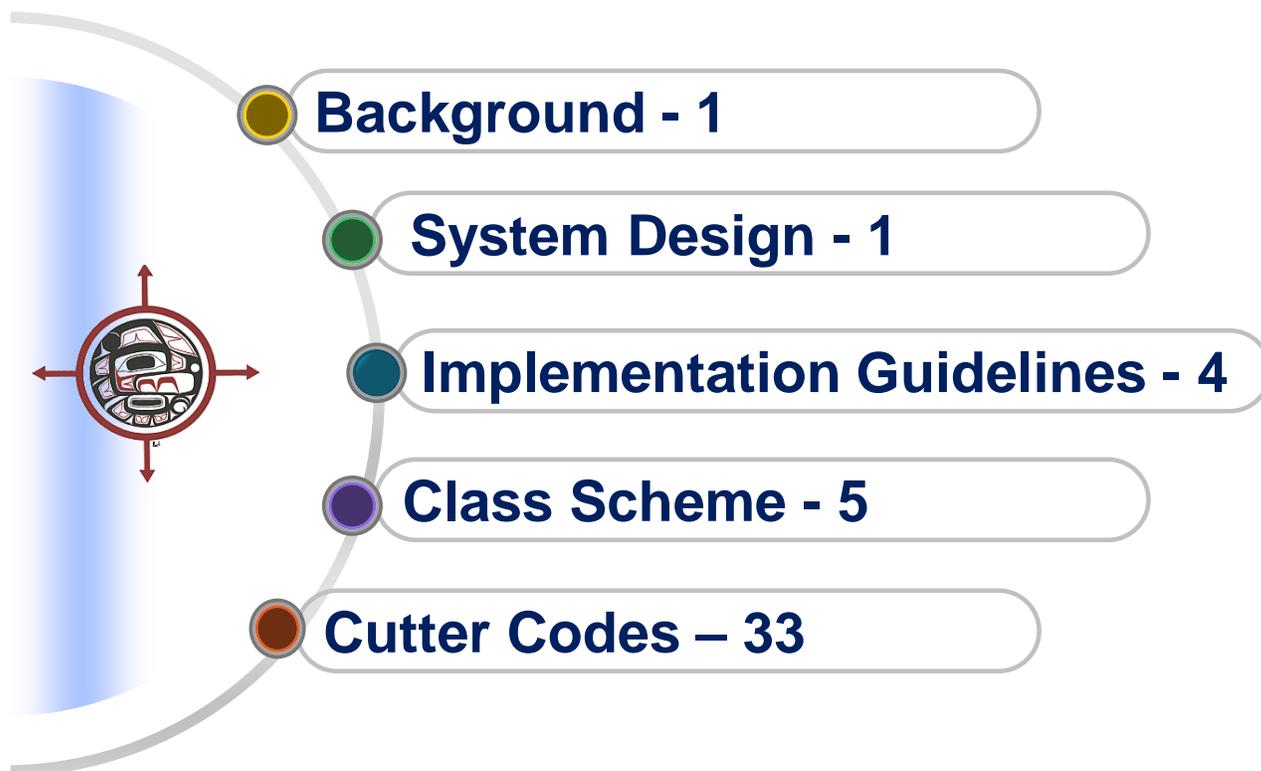


UBCIC Resource Centre Classification Plan



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Please direct feedback and questions to Alissa Cherry.

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Background & Rational

The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) was founded in 1969 and the UBCIC Resource Centre was established soon thereafter to house a growing collection of reference materials to support land rights research. The collection was first classified in the Brian Deer classification scheme. Brian Deer developed this system for the National Indian Brotherhood (now the Assembly of First Nations) in the mid-1970s. The UBCIC developed and implemented a version for British Columbia in the late 1970s and the system has also been adapted and used by small number of other innovative First Nations librarians and repositories. To accommodate the added mandate of supporting the post-secondary programs of the Institute of Indigenous Government, the UBCIC Resource Centre reclassified much of the library collection in a local Library of Congress (LC) adaptation in 1995. However, a large section remained in the Brian Deer scheme and two other large sections were unclassified and arranged by title, further fragmenting the collection.

In 2012, the UBCIC Resource Centre accepted a large donation of environmental and natural resource materials which nearly doubled the number of volumes in the library collection. The need to classify this large collection concentrated in a fairly narrow subject area forced the issue and demanded hard decisions on what to do with classification at UBCIC. All prior UBCIC schemes, all readily available versions of the Brian Deer scheme, in-house schemes developed at other Indigenous organizations, as well as more conventional systems were considered and cherry picked for their most useful elements during this 2013 revision. The starting point for this revision was the most recent version in use in the UBCIC Resource Centre from March 1995. The main changes were the expansion of the N's and a rearrangement of the legal and land rights resources. Other more minor changes were made to make the scheme more consistent, alliterative, and easy to remember. A numeric element was considered, but abandoned due to the limitations of groupings of 10. The UBCIC Resource Centre seeks feedback, input, and collaboration from all interested parties as the system moves forward.

System Design & Objective

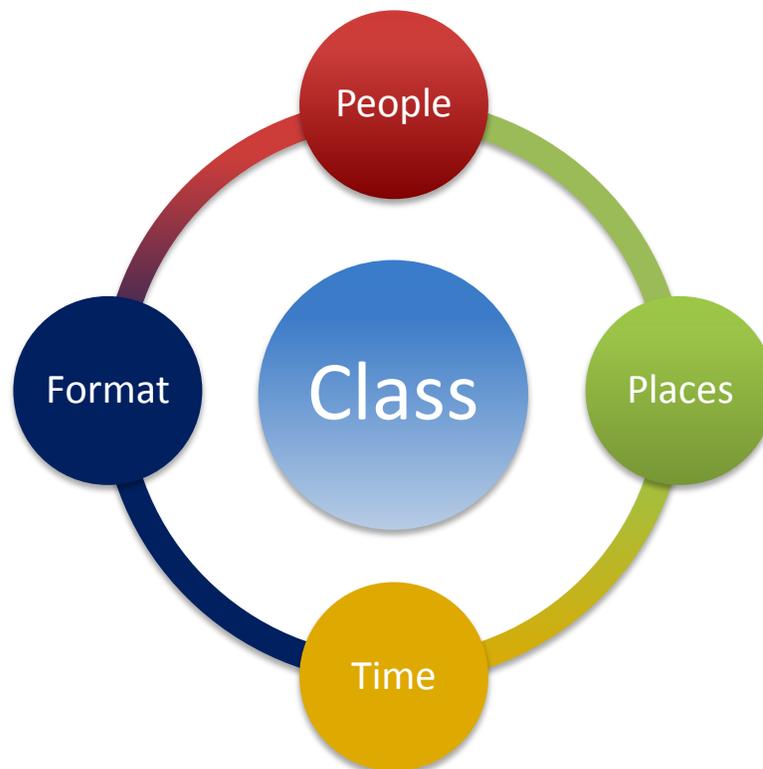
The primary objective of the system is to create a simple and straightforward classification framework. This version is customized to best suit the collections held in the UBCIC Resource Centre, but the system could be easily adapted for other collections situated in any geographic area or political structure. This can be done by revising the B's, C's, and D's to reflect the repository's core subject area as positioned within its geo-political structure in relation to the rest of the world. The rest of the scheme can be revised as necessary and there are plenty of vacant letters to work with. The system relies heavily on carefully considered cutter codes which also can be adapted to suit local needs with relative ease, resulting in added flexibility.

The call numbers are designed to provide as much context as possible – to be descriptive as well as organizational. The system creates call numbers that are easy to assign, easy to adapt, and easy to remember. The resulting arrangement will be extremely browse-able and intuitive to use. A subject class designator is further defined by format, author/creator/subject, community, governing body, geographic area, and date where appropriate. Rather than being a top down linear system, this system attempts to demonstrate relationships and preserve logical groupings and will be adapted as needed on an ongoing basis.

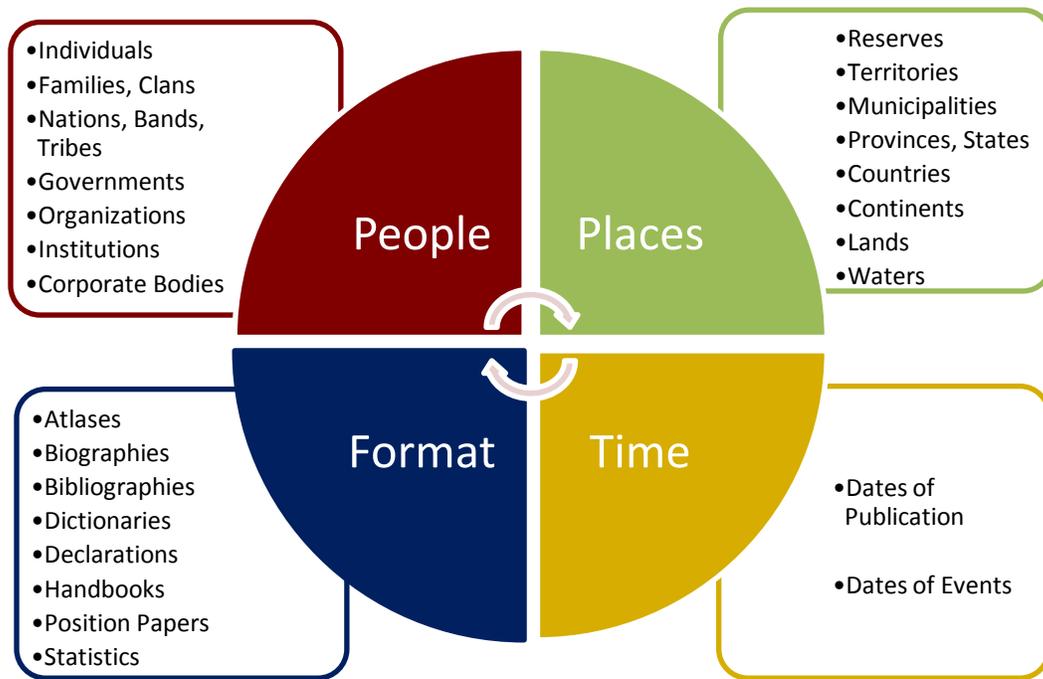
The following graphics provide a visual representation of the system.



