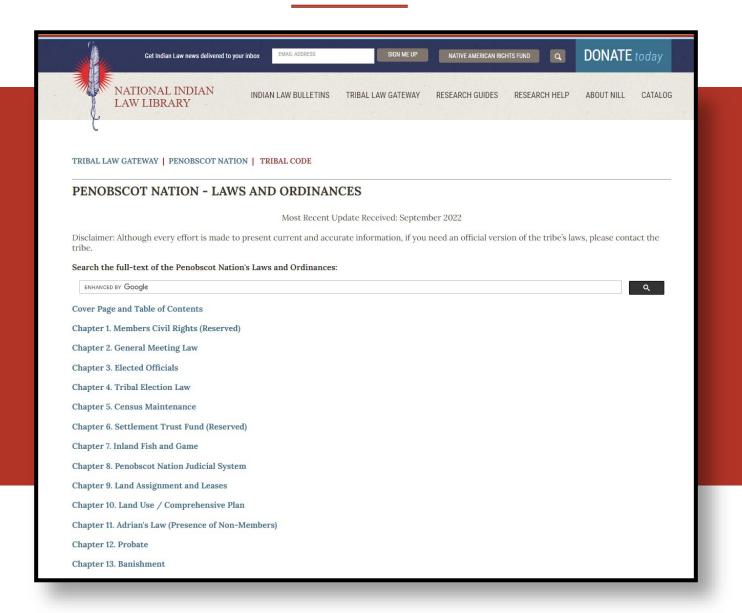












All Tribal Laws Tribal Constitutions

About 457 results (0.20 seconds)

#### Cultural Resource Management Code 2006-02

https://www.narf.org/nill/codes/rosebudcode/title18chapter26.pdf

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Title. This Title is Title 18 of the RST law and Order Code which includes Chapter 26, the Cultural Resources Management Code of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. Labeled Tribal Laws

#### SWINOMISH TRIBAL CODE, Title 21 - Archaeological and Cultural ...

https://narf.org/nill/codes/swinomishcode/21 1.pdf

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Page 1. Title 21 – Archaeological and Cultural Resources. Chapter 1 – Archaeological Excavation and Removal. Sec. 21-01.010 Purpose and Scope. 21-01.020 ... Labeled Tribal Laws

#### title 40 lummi nation code of laws cultural resources preservation code

https://narf.org/nill/codes/lummi/40Cultural\_Resources.pdf



File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Apr 28, 2008 ... CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION CODE. Table of Contents. Chapter 40.01 Title, Findings, Purpose, and Definitions. 40.01.010 Title. Labeled Tribal Laws

#### Tribal Code - Rosebud Sioux Tribe; National Indian Law Library ...

https://www.narf.org/nill/codes/rosebudcode/

Chapter 15 - Reservation Natural and Cultural Resource Zone Chapter 16 - General Environmental Protection Overlay Zone Chapter 17 - Flood Plains Overlay ... Labeled <u>Tribal Laws</u>

#### Chapter 73 - Cultural Resource Protection Act & SWO-05-095

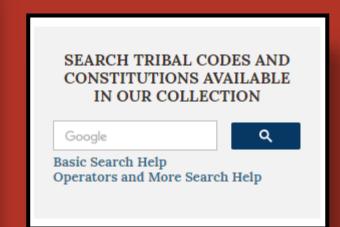
https://www.narf.org/nill/codes/sisseton\_wahpeton/Chapter73.pdf

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

LAKE TRAVERSE RESERVATION. CHAPTER 73. CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION Act. TABI B OF CONTENTS o IIL£JIIL.n.... B New Uap1loa ..... APIIIMf. Labeled Tribal Laws

#### Oglala Sioux Tribe: Law and Order Code, Environmental Review Code

https://www.narf.org/nill/codes/oglala\_sioux/oglalaenviro.html



### Angela R. Riley

Professor of Law
Director, MA/JD Joint Degree Program in Law and American Indian Studies
Director, Native Nations Law and Policy Center



