

AILC PLSI Homecoming

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Indigenizing Intellectual Property

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Overview



CONTEXTUALIZING
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ISSUES & CHALLENGES
WITH FEDERAL IP LAW



BASICS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



CASE STUDIES OF IP MISUSE



SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATIONS



TRIBAL IP LEGISLATION



"The theft of culture is part of the one-way transfer of property from indigenous to nonindigenous hands seen in colonies and settler states around the world—it includes not only the taking of land, natural resources, [and] personal property, but even the heritage of indigenous peoples and their identities, plucking them as clean as a Safeway chicken ... Securing adequate intellectual property protections for the cultural rights of Native American artists and tribal governments remain central to the recognition of their human rights within American society without protecting Indigenous cultural rights, the final phase of colonialism will proceed unabated."

- Walter Echohawk



Indigenous Intellectual Property

Communal preservation of cultural and intellectual property

Intangible property

Not separated out from other types of property or law

Connected

Traditional Cultural Knowledge

Ceremonies

Traditional Medicines





Federal Law and Examples of Challenges

USPTO

• Tribal insignia database and Letter of Protest

Indian Arts and Crafts Act (IACA)

 Unlawful to offer or display for sale, sell any part of craft product in a manner that falsely suggests it is Indian produced, Indian product, or particular Tribe

Native American Graves
Protection and
Repatriation Act
(NAGPRA)

 Protection, return, and repatriation of remains and artifacts on federal or Tribal lands





Basics of Intellectual Property



Copyright



Trademarks



Patents



Registering your IP ensures legal ownership and deters/prevents theft.





What is Copyright?





Copyright - U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 8, cl. 8:



"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;"



Copyright Clause Aliases

Copyright and Patent Clause Intellectual Property Clause



For limited time?

• "In general, for works created on or after January 1, 1978, the term of copyright is the life of the author plus seventy years after the author's death. If the work is a joint work with multiple authors, the term lasts for seventy years after the last surviving author's death. For works made for hire and anonymous or pseudonymous works, the duration of copyright is 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation, whichever is shorter." - "Copyright Basics", Circular 1, https://copyright.gov/circs/circ01.pdf

• Before that time...It's complicated.



Publication was key.

Author Died in	Copyright Expires in	Explanation
1970 or earlier	2047	E
1971	2047	E
1972	2047	E
1973	2047	E
1974	2047	E
1975	2047	E
1976	2047	E
1977	2047	E
1978	2048	F
1979	2049	F
1980	2050	F
	[70 Years After Author's Death]	F

Graphs from Textbook: Copyright: A Contemporary Approach, 2nd ed. (2018) by Robert Brauneis and Roger E. Schecter, pp. 740-744.

Note that these tables do not include duration information for works made for hire, anonymous works, pseudonymous works, and works published outside the United States.



Copyright Requirements 17 USC § 102(a) - "copyright subsists . . . in original works of authorship, fixed in a tangible medium of expression

Must be original work

Fixation

Statutory Sections: §§<u>101</u> and <u>102(a)</u>

Tangible Medium

Ability to perceive, reproduce or communicate



Examples







PHOTOGRAPHS



PICTURES



GRAPHICS



FABRIC DESIGNS/PATTERNS BUT NOT CLOTHES



BLOG POSTS





Social Norms and Piracy





Common Law and Copyright



Uncodified in statutes:



Infringement Test – "substantial similarity"



Pre-1976 - "Fair Use"



Restatement on Copyright

Do we really need a Restatement for such a well-defined area of law? Read the article from Above the Law.



Available Remedies in Copyright Law

Actual Damages and Profits

Statutory Damages

Attorney's Fees

Permanent Equitable Remedies and Provisional Relief

Criminal Enforcement



Copyright Infringement Test

Ownership of a valid copyright

AND

Copying of constituent elements of the work that are original (copyright protected).

- Actual, unauthorized copying must be proved AND
- Must prove that the elements are substantially similar to the protected work.

