

**To:** RDA Steering Committee

**From:** Kathy Glennan, ALA Representative

**Subject:** Expanding RDA 6.29.1.3, *Laws Governing More Than One Jurisdiction*

As a result of the discussion of [RSC/ALA/2/rev](#) at the RSC meeting in Frankfurt, ALA agreed to prepare a follow-up revision based on the comments raised. These were:

- In 6.29.1.3 (*Laws Governing More Than One Jurisdiction*), the instructions about creating an authorized access point (AAP) cannot refer to Chapter 19, which is about relationships. Instead, the reference needs to be to an element in Chapter 6. The only existing one that applies is 6.21.1.3 (*Recording Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Legal Works*).
- 6.21.1.3 needs to be revised to support the modification requested in 6.29.1.3.
- To make this work, RDA needs another element sub-type to accommodate the jurisdiction governed.
- Consider modeling the multiple location problem/solution on 11.13.1.8.1 (*Authorized Access Point for a Single Instance of a Conference, Etc.*), specifically the paragraph that addresses multiple locations of a conference, and its alternative.  
[Note: ALA did consider this, but with our final preferred solution, we determined this was not necessary.]
- Appendix E.1.2.5.2 (*Access Points Representing Legal Works and Expressions*) needs to be expanded to support this change as well.

#### **Possible approaches to making these changes:**

1. Add a paragraph to 6.21.1.3 addressing a single law governing more than one jurisdiction. In 6.29.1.3, state that the AAP is constructed using the preferred title + another distinguishing characteristic of the legal work.  
**Problem:** with this approach, it is not possible to specify which other distinguishing characteristic is meant in 6.29.1.3 – the cataloger must follow the reference and find the applicable paragraph in 6.21.1.3.  
*ALA does not recommend this solution.*
2. Modify 6.21.1.3 so that it only addresses non-specific other distinguishing characteristics of legal works. Add new instructions/element sub-types for the following:
  - Jurisdiction governed (new 6.21.1.4)
  - Protocols, etc. (new 6.21.1.5; text moved from 6.21.1.3)Keep the new instructions brief; do not define the scope of each element sub-type. The creation of separate sub-types allows for the instructions in 6.29.1.3 to include the

appropriate reference to “jurisdiction governed”.

**Note:** although it is tempting to also define “enacting jurisdiction” as part of this approach, that is not a valid sub-type of other distinguishing characteristic of a legal work.

**Problem:** The new sub-types share names and definitions with existing relationship designators.

*ALA could accept this solution.*

3. Build on approach #2, but create sub-instructions for each of the new element sub-types that include the traditional Scope, Sources of information, and Recording instructions. This is the most thorough approach.

**Problem:** In addition to the problem already identified in approach #2, clearly separating out instructions for protocols causes some wording challenges, such as what term to use for the title of this sub-instruction, and possible variations between this term and the current Glossary definition of “protocol”. This aspect was not previously discussed by the RSC.

*ALA recommends this solution – see below.*

## Proposed Changes

### Change #1

*Markup based on current RDA text; no clean copy provided*

#### 6.21.1.3 Recording Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Legal Works

For jurisdiction governed, see 6.21.1.4.

For a protocol, etc., see 6.21.1.5.

~~For a separately catalogued protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, record *Protocols, etc.*~~

For other legal works, record other distinguishing characteristics of the work by applying the general instructions at 6.6.

Record other distinguishing characteristics of legal works as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both. For instructions on recording other distinguishing characteristics of a legal work as part of the authorized access point, see 6.29.1.30–6.29.1.31.

## 6.21.1.4 Jurisdiction Governed

### 6.21.1.4.1 Scope

**jurisdiction governed**▼: A jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc. that was enacted by another jurisdiction.

### 6.21.1.4.2 Sources of Information

Take information on jurisdiction governed from any source.

### 6.21.1.4.3 Recording Jurisdiction Governed

For modern laws, etc., record the preferred name of the jurisdiction governed (see [11.2.2](#)).

If there is more than one jurisdiction governed, record the preferred name of each jurisdiction.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Cuba

Puerto Rico

Philippines

Jurisdictions governed by a law titled *Ley hipotecaria para las provincias de ultramar*

Record the jurisdictions governed as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both. For instructions on recording jurisdictions governed as part of the authorized access point, see [6.29.1.3](#).

## 6.21.1.5 Protocol, Etc.

### 6.21.1.5.1 Scope

**protocol, etc.**▼: A treaty or other agreement that amends and/or supplements another treaty.

### 6.21.1.5.2 Sources of Information

Take information on protocols, etc. from any source.

### 6.21.1.5.3 Recording Protocols, Etc.

For a separately catalogued protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, record *Protocols, etc.*

Record *Protocols, etc.* as a separate element, as part of an access point, or as both. For instructions on recording *Protocols, etc.* as part of the authorized access point, see [6.29.1.30.3](#).

## Change #2

*No markup provided. Highlighted text shows revision, modified from RSC/ALA/2/rev*

*Create a) & b) paragraphs; include "if considered important..." in b).*

### 6.29.1.3 Laws Governing More Than One Jurisdiction

For a single law governing more than one jurisdiction, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the preferred title for the law (see [6.19.2](#))
- b) the preferred name of each of the jurisdictions governed (see [6.21.1.4](#)), if considered important for identification and access.

#### EXAMPLE

Ley hipotecaria para las provincias de ultramar (Cuba; Puerto Rico; Philippines)

Resource described: Ley hipotecaria para las provincias de ultramar. A single law enacted by Spain in 1893 that governed Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines when they were Spanish colonies

For a compilation of laws governing more than one jurisdiction, apply the instructions at [6.27.1.4](#).

#### EXAMPLE

The narcotic laws of Mexico and the United States of America

For ancient laws, certain medieval laws, customary laws, etc., apply the instructions at [6.29.1.6](#).

## Change #3

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## Appendix E

### E.1.2.5.2 Access Points Representing Legal Works and Expressions

For instructions on punctuation of work and expression elements not listed here, see [E.1.2.5](#).

Enclose the name of a jurisdiction governed in parentheses. Separate multiple jurisdictions by a semicolon and a space.

Precede the term *Protocols, etc.*, by a full stop and a space.

Enclose the year of promulgation of a law, etc., in parentheses.

Enclose the date of a treaty in parentheses.