#### The Ascension of Indigenous Cultural Property Law

Michigan Law Review, Vol. 121, No. 1, 2022

70 Pages • Posted: 29 Nov 2022

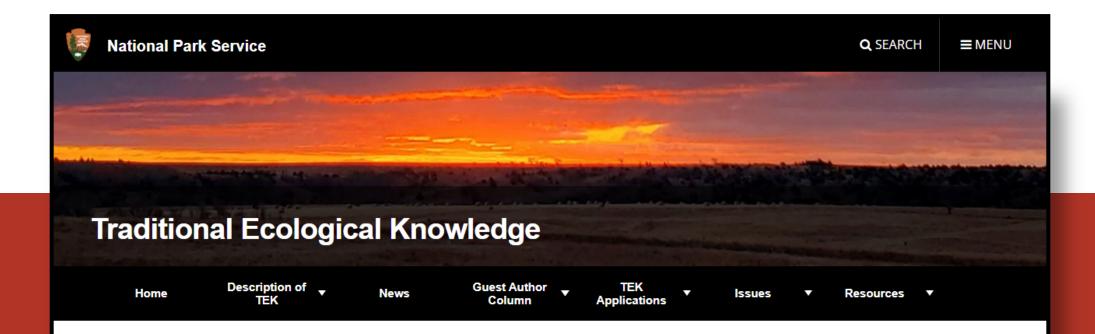
#### Angela Riley

University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

Date Written: November 13, 2022

#### **Abstract**

Indigenous Peoples across the world are calling on nation-states to "decolonize" laws, structures, and institutions that negatively impact them. Though the claims are broad based, there is a growing global emphasis on issues pertaining to Indigenous Peoples' cultural property and the harms of cultural appropriation, with calls for redress increasingly framed in the language of human rights. Over the last decade, Native people have actively fought to defend their cultural property. The Navajo Nation sued Urban Outfitters to stop the sale of "Navajo panties," the Quileute Tribe sought to enjoin Nordstrom's marketing of "Quileute Chokers," and the descendants of Tasunke Witko battled to end production of "Crazy Horse Malt Liquor." And today, Indigenous Peoples are fighting to preserve sacred ceremonies and religious practices at places like Standing Rock, Oak Flat, and Bear's Ears. Though the claims range from "lands to brands," these conflicts are connected by a common thread: they are all contemporary examples of Indigenous Peoples' efforts to protect their cultural property. As issues surrounding cultural property play out on the global stage, there is a parallel movement underway within Indigenous communities themselves. More than fifteen years ago, in 2005, I conducted a comprehensive study of tribal law



### Tribal Research Policies, Processes and Protocols

To facilitate the respectful inclusion of TEK for on-the-ground ecosystem stewardship, the following American Indian tribes have freely and with informed consent, provided information about their policies, processes and protocols (PPP). Tribes are listed alphabetically, using the names from the January 17, 2017, Federal Register Notice Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services

From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Please keep in mind, some tribal names officially begin with "the" and will be located under "T."

A Tribe's listing on this site does not constitute commitment to participate in TEK projects. As sovereign nations, tribes reserve the right to determine research participation.



NPS.gov / Home / Resources / Tribal Research Policies, Processes and Protocols / Tribes D-M

#### **Hopi Tribe of Arizona**

Protocol: Yes

Contact: Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Phone: 928-734-3611

PPP Link: Hopi Research Protocols: <a href="http://www8.nau.edu/hcpo-p/ResProto.pdf">http://www8.nau.edu/hcpo-p/ResProto.pdf</a>

Intellectual Property Rights: <a href="http://www8.nau.edu/hcpo-p/intellectPropRights.html">http://www8.nau.edu/hcpo-p/intellectPropRights.html</a>

Hopi Traditional Knowledge: <a href="http://www8.nau.edu/hcpo-p/knowledge.html">http://www8.nau.edu/hcpo-p/knowledge.html</a>

Permission Needed: Yes

Fee Structure: Yes

Issues/Concerns: Privacy; intellectual property; commoditization; commercialization; expropriation

Verified: SK 01.06.2021

#### Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

Protocol for Research, Publication and Recordings: Motion, Visual, Sound, Multimedia and other Mechanical Devices

Policy:

The Hopi people desire to protect their <u>rights to privacy and to Hopi Intellectual</u>

<u>Property.</u> Due to the continued abuse, misrepresentation and exploitation of the right of the Hopi people, it is necessary that guidelines be established and strictly followed so as to protect the rights of the present and future generations of the Hopi people.

Towards this end, the Hopi Tribe shall be consulted by all projects or activity involving intellectual property and that such property or activity be reviewed and approved by the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office through a permitting process or other contractual agreement.

This protocol should in no way be construed as being a call for commoditization or commercialization of the intellectual property of Hopi people, nor is it a justification to bring the Hopi people unwillingly into a commercial relationship. The Hopi Tribe reserves the right not to sell, commoditize or have expropriated from the certain domains of knowledge or information.

#### Definitions:

- "Research" includes, but is not limited to, ethnology, history, biogenetic, medical, behavioral, ethno-botany, agronomy, ecology, anthropology, archaeology, and microbiology.
- 2) "Hopi Tribe" includes Hopi individuals, families, clans, villages, communities,
- Hopi Tribal Government and the Hopi people as a whole.

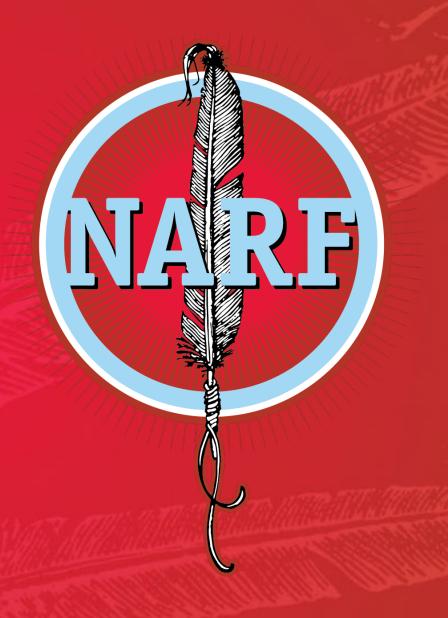
  3) "Projects" or "Activity" includes, but is not limited to, research, publications recording-motion, visual sound whether oral, written, via multimedia or other mechanical devices discovered or yet to be discovered.
- "Multimedia" includes any product derived from Hopi intellectual resources of text, sound, and images combined into an integrated product that can be transmitted and accessed interactively via digital machine-readable form or computerized network.

#### Procedure:

- All projects or activities must be submitted in proposal format and shall address, at minimum, the following:
  - a) Intent and benefit to the Hopi Tribe: The proposal should clearly outline and discuss the intent and benefit of the project or activity to the Hopi Tribe. Questions to be considered are: What are the anticipated consequences or outcome of the project? What groups will be affected? What are the plans (pre, duration, post-project) for publications or commercialization of the product or research findings? How will the Hopi Tribe share in future publication or commercialization of the product or

# Hopi Tribe of Arizona

Thank You!



WWW.NARF.ORG