To describe a resource consider:
what is it, **who** did it, **where** it happened, and **when** it happened.



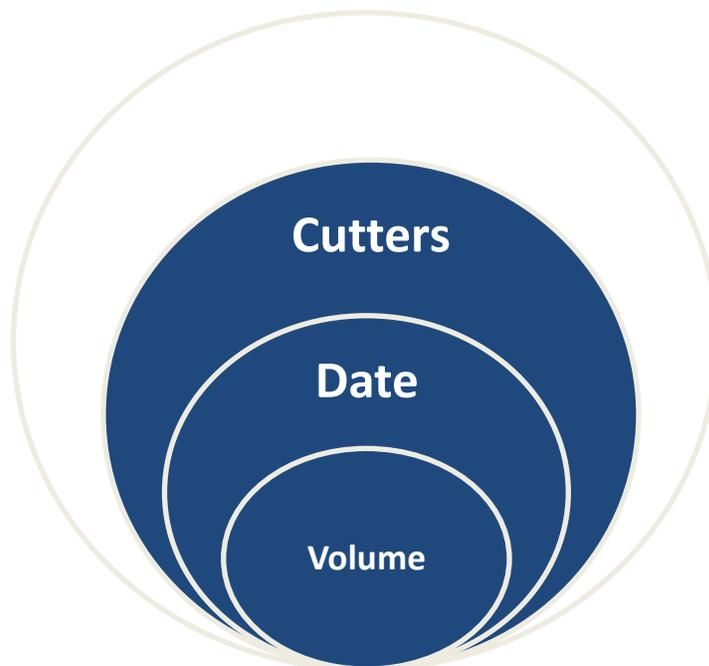
These questions translate into **Format, People, Places, and Time.**



Format, People, Places, and Time can be further defined as necessary.

The divisions between these categories are not finite. Some may overlap and intersect – communities comprise both people and places and biographies are people and/or a format.

The diagram above is offered only as an example and starting point.



The call numbers produced by this system will include a **Class Designator**, **Cutter Codes** for formats, people, places as appropriate, a **Date**, and a **Volume Number** when present.

Implementation Guidelines

The primary rule when applying this system is to **keep it simple**. The goal is to create call numbers that are as short and succinct as possible while providing adequate organization and delineation. Most subject areas will have only a three line call number consisting of a class designator, one person cutter code (usually for author/creator, but using others when it makes more sense - subjects for biographies, places for geographic treatment, etc.), and a date. Format and multiple cutter codes will only be used in subject areas that are sufficiently large and diverse as noted in the scheme and as adapted to suit the collection. A class designator will usually have only two or three characters. However, in the small number of subject areas with deeper hierarchies (N's), alpha strings longer than four characters will be separated by a decimal on a second line.

Since the UBCIC Resource Centre is a research library and archives with limited circulation, the reference section will be kept as small as possible and its primary purpose will be to support our core clientele of land rights and specific claims researchers. The use of content format cutter codes that mirror the reference class designators will create mini reference sections at the beginning of other subject areas. Physical format cutter codes will not be used - 'locations' in the Evergreen ILS will be assigned instead for formats such as maps, microform, audio and video recordings due to their separate physical shelving locations and the MARC record types will also reflect the physical format. Community cutter codes for Nations, Bands, and Tribes will be used to further define the language and geopolitical groupings in the B's, C's, and D's as well as in other large subject areas such as the L's and N's as necessary. Geographic cutter codes and dates provide context and accurately place materials in space and time. Serials will remain arranged alphabetically by title and the vertical files will stay organized by subject for the initial phase of the project, but they both may eventually get classified. Both the Paul Chartrand and John Jemmett Collections will be assimilated in the class system, but their provenance will be preserved through identification on donor plates and catalogue records.

The hierarchical structure of the system lends itself well to the way it will be implemented in the UBCIC Resource Centre which will occur during a short and intensive period of time starting in April 2013 with most of the work being performed by students and volunteers. If it is not clear where exactly an item should be classed, it simply will be placed in the most appropriate single letter class designator with any applicable cutter codes noted on the cover slip. This will allow work to continue at a good pace without too much time being devoted to any single item during the first phase of the classification or reclassification of materials. Shelving areas will be designated for these items and they will be revisited by other team members until consensus is reached and a final classification is determined. In some cases, this may be delayed until all relevant materials are assembled from all existing locations so that the full scope of holdings in the subject area can be considered. The system is not static. Class designators and the use of cutter codes will be adjusted and further refined as the system is implemented with the quantity and scope of collection materials determining the arrangement. The scheme will adapt to suit the needs of the collections rather than imposing a pre-determined organization without considering other options in order to achieve more logical, functional, and intuitive access. In the future, comprehensive subject authorities and a complimentary records management scheme will be incorporated into the system.

UBCIC Classification



Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs Resource Centre
Revision of Brian Deer

A's – Reference

- A Reference Materials (General & Mixed Formats)
 - AA – Almanacs, Directories
 - AB – Bibliographies
 - AC – Biographical & Genealogical Resources
 - AD – Dictionaries, Thesauri
 - AE – Encyclopedias & Handbooks
 - AF – Finding Aids & Inventories [institutional cutters: LAC, HBC, BCARS, etc.]
 - AG – Meeting Materials [use host organization/institution corporate cutters]
 - AGA – Annual General Assemblies, Meetings, Conferences
 - AGC – Chiefs Council Meetings
 - AGN – National Claims Research Workshops (NCRW)
 - AH – Funding Guides
 - AI – Indexes & Catalogues
 - AJ – Journals, Letters/Correspondence, Personal Papers
 - AN – Legends & Storytelling
 - AO – Archaeological Materials
 - AP – Atlases, Maps, Gazetteers, Places, [use geographic cutters]
 - APH – Historical Atlases
 - APN – Place Names
 - AR – Annual Reports & Yearbooks
 - AS – Statistics
 - AT – Research Methodologies & Techniques
 - ATO – Oral History Methodology
 - ATS – Survey & Questionnaire Methodology
 - ATW – Writing Styles, Grammar, Citation Guides
 - AV – Audio-Visual Resources
 - AVA – Audio
 - AVM – Moving Images
 - AVP – Photographs & Pictorial Works

B's – History & Culture – British Columbia [use Nation/Band cutters as appropriate]

- B Indigenous People – British Columbia & Pacific Northwest Coast (General)
[includes anthropology & archaeology materials]
- BA – Coast Salish
 - BAA – Saanich (Pauquachin, Malahat, Semiahmoo, Esquimalt, Ts'ooke, Tsawout, Becher Bay, Tsartlip, Tseycum)
 - BAB – Cowichan (Kw'amutsun, Qwum'yiqu'n', Hwulqwselu, S'amuna', L'uml'umuluts, Hinupsum, Tl'ulpalus)
 - BAC - K'ómoks
 - BAD - Tla'amin
 - BAE – Songhees (Lekwungen or Lekungen)
 - BAF – Straits (Stz'uminus, Penelakut, Lyackson, Halalt and Lake Cowichan, Snuneymuxw)
 - BAH – Shíshálh
 - BAJ – Sḵwxwú7mesh
 - BAL – Tla A'min
 - BAM – Musqueam
 - BAQ – Coquitlam
 - BAS – Stó:lo (Aitchelitz, Leq'á:mel, Matsqui, Popkum, Skawahlook, Skowkale, Shxwhà:y Village, Squiala, Sumas, Tzeachten, Yakwekwioose)
 - BAT – Tseil-Waututh
 - BAW– Tsawwassen
- BB – Interior Salish
 - BBL – Stl'atl'imx
 - BBM – Secwépmeç
 - BBN – Nlaka'pamux
 - BBO – Okanagan
 - BBS – Sinixt, Lakes
- BC – Ktunaxa (Kootenay)(Kinbasket)
- BD – Athapaskan (& Regional)
 - BDA – Dakelh (Burns Lake, Cheslatta, Hagwilget, Kluskus, Lheidli T'enneh, Moricetown, Nadleh Whut'en, Nak'azdli, Nat'oot'en, Nazko, Nee Tahi Buhn, Red Bluff, Saik'uz /Stoney Creek, Skin Tyee, Stelat'en, Takla Lake, Tl'azt'en, Ulkatcho, Wet'suwet'en, Yekooche)
 - BDC – Tse'khene (McLeod Lake Tse'Khene, Tsay Keh Dene / Ingenika)
 - BDD – Dunneza / Tsattine (Dane-Za Adishtl'sh/ Doig River, Blueberry, Halfway River, Prophet River, Saulteau, West Moberly)
 - BDF – Fort Nelson (NOT Athapaskan – Dené /Cree)
 - BDK – Kaska Dena
 - BDL - Acho Dene Koe
 - BDS – Tsilhqot'in (Xeni Gwet'in)

BDT – Tahltan
 BE – Tlingit
 BF – Haida
 BG – Tsimshian
 BGG – Gitxsan
 BGN – Nisga’a
 BH – Haisla
 BI – Heiltsuk
 BJ – Nuxálk
 BJK – KITASOO/Xaixais at Klemtu
 BJW – Wuikinuxv
 BK – Kwakwaka’wakw
 BN – Nuuchahnulth
 BW – Non-Indigenous History - British Columbia
 BWC – First & Early Contact with Indigenous Peoples
 BWF – Fur Trade [historical – as related to colonization/settlement]
 BWFH – Hudson’s Bay Company
 BWG – Gold Rush [historical – as related to colonization/settlement]
 BWH – Farming & Ranching [historical as related to colonization/settlement]
 BWM – Church History, Missionaries [as related to colonization/settlement]
 BWR – Road & Railroad History [as related to colonization/settlement]
 BWW – Wars, Violent Conflicts, Genocide

C's – History & Culture – North America

C Indigenous History & Culture North America
 [includes general anthropology & archaeology materials]
 CA – Indigenous People – Canada (General)
 CB – Algonkian
 CBB – Niitsítapi (Blackfoot Confederacy)
 CBBB – Siksikáwa/Siksiká (Blackfoot)
 CBBK – Káínaa/Kainai (Blood)
 CBBN – Aapátóhsipikáni /Northern Peigan / Piegan/ Piikáni
 CBBS – Aamsskáápipikani /Southern Piikáni/Piegan (Blackfeet- MT)
 CBC – Nēhilawē (Cree, Atikamekw)
 CBCI – Innu - Montagnais & Naskapi
 CBCJ – James Bay Cree
 CBCK – Atikamekw
 CBCM – Moose Cree
 CBCP – Plains Cree
 CBCS – Swampy Cree
 CBD – Lenape (Delaware)
 CBE – Wolastoqiyik (Malecite/ Maliseet)
 CBK – Alnôbak (Abenaki)

CBM – Lnu (Mi'kmaq)
 CBO – Anishinaabe (Ojibwa)
 CBP – Bodéwadmi (Potawatomi)
 CBS – Mississauga
 CBT – Teme-Augama Anishnabai (Temagami)
 CBW – Odawa (Ottawa)
 CBX – Saulteaux
 CC – Dené
 CCC- Denésoliné (Chipewyan)
 CCD – Tłı̄ch̄ Done (Dogrib)
 CCF – Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (Hä'n)
 CCH – Sahtú (Hare)
 CCK – Kaska Dena (Yukon, BC = BDK)
 CCL – Acho Dene Koe (NWT, BC = BDL)
 CCN – Gwich'in
 CCR – Tsuu T'ina
 CCS – Dene-Tha'
 CCT – Tagish
 CCU – Tutchone
 CD – Očhéthi Šakówiŋ (Sioux)
 CDA –Dakota
 CDN – Nakoda (Stoney)
 CH – Haudenosaunee (Iroquoian)
 CHA – Onöndowága (Seneca)
 CHC – Guyohkohnyo (Cayuga)
 CHD – Onöñda'gega' (Onondaga)
 CHK – Ska-Ruh-Reh (Tuscarora)
 CHM – Kanien'kéhaka (Mohawk)
 CHO – Onayotekaono (Oneida)
 CHW – Wyandot (Huron)
 CI – Inuit & Arctic People (in Canada, US, N. America - Sami, Russia = DA)
 CIV – Inuvialuit
 CK – Beothuk
 CM – Métis People
 CMA – Red River Rebellion, 1869-70
 CMB – Northwest Rebellion, 1885
 CU – History - Indigenous People – United States
 CUA – Indigenous People – US – Alaska
 CUB – Indigenous People – US–Pacific Northwest [cross-border groups-B's]
 CUBM - Makah
 CUBQ – Quileute
 CUC – Indigenous People – US – California & Baja Peninsula
 CUCA – Shasta

CUCD – Modoc
 CUCC – Chumash
 CUCK – Yurok
 CUCL – Temecula (Luiseño)
 CUCM – Miwok
 CUCP – Pomo
 CUCY – Yokuts
 CUN – Indigenous People – US – Great Basin & Plateau
 CUNN – Niimípu (Nez Perce)
 CUNS – Shoshone-Bannock
 CUNP – Paiute
 CUNT – Ute
 CUNU - Umatilla - includes Liksiyu (Cayuse) & Walla Walla
 CUNY - Yakima
 CUP – Indigenous People – US – Great Plains & Rocky Mountain States
 [Blackfeet = CBBS]
 CUPA – Arapaho
 CUPC – Apsáalooke (Crow)
 CUPH – Cheyenne
 CUPK – Kiowa
 CUPM – Mandan
 CUPO – Osage
 CUPP – Pawnee
 CUPS – Očhéthi Šakówiŋ (Sioux)- Lakota
 [see CD for Canadian Nakota/Dakota]
 CUPW – Wichita
 CUS – Indigenous People – US – Southwestern States
 CUSA – Inde (Apache)
 CUSC - Comanche
 CUSN – Navajo
 CUSO – Tohono O’odham
 CUSP – Pueblo (includes Anasazi, Acoma, Cochiti, Hopi, Isleta,
 Jemez, Laguna, Nambe, OhKay Owingeh, Picuris, Pojoaque,
 Sandia, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Ana, Santa Clara,
 Santa Domingo, Taos, Tesuque, Zia, Zuni)
 CUSQ – Yaqui
 CUSY – Quechan (Yumans)
 CUT – Indigenous People – US – Southeastern States
 CUTC – Cherokee
 CUTH – Choctaw
 CUTI – Chickasaw
 CUTK – Muscogee (Creek, Natchez)
 CUTN – Natchez

- CUTO – Caddo
- CUTS – Seminole
- CUW– Indigenous People – US – Northeastern & Woodland States
 - [Haudenosaunee (Iroquoian) = CH]
 - [Anishinaabe (Ojibwa) = CBO]
 - [Bodéwadmi (Potawatomi) = CBP]
- CUKE – Menominee
- CUKF – Meskwaki (Fox)
- CUWG – Mitchigamea
- CUWH – Ho-Chunk (Winnebago)
- CUWI –Illiniwek(Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Michigamea, Peoria, Tamaroa)
- CUWK – Oθaakiiwaki (Sauk)
- CUWM – Mahican (Mohican) Confederacy
- CUWP – Pequot
- CUWQ – Quinnipiac
- CUWS – Shawnee
- CUWW - Wampanoag
- Hawai'i - see DOW
- CV – History - Indigenous People - Mexico
- CW – Non-Indigenous History – North America
 - CWC – First & Early Contact with Indigenous Peoples
 - CWF – Fur Trade [historical – as related to colonization/settlement]
 - BWFH – Hudson’s Bay Company
 - CWG – Gold Rush [historical – as related to colonization/settlement]
 - CWM – Church History, Missionaries [as related to colonization/settlement]
 - CWR – Road & Railroad History [as related to colonization/settlement]
 - CWRC – Canada Pacific Railway
 - CWRN – Canadian National Railway
 - CWW – Wars, Violent Conflicts, Genocide

D's History & Culture – International, General Archaeology & Anthropology

- D Indigenous People International - beyond North America (General – Global)
- DA – Indigenous People – Arctic – Sami, Scandinavia, Russia (not Inuit=CI)
- DB – Indigenous People – Europe (Basque, Gorale)
- DC – Indigenous People – Central America (includes general Maya)
 - DCC - Indigenous People – Caribbean
 - DCG – Guatemala
 - DCH – Honduras
 - DCL – Belize
 - DCN – Nicaragua
 - DCP – Panama
 - DCR – Costa Rica
 - DCS – El Salvador

- DD – Indigenous People – South America
 - DDA – Argentina
 - DDB – Brazil
 - DDC – Chile
 - DDE - Ecuador
 - DDL – Columbia
 - DDO - Bolivia
 - DDP – Peru
 - DDR – Paraguay
 - DDU - Uruguay
 - DDV – Venezuela
- DF – Indigenous People – Africa
 - DFA – Angola
 - DFE – Ethiopia
 - DFK – Kenya
 - DFN – Namibia
 - DFR - Rwanda
 - DFS – South Africa
 - DFT – Tanzania
- DI – Indigenous People – Asia
 - DIA – India
 - DIB - Myanmar
 - DIC – China
 - DIG - Mongolia
 - DIJ – Japan
 - DIK - Korea
 - DIP – Philippines
 - DIT – Thailand
 - DIV - Vietnam
 - DIY – Malaysia
 - DIZ – Indonesia
- DO – Indigenous People – Oceania
 - DOA – Indigenous Peoples–Australia (Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders)
 - DOM – Māori People – New Zealand
 - DOS – Indigenous Peoples –Melanesia
 - DOW - Hawai’ian People
- DR – Archaeology – General & Methodology
 - DRA – Archaeologists & Archaeology as a Profession
 - DRB – Archaeology - British Columbia - General
[archaeology of specific nations, class with nation]
 - DRC – Archaeology – North America – General
[archaeology of specific nations, class with nation]
 - DRD – Archaeology – International – General

- DRG – Gravesites, Human Remains, Physical Anthropology
- DRP – Pictographs & Rock Paintings
- DRT – Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs)
- DS – Sociology, Cultural Anthropology & Ethnography - General & Methodology
- DSA – Anthropologists & Ethnographers [cutter on subject]
- DT – Heritage Conservation & Cultural Survival
- DW – Non-Indigenous International History & Culture (General & Theory)
- DWC – First & Early Contact with Indigenous Peoples
- DWM - Church History, Missionaries – International
- DWW – Wars, Violent Conflicts, Genocide
- DWY – Philosophy & Ethics – General

E's - Education

- E Education (General & Mixed Topics) [use reference format cutters]
- EA – Indigenous Education (General/Global)
- EB – Indigenous Education – British Columbia
- EC – Indigenous Education – Canada
- ED – Indigenous Education – United States
- EE – Early Childhood Education & Development
- EF – Primary Education
- EG – Secondary Education
- EH – Higher Education – College & University
- EI – Distance & Online Education
- EL – Adult & Continuing Education (includes adult literacy)
- EN – Special Needs Education
- EO – Educational Jurisdiction (Indigenous Control) & Education Agreements
- EP – Educational Philosophy & Theory
- ER – Residential Schools – History, Personal Accounts, Experience
 - ERA – Residential Schools – Analysis, Research, Policy Analysis
 - ERB – Residential Schools – Trauma & Healing
 - ERC – Residential Schools – Law, Court Cases, Redress
 - ERCA - Truth & Reconciliation Commission
 - ERD – Day Schools
 - ERU – Residential Schools – United States
- ES – Curriculum
 - ESA – Indigenous Curriculum Materials
 - ESD – Curriculum Development, Textbook Analysis
- ET – Teachers & Teacher Training
- EU – Educational Resources (Study & Programs Guides)
- EW – Non-Indigenous Education

F's – Economies & Financial Systems

- F Indigenous Economies (General)
 - FA – Economic Development – Indigenous (Modern/Contemporary)
 - FAA - Nation/Band/Tribal Council Administered Programs
 - FB – Traditional/Historic Economies – Indigenous
 - FC – Financial Management
 - FD – Indigenous Businesses & Entrepreneurship
 - FE – Business Management – Education & Training (includes general works)
 - FEA – Business & Corporate Leadership
 - FEC – Workplace & Organizational Conflict
 - FG – Gaming
 - FL – Labour & Human Resources
 - FLW – Worker Organization, Unions, Cooperatives
 - FN – Transportation
 - FR – Land-Based Economies [Modern– see BW's, CW's for historic]
 - FRA – Aquatic & Fisheries
 - FRB – Hunting & Trapping
 - FRF – Forests
 - FRG – Agriculture & Livestock/Grazing
 - FRM– Mines & Minerals
 - FRN – Energy & Hydro Development
 - FRT – Tourism
 - FRTE – Ecotourism
 - FT – Taxation
 - FW – Non-Indigenous Economies & Development [geo/jurisdictional cutters]
 - FWI – International Trade, NAFTA, Globalization, Multinationals, etc.