OR

"Improper and Unlawful Appropriation"

- Copied elements were protected
- More than "de minimis"
 - Reasonable Person test





Copyright Infringement vs. Plagiarism

How are they the same?

How are they different?



If not the Copyright Clause to Regulate at the Federal Level:

Commerce Clause - U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 8, cl. 3:

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;"

First Amendment:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.





Copyright

Attaches at initial fixation

2

Register/record your Copyright!

3

Monitor for infringement



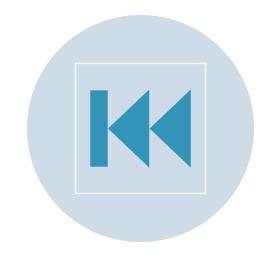
Enforce your rights





Copyright





A COPYRIGHT PROTECTS THE ORIGINAL WORK OF AN AUTHOR, INCLUDING LITERARY, MUSICAL, AND ARTISTIC CREATIONS.

USE THE © SYMBOL TO INDICATE OWNERSHIP.





What is a Trademark?

Typically protects slogans, brand names and logos used on goods and services. Can be a <u>sound</u>, <u>color</u> or <u>smell</u>.

- Legal definition:
 - Any word, slogan, symbol, design or combination of these that:
 - Identifies the source of your goods and services
 - AND
 - Distinguishes them from the goods and services from another party.

<u>Used to tell products and services apart.</u>



Lanham Act (Trademark Act)



Allows for "any word, name, symbol, or device" to be registered by that mark's owner

Must have a bonafide right to its use

Intend to use it in commerce.



Violations:

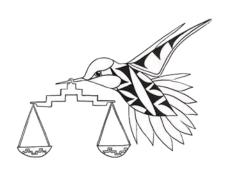
Infringement

Dilution

Unfair competition

False advertising





Trademark is Different from:

Business Name – Name you operate your business name

Domain Name – Internet address

Some protection from fakes

Can overlap

- Nike
- Nike.com



Trademark

1

Register your trademark

2

Monitor for infringement

3

Enforce your rights

4

Use it consistently to protect your brand identity and reputation.





What is a Patent?

A patent is a property right granted by the Government of the United States of America to an inventor "to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States or importing the invention into the United States" for a limited time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention when the patent is granted.

https://www.uspto.gov/help/patenthelp#1930



What Can Be Patented: Utility





New (novel), nonobvious and useful

Process

Machine

Article of manufacture

 Ornamental design of an article of manufacture can have a separate patent from the article of manufacture

Composition of matter

Improvement of any of the above

Also:

Asexually reproduced plant varieties by design and plant patents.

https://www.uspto.gov/help/patenthelp#1902





Invention must also be:

Novel

Nonobvious

Adequately described or enabled (for one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention)

Claimed by the inventor in clear and definite terms





What Cannot be Patented

Laws of nature

Physical phenomena

Abstract ideas

Literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works (protected through Copyright).

Non-utilitarian inventions

Any inventions that are offensive to public morality





Patent

Create your utilitarian design

2

Search for similar designs/make the differences clear

3

Apply for patent

4

Monitor and enforce your rights







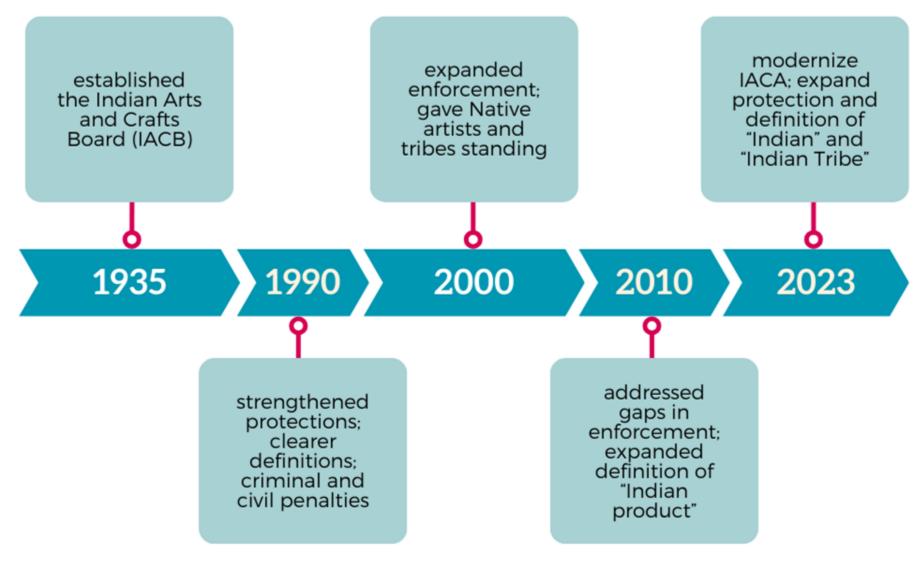






Indian Arts & Crafts Act

a truth-in-marketing law that prohibits misrepresentation in the marketing of Indian art and craftwork within the United States







Key Provisions of the Act

18 USC § 1159. Misrepresentation of Indian produced goods and products

25 USC § 305d. Criminal proceedings; civil actions

25 USC § 305e. Cause of action for misrepresentation of Indian produced goods

25 CFR 309 - Protection of Indian Arts and Crafts Products



Amendments to Respect **Traditional Indigenous** Skill and Talent Act (ARTIST) of 2023

Expands protections and enforcement

Provide protection for Native Hawaiian artisans

Disposes arts and crafts determined to be in violation of IACA

Create a forfeiture fund



Amendments to Respect **Traditional Indigenous** Skill and **Talent Act** (ARTIST) of 2023

Requires permanent country of origin labeling for all non-Native products

Updates the definitions section (replaces Indian with Native/Native American throughout)

Expands the duties of the IACB (annual reports and feasibility study)



Indian Arts and Crafts Board Regulations Consultation **Draft - 25** C.F.R. Chapter II (2023)

Expands the definition of "Indian," "Indian Product," and "Indian tribe"

Allows for non-Indian labor to work on Indian Products in certain situations

Uses a new certification trademark to certify that an item is an Indian Product



Important Cases

The Zia Symbol



https://www.ziapueblo.org/

https://www.ip-watch.org/2018/12/11/indigenous-knowledge-misappropriation-case-zia-sun-symbol-explained-wipo/





Important Cases

Navajo v. Urban Outfitters

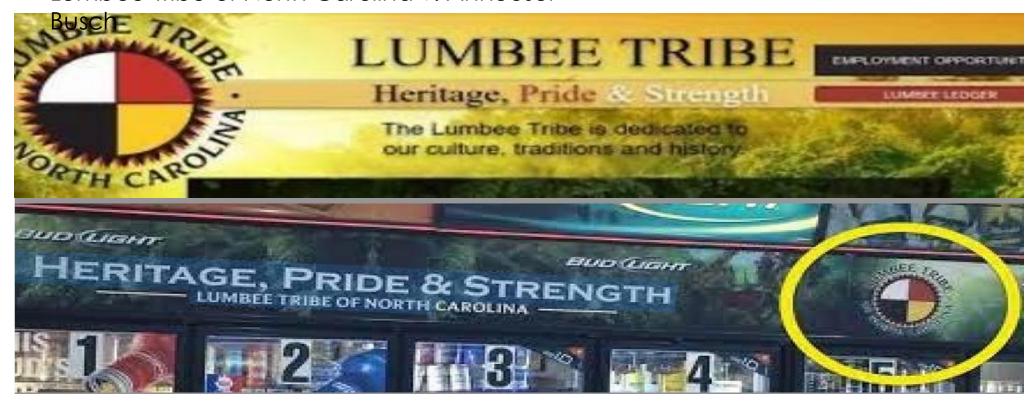








Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina v. Anheuser-







Pro Football v. Harjo (2005); Blackhorse v. Pro Football (2015); Matel v. Tam (2017-Supreme

Court)

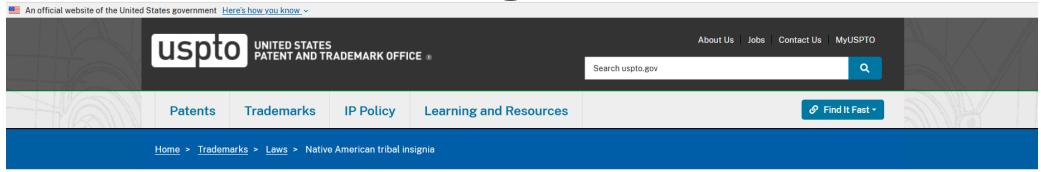






https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/laws/native-american-tribal-insignia

Tribal Insignia Database



Laws & Regulations

Fastener Quality Act (FQA)

Native American Tribal Insignia

Rule Making

Native American tribal insignia

Tribal insignias represent a long and cherished history of spiritual and cultural beliefs within American Indian and Alaska Native tribes (Native American). Our database aims to protect these cultural properties by helping us determine if trademarks in pending applications falsely suggest connections to the tribal insignia of Native American tribes.

The tribal insignia database is a component of the trademark database maintained by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).









153 results for nonRegistration:"Native American Tribal Insignia"



Wordmark GREAT SEAL OF THE TOLOWA DEE-NI' NATION 89003036 PENDING 001 002 003 004 005 Serial **Status** Class 006 007 008 009 010 011 012 013 014 015 016 017 018 019 020 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 029 030 031 032 033 034 035 036 037 038 039 040 041 042 043 044 045 200 A B Goods & services

Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE; USA) **Owners**

Wordmark NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE

Serial 89001052 **Status** PENDING







Collaborations





Search

WINNETONKA"



Kids Accessories Sale Gift Ideas

An Iconic Combo Designed by Anishinaabe Artist Lucie Skjefte

SHOP NOW



Tribal Codes

Northern Arapaho

Protects ability to participate in traditional ceremonies

Pueblo of Tesuque

 Prohibitions against disclosure of sacred and secret cultural practices

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate's Cultural Resource Protection Act • Detailed set of guidelines and restrictions to promote and protect the intangible knowledge of the tribe

Menominee

Collective vs. Individual Knowledge

Pascua Yaqui

 Definition of Traditional Indigenous Intellectual Property



IP Protections Can be Used Individually or Together



Trademark

Brand for goods and services – If used, can keep forever



Patent

Protects inventions – Limited in time



Copyright

Protects artistic and literary works – Limited in time, length depends on when created



International Movements in IP and Indigenous People

Involvement of North American Indigenous People and Impact on Indigenous People Internationally

Declaration of Indigenous Peoples Rights -

https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/united-nations-declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples

World Intellectual Property Organization – Traditional Knowledge - https://www.wipo.int/tk/en/

National Native American Bar Association – Committee on Intellectual and Cultural Property - https://www.nativeamericanbar or //cocommittee/





Remember to use your resources!



United States Copyright Office -

https://www.copyright.gov/



United States Patent and Trademark Office -

https://www.uspto.gov/



ARTIST Act Listening Session

https://www.indian.senate.gov/hearings/listening-session-artist-act-updating-indian-arts-and-crafts-act/



Kawerak Comment Letter - https://kawerak.org/kawerakcomments-regarding-the-artistact-of-2023-and-proposedamendments-to-the-indian-artsand-crafts-board-regulations/



Article -

nttps://hyperallergic.com/84471 3/native-artists-fear-proposedchanges-to-indian-arts-andcrafts-act/



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Find all event information, including CLE materials and information at



Ailc-inc.org/events/homecoming/