

To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA
From: Gordon Dunsire, Chair, JSC Technical Working Group
Subject: Court and Jurisdiction in RDA

Abstract

The paper makes several proposals to clarify the use of "court" and "jurisdiction" and related terms in RDA. The main proposal restricts the meaning of "jurisdiction" to the context of place and separates it from the context of corporate body. Other proposals make appropriate changes to the terminology of RDA instructions and definitions and scope notes of RDA elements and relationship designators.

Introduction

The JSC Technical Working Group was asked to review the relationship between the RDA elements "court" and "jurisdiction" and the FRBR entity "Corporate body", and the definitions of the relationship designators "appellant", "appellee", "court governed", "enacting jurisdiction", "jurisdiction governed" and any other relevant designators, following recommendation #3 in 6JSC/CILIP rep/3/Appendix 5.

The terms "jurisdiction" and "court" are not defined in RDA.

Jurisdiction

The term "jurisdiction" is used in many places in the RDA instructions. The qualified terms "ecclesiastical jurisdiction", "political jurisdiction", "religious jurisdiction", and "territorial jurisdiction" are also found in RDA, but they are not applied consistently. For example, RDA 19.3.2.2 Jurisdiction Governed by a Law, Regulation, Etc. says "If the jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., is not the jurisdiction that enacted it, record the jurisdiction or jurisdictions governed": there are at least two distinct meanings of the term "jurisdiction" in this instruction.

In RDA,

- a **political** jurisdiction refers to a corporate body that governs a geographic area
- a **territorial** jurisdiction refers to a geographic area that is governed by a political body
- an **ecclesiastical** jurisdiction refers to a geographic area that is governed by a religious body
- a **religious** jurisdiction refers to a corporate body that governs an ecclesiastical jurisdiction

Political jurisdictions include Cabinets, Congresses, **Courts**, City Councils, etc.

Territorial jurisdictions include countries and their administrative divisions, such as states, provinces, counties. For example, see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_administrative_divisions_by_country.

Ecclesiastical jurisdictions include Diocese, Deanery, Archdeaconry, Synod, Parish (see RDA 11.2.2.27).

Religious jurisdictions include Franciscans, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. General Assembly (see RDA 11.2.2.16.1).

For additional information on the distinction between place and jurisdiction, see the discussion on the BIBFRAME listerv.¹

The term "jurisdiction" therefore refers to an RDA entity, **Corporate Body**, as well as the entity **Place**, currently under review by the RDA Places Working Group. These entities are clearly distinct, so RDA needs to ensure that the distinction is reflected in the instructions.

Discussion

The term "jurisdiction" in the sense of **Corporate Body** can be replaced in RDA with a term or terms indicating a corporate body. This allows the unambiguous use of "jurisdiction" to refer to a type of **Place**.

The Working Group discussed choices of suitable terms:

- Replace "political jurisdiction" with "political body" or "government". Table 1 shows the results of using "political body".
- Replace "religious jurisdiction" with "religious body" or "ecclesiastical body". Table 1 shows the results of using "religious body".

Recommendation 1: Replace the term "political jurisdiction" in RDA with "political body" or a similar term, and the term "religious jurisdiction" in RDA with "religious body" or a similar term.

The Working Group discussed choices of suitable terms for the two types of jurisdiction as a type of **Place**:

- Use "ecclesiastical jurisdiction" or "religious jurisdiction". Table 1 shows the results of using "ecclesiastical jurisdiction".
- Use "territorial jurisdiction" or "government jurisdiction". Table 1 shows the results of using "territorial jurisdiction".

The Working Group has no preference for any of the terms, although it notes that "ecclesiastical" is defined as "of or relating to the Christian Church or its clergy" and may be too limiting. The terms used in Table 1 are chosen to be as dissimilar as possible only to improve the clarity of the results. These changes are not intended to amend the meaning of the RDA instructions.

Recommendation 2: Replace references in the RDA instructions to the unqualified term "jurisdiction" with a specific term chosen from "political body", "religious body", "territorial jurisdiction", "ecclesiastical jurisdiction", or similar terms, or other general terms established in RDA such as "place", as indicated in Table 1.

¹ <http://listserv.loc.gov/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind1404&L=BIBFRAME&P=R284&I=-3>

The Working Group has no view on the inclusion of the specific terms in the RDA Glossary, and notes that this issue is part of the discussion on the *Type of Corporate Body* and *Type of Jurisdiction* elements.

Courts

All RDA instructions use "court" in the sense of *Corporate Body*; for example it is covered by RDA 11.2.2.14 (Subordinate and Related Bodies Recorded Subordinately).

Semantic model

A **political body** or **religious body** or **court** are each a type of **corporate body** that claims or exercises governance of a **territorial jurisdiction** or **ecclesiastical jurisdiction**, each a type of **place**.

Type of corporate body

The semantic model indicates that *Political Body*, *Religious Body*, and *Court* could be represented as sub-entities of *Corporate Body* that can be the range of the RDA element *Type of Corporate Body*.

There are many standard categorizations or classifications of types of corporate body; they tend to be used for specific national contexts, for example the various standard industrial classification (SIC) vocabularies.

Any attempt by RDA to specify sub-entities for types of corporate body is likely to be incomplete and very difficult to maintain.

Recommendation 3: Encourage the use of a vocabulary encoding scheme for the RDA element *Type of Corporate Body* but do not specify a scheme.

The RDA element *Type of Corporate Body* requires a definition in RDA to clarify its usage in the RDA instructions and the Registry semantics. It is a sub-element of *Other Designation Associated with the Corporate Body* with definition "A word, phrase, or abbreviation indicating incorporation or legal status of a corporate body, or any term serving to differentiate the body from other corporate bodies, persons, etc." and domain *Corporate Body*.

The definition of *Corporate Body* is "An organization or group of persons and/or organizations that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as a unit".

A suggested definition, based on the definition of *Type of Family*, and scope note for *Type of Corporate Body* is:

- Definition: "A categorization or generic descriptor for the type of corporate body."
- Scope note: "Categories may include political bodies, religious bodies, courts, governments, artistic groups, commercial bodies, etc."

Recommendation 4: Add a definition for the RDA element *Type of Corporate Body*. A scope note should be added to clarify the inclusion of **political body**, **religious body**, and **court**.

Type of jurisdiction

The semantic model indicates that *Political Jurisdiction* and *Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction* could be represented as sub-entities of a *Place* entity that can be the range of the RDA element *Type of Jurisdiction*.

The element *Type of Jurisdiction* requires a definition in RDA to clarify its usage in the RDA instructions and the Registry semantics. It is also a sub-element of *Other Designation Associated with the Corporate Body*. It is therefore not intended to refine *Type of Corporate Body*, and its semantics are not affected by constraining the use of "jurisdiction" to refer to a type of place.

A suggested definition, based on the definition of *Type of Family*, and scope note for *Type of Jurisdiction* is:

- Definition: "A categorization or generic descriptor for the type of jurisdiction."
- Scope note: "Categories may include territorial jurisdictions governed by political bodies and ecclesiastical jurisdictions governed by religious bodies."

Recommendation 5: Add a definition for the RDA element *Type of jurisdiction*. A scope note should be added to clarify the inclusion of **territorial jurisdiction** and **ecclesiastical jurisdiction**.

Jurisdiction

The term "jurisdiction" is not defined in RDA. It will improve the clarity of the instructions and make it easier to translate them if a definition is added to the RDA Glossary.

A suggested definition and scope note for "Jurisdiction" is:

- Definition: "A place/geographic area under the legal authority of or governed by a corporate body."
- Scope note: "Jurisdictions may include territorial jurisdictions governed by political bodies and ecclesiastical jurisdictions governed by religious bodies."

Recommendation 6: Add a definition and scope note for the RDA term "jurisdiction" to the RDA Glossary. The definition should indicate that a jurisdiction is a place.

Court

The term "court" appears many times in the RDA instructions, but it is not defined. It will improve the clarity of the instructions and make it easier to translate them if a definition is added to the RDA Glossary.

A suggested definition and scope note for "Court" is:

- Definition: "A judicial corporate body that has legal authority over a jurisdiction."
- Scope note: "Includes courts of limited jurisdiction with partial authority."

Recommendation 7: Add a definition and scope note for the RDA term "court" to the RDA Glossary. The definition should indicate that a court is a corporate body.

Relationship designators

The relationship designators associated with "court" or "jurisdiction" are *appellant*, *appellee*, *court governed*, *enacting jurisdiction*, and *jurisdiction governed*.

Appellant, Appellee

These designators relate a *Work* to a *Person* or *Corporate Body*.

The current definitions do not indicate that the domain is a *Work*. They reference only "court" as a defined term (see Recommendation 7), indicating a domain of *Corporate Body*. This is ambiguous and confusing, and the definitions should be clarified:

Appellant: A person or corporate body who appeals the decision of a lower court recorded in a legal work of a higher court.

Appellee: A person or corporate body against whom an appeal is taken on the decision of a lower court recorded in a legal work of a higher court.

Court governed

This designator relates a *Work* to a *Person* or *Corporate Body*.

The current definition references only "court", and does not require amendment.

Enacting jurisdiction

The term "jurisdiction" in the label and definition of this designator is used in the context of *Corporate Body*, and should be replaced (see Recommendation 1).

Jurisdiction governed

The term "jurisdiction" in the label of this designator is used in the context of Place, and does not require amendment.

The term "jurisdiction" in the definition is used separately in the context of both Place and *Corporate Body*, and is ambiguous. The definition should be clarified to be consistent with Recommendation 1.

Recommendation 9: Amend the definitions of the relationship designators *appellant*, *appellee*, *enacting jurisdiction* and *jurisdiction governed*. Amend the label of the relationship designator *enacting jurisdiction*.

Justification

The terminology used in the current RDA instructions is ambiguous and shows bias towards Anglo-American treatment of legal works.

Impact

The recommendations are expected to clarify the RDA instructions without changing their meaning.

Summary of changes

Recommendation 1: Replace the term "political jurisdiction" in RDA with "political body" or a similar term, and the term "religious jurisdiction" in RDA with "religious body" or a similar term.

Recommendation 2: Replace references in the RDA instructions to the unqualified term "jurisdiction" with a specific term chosen from "political body", "religious body", "territorial jurisdiction", "ecclesiastical jurisdiction", or similar terms, or other general terms established in RDA such as "place", as indicated in Table 1.

Recommendation 3: Encourage the use of a vocabulary encoding scheme for the RDA element **Type of Corporate Body** but do not specify a scheme.

Recommendation 4: Add a definition for the RDA element **Type of Corporate Body**. A scope note should be added to clarify the inclusion of **political body**, **religious body**, and **court**.

Recommendation 5: Add a definition for the RDA element **Type of jurisdiction**. A scope note should be added to clarify the inclusion of **territorial jurisdiction** and **ecclesiastical jurisdiction**.

Recommendation 6: Add a definition and scope note for the RDA term "jurisdiction" to the RDA Glossary. The definition should indicate that a jurisdiction is a place.

Recommendation 7: Add a definition and scope note for the RDA term "court" to the RDA Glossary. The definition should indicate that a court is a corporate body.

Recommendation 8: Amend the definitions of the relationship designators **appellant**, **appellee**, **enacting jurisdiction** and **jurisdiction governed**. Amend the label of the relationship designator **enacting jurisdiction**.

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The amendments proposed in Table 1 are not based on a final choice of terminology, and no marked up or clean copy is provided.

RDA Glossary

Court: A judicial corporate body that has legal authority over a jurisdiction. Includes courts of limited jurisdiction with partial authority.

Jurisdiction: A place/geographic area under the legal authority of or governed by a corporate body. Jurisdictions may include territorial jurisdictions governed by political bodies and ecclesiastical jurisdictions governed by religious bodies.

Type of corporate body: A categorization or generic descriptor for the type of corporate body. Categories may include political bodies, religious bodies, courts, governments, artistic groups, commercial bodies, etc.

Type of jurisdiction: A categorization or generic descriptor for the type of jurisdiction. Categories may include territorial jurisdictions governed by political bodies and ecclesiastical jurisdictions governed by religious bodies.

Relationship designators

I.2.1 Relationship Designators for Creators

~~enacting jurisdiction-political body~~ A ~~jurisdiction-political body~~ enacting a law, regulation, constitution, court rule, etc. over a jurisdiction.

I.2.2 Relationship Designators for Other Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work

appellant A person or corporate body who appeals ~~a lower court's~~ the decision of a lower court recorded in a legal work of a higher court.

appellee A person or corporate body against whom an appeal is taken on the decision of a lower court recorded in a legal work of a higher court.

jurisdiction governed A ~~territorial~~ jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., that was enacted by ~~another~~ a political body that is not the governing body of the jurisdiction.

Clean copy

RDA Glossary

Court: A judicial corporate body that has legal authority over a jurisdiction. Includes courts of limited jurisdiction with partial authority.

Jurisdiction: A place/geographic area under the legal authority of or governed by a corporate body. Jurisdictions may include territorial jurisdictions governed by political bodies and ecclesiastical jurisdictions governed by religious bodies.

Type of corporate body: A categorization or generic descriptor for the type of corporate body. Categories may include political bodies, religious bodies, courts, governments, artistic groups, commercial bodies, etc.

Type of jurisdiction: A categorization or generic descriptor for the type of jurisdiction. Categories may include territorial jurisdictions governed by political bodies and ecclesiastical jurisdictions governed by religious bodies.

Relationship designators

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enacting political body A political body enacting a law, regulation, constitution, court rule, etc. over a jurisdiction.

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appellant A person or corporate body who appeals the decision of a lower court recorded in a legal work of a higher court.

appellee A person or corporate body against whom an appeal is taken on the decision of a lower court recorded in a legal work of a higher court.

jurisdiction governed A jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., that was enacted by a political body that is not the governing body of the jurisdiction.

Appendix: Table 1

Table 1: Amendments to RDA instructions to clarify use of the term "jurisdiction".

RDA Instruction	Amendment	RDA text (current)	RDA text (amended)
2.7.2.3 Recording Place of Production	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger place or places (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information
2.7.2.6.1 Known Place of Production	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place"	If the place of production is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of production is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
2.7.2.6.2 Probable Place of Production	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	If the place of production is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of production. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of production is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of production. Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
2.8.2.3 Recording Place of Publication	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger place or places (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.
2.8.2.6.1 Known Place of Publication	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place"	If the place of publication is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of publication is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
2.8.2.6.2 Probable Place of Publication	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	If the place of publication is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of publication. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of publication is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of publication. Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.

2.9.2.3 Recording Place of Distribution	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger place or places (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.
2.9.2.6.1 Known Place of Distribution	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place"	If the place of distribution is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of distribution is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
2.9.2.6.2 Probable Place of Distribution	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	If the place of distribution is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of distribution. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of distribution is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of distribution. Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
2.10.2.3 Recording Place of Manufacture	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.	Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger place or places (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.
2.10.2.6.1 Known Place of Manufacture	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place"	If the place of manufacture is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of manufacture is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
2.10.2.6.2 Probable Place of Manufacture	Replace "jurisdiction" with "place" [and following ...]	If the place of manufacture is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of manufacture. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.	If the place of manufacture is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of manufacture. Include the name of the larger place if necessary for identification.
6.5.1.1 Scope	Replace "territorial jurisdiction" with "place"	Place of origin of the work ▼ is the country or other territorial jurisdiction from which a work originated.	Place of origin of the work ▼ is the country or other place from which a work originated.

6.19.2.5.1 Compilations of Laws, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"	Record Laws, etc. as the preferred title for: a complete or partial compilation of legislative enactments of a jurisdiction	Record Laws, etc. as the preferred title for: a complete or partial compilation of legislative enactments of a political body.
6.19.2.7 One Treaty	Replace 'jurisdictions' with "political bodies"	For a treaty between two or more of the following: jurisdictions now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers	For a treaty between two or more of the following: political bodies now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers
6.29.1.1.2 Categories Excluded from Laws, Etc	Replace 'jurisdictions' with "bodies"	Apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2–6.29.1.6 to: a) legislative enactments and decrees of political jurisdictions (including fundamental laws such as constitutions, charters, etc.)	Apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2–6.29.1.6 to: a) legislative enactments and decrees of political bodies (including fundamental laws such as constitutions, charters, etc.)
6.29.1.2 Laws Governing One Jurisdiction	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	For laws governing one jurisdiction, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order): a) the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction governed by the laws (see 11.13.1 [AAP for a Corporate Body])	For laws governing one territorial jurisdiction, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order): a) the authorized access point representing the territorial jurisdiction governed by the laws (see 11.13.1 [AAP for a Corporate Body])
6.29.1.3 Laws Governing More Than One Jurisdiction	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	For a compilation of laws governing more than one jurisdiction, apply the instructions at 6.27.1.4 (Compilations by different Corporate Bodies)	For a compilation of laws governing more than one territorial jurisdiction, apply the instructions at 6.27.1.4 (Compilations by different Corporate Bodies)

<p>6.29.1.4 Administrative Regulations, Etc., That Are Laws</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>In certain jurisdictions, administrative regulations, rules, etc., are treated as laws (as is the case in the United Kingdom and Canada). For administrative regulations, etc., from such jurisdictions, construct the authorized access point by applying the instructions appropriate for the regulations as laws (see 6.29.1.2 and 6.29.1.3 [corporate bodies]).</p>	<p>In certain territorial jurisdictions, administrative regulations, rules, etc., are treated as laws (as is the case in the United Kingdom and Canada). For administrative regulations, etc., from such territorial jurisdictions, construct the authorized access point by applying the instructions appropriate for the regulations as laws (see 6.29.1.2 and 6.29.1.3 [corporate bodies]).</p>
<p>6.29.1.6 Ancient Laws, Certain Medieval Laws, Customary Laws, Etc.</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>For the laws of ancient jurisdictions; laws of non-western jurisdictions before the adoption of legislative institutions based on western models; and customary laws, tribal laws, etc., use as the authorized access point (in this order of preference):</p>	<p>For the laws of ancient territorial jurisdictions; laws of non-western territorial jurisdictions before the adoption of legislative institutions based on western models; and customary laws, tribal laws, etc., use as the authorized access point (in this order of preference):</p>
<p>6.29.1.7 Administrative Regulations, Etc., Promulgated by Government Agencies, Etc., That Are Not Laws</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>In certain jurisdictions, administrative regulations, rules, etc., are promulgated by government agencies or agents under authority granted by one or more laws (as is the case in the United States). For administrative regulations, etc., from such jurisdictions, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):</p>	<p>In certain territorial jurisdictions, administrative regulations, rules, etc., are promulgated by government agencies or agents under authority granted by one or more laws (as is the case in the United States). For administrative regulations, etc., from such territorial jurisdictions, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):</p>

6.29.1.11 Compilations of Rules Governing More Than One Court of a Single Jurisdiction	Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"	For a compilation of rules governing more than one court of a single jurisdiction but enacted as laws of that jurisdiction, apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2. For all other compilations of court rules governing more than one court of a single jurisdiction, construct the authorized access point by combining (in this order):	For a compilation of rules governing more than one court of a single political body but enacted as laws of that political body apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2. For all other compilations of court rules governing more than one court of a single political body construct the authorized access point by combining (in this order):
6.29.1.12 Other Compilations of Court Rules	Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"	For a compilation of court rules that are the laws of more than one jurisdiction, or that are promulgated by more than one agency or agent, apply the instructions at 6.27.1.4 [Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies]	For a compilation of court rules that are the laws of more than one political body or that are promulgated by more than one agency or agent, apply the instructions at 6.27.1.4 [Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies]
6.29.1.14 Constitutions, Charters, Etc., of Non-jurisdictional Bodies	Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"	For a constitution, charter, etc., that is enacted by a jurisdiction but that applies to a body that is not a jurisdiction, construct the authorized access point by applying the instructions appropriate for the type of document (e.g., if the document is a law, apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2).	For a constitution, charter, etc., that is enacted by a political body but that applies to a body that is not a political body construct the authorized access point by applying the instructions appropriate for the type of document (e.g., if the document is a law, apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2).
6.29.1.19.2 One Reporter or Collaborating Reporters Not Responsible for All the Reports	Example	... state supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction state supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction ...

6.29.1.27.1 Brief, Plea, Etc.	Example	... brief for appellants on admiralty jurisdiction brief for appellants on admiralty jurisdiction ...
6.29.3.3 Variant Access Points Representing Treaties	Replace 'jurisdictions' with