Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Interior

§ 309.6 When does a commercial product become an Indian product?

In addressing Indian embellishments to originally commercial products, the Indian labor expended to add art or craft work to those objects must be sufficient to substantially transform the qualities and appearance of the original commercial item. “Commercial products,” under this part, are consumer goods designed for profit and mass distribution that lend themselves to Indian embellishment, for example clothing and accessories. Through substantial transformation due to Indian labor, a product changes from a commercial product to an Indian product. Examples of formerly commercial products that become Indian products include tennis shoes to which an Indian applies beadwork and denim jackets to which an Indian applies ribbon appliqués.

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§ 309.7 How should a seller disclose the nature and degree of Indian labor when selling, offering, or displaying art and craft work for sale?

The Indian Arts and Crafts Act is a truth-in-marketing law. Those who produce and market art and craft work should honestly represent and clarify the degree of Indian involvement in the production of the art and craft work when it is sold, displayed or offered for sale. The following guidelines illustrate the way in which art and craft work may be characterized for marketing purposes and gives examples of products that may be marketed as Indian products.

If . . . then . . .

(a) An Indian conceives, designs, and makes the art or craft work.

(b) An Indian produces a product that is "handcrafted," as explained in 309.3(d)(ii).

(c) An Indian makes an art or craft work using some machine made parts.

It is an "Indian product."

It can be marketed as such and it meets the definition of "Indian product."

It is "Indian made" and meets the definition of "Indian product."

(d) An Indian designs a product, such as a bracelet, which is then produced by non-Indians.

(e) A product, such as jewelry, is made with non-artistic Indian labor, from assembled or "fit together parts."

(f) A product in the style of an Indian product is assembled by non-Indian labor from a kit.

(g) A product is in the style of an Indian art or craft product, but not made by an Indian.

(h) An Indian and a non-Indian jointly undertake the art or craft work to produce an art or craft product, for example a concho belt.

If . . . then . . .

It does not meet the definition of "Indian product" under the Act.

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§ 309.8 For marketing purposes, what is the recommended method of identifying authentic Indian products?

(a) The recommended method of marketing authentic Indian products is to include the name of the artist or artisan, the name of the Tribe in which the artist or artisan is enrolled, and the individual’s Tribal enrollment number. If the individual is a certified non-member Indian artisan, rather than an enrolled Tribal member, the product identification should include the name of the Tribe providing official written certification the individual is a non-member Indian artisan and the date upon which such certification was issued by the Tribe. In order for an individual to be certified by an Indian Tribe as a non-member Indian artisan, the individual must be of Indian lineage of one or more members of such Indian Tribe and the certification must be issued in writing by the governing