



**HEALTHY FOOD, HEALTHY PEOPLE –
TRIBAL LAWS & POLICIES THAT SUPPORT ACCESS TO HEALTHY,
INDIGENOUS FOODS**

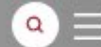
MARCH 13, 2024

JULIE RALSTON AOKI, JD, HEAL DIRECTOR

WHAT I WILL COVER TODAY

- What is policy, systems, and environmental change work
- What are programs, and how programs and policies work together for diabetes prevention
- What kinds of policy approaches support diabetes and other chronic diseases prevention and management





PUBLIC HEALTH
LAW CENTER
at Mitchell Hamline School of Law

TRIBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

SUPPORTING SOVEREIGNTY AND INDIGENOUS HEALTH

CHOOSE A TOPIC

HEALTH EQUITY AND POLICY

COMMERCIAL TOBACCO CONTROL

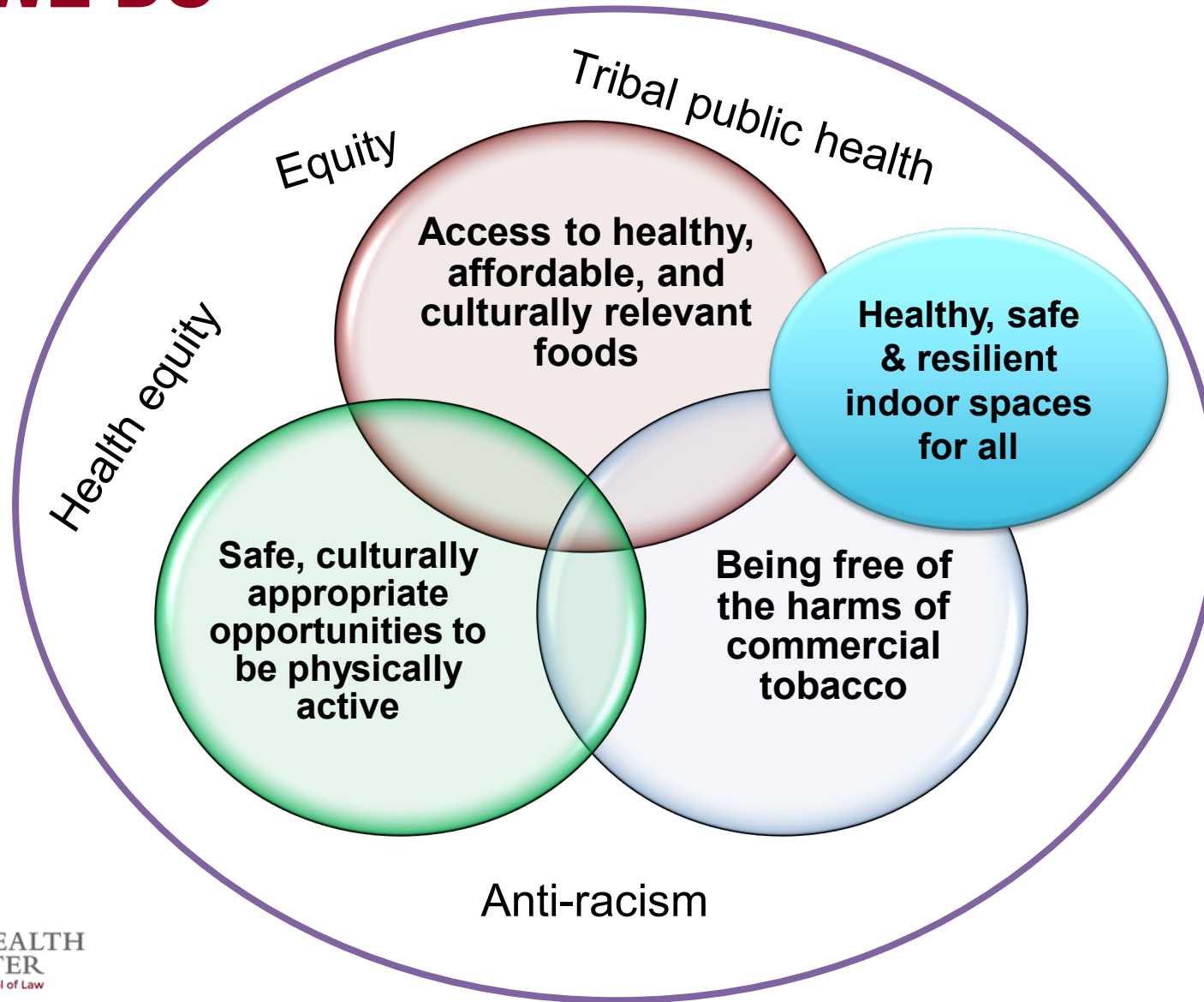
FOOD JUSTICE

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

PUBLIC HEALTH LAW CENTER



WHAT WE DO



IF YOU HAVE WORKED ON A
POLICY, WHAT WAS IT?



AIMING FOR EFFECTIVE POLICY

- Provides a path towards/within community's vision for itself

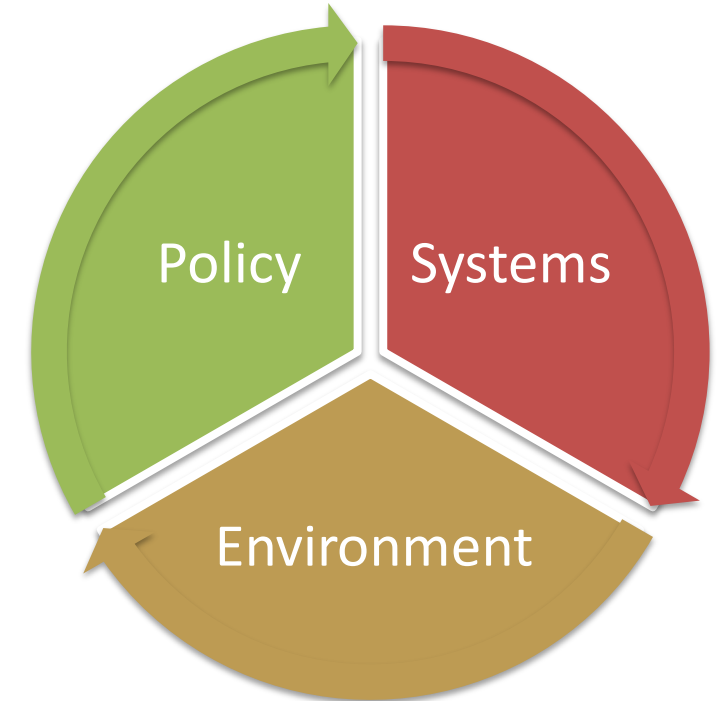


POLICY, SYSTEMS, ENVIRONMENT (PSE) CHANGE

- Policy: guiding principles for how we live; typically, written rules, laws, organizational policies; but also may be unwritten, such as custom
- Systems: the ways a community or organization operates; the processes it uses
- Environment: the world around us—the physical environment, and also the economic and social environment

Definition examples:

- <https://health.gptchb.org/policy-systems-and-environmental-change>
- [https://americanindiancancer.org/aicaf-project/policy-systems-and-environmental-change/#:~:text=Policy%2C%20Systems%2C%20and%20Environmental%20\(,supports%20culturally%2Dspecific%20health%20priorities.](https://americanindiancancer.org/aicaf-project/policy-systems-and-environmental-change/#:~:text=Policy%2C%20Systems%2C%20and%20Environmental%20(,supports%20culturally%2Dspecific%20health%20priorities.)

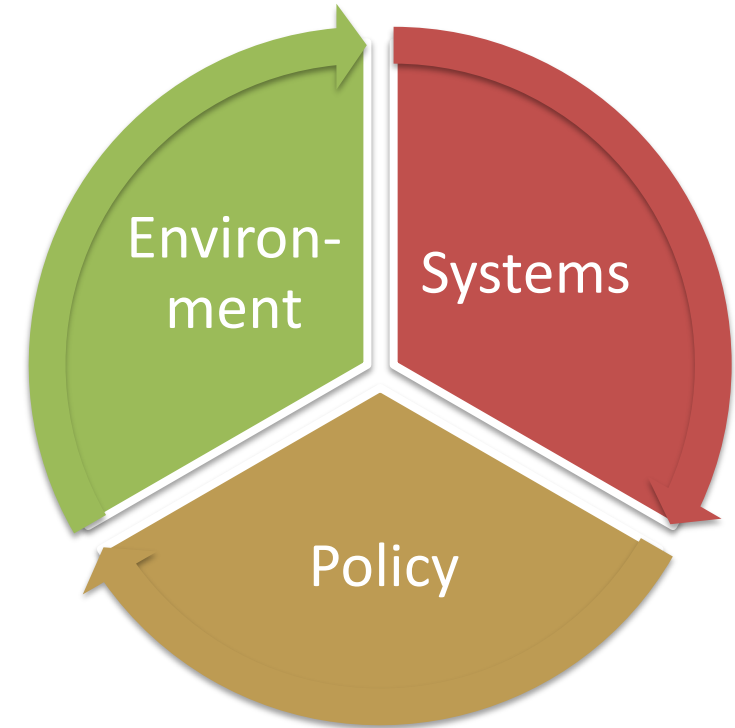


POLICIES, SYSTEMS AND ENVIRONMENTS WORK TOGETHER

Policy: Food shelf will provide healthy, Indigenous foods to clients and limit or eliminate unhealthy food donations

Systems: Food shelf connects with local farmers/farmers market/food bank to get produce or glean, or with Native food distributors to get Indigenous foods; works with community members to identify foods to prioritize

Environment: Healthy, Indigenous foods are displayed in ways that make them easy to see, appealing, signs are used, including Indigenous language



Where does policy sit within a Tribe?

- Treaties
- Constitutions
- Compacts
- Customary law
- Executive orders
- Resolutions
- Ordinances
- Codes or code sections
- Regulations
- Plans
- Case law

PART V.

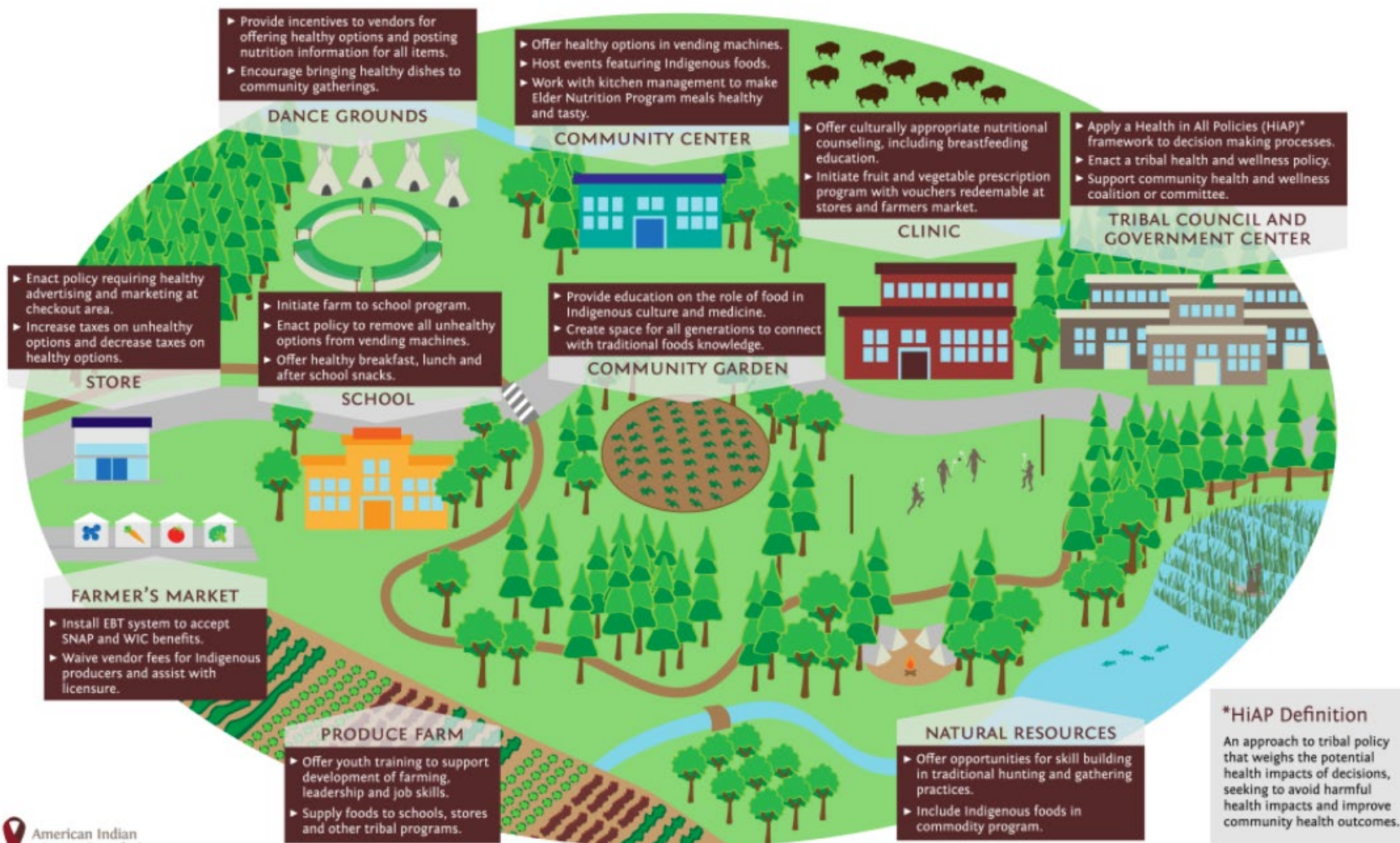
INDIAN TREATIES CONSTRUED BY SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treaty with Delawares, September 17, 1778 (7 Stat. 13, vol. 2, 3), 5 Pet. 1; 6 Pet. 515.
Treaty with Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippewas, and Ottawas, January 21, 1785 (7 Stat. 16, vol. 2, 6), 175 U. S. 1.
Treaty with Cherokees at Hopewell, November 28, 1785 (7 Stat. 18, vol. 2, 8), 2 Pet. 216; 5 Pet. 1; 6 Pet. 515; 14 Pet. 4; 2 How. 76; 109 U. S. 556; 117 U. S. 288; 135 U. S. 641; 148 U. S. 427; 175 U. S. 1; 224 U. S. 413.
Treaty with Choctaws, January 3, 1786 (7 Stat. 21, vol. 2, 11), 2 How. 76; 224 U. S. 448.
Treaty with Chickasaws, January 10, 1786 (7 Stat. 24, vol. 2, 14), 2 How. 76.
Treaty with Wyandottes, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, January 9, 1789 (7 Stat. 28, vol. 2, 18), 175 U. S. 1.
Treaty with Creeks, August 7, 1790 (7 Stat. 35, vol. 2, 25), 2 Pet. 216.
Treaty with Cherokees, July 2, 1791 (7 Stat. 39, vol. 2, 29), 1 Wheat. 115; 5 Pet. 1; 6 Pet. 515; 14 Pet. 4; 117 U. S. 288; 202 U. S. 101; 224 U. S. 413.
Treaty with Cherokees, February 17, 1792 (7 Stat. 42, vol. 2, 32), 5 Pet. 1; 14 Pet. 4; 117 U. S. 288.
Treaty with Cherokees, June 26, 1794 (7 Stat. 43, vol. 2, 33), 5 Pet. 1; 6 Pet. 515.
Treaty with the Six Nations, November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. 44, vol. 2, 34), 19 How. 366; 5 Wall. 761; 162 U. S. 283; 271 U. S. 65.

HEALTHY EATING FOR STRONG NATIVE COMMUNITIES

PROMOTING INDIGENOUS HEALTH

- ▶ Indigenous Foods: foods native to local area.
- ▶ Healthy Options: water, fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, unprocessed foods.
- ▶ Unhealthy Options: sugary drinks and processed foods high in sugar, sodium and saturated fat.



STANDING UP TRIBAL PSE ACROSS A COMMUNITY

<https://americanindiancancer.org/acif-resource/prevention-policy-infographic/>

***HiAP Definition**
An approach to tribal policy that weighs the potential health impacts of decisions, seeking to avoid harmful health impacts and improve community health outcomes.

WHAT ARE PROGRAMS?

A set of services, activities, or opportunities, usually designed to meet a social need



PROGRAMS AND POLICY CHANGE— WORKING TOGETHER



Diabetes prevention programs build foundation for effective policy change—build leaders, community engagement



Programs can help implement changes (education campaigns, training)



Policies can bring long-term sustainability to programmatic efforts

ORGANIZATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS within American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) Serving Organizations

Many Tribal and AI/AN-serving organizations include food systems components as part of their services and activities to support the health and wellness of their clients and the community. Organizational food systems can include on-site gardens; produce stands and farmers' markets; community kitchens; and clinical initiatives linking patients with healthy food.

Onsite Garden

On-site gardens can create a space to grow vegetables, medicinal plants, and other traditional plants. Including heirloom vegetables and traditional plants in the garden can teach community members about plants that are not widely available and increase access to these plants through seed saving practices.

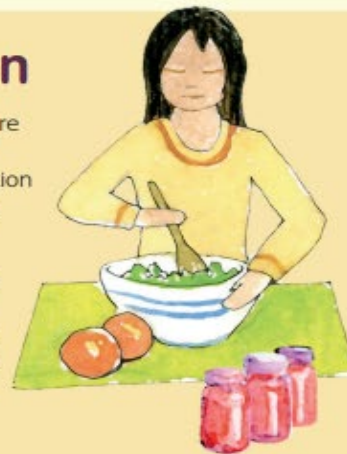
Organizations should check local land use and zoning laws to confirm that gardens are allowed at the organization and learn if any other local or state laws impact community gardens.



Community Kitchen

Organizational kitchens can be used to prepare refreshments for organizational programs; provide recipe samples for cooking and nutrition classes; and host traditional food workshops (preserving, hominy making, etc.).

Licensing the kitchen can make it even more useful. A licensed kitchen could be used for fundraising and community events, and also support economic development by providing facilities for community members to create small food businesses.



Farmers' Market

Hosting a produce stand or farmers' market on-site can allow staff and community members to purchase healthy, local produce and plants and support a culture of wellness.

Law or policy can require or encourage farmers' markets to allow community members to use food assistance benefits, such as SNAP benefits and Market Bucks, to purchase fresh produce.



Fresh Prescription

Organizations that provide clinical and health services may be able to promote the consumption of fruits and vegetables to improve health and reduce chronic disease through a fresh food prescription program.

Organizations can partner with local health departments, funders, educational institutions, and other health care providers to offer a fresh food prescription program.

This publication was prepared by the Public Health Law Center at Mitchell Hamline School of Law, St. Paul, Minnesota, located in the Bdote Region of the traditional homelands of the Dakota People, in partnership with the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiological Center, Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., residing on the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Reservation. It was made possible with funding provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country grant program.

EDUCATION/AWARENESS RAISING— BREASTFEEDING AWARENESS MONTH

Whereas: Breastfeeding provides optimal nutrition and the perfect life sustaining food for babies and has a lifelong positive impact on the health and well being of both baby and mother and has been proven through traditional and cultural history to be the optimal method of feeding an infant; and,

...

Whereas: Encouraging mothers to breastfeed their infant and encouraging the tribal community to support breastfeeding are important steps in health promotion in the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and,

...

Whereas: The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe is committed to increasing community support and acceptance of breastfeeding;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan hereby supports the promotion, support and protection of breastfeeding and, along with the State of Michigan and the World Health Organization proclaims the month of August to be Breastfeeding Awareness Month.

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Breastfeeding Awareness Month Resolution 10-145

Program	Policy
Diabetes prevention educational sessions	Nutritious and Indigenous foods are served at community events; nutritious/Indigenous foods are included in afterschool programs
Community garden	Support for a traditional medicines garden becomes a line item in Tribe's annual budget
Annual diabetes prevention 5K walk/run	Tribal employees get paid wellness breaks; employee handbook says supervisors should implement 10 minute stretch breaks for meetings longer than 1 hour
Featured recipes in Tribal newsletters/Facebook page	Council resolution establishes a Food Sovereignty Council to develop food sovereignty plan
Tribal health department celebrates Breastfeeding Awareness Month with educational programs and activities	Tribe adopts a breastfeeding policy for employees, provides lactation spaces across Tribal settings and events

POLICY EXAMPLE— FOOD SOVEREIGNTY PLAN

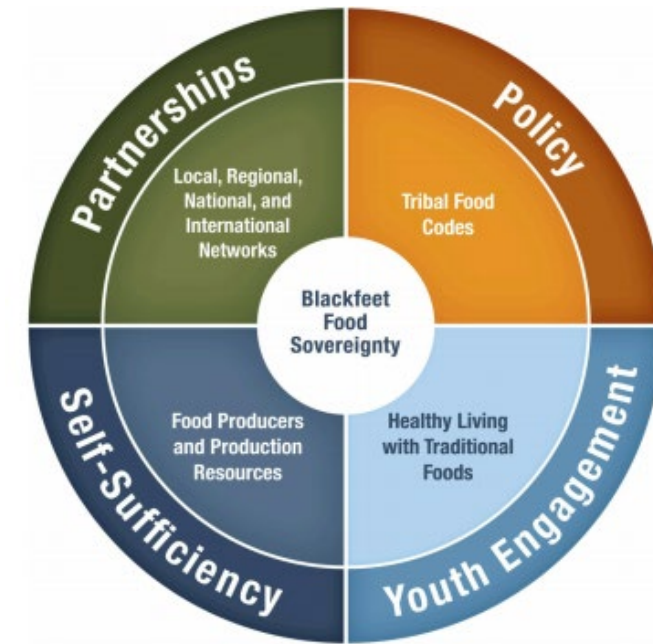
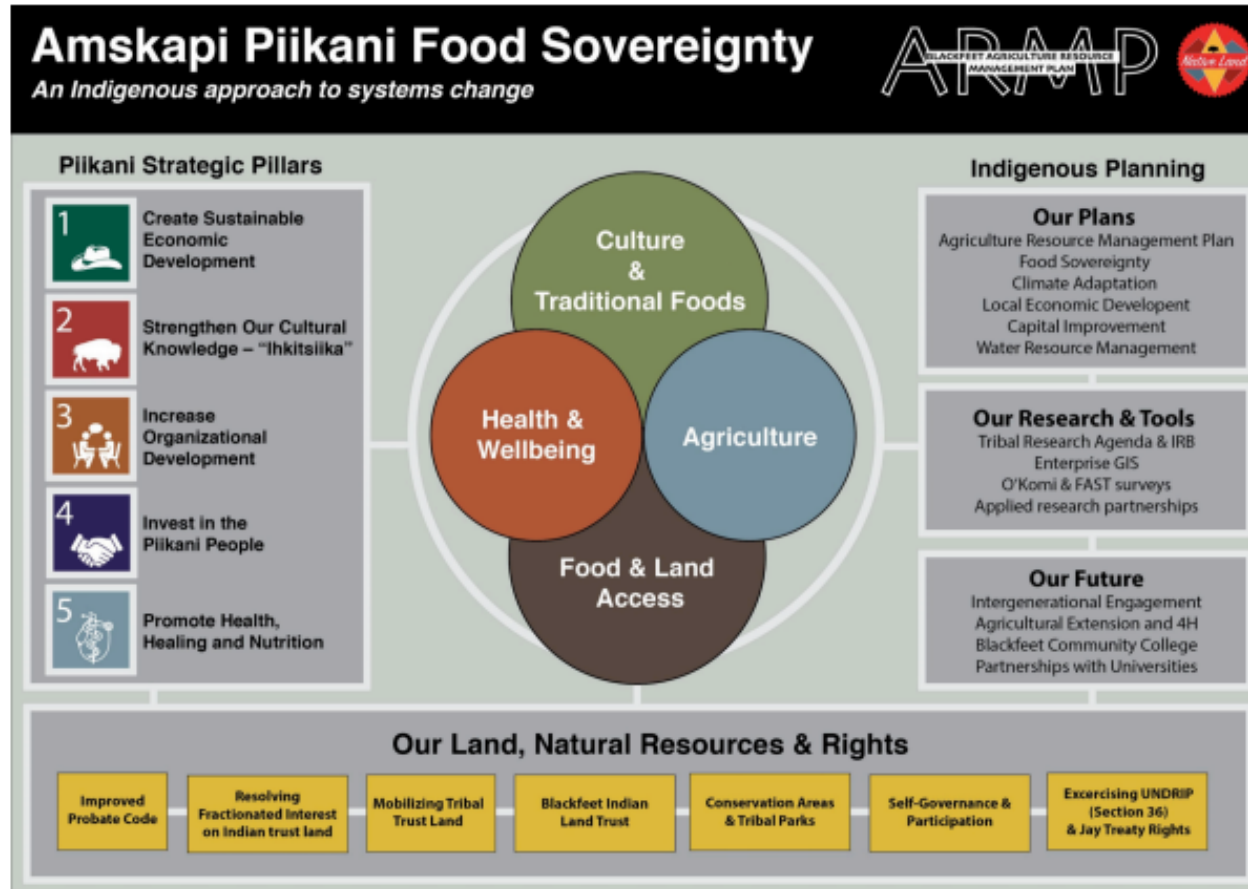
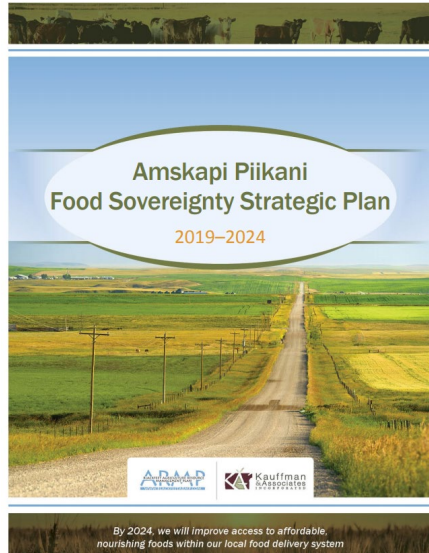


Figure 2. Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Conceptual Framework

<https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-24466255/documents/5cd9b21fbf792Hku4Uzsz/FSSP%20Final%20032819%20239.pdf>

While the community deals with many chronic health conditions, such as heart disease, obesity, cancer, and inflammatory diseases, diabetes is particularly prevalent. In fact, the Blackfeet Nation Community Food Security & Food Sovereignty Assessment reported that diabetes is the top diagnosis among adults and a leading cause of death. In 2016, the prevalence rate of diabetes among the tribe (14%) was higher than the general population in Montana (9%), and nationally (9.2%).¹

Strategic Pillar	Strategic Outcomes
Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy (FSP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a review of tribal resolutions, policies, and laws as they relate to food (growing, selling, processing, etc.) to identify gaps by the end of 2019 2. Develop food quality standards for organic and grass-fed products by 2020 3. Develop a food safety traceability framework for quality assurance of Blackfeet food products by 2021 4. Develop a “Blackfeet Made” product label by the end of 2019 5. Ensure a 5% yearly increase of local products served in schools 6. Customize and implement a Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code by the end of 2022 7. Develop policies that reflect food sovereignty, traditional hunting and gathering, and agriculture operator engagement 8. Establish dual designation for bison as wildlife and livestock 9. Ensure that the Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code includes protections for medicinal plants, traditional foods, and native seeds

ONEIDA NATION FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

“OUR FOOD SYSTEMS ARE OUR MEDICINES”

- <https://oneida-nsn.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Food-Sovereignty-Strategic-Plan-Goals-and-Objectives.pdf>
- <https://climatechange.wi.gov/Documents/Listening%20Sessions/4/GFTCC%20-%20Oneida%20Nation.pdf>



Goal 2: Recognize our food systems as being an integral part of a comprehensive approach to enhancing the overall wellness of our community.

Formal food sovereignty efforts are not only appropriate to address the residual health effects inherited from generations of trauma, but in fact may be quite necessary. Our indigenous knowledge and ways inform us that our food systems are our medicines. The researched literature upholds the benefits food sovereignty can have to a community’s physical, mental, and spiritual health, making it a vital component to a comprehensive health plan response.

Objective 1: Collaborate with Comprehensive Health Division, EHSLA Division, Governmental Services Division, Self-Governance Office, Oneida Retail Organization, and any other applicable Nation area to formally utilize participation in our food systems as a means of both preventative and prescriptive health care. Strategic outcomes include:

- A. Inserting our food sovereignty programs and services into more self-governance agreements (i.e. IHSFunding Agreement or USDA contract agreements)
- B. Create a referral process with medical and behavioral health departments

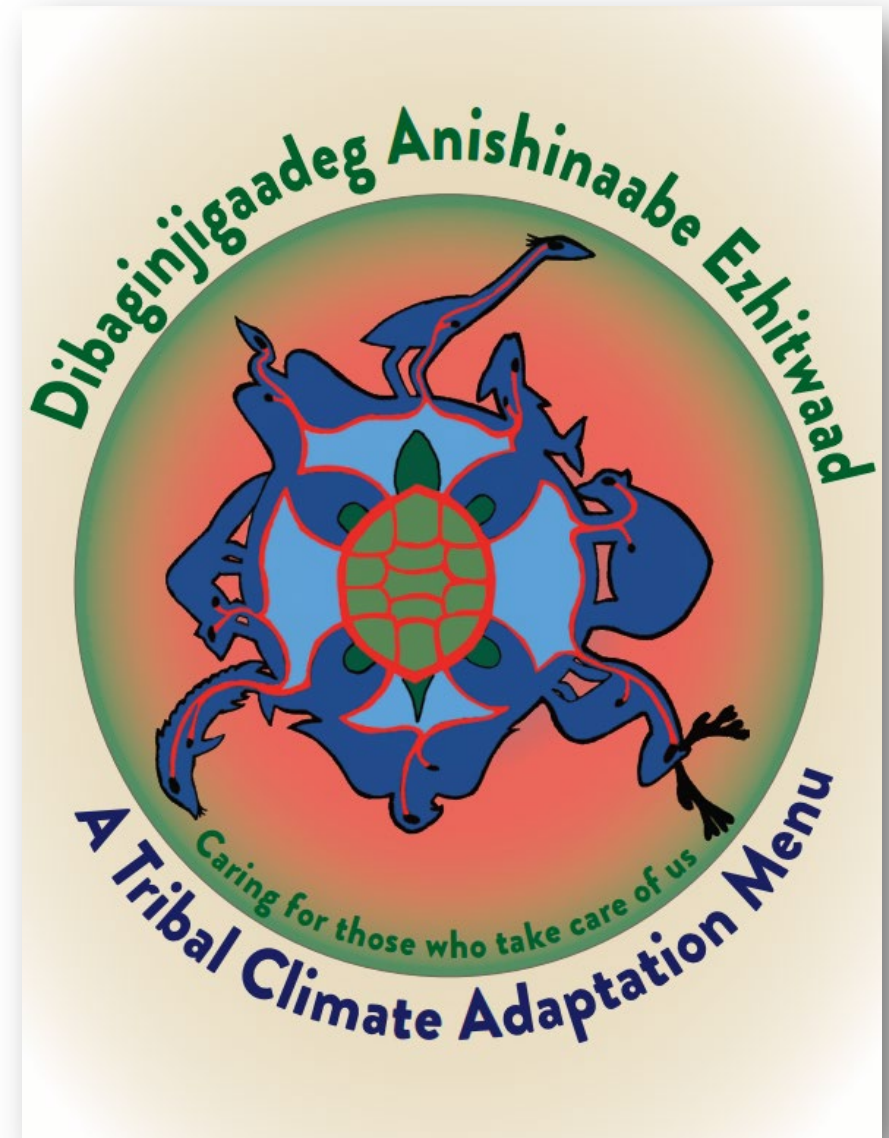
Creating a sustainable, self-sufficient food system as a comprehensive approach to enhancing our community’s health and wellness

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Ordinance 04-500-02, Section 1.02 (i)

Chi-gbeyhiíng [for a great long time—thousands and thousands of years], the native plant and animal species have lived and flourished in the Aníšhinaábek homeland. The animals and their habitat, and the plants, and fish, and the waters in which they spawn and grow, are part of the Aníšhinaábek sense of place. Gžhémnidoó guided us here in fulfillment of an ancient prophecy, and the Aníšhinaábek are obliged to remain and to protect them in this place. As the Aníšhinaábek primary food source for thousands of years, plants, fish, and wildlife continue to be an essential aspect of Aníšhinaábek nutritional and spiritual health;

WHAT DOES HEALTHY FOODS POLICY LOOK LIKE?

- Food sovereignty strategic plan
- Tribal fish processing code
- Tribal breastfeeding/chestfeeding law
- Tribal tax laws (Healthy Diné Nation Act)
- Model Tribal Food & Agriculture Code
- Community healthy foods policies
- Establish and fund a produce RX system
- Connect with climate change resiliency efforts
- Healthy food shelf policy
- And more





Strategy 3: Support tribal engagement in the environment.

Climate adaptation can both encourage and rely on relationships among tribal communities and the lands, waters, and other beings of an area. Supporting and revitalizing these relationships may improve both human and non-human community health and lead to greater community involvement and ownership over land management processes and decisions.

3.1. Maintain and revitalize traditional relationships and uses.

Traditional relationships are a source of strength and are integral to holistic climate adaptation. These relationships may be strained and pressured by climate change, and adaptation may involve strengthening and supporting those relationships. For example, encouraging more people to participate in maple sap harvesting, even if this practice becomes more difficult, supports climate adaptation actions focusing on maintaining healthy and viable sugar maple stands and the traditional relationship between human and tree beings.



Early each fall semester, native students from Ashland, Mille Lacs, Lac Courte Oreilles and other schools attend manoomin camp on Ceded Territory wild rice waters. Bringing the classroom outdoors replicates century-old Ojibwe traditions and creates opportunities for youth to acquire essential harvest skills. (Photo by Charlie Rasmussen, GLIFWC.)

Example tactics:

- ✿ Hold educational sessions and workshops on the use of traditional food, crafts, medicine, and ceremonies.
- ✿ Involve youth in traditional harvesting activities, such as holding wild rice harvesting camps to teach youth traditional teachings, stories, and practices.
- ✿ Utilize traditional fire practices to encourage blueberry growth.
- ✿ Preserve threatened resources to ensure that traditional crafts, medicines, and relationships can continue in a changing environment. For example, store black ash logs from Emerald ash borer killed trees in water to preserve the wood for future use in craft-making.

LSIC HONORING LITTLE CROW WITH HEALTHY AND INDIGENOUS FOODS RESOLUTION (2016)

- Strong foundation:
 - Healthy vending machine policy for Government Center and rec center
 - Wacipi (powwow) vendors to provide healthy and indigenous foods (50% discount on fee)
 - strategic plan and recommendations for other food outlets



Lower Sioux Indian Community

P.O. Box 308 • 39527 Reservation Highway 1
Morton, MN 56270
Cansayapi Otumwe

LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY RESOLUTION NO. 16-116

APPROVING AND SUPPORTING THE LOWER SIOUX INDIAN COMMUNITY'S HONORING LITTLE CROW WITH HEALTHY AND INDIGENOUS FOODS INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, The Lower Sioux Indian Community is a duly organized and federally recognized Indian Tribe under 25 U.S.C. § 476, and is governed by the terms of a Constitution and Bylaws originally adopted by the Community Members on May 16, 1936, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 23, 1936; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to said Constitution and Bylaws, the Community Council is the governing body of the Lower Sioux Indian Community; and

WHEREAS, the Community Council has the authority, as enumerated in ARTICLE V – POWERS (a) to negotiate with the Federal, State, and local Governments on behalf of the Community...; (c) to approve or veto any sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of Community lands, interests in lands, or other Community assets...; (e) to make assignments of community land to members of the Community...; (f) to manage all economic affairs and enterprises of the Community...; (g) to appropriate for public purposes of the Lower Sioux Indian Community available funds within the exclusive control of the Community...; (i) to safeguard and promote the peace, safety, morals, and general welfare of the Community by regulating the conduct of trade and the use and disposition of property upon the reservation...; (j) to establish ordinances...providing for the maintenance of law and order upon the Reservation...; (m) to encourage and foster the arts, crafts, traditions, and culture of the Community...; (o) to protect and preserve the property...of the Community...; and

WHEREAS, disproportionately higher health disparities have been identified in American Indian/Alaska Native populations compared to all non-Indian populations,



THE POWER OF COMMUNITY

The Lower Sioux Indian Community, in partnership with the **American Indian Cancer Foundation (AICAF)**, formed a community represented Health and Human Services Advisory Committee in March 2015. The advisory committee was formed to serve the areas of Wicozani (balance of whole health and wellness).

The original long-term goal of the committee is to increase community engagement to establish a sustainable Lower Sioux Indian Community food system that improves access to healthy food, connects the community to indigenous foods, and creates healthier families. Over time, the work of the committee has grown to include traditional tobacco preservation and protecting all generations against commercial tobacco. Initiatives continue to grow covering multiple topics revolving around health prevention and intervention.

<https://lowersiouxhhs.org/lower-sioux-health-human-services-advisory-committee/>



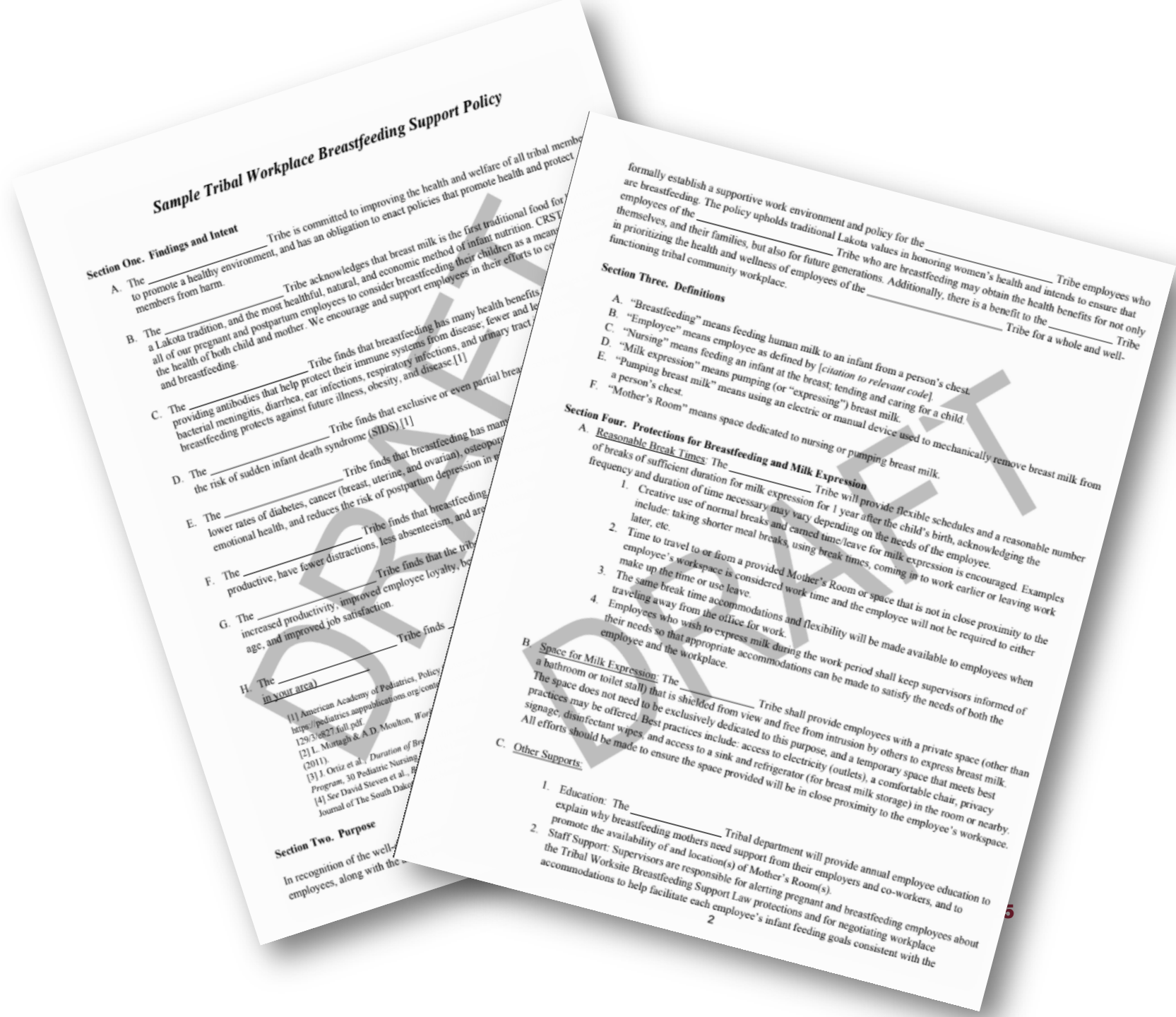
Image source: <https://allankehler.com/speaking/talking-circle/>

TRIBAL WORKPLACE BREASTFEEDING SUPPORT POLICY

<https://www.findyourpower.sd.com/toolkit/policy-writing-101/>



MISSOURI BREAKS
Creating Opportunities for Health



SAMPLE WORKSITE LACTATION ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY



This resource provides employers an example of a comprehensive and up-to-date worksite lactation accommodations policy.

It was developed using examples from the Center for WorkLife Law and the Public Health Law Center, and with additional contributions from others in the 2023 Innovation, Equity, and Exploration workgroup. It includes provisions based on federal law requirements, recommended practices drawn from other jurisdictions, and evidence-based practices. In this area, federal law

This resource was co-created by a 2023 Innovation, Equity, and Exploration (IEE) workgroup with funding support from Voices for Healthy Kids, an American Heart Association initiative. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the AHA. More information about the workgroup's activities and recommendations are at publichealthlawcenter.org.



ADDRESSING THE HARMS OF UNHEALTHY FOODS

HEALTHY DINÉ NATION ACT OF 2014

“A tax is hereby imposed on the gross receipts of a Person. The tax due for a period is determined by first calculating applicable gross receipts from all “Unhealthy Foods and Beverages” sold for a period (the “Unhealthy Gross Receipts”), and then multiplying the Unhealthy Gross Receipts by the applicable tax rate. . . .

The tax rate shall be two percent (2%) of a Person’s Unhealthy Gross Receipts”

24 Navajo Nation Code Chapter 11, Sec. 1103 and 1105



Navajo Nation Council Resolution No. CD-96-20, extending and amending the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014, was enacted December 31, 2020, at a signing ceremony held at the Veterans Memorial Tribal Park in Window Rock. Photo courtesy of Navajo Nation Council

HEALTHY DINÉ NATION ACT OF 2014

“After allocation to permanent or special revenue funds as required by Navajo Nation law, and allocation to the Tax Administration Suspense Fund as required by the fiscal policy adopted by the Navajo Tax Commission for such Fund, the net revenue from this Chapter shall be disbursed as follows:

A. One hundred percent (100%) of the Healthy Diné Nation Act of 2014 revenue collected from retail establishments located in the Navajo Nation shall be deposited into the Community Wellness Development Projects Fund to be appropriated pursuant to a fund management plan approved by the Budget and Finance Committee and administered by the Division of Community Development.”

24 Navajo Nation Code Chapter 11, Sec. 1116

BAY MILLS INDIAN COMMUNITY COTTAGE FOODS LAW (2019)



Jiibaakwaan Production Ordinance BAY MILLS INDIAN COMMUNITY

101. **TITLE AND PURPOSE** – Jiibaakwaan is the original word that is used to reference food that is cooked, boiled, or canned in the Anishinaabe language. The purpose of the Jiibaakwaan Production Ordinance is to establish regulations for cottage foods produced or sold within Bay Mills Indian Community at the Bay Mills Farmer’s Market, with the goal to promote economic development and the spirit of entrepreneurship while managing food safety and foods of cultural significance that are produced or prepared in a traditionally safe manner.

BAY MILLS INDIAN COMMUNITY JIIBAAKWAN PRODUCTION ORDINANCE (JUL. 23, 2019)

103. DEFINITIONS – As used in this Chapter, the following terms have the meanings

B. “Culturally Significant Food” shall mean all foods that have cultural and/or spiritual significance to the Bay Mills Indian Community based on the history and culture of the Tribe.

to have purchased a
t, or for the purpose of
purpose of consuming it.
for, restaurant, or other
use of reselling it.

H. “Non-Potentially Hazardous Food” shall mean a food item intended for human consumption that does not require a time and temperature control, refrigeration, and has not been generally shown to support the growth of pathogenic bacteria or other foodborne pathogens. A non-exclusive list of non-potentially hazardous foods acceptable for sale as homemade foods includes:

B. “Culturally Significant Food” shall mean all foods that have cultural and/or Bay Mills Indian Community based on the history

ation inside a residential dwelling, used as
s prepared.

on” shall mean a person or persons engaged
prepared in a home kitchen for sale at the Bay

E. “Homemade Food” shall mean food prepared in a home kitchen.

J. “Traditionally Safe Manner” shall mean ways of producing and/or preparing food using cultural practices specific to the Bay Mills Indian Community peoples that have proven to be safe over past generations.

appointed supervision of the
nter who is certified with the

food item intended for human
n to support the growth of

pathogenic bacteria or other foodborne pathogens without a time and temperature control.

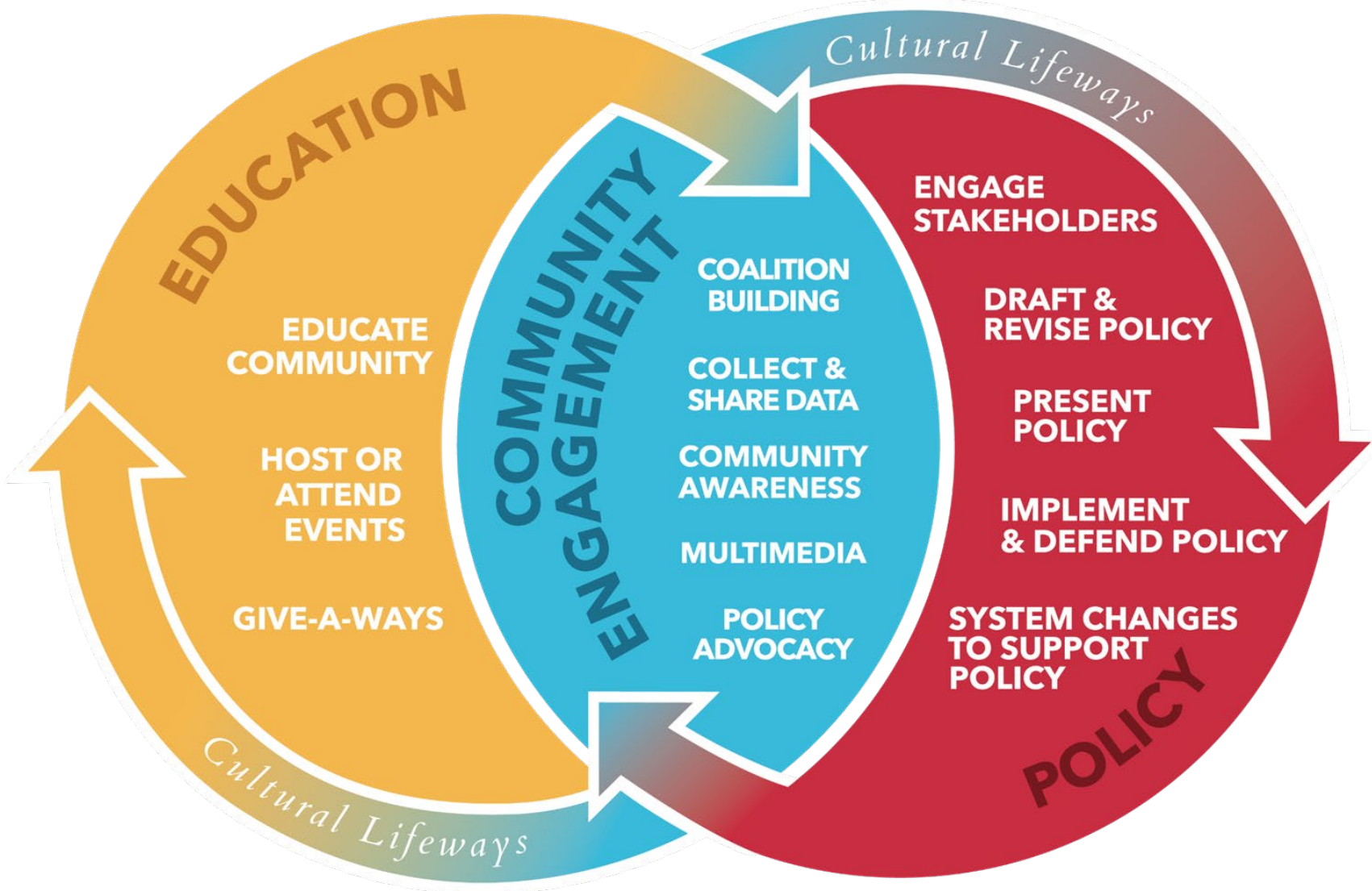


PUBLIC
HEALTH
DEPARTMENT
at Bay Mills Indian Community

“FINDINGS” STATEMENTS LINKING TRADITIONAL FOODS AND INDIGENOUS HEALTH

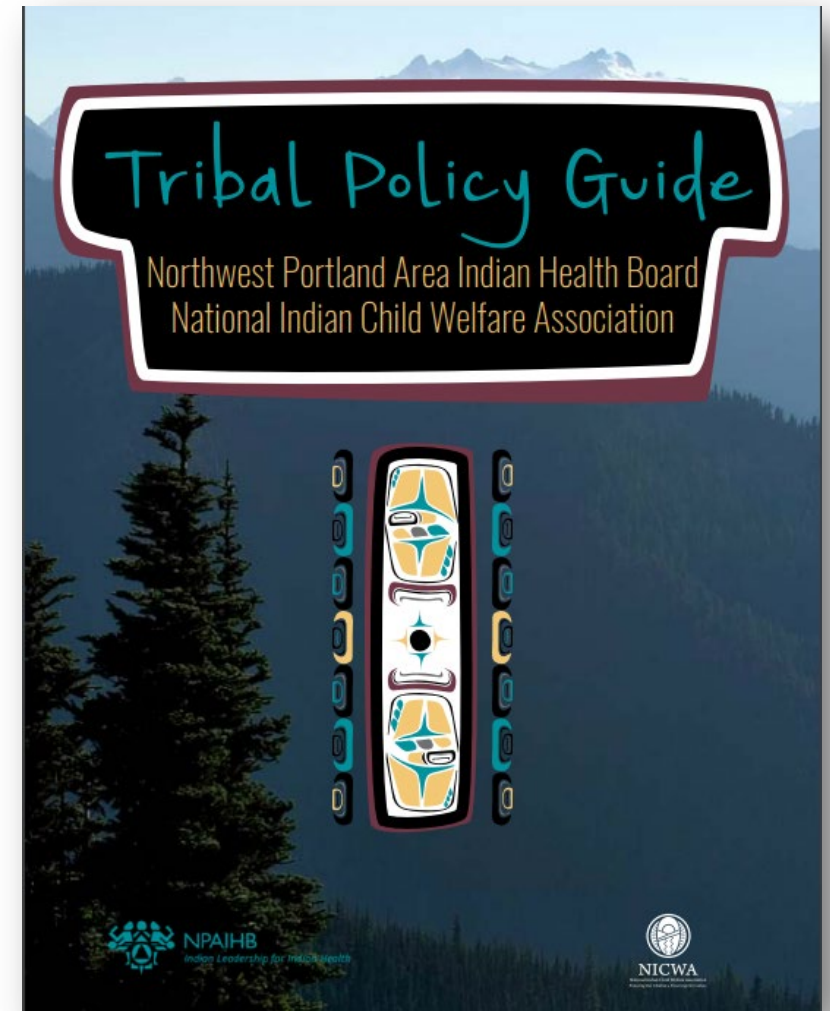
- Indigenous food sovereignty is linked with Tribal sovereignty. Culture and food ways are deeply linked.
- One way the U.S. government acted to undermine Tribal sovereignty was to forcibly remove and relocate Tribes and Indigenous peoples from traditional lands, which meant separation from traditional foodways and medicines.
- This forced Indigenous people to rely on commodities and a colonized diet. This colonized diet has led to high chronic disease burden, including disparate rates of obesity, diabetes, and cancer.
- Sugary drinks are also a source of chronic illness, and Indigenous youth have the highest consumption rates.
- Indigenous communities and organizations have done much work to reclaim, restore, and build up traditional food ways, and to protect Indigenous food systems, which are all acts of food sovereignty and Tribal sovereignty.
- Protecting Indigenous food systems also means protecting the land, water, air and other beings, sharing knowledge and teachings across generations and relatives, and resisting influences of “Big Food” industry.
- A healthy and Indigenous food policy is a tool to put principles into action.

COMMUNITY AT THE

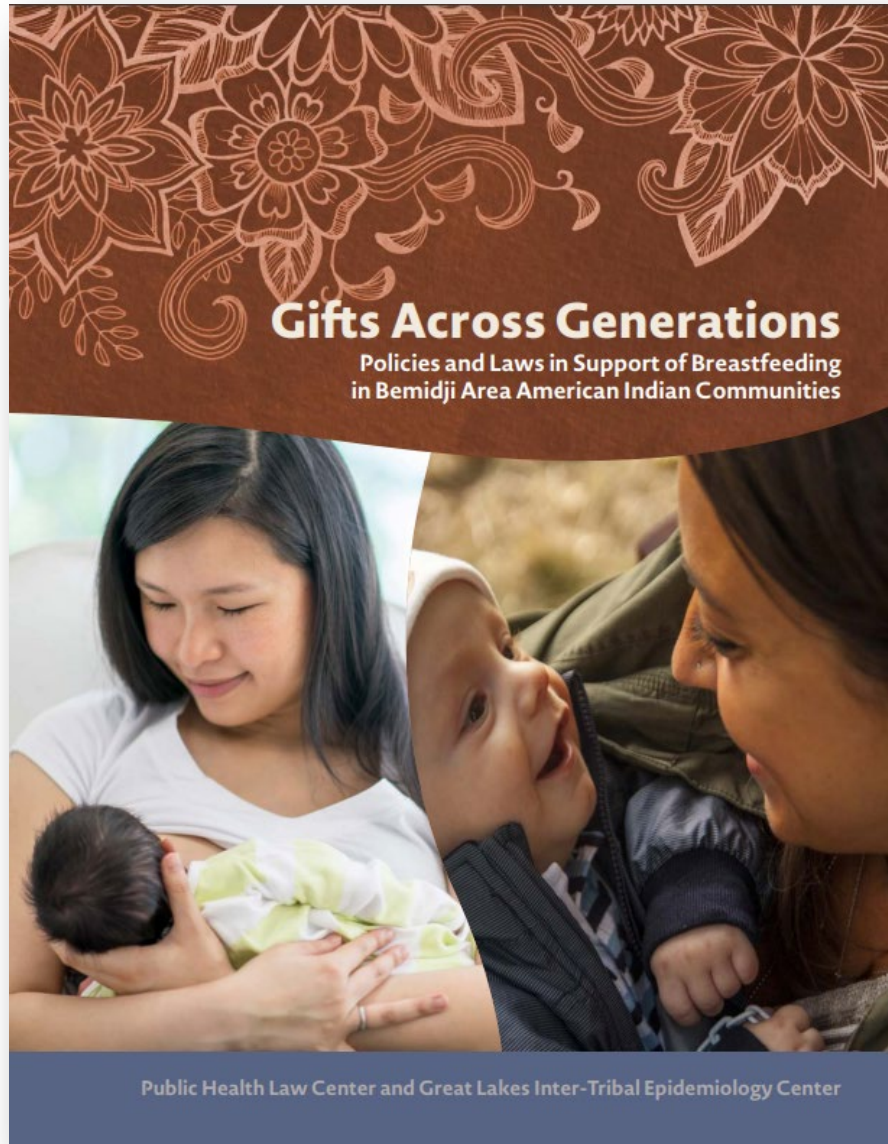


RESOURCES

- Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission, Model Tribal Food Safety Code for processing foods that are hunted and gathered and prepared in traditional ways
 - <https://data.glifwc.org/food.code.project/>
- IFAI Tribal Food Sovereignty resources (including Model Tribal Food & Agriculture Code)
 - <https://www.indigenousfoodandag.com/enterprise/>
- Find Your Power--Tribal Tobacco Advocacy Toolkit, Missouri Breaks
 - <https://www.findyourpowersd.com/toolkit/policy-writing-101/>
- Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, Tribal Policy Guide (2019),
 - <http://www.npaihb.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Toolkit-for-Policy-Change-Interactive.pdf>




APPLYING POLICY TO PROTECT THE FIRST FOOD



<https://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/topics/tribal-public-health>




DRAFTING TRIBAL PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS AND POLICIES

<https://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/Drafting-Tribal-Public-Health-Laws-2020.pdf>

 PUBLIC HEALTH
LAW CENTER
at Mitchell Hamline School of Law


TRIBAL PUBLIC
HEALTH POLICY

May 2020


  



DRAFTING TRIBAL PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS & POLICIES

to Reduce and Prevent Chronic Disease

 Laws and policies can support the efforts of Tribal nations to reduce and prevent chronic disease within their communities.

Tribes are sovereign nations with unique political and legal status, which makes them distinct from other cultural and racial groups in the U.S. They have their own legal systems and so have the ability to swiftly address the needs of their communities through various policy approaches. Depending on the Tribe, a Tribe's laws and policies might be found in written documents such as a treaty, Constitution, Tribal code, and Tribal court case law. A Tribe's laws might also be found in unwritten forms, such as customary laws and traditions. Some Tribes include both written and unwritten laws in their legal systems.



  This resource is intended as a guide for Tribal communities working on laws or policies to promote public health. The information contained in this guide is not intended to be used as or to replace legal advice. Readers are encouraged to consult with Tribal legal counsel before moving forward with policy initiatives.

www.publichealthlawcenter.org

CONTACT US



Julie.ralstonaoki@mitchellhamline.edu



www.publichealthlawcenter.org



[@phealthlawctr](https://twitter.com/phealthlawctr)



facebook.com/publichealthlawcenter