G's – Governance, Self-Government & Politics

- G – Indigenous Governance General (Modern/Contemporary)
 - GA – Indigenous Governance (Traditional/Historic)
 - GB – Indigenous Leaders & Leadership [cutter by subject/org. – not author]
 - GBA – Addresses & Speeches of Indigenous Leaders
 - GC – Indigenous Governance – Canada
 - GCA – British Columbia
 - GCB – Alberta
 - GCK – Saskatchewan
 - GCM – Manitoba
 - GCN – Ontario
 - GCO – Newfoundland & Labrador (include general Maritime materials)
 - GCP – Prince Edward Island
 - GCQ – Quebec
 - GCR – New Brunswick
 - GCS – Nova Scotia

GCV – Nunavut
GCW –Northwest Territories
GCY – Yukon
GCZ – Métis & Non-Status Governance
GD – Indigenous Governance - United States
GE – Indigenous Governance – Mexico
GI – Indigenous Governance – International Beyond North America
GIA – Indigenous Governance - Arctic – Sami, Scandinavia, Russia
GIB – Indigenous Governance – Europe (Basque, Gorale)
GIC – Indigenous People – Central America
GICC - Indigenous People – Caribbean
GICG – Guatemala
GICH – Honduras
GICL – Belize
GICN – Nicaragua
GICP – Panama
GICR – Costa Rica
GICS – El Salvador
GID – Indigenous People – South America
GIDA – Argentina
GIDB – Brazil
GIDC – Chile
GIDE – Ecuador
GIDL – Columbia
GIDO – Bolivia
GIDP – Peru
GUDR – Paraguay
GUDU - Uruguay
GIDV – Venezuela
GIF – Indigenous People – Africa
GIFA – Angola
GIFE – Ethiopia
GIFK – Kenya
GIFN – Namibia
GIFR - Rwanda
GIFS – South Africa
GIFT – Tanzania
GII – Indigenous People – Asia
GIIA – India
GIIB - Myanmar
GIIC – China
GIIG - Mongolia
GIIJ – Japan

- GIIK - Korea
 - GIIP - Philippines
 - GIIT - Thailand
 - GIIV - Vietnam
 - GIY - Malaysia
 - GIIZ - Indonesia
- GIO - Indigenous People - Oceania
 - GIOA - Indigenous Peoples-Australia (Aboriginal & Torres Strait)
 - GIOM - Māori People - New Zealand
 - GIOS - Indigenous Peoples -Melanesia
 - GIOW - Hawai'i (monarchy & modern sovereignty movement)
- GM - Band/Tribal Membership & Status Issues
- GN - Nation to Nation Relations
 - GNA - Indigenous/Indigenous Government Relations
 - GNB - Indigenous/Provincial Government Relations
 - GNC - Indigenous/Federal Government Relations
- GO - Government & Organizational Administration
- GP - Protests, Activism, Popular Political Movements, Resistance, Conflicts
 - GPA- American Indian Movement
 - GPAW - Wounded Knee
 - GPI - Idle No More
 - GPM - Temagami (1988-89)
 - GPO - Oka (1990)
 - GPP - Ipperwash (1995)
 - GPS - Gustafson Lake (1995)
 - GPT - Burnt Church (1999)
 - GPU - UBCIC Protests & Activism
 - GPUC - Constitution Express
 - GPUD - Indian Child Caravan
- GR - Negotiation, Mediation & Dispute Resolution
 - GRA - Alternative Dispute Resolution (Resource/Environmental=NRDD)
- GT - Political Theory & Philosophy (General)
- GW- Non-Indigenous Leaders & Governments General
 - GWB - BC Government
 - GWC - Canadian Government & Other Provincial Governments
 - GWD - US Government
 - GWI - International Governments - Beyond North America - UN
 - GWIA - IWGIA & UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

H's - Colonizing Government Policy Research, Analysis, Impacts & Outcomes

- HA - Indigenous Policy Research - Approaches & Methodology
- HB - Government Policy - British Columbia
- HC - Government Policy - Canada

HCR – Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples
 HCW – White Paper (includes Indigenous responses)
 HD – Government Policy – United States
 HE – Government Policy – International
 HF – Government Fiduciary Responsibility to Indigenous Peoples
 HG – Jurisdictional Issues
 HI – Impacts of Government Policy on Indigenous Peoples (General)
 HM - Contemporary Socioeconomic Issues & Challenges
 HMD - Demographic Research & Analysis
 HN – Consultation, Accommodation & Informed Consent
 HO – Colonization – Historical & General Works
 HP – Post-Colonialism, Decolonization Theory
 HS – Indigenous Response, Resilience & Survival

J's – Justice System – (Civil, Common, Criminal Law)

[Criminal laws affecting individuals & families]

J Justice System & Indigenous People
 JA – Legal Aid & Services
 JC – Prisons, Correctional Systems, Courts, Courtworkers, Halfway Houses
 JF – Family Law, Child Welfare, Adoption
 JP – Policing, Police
 JR – Abuse of Power, Police Brutality, Deaths in Custody, Wrongful Arrests
 JT – Customary Law, Traditional Justice & Alternative Sentencing
 JW – Crimes against women (missing & murdered women, highway of tears)

L's – Law, Legislation & Government Policy

L – Law & Legislation Affecting larger groups - General & Multiple Jurisdictions
 LA – Colonial & Pre-Confederation Law [use legal cutters for major law & acts]
 LAA – Royal Proclamation of 1763
 LAD – Doctrine of Discovery
 LB – Provincial Law – British Columbia
 LC – Canadian Constitution
 LCA – Charter of Rights & Freedoms
 LCB – British North America Acts
 LCC – Section 35
 LD – Canadian Federal Law (not constitution)
 LDA – Indian Act
 LE – Environmental Law
 LEB – British Columbia [use Legal & Municipal Cutter Codes for key laws,
 bylaws, management plans, regulations]
 (Fish Protection Act, BC Environmental Assessment Act [BCEAA], etc.)
 LEC - Canada [use Legal Cutter Codes for key laws & acts]
 (Fisheries Act & Regulations, National Fisheries Policy [no net loss],
 Environmental Protection Act, Environmental Assessment Act [CEAA], etc.)

- LED - U.S. (Alaska, Washington State, California, others as appropriate)
- LEI - International (Agreements, Declarations, Protocols, Laws of the Sea)
- LF – Women & Gender Equality Law
 - LFP – Matrimonial Real Property
 - LFS – Bill C-31, Bill C-3, Status issues
- LG - Cultural Heritage Law & Policy
- LH – Human Rights Law & Policy
 - LHU – UNDRIP
- LI – International Law (other law & UN - not human rights)
- LJ – United States Law
 - LJN - NAGPRA
- LK – Border Issues
- LL – Patent, Copyright & Intellectual Property Law
 - LLB – Biopiracy, Bioprospecting & Biotechnology Law
- LM – Labour & Employment & Labour Law
- LP – Privacy & Access to Information law
- LR – Maritime Law
- LT – Legal Ethics, Equality, Judicial Neutrality

M's – Rights & Title

- M – Rights & Title – General – British Columbia
 - MA – Land Tenure
 - MAB – Reserve Land History & Tenure - Establishment & Modification– BC
 - MABA – Reserve Schedules
 - MABJ – Joint Indian Reserve Commission
 - MABM – McKenna McBride Commission
 - MAC - Reserve Land History & Tenure-Establishment/Modification– Canada
- MB – Claims
 - MBA – Specific Claims [use gov cutters for SCC, SCT]
 - MBC – Comprehensive Claims
- MC – Court Cases & Common Legal Arguments & Tests
 - MCC – Calder (Nisga'a & first formal court Recognition of Aboriginal Title)
 - MCD–Delgamuukw (Constitutional Protection of Aboriginal Title)
 - MCDO – Oral Tradition as Evidence
 - MCH – Haida (includes Taku River, Mikisew Cree & Duty to Consult)
 - MCK – Kitselas (Judicial Review of Specific Claims Tribunal)
 - MCL – William (Territorial Occupancy & Aboriginal Title)
 - MCM – Marshall Case (Lnu/Mi'kmaq Fishing Rights)
 - MCP – Powley (Metis Hunting Rights)
 - MCS – Sparrow (Sparrow Test for infringement on Aboriginal Rights)
 - MCU – Guerin (Musqueam Golf Course, includes Fiduciary Obligations)
 - MCV – Van der Peet (Distinctive Culture Test for 'Existing' Rights)
 - MCW – Wewaykum (Limitation of Fiduciary Obligations)

- MF – Modern Treaties, Agreements, BC Treaty Process
[revise and expand as necessary – arranged chronologically]
- MFA – Nisga'a Final Agreement
- MFB – McLeod Lake / Tse'khene Treaty 8 Agreement
- MFC – Tsawwassen First Nation Final Agreement
- MFD – Maa-Nulth First Nations Final Agreement
- MFE – Yale First Nation Final Agreement
- MFF – Lheidli T'enneh Final Agreement
- MFG – Tla'amin Final Agreement
- MFH – Yekooche Agreement in Principle
- MFI – In-SHUCK-ch Agreement in Principle
- MFJ – K'omoks Agreement in Principle
- MFK – Sechelt Agreement in Principle
- MM – Rights & Title, Treaty Rights – General Canada
Numbered Treaties – Add #s MM1, MM2, MM8, etc.
- MMA – British Columbia – Douglas / Vancouver Island Treaties
- MMB – Alberta
- MMK – Saskatchewan
- MMM – Manitoba
- MMN – Ontario
- MMO – Newfoundland & Labrador (include general Maritime materials)
- MMP – Prince Edward Island
- MMQ – Quebec
- MMR – New Brunswick
- MMS – Nova Scotia
- MMV – Nunavut
- MMW – Northwest Territories
- MMY – Yukon
- MMZ – Métis & Non-Status Rights
- MN – Rights & Title, Treaty Rights – North America (US & Canada)
 - MNA - Rights & Title, Treaty Rights – United States
 - MNAA – Rights & Title, Treaty Rights – Alaska
 - MNAH – Rights & Title, Treaty Rights – Hawai'i
- MO – Rights & Title – International - beyond North America
- MR – Land Rights by sector [see BW's, CW's for historic fur trade, gold rush]
 - MRA – Aquatic & Fisheries
 - MRB – Hunting & Trapping
 - MRF – Forests
 - MRG – Grazing Allotments
 - MRM – Mines & Minerals
 - MRN – Energy & Hydro Developments
 - MRR – Road and Railroad Right of Way
 - MRW – Water Rights

N's – Nature & Ecological Knowledge

- N Traditional Ecological Knowledge [use nation cutters]
(includes Indigenous Skepticism of Western Science)
- NA – Astronomy
 - NAA – Aliens/Extra Terrestrials, UFOs
- NB – Biology (Life Sciences) [use format cutters]
 - NBC – Ecology (General / Ecosystems)
 - NBCE – Environmental Science (General)
 - NBCF – General Nature Field Guides & ID Books
 - NBCH – Natural World - History/Natural Wonders
 - NBCV – Biodiversity
 - NBE – Evolution
 - NBEA – Animal Evolution
 - NBEH – Human Evolution
 - NBEP – Plant Evolution
 - NBH – Humans in the Environment
 - NBHC – Connection with the Nature (Naturalists/Non-Indigenous)
 - NBHE – Environmental, Outdoor, Nature Education & Careers
 - NBHI – Impact on the Environment
 - NBJ – Psycho/Social Biology (including nature symbolism)
 - NBK – Population Biology
 - NBKO – Over Population
 - NBL – Developmental Biology/Embryology
 - NBM – Microbiology
 - NBMC – Cell Biology / Cytology
 - NBMG – Genetics
 - NBMG.E – Genetic Engineering / GMO
 - NBO – Other Organisms (Not Plants/Animals/Fish)
 - NBOB – Bacteria (Archaeobacteria, Cyanobacteria, Eubacteria)
 - NBOE – Eukaryotes (Not Plant or Animal)
 - NBOE.F – Fungi (Mushrooms, Lichens, Molds, Yeasts)
 - NBOE.P – Protists (Algae, Diatoms, Kelp, Slime/Water Molds)
 - NBOV – Viruses
 - NBP – Botany /Plants
 - NBPA – Plant Identification & Field Books
 - NBPB – Ethnobotany – [use Nation/community cutters]
 - NBPB.E – Edible & Medicinal Plants (Wild)
 - NBPB.T – Traditional Use
 - NBPC – Plant Cultivation, Commercial Agriculture, Food Supply
 - NBPC.G – Gardening (non-commercial, personal)

- NBPE – Plant Ecology
 - NBPE.G – Geographical Distribution of Plants
 - NBPE.E – Endangered Plant Species
- NBPF – Forest Ecology [see NRF for Logging/Timber]
 - NBPF.D – Diseases & Pests
 - NBPF.DA – Fungi (root rots, rusts)
 - NBPF.DM – Dwarf Mistletoe
 - NBPF.DP – Mountain Pine Beetle
 - NBPF.DS – Spruce Budworm
 - NBPF.DT – Bark Beetles
 - NBPF.F – Fires
 - NBPF.FP – Prescribed Burning
- NBPP – Plant Physiology & Anatomy (General)

- NBPT – Plant Taxonomy
 - NBPT.A – Aquatic Plants (see NBZT.I for plankton)
 - NBPT.B – Bryophytes (Mosses)
 - NBPT.F – Ferns
 - NBPT.G –Gymnosperms (Seed Plants)
 - NBPT.GC - Conifers
 - NBPT.N – Angiosperms (Flowering Plants)
- NBZ – Zoology
 - NBZA – Animal Identification & Field Books
 - NBZB – Hunting & Harvesting
 - NBZB.A – of Animals
 - NBZB.AS – Sport Hunting (Mainstream)
 - NBZB.AT – Traditional Hunting & Animal Use
 - NBZB.F – of Fish & Aquatic Organisms
 - NBZB.FC – Commercial Fishing
 - NBZB.FS – Sport Fishing (Mainstream)
 - NBZB.FT – Traditional Fishing & use of Aquatic Animals
 - NBZB.FTW - Whaling
 - NBZC – Animal Rearing, Husbandry, Farming, Ranching, Livestock
 - NBZC.A – Animals
 - NBZC.AH – Horses
 - NBZC.F – Fish & Aquatic Organisms (Aquaculture/Fish Farms)
 - NBZC.FA - Aquariums
 - NBZC.Z – Zoos
 - NBZC.ZB - Breeding Programs
 - NBZE – Animal Ecology & Habitat
 - NBZE.G – Geographical Distribution / Biogeography
 - NBZE.H – Habitat
 - NBZE.HD – Habitat Destruction

- NBZE.HE – Habitat Enhancement & Improvement
- NBZE.I – Invasive Species (General – put specifics in subject areas - plants, forest pests, etc.)
- NBZE.W – Aquatic/Water Ecology (Freshwater & Marine)
- NBZF – Fisheries Caretaking & Stewardship
 - NBZF.A – Salmon Stewardship & Enhancement
 - NBZF.H – Hatcheries & Stocking
 - NBZF.M – Migratory Assistance – Fish Ladders
 - NBZF.R – Rules & Regulations, Limits & Quotas
- NBZM – Wildlife Caretaking & Stewardship
 - NBZM.E – Endangered Animal Species
 - NBZM.P – Wildlife Refuges & Preserves
 - NBZM.R – Wildlife Reintroduction
- NBZP – Animal Physiology & Anatomy (General)
 - NBZP.D – Diseases & Immunology
 - NBZP.P – Parasitic & Symbiotic Relationships
 - NBZP.Z – Pathogenic & Zoonotic Disease in Humans
- NBZR – Animal Reproduction & Mating (in the wild)
- NBZS – Animal Behaviour & Social Structures [not human]
 - NBZS.M – Animal Movement & Migration
- NBZT – Animal Taxonomy
 - NBZT.I – Invertebrates (Arthropods – Arachnids, Crustaceans, Insects [not forest pests] – Echinoderms – Starfish, Sand Dollars - Jellyfish, Mollusks, Most Worms, Sponges, Protozoa)
 - NBZT.IF – Freshwater (Lakes/Ponds, Streams/Rivers)
 - NBZT.IFP – Freshwater Plankton
 - NBZT.IM – Marine/Ocean (Intertidal, Subtidal)
 - NBZT.IMP – Plankton (includes phytoplankton)
 - NBZT.V – Vertebrates
 - NBZT.VA – Amphibians & Reptiles
 - NBZT.VB – Birds
 - NBZT.VF – Fish
 - NBZT.VFF – Freshwater
 - NBZT.VFFT – Trout
 - NBZT.VFM – Marine/Ocean
 - NBZT.VFME – Eulachon
 - NBZT.VFMG – Herring
 - NBZT.VFMH – Halibut
 - NBZT.VFMR – Rockfish
 - NBZT.VFMS – Salmonids
 - NBZT.VM – Mammals
 - NBZT.VMC – Cetacea/Pinnipeds (All Marine Mammals: Whales, Dolphins, Orcas, Seals...)

- NBZT.VMD – Canidae (Dogs – Wolves, Coyotes...)
- NBZT.VMF – Felidae (Cats)
- NBZT.VMH – Ungulata (Wild Hooved Animals – Bison, Deer, Elk, Moose, Caribou, Sheep, Goats)
- NBZT.VMM – Musteloidea (Badgers, Muskrats, Otters, Raccoons, Skunks)
- NBZT.VMO – Rodentia (Mice, Rats, Squirrels, Prairie Dogs, Porcupines, Beavers)
- NBZT.VMP – Primates (Monkeys, Apes, Humans)
- NBZT.VMU – Ursidae (Bears)
- NBZT.VP – Poisonous & Venomous Animals
- NBZT.VU – Unconfirmed & Mythological Creatures-
Cryptozoology
- NC – Chemistry
 - NCB – Biochemistry
 - NCI – Inorganic Chemistry
 - NCO – Organic Chemistry
- NE – Earth Sciences
 - NEA – Atmosphere & Meteorology
 - NEAC – Climate Change
 - NEAO – Ozone Depletion
 - NEAR – Acid Rain
 - NEG – Geology [use format cutters]
 - NEGF – Paleontology/Fossils
 - NEGM – Mineralogy
 - NEGP – Geophysics
 - NEGP.S – Seismology
 - NEGP.T – Tectonics
 - NEGP.V – Volcanism
 - NEGS – Soil Science
 - NEH – Hydrology
 - NEHG – Hydrogeology
 - NEHG.C – Glaciation & Sea Ice
 - NEHG.CD – Receding Glaciers & Melting Ice Caps
 - NEHG.G – Groundwater
 - NEHG.GC – Groundwater Contamination/Pollution
 - NEHG.GD – Groundwater Depletion
 - NEHG.H – Hydrothermal Systems / Hot Springs
 - NEHG.W – Wetlands & Marshes
 - NEHL – Limnology - Freshwater Environments / Systems
 - NEHL.A – Physical Limnology (Bathymetry, Hydrology)
 - NEHL.B – Biological Limnology (General)
 - NEHL.BB – Benthic Communities

- NEHL.C – Freshwater Conservation & Management
- NEHL.D – Degradation
 - NEHL.DA – Acidification
 - NEHL.DC – Chemical Pollution
 - NEHL.DF – Flotsam, Plastics, etc.
- NEHL.L – Lakes & Ponds
- NEHL.R – Rivers & Running Waters
 - NEHL.RE – Estuaries & River Deltas
- NEHO – Oceanography & Marine Environments / Systems
 - NEHO.A – Physical Oceanography
 - NEHO.AA – Waves (includes surface & tsunamis)
 - NEHO.AC – Circulation & Currents
 - NEHO.AD – Tides & Coastal Processes
 - NEHO.AE – Temp., Salinity, Density, Chemistry
 - NEHO.AL – Sea levels
 - NEHO.AO – Climactic Oscillations (La Niña–El Niño)
 - NEHO.B – Biological Oceanography
 - NEHO.BA – Intertidal / Seashore Communities
 - NEHO.BB – Benthic Communities
 - NEHO.BC – Coral Reefs
 - NEHO.C – Ocean Conservation & Management
 - NEHO.D – Degradation
 - NEHO.DA – Acidification
 - NEHO.DC – Chemical Pollution
 - NEHO.DF – Flotsam, Plastic, Pacific Garbage Patch
 - NEHO.DR – Rising Sea Levels/Warming
 - NEHO.N – Ocean Acoustics, Underwater Sound & Sonar
 - NEHO.P – Pictorial Works
 - NEHO.X – Ocean Exploration & Sea Faring (not recreation)
 - NEHO.XS– Submarines, Underwater Exploration & Arch
 - NEHO.Y – Ocean Fiction & Sea Stories
- NEHQ – Water Management & Quality
 - NEHQ.C – Water as Commodity
 - NEHQ.D – Drinking Water
 - NEHQ.I – Irrigation
 - NEHQ.L – Desalinization
 - NEHQ.M – Water Monitoring & Sampling
 - NEHQ.MC – Water Chemistry
 - NEHQ.R – Dredging & Rerouting
 - NEHQ.W – Wastewater & Sewage Treatment
- NG – Land Use & Geography (General & Physical Geography = NG)
 - NGA – Land Use & Occupancy
 - NGAA – Sacred Sites & Places

- NGAB -Boundaries/Multiple Nations
- NGAM – Study & Mapping techniques
- NGAP – Land Use Planning [include Non-Indigenous land use plans]
- NGB – Geography – BC [use AP format cutter for maps & atlases]
- NGC – Geography – Canada [use AP format cutter for maps & atlases]
 - NGCA – Arctic & Northern Canada
 - NGCC – Northwest Coast
 - NGCR – Canadian Rockies
 - NGCV – Prairie Provinces
 - NGCW – Maritime Provinces
- NGD – Geography – North America [use AP cutter for maps & atlases]
- NGF – Geography International - beyond North America
- NGH – Human and Cultural Geography
- NGK – Historical Geography
- NGM – GPS, GIS, Mapping
- NGP – Pictorial Works
 - NGPA – Aerial Photography & Views from Space
- NH – Historical & General Scientific Works
 - NHL – Logic, Systems, Patterns
 - NHM – General Science Methodology
- NL – Laboratory Techniques & Methodology
 - NLB - Biotechnology
 - NLC – Collection, Culture, & Tissue Preparation
 - NLD – Dissection Manuals
 - NLM – Microscopy (microscope methods)
 - NLT – Taxonomy (in the lab)
- NM – Mathematics
 - NMA – Data Analysis
 - NMM – Modeling (computer models, population models)
 - NMS – Statistics
- NP – Physics & Engineering [includes heat & electricity]
 - NPE – Engineering
 - NPM –Environmental Management, Manipulation, Hazard Mitigation
- NR –Land-Based Resources
 - NRA – Traditional Land Stewardship
 - NRB – Sustainable Land Stewardship
 - NRC – Land & Resource Conservation
 - NRCE – Philosophy & Ethics
 - NRCP – Policy & Politics [LE=Environmental Law]
 - NRCR – Direct Action – Demonstrations, Sabotage, etc.
[includes personal conservation actions]
 - NRCS – Conservation skepticism, environmental degradation denial
 - NRD – Land Use & Resource Development [Modern/Contemporary]

NRDA – Environmental Assessment & Impacts (Regulations – class specific EA/EIS under specific type of development)

NRDB – Impact of Development on Indigenous People

NRDC – Consultation with First Nations & Indigenous People

NRDD – Resource Development Dispute Resolution (GRA=General)

NRDE – Energy

- NRDE.A – Alternative & Sustainable Energy Sources
 - NRDE.AB – Biofuels (Biodiesel, Algae, etc.)
 - NRDE.AG – Geothermal
 - NRDE.AH – Hydrogen
 - NRDE.AM – Magnetic/Anti-Gravitational
 - NRDE.AS – Solar
 - NRDE.AT – Tidal
 - NRDE.AW – Wind
- NRDE.F – Fossil Fuels
 - NRDE.FC – Coal
 - NRDE.FCB – Coalbed Methane (CBM)
 - NRDE.FCE – Elk River area
 - NRDE.FCG – Tumbler Ridge area
 - NRDE.FCH – Hat Creek Project
 - NRDE.FCT – Transportation by Rail or Port
 - NRDE.FP – Petro fuels
 - NRDE.FPA – Accidents, Spills, Leaks
 - NRDE.FPD – Offshore Drilling
 - NRDE.FPG – Natural Gas
 - NRDE.FPGF– Hydraulic Fracturing/Fracking
 - NRDE.FPO – Oil
 - NRDE.FPOB – Bitumen/Tar Sands/Heavy Oil
 - NRDE.FPP – Pipelines
 - NRDE.FPPA – Alaska Highway
 - NRDE.FPPB – Alberta Natural Gas Pipeline
 - NRDE.FPPK – Keystone XL
 - NRDE.FPPN – Northern Gateway/Enbridge
 - NRDE.FPPM – Mackenzie River Valley
 - NRDE.FPPP – Polar Gas Pipeline
 - NRDE.FPPT –Trans Mountain/Kinder Morgan
 - NRDE.FPT–Tankers, Transportation(not pipelines)
 - NRDE.FPTW – West Coast Oil Port Inquiry
- NRDE.H – Hydroelectric
 - NRDE.HD – Dams & Hydroelectric Projects
 - NRDE.HDA – Adverse impacts from
 - NRDE.HDC – Columbia River
 - NRDE.HDCM – Mica Dam

- NRDE.HDCR – Revelstoke Dam
- NRDE.HDF - Fraser River Tributaries
- NRDE.HDP – Peace River
 - NRDE.HDPA – W.A.C. Bennett Dam
 - NRDE.HDPB – Peace Canyon Dam
 - NRDE.HDPC – Site C Dam (proposed)
- NRDE.HDN – Nechako River / Kemano Projects
- NRDE.HDR – Le Grande River– James Bay Project
- NRCE.HP – IPPs
 - NRCE.HPI – Iskut River / Forrest Kerr Project
- NRDE.N – Nuclear
 - NRDE.NA – Accidents, meltdowns, testing
 - NRDE.NAC – Chernobyl
 - NRDE.NAF – Fukushima
 - NRDE.NAT – DU Weapons & Bomb Testing
 - NRDE.NW – Waste Management
- NRDE.T – Transmission & Storage of Electricity
 - NRDE.TH – High voltage lines - impact & health effects
- NRDF–Forest Use & Products - Timber/Logging
 - NRDF.A – Traditional Forest Use
 - NRDF.B – Forest Management & Harvesting Policy
 - NRDF.C – Community-Based & Sustainable Forestry
 - NRDF.CA – Indigenous Forestry Programs (Modern)
 - NRDF.D – Clearcutting & Forest Destruction
 - NRDF.DA – Amazon Rainforest Destruction
 - NRDF.E – Restoration & Tree Planting
 - NRDF.P – Pulping & papermaking (includes pollution from)
- NRDM – Mining [expand as needed – analyze collection, cutters??]
 - NRDM.C – Copper
 - NRDM.G – Gold
 - NRDM.S – Silver
 - NRDM.U – Uranium (Blizzard & BC Ban)
 - NRDM.V – Reclamation/Restoration Techniques
 - NRDM.W – Waste, Tailings, Pollution from
- NRDP – Pollution & General Environmental Degradation
 - NRDP.A – Air Pollution
 - NRDP.L – Light Pollution
 - NRDP.N – Noise Pollution
 - NRDP.P – Impacts on Living Things & Toxicology
 - NRDP.R – Recycling & General Waste Management
- NRDR –Road, Railroad, Airport Construction & Right of Ways
- NRP – Parks & Recreation
 - NRPA – Natural Attractions & Exploration [use geographic cutters]

- NRPC – Nature Activities (includes crafts & for children)
- NRPF – Nature & Outdoor Photography
 - NRPF.S – Submarine & Underwater Photography
- NRPK – Parks & Preserves [use geographic cutters]
- NRPL – Land-Based Recreation [use geographic cutters]
 - NRPL.H – Hiking [use geographic cutters]
 - NRPL.R – Riding/Cycling (mountain biking & trail guides)
- NRPS – Water-Based Recreation [use geographic (waters) cutters]
 - NRPS.B – Boating & Sailing
 - NRPS.S – Scuba & Snorkeling
- NRPT – Safety & Survival
- NRPW – Winter Sports & Recreation

P's – Communities & Information

- P Community (General and Mixed Topics)
 - PA – Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Intellectual Property
 - PAC – Cultural Appropriation of Indigenous Knowledge
 - PC – Communications & IT (includes digital divide & social use)
 - PD – Community Development
 - PDH – Housing (Modern/Contemporary, Traditional Housing=WU)
 - PDI – Community Improvement & Infrastructure
 - PDP – Comprehensive Community Planning
 - PDU – Urban/City Planning & Development
 - PE – Socio-Economic & Community Research [use format cutters]
 - PH – Heritage & Memory Institutions
 - PHA – Archives & Records Management
 - PHL – Libraries
 - PHM – Museums
 - PHR – Repatriation / Return of objects & materials to communities
 - PHV – Historic Preservation (Buildings & Structures)
 - PP – Powwows
 - PR – Rodeos
 - PS – Sports & Recreation (organized sports, games – see NRP for outdoor rec.)
 - PU – Urbanization, Relocation
 - PV – Violence & Gangs
 - PW – Poverty, Welfare, Social Service Delivery, Homelessness, Inequality
 - PWA – Social Assistance Services

R's – Roles & Relationships

- RA – Indigenous Identity
- RB – Social Structures - Kinship, Clans, Families
- RC – Children & Youth
- RF – Feminism & Women

RFA – Sexual Assault/Rape
RFD – Discrimination Against & Oppression
RM – Masculinity & Men
RP – Family Life & Parenting
RPA – Domestic Abuse (against women, children, elders)
RR – Elders
RT – Two-Spirit, Queer, LGBT
RV – Veterans, Military, War Efforts (not conflicts=BWW, CWW, DWW)
RW – Race Relations, Racism & Discrimination
RWA – Assimilation
RWC – Multiculturalism & Other Cultural Groups in Canada
RWO – Stereotypes & Distorted Images
RWP – Cultural Appropriation
RWR – Indigenous Influence / Contributions to Non-Indigenous Society
RWS – Slavery

S's - Health

S Health & Wellbeing (General and Mixed Topics) [use format cutters]
SA – Addiction (Alcohol, Drugs, Smoking Cessation)
SAF – FASD
SC - Chronic & Degenerative Disease (General, Aging, etc.)
SCA – Autoimmune Disease (Diabetes, Lupus, Rheumatoid Arthritis, MS)
SCH – Heart Disease
SCO - Obesity
SD – Disabilities & Special Needs
SE – Environmental & Occupational Health Issues
SG – Cellular & Genetic Disease (Cancer, Cystic Fibrosis, Down Syndrome)
SH – Traditional Health, Healing & Medicine
SI – Infectious Disease (General)
SII – Influenza
SIS – Smallpox
SIT - Tuberculosis
SL – Alternative Healing & Medicine - Not Indigenous
SN – Nutrition
SNR – Recipes & Cookbooks
SP – Psychology & Mental Health
SPS - Suicide
SR – Health Research & Social Determinates of Health
SS – Sexual Health (education, birth control, STIs including not HIV/AIDS)
SSA – HIV/AIDS
ST – Cultural & Cross-Cultural Issues in Health
SV – Health Care Services & Careworkers
SVA – Indigenous Control of Health Care Services
SW – Women's Health

SWP – Pregnancy & Childbirth (includes infant mortality)
SY – Children’s Health
SZ – Men’s Health

T's – Language

T Language (General)

TA –Salishan

TAA – Halq'eméylem (Stó:lo, Musqueam, Katzie, Tsawassen, Nanoose, Nanaimo, Chemainus, Cowichan, and Malahat)

TAC – Comox/Sliammon, (K'ómoks, Tla'amin, Klahoose, Homalco)

TAF – Straits (Saanich, Samish, Lummi, Ts'ooke, Semiahmoo, Songish)

TAH – Shashishalhem (Shíshálh)

TAJ – Skwxwú7mesh

TAL – St'at'imcets (Lil'wat, Ts'kwailax, Ucwalmicwts)

TAM – Secwepmectsin (Secwépmeç)

TAN – Nlaka'pamuctsin (Nlaka'pamux)

TAO – nsyilxcən (Coville-Okanagan, Sinixt)

TAU – Nuxálk

TB - Wakashan

TBA – xá?is@la / Northern Kwakiutl (Haisla)

TBC – Hailhzaqv / Heiltsuk

TBE – Oowekyala

TBK – Kwakw'ala / Kwakiutl

TBM – Makah

TBN – Nuuchah-nulth

TBT – Ditidaht

TC – Chimakuan

TCC – Chemakum (Chimakum, Chimacum)

TCQ – Quileute (Quillayute)

TD – Athabaskan

TDA – Dakelh

TDB – Tłı̨ch̨ Yatì

TDC – Denésoliné

TDD – Dunneza

TDG – Gwitch'in

TDH – Hän

TDJ – Hare

TDK – Dene Za'ge' Kaska

TDL – Tsuu T'ina, Sarsi

TDM – Dene-Dhaa

TDB – Tse'khene

TDO – Tagish

TDS – Tsilhqot'in (Xeni Gwet'in)

TDT – Tahltan
 TDU– Tutchone
 TDW– Wet’suwet’en
 TDY – Yekooche
 TE – Tlingit
 TF– Haida
 TG –Tsimshian
 TGA – Sm'algax (Coast Tsimshian)
 TGB – ski:xs (Southern Tsimshian)
 TGG – Gitxsan
 TGN – Nisga’a
 TH – Ktunenian (Ktunaxa)
 TI – Siouan
 THA – Dakota
 THB – Nakota / Assiniboine
 THC – ApsáalookeĪ / Crow
 THH – Hidasta
 THL – Lakota
 THM – Omaha-Ponca
 THO – Osage
 THS – Nakoda / Alberta Assiniboine / Stoney
 THX – Sioux
 THW– Hochaḱ (Ho-Chunk, Winnebago)
 TK – Algonkian
 TKA – Abenaki
 TKB – Blackfoot (Siksika, Kainai, Ammskaapipiikani, Apatohsihpiikani)
 TKC – Cree
 TKD – Lenape (Delaware)
 TKE – Maliseet-Passamaquoddy
 TKF – Mi’kmaq
 TKG – Montaganis-Naskapi
 TKH – Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe)
 TKM – Menominee
 TKP – Potawatomi
 TKR – Arapaho
 TKS – Ša`wano`ki (Shawnee)
 TKT – Tsisinstsistots (Cheyenne)
 TKW – Wômpañâak
 TL- Haudenosaunee / Iroquoian Languages
 TLA – Onödowága (Seneca)
 TLC – Gayogohó:nq’ (Cayuga)
 TLD – Onöñda'gega' (Onondaga)
 TLK – Ska-Ruh-Reh (Tuscarora)

- TLM – Kanienkehaka (Mohawk)
- TLN – Onontakeka (Oneida)
- TLT – Tsalagi Gawonihisdi (Cherokee)
- TM – Eskimo-Aleut
 - TMA – Inuktitut
- TN – Hybrid Languages
 - TNC – Chinook
 - TNM – Michif
- TO – Beothuk
- TP – Language Preservation & Revitalization - General
- TR – Language Recordings - General or Multiple Languages
- TS – Sign Language
- TT – Teaching & Learning
- TW – English & other European languages

V's – Worldview

- V Worldview, Belief, Spirituality – Philosophy & Ideology [use geo& Nation cutters]
- VC – Ceremonies, Rites, Traditions
 - VCP – Rites of Passage
- VD – Dance Ceremonies
 - VDG – Ghost Dance
 - VDS – Sun Dance
- VF – Feasts
- VL – Sweat Lodge
- VP – Potlatch
- VR – Prohibition of Potlatch & other cultural/spiritual expression
- VW – Non-Indigenous Religion/Spirituality [general – not history]

W's – Tangible & Material Culture

- W Arts and Material Culture (General and Mixed Topics) [Nation/Band cutter codes]
- WA – Contemporary Art
- WB – Beadwork
- WC – Carving & Sculpture
 - WCM – Masks
 - WCP – Poles
- WD – Drawing & Painting
- WF – Photography
- WJ – Jewellery & Ornamental Art
- WK – Basketry
- WT – Textiles & Clothing
- WU – Architecture & Structures
- WV – Vehicles & Transportation – canoes, travois, etc.
- WW – Non-Indigenous Art & Material Culture

Y's –Intangible Culture & Literature

- Y Indigenous Literature (General, Nonfiction & Anthologies)
- YC – Literary Criticism
- YF – Fiction
- YG – Legends & Storytelling [use Nation/Band cutter codes]
- YH – Humour
- YK – Drama, Plays, Theatre, Film
- YM – Music & Dance (includes Musical Instruments)
- YN – Comic Books & Graphic Novels
- YO – Oral Tradition [use Nation/Band cutter codes]
- YP – Poetry
- YR – Radio, Television, Media Coverage (Indigenous)
- YS – Biographies [cutter by subject – not author], Autobiographies
- YT – Children's Books [very limited holdings – not actively collecting]
 - YTC – Colouring Books
- YW – Non-Indigenous Intangible Culture Literature
 - YWM – Non-Indigenous Media Coverage
 - YWW – Writing – Theory and Approaches

Cutter Codes

Cutter Rules

- Use 2 digit (1 alpha, 2 numeric) cutters for individual people & places
- Use 3 digit (1 alpha, 3 numeric) cutters for corporate entities. When possible, use only the meaningful words of a name, skipping of, for, the, etc.
- If a corporate body has less than four words, cutter second and/or third letters of last word to complete the cutter
- Avoid duplicate corporate cutters by ALWAYS checking the spreadsheet and adding all newly assigned cutters to the list. If a cutter comes out the same as an existing one, move on to the next letter(s) of the last word until it's unique.
- Avoid duplicate call numbers by adding an alpha notation to the end of the year in rare occasions where the same author has multiple publications in the same year or by using volume numbers for sets.

Cutter Tables

After Initial Vowels								
for the second letter:	a-b	c-g	h-m	n-o	p-q	r	s-t	u-z
use number:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

After Initial Letter S								
for the second letter:	a	c	e	h-k	l-p	q-t	u-v	w-z
use number:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

After Other Initial Consonants							
for the second letter:	a-d	e-h	i-l	m-o	p-s	t-x	y-z
use number:	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

For Expansion							
for the 3 rd & 4 th letters:	a-d	e-h	i-l	m-o	p-s	t-x	y-z
use number:	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Commonly Used Cutter Lists

Format Cutters

- 2 alpha characters beginning with A
- Mirror of reference classes (slightly simplified) – keep them synched
- Use only in large subject areas
 - AA – Almanacs, Directories
 - AB – Bibliographies & Source Documents
 - AC – Biographical & Genealogy Resources
 - AD – Dictionaries, Thesauri
 - AE – Encyclopedias & Handbooks
 - AF – Finding Aids
 - AG – Meeting Materials
 - AH – Funding Guides
 - AI – Indexes & Catalogues
 - AJ – Journals, Letters/Correspondence, Personal Papers
 - AL – Legal Materials
 - AM – Aboriginal Title and Rights
 - AN – Legends & Stories
 - AO – Archaeological Materials
 - AP – Atlases, Maps, Gazetteers, Places & Place Names
 - AR – Annual Reports & Yearbooks
 - AS – Statistics
 - AT – Research Methodologies & Techniques
 - AU – Education & Curriculum Materials
 - AV – Audio-Visual Resources
 - AW – Pictorial & Artistic Works
 - AY – Fictional Works

People Cutters

Individuals

- 3 Characters – 1 Alpha + 2 Numbers

Corporate (Institutions, Organizations, Government, Events)

- 4 Characters – 1 Alpha + 3 Numbers
- In general, use organizations/publishers rather than individual authors for common First Nations organizations & government bodies.
- See *Corporate Name Spreadsheets* for authorized form of names & common cutters

Indigenous Communities (Nation, Band Tribe – geographical arrangement)

- See *Indigenous People Spreadsheet* for authorized form of names & cutter codes
- 3 alpha characters beginning with I

Reserves – [bridge people/community & place -add IR# to community cutter]

Place Cutter Codes

Cities/Municipalities/Regional Districts (3 alpha characters beginning with BC or CC)

British Columbia

BCA – Vancouver
BCB – Burnaby
BCC – Coquitlam
BCD – Delta
BCE – Surrey
BCF – Abbotsford
BCG – Langley
BCH – Hope, Chilliwack, Fraser Valley
BCI – BC Interior
BCJ – Kootenays
BCK – Kamloops
BCL – Lower Mainland
BCM – Richmond
BCN – North Shore – N. & W. Van
BCO – Okanagan
BCP – Whistler/Pemberton/Sea to Sky
BCQ – Prince George/Vanderhoof
BCR – Prince Rupert/Kitimat/Terrace
BCS – Fort St. John & Peace River Country
BCT – Tofino/ Ucluelet
BCU – Nanaimo
BCV – Victoria & Saanich
BCW – Haida Gwaii
BCX – Vancouver Island

BCY – BC Coast
BCZ – Northern BC
Canada
CCB – Banff
CCC – Calgary
CCG – Regina
CCE – Edmonton
CCH – Saskatoon
CCI – Winnipeg
CCJ – Thunder Bay
CCK – Hamilton CCN – Toronto
CCL – London
CCM – Montreal
CCO – Ottawa – Gatineau
CCP – Charlottetown
CCQ – Quebec City
CCR – Fredericton
CCS – St. John's
CCT – Halifax
CCU – Iqaluit
CCV – Inuvik
CCW – Whitehorse
CCY – Yellowknife

Provinces & States (3 Alpha Characters Beginning with CA or U)

Canada

CAA – British Columbia
CAB – Alberta
CAK – Saskatchewan
CAM – Manitoba
CAO – Ontario
CAN – Newfoundland & Labrador
CAP – Prince Edward Island
CAQ – Quebec
CAR – New Brunswick
CAS – Nova Scotia
CAV – Nunavut
CAW – Northwest Territories
CAY – Yukon

United States

Use U+2 letter postal abbreviation
UAK - Alaska
UCA - California
UDC – Washington DC
UFL – Florida
UID – Idaho
ULA - Louisiana
UMI - Michigan
UMN – Minnesota
UMT - Montana
UNY – New York
UWA - Washington
etc.

Continents, Regions & Countries

[not to be confused with MARC country codes for publication place in catalogue records]

- for geographical treatment – for governments use corporate cutter codes
- 3 alpha characters not beginning with A, B, C (except Canada & NA, US), K, I, O, R, U

CDA – Canada	ETT - Turkey
CDM – Maritime Provinces	EUB – Belarus
CDN – Canadian North	EUK - Ukraine
CDP – Prairie Provinces	IDA – India
CDW – Western Canada	IHM – Himalayas
CNA – North America	IHN - Nepal
CNN – Northwest Coast / Pacific Northwest	INT – Tibet
CNR – Rocky Mountains	HCA – China
CWA – Western Hemisphere - Americas	HKG – Hong Kong
CSA – United States	JPN – Japan
CXO – Mexico	MES – Middle East
DAC – Arctic & North Atlantic (not Canada)	MIS – Israel
DGR – Greenland	MPL – Palestine
DIS – Iceland	MRN – Iran
DND – Denmark	MRQ – Iraq
DNF - Finland	MRS - Syria
DNR – Norway	MSA – Saudi Arabia
DNS – Sweden	NAC – Indian Ocean
EBK – UK & Great Britain	NDO – Indonesia
EBR – Ireland	NSA – Southeast Asia
EFR – France	PAO – Oceania - Pacific Island Nations
EGB - Belgium	PAS – Australia
EGR – Germany	PAZ– New Zealand
EGN - Netherlands	QCA – Africa
ELP - Alps	QNA – Northern Africa (includes Egypt)
EPG – Portugal	QSA– Southern Africa
ERA - Austria	SAM – South America
ERB – Bulgaria	SAR – Argentina
ERC – Czech Republic	SBR – Brazil
ERH – Hungary	SCH – Chile
ERK - Slovakia	SEU – Peru
ERR – Romania	SGU - Paraguay
ERS – Serbia	SNV – Venezuela
ERT - Croatia	TCA – Central Latin America
ESP – Spain	TCM - Panama
ESW – Switzerland	WBN – Caribbean
ETA – Italy	WCB – Cuba
ETG - Greece	WJA - Jamaica
ETN – Mediterranean	ZCA - Antarctica

Waters

Ocean & Sea Waters

OA- Atlantic Ocean

- OAG – English Channel
- OAN – North Atlantic/North Sea
- OAL – Baltic Sea
- OAM – Mediterranean
- OAR – Caribbean Sea

OC – Arctic Ocean

- OCH – Hudson Bay
- OCN – Northwest Passage

OG – Gulf of Mexico

OL – Inland & Landlocked Seas

- OLA – Aral Sea
- OLB – Black Sea
- OLC – Caspian Sea
- OLD – Dead Sea
- OLG – Great Salt Lake
- OLS – Salton Sea

ON – Indian Ocean

ONB – Arabian Sea

ONP – Persian Gulf

ONR – Red Sea

OP - Pacific Ocean

OPA – Alaskan Waters & Bearing Sea

OPB – BC & Canadian North Pacific

OPC – Salish Sea

OPD– Burrard Inlet, English Bay, & False Creek

OPE – Puget Sound

OPF – Strait of Juan de Fuca

OPG – Georgia Straight /Gulf Islands

OPH – Haida Gwaii Waters

OPI - Inside Passage

OPL - Vancouver Island Waters

OPN – Central Pacific & Hawaii

OPS – South Pacific

OS – Southern Ocean

Lakes

KB –Lakes – British Columbia

- KBA – Atlin Lake
- KBC – Cowichan Lake
- KBF – Fish Lake
- KBH – Harrison Lake
- KBK – Kootenay Lake
- KBO – Okanagan
- KBP – Spotted Lake
- KBQ – Quesnel Lake
- KBS – Shuswap Lakes
- KBW – Williston

KC – Lakes – Canada

- KCA– Lake Athabasca
- KCB – Great Bear Lake
- KCD – Duck Lake
- KCO – Lake of the Woods
- KCR – Reindeer Lake
- KCS – Great Slave Lake
- KCW – Lake Winnipeg

KL - Great Lakes

- KLE – Lake Erie
- KLH – Lake Huron
- KLM – Lake Michigan
- KLO – Lake Ontario
- KLS – Lake Superior

KU– Lakes – United States

- KUC – Crater Lake
- KUF – Flathead Lake
- KUG – Great Salt Lake
- KUK – Klamath Lake
- KUM – Lake Mead
- KUP – Lake Powell
- KUT – Lake Pontchartrain
- KUY – Yellowstone Lake

Rivers (use headwaters for place)

RB – Rivers – British Columbia

RBC – Columbia River
RBF – Fraser River
RBH – Squamish River
RBI – Capilano River
RBK – Skeena River
RBL – Liard River
RBN – Nass River
RBP – Peace River
RBS – Stikine River
RBT – Stein River

RC – Rivers - Canada

RCA - Athabasca
RCD – Detroit River
RCL – St. Lawrence
RCM – Mackenzie River
RCR – Red River
RCS – Saskatchewan River
RCY – Yukon River

RU – Rivers - United States

RUC – Colorado River
RUH – Hudson River
RUI – Ohio River
RUM – Mississippi River
RUO – Missouri River
RUR – Rio Grande
RUS – Snake River
RUY – Yellowstone River

Hot Springs

HAS – Ahousat Hot Springs
HCS – Hot Springs Cove
HDS – Hot Springs Island
HES – Sloquet Hot Springs
HFS – Skookumchuck/St. Agnes Well
HGS – Meager Creek Hot Springs
HHS – Harrison Hot Springs
HIS – Pitt River Hot Springs
HKS – Iskut River Hot Springs
HLS – Liard Hot Springs
HMS – Mount Layton Hot Springs
HNS – Nakusp Hot Springs
HOS – Halcyon Hot Springs
HPS – Dewar Creek Hot Springs
HRS – Ram Creek Hot Springs
HSS – Lussier Hot Springs
HTS – Fairmont Hot Springs
HUS – Radium Hot Springs
HWS – Ainsworth Host Springs
HYS – Canyon Hot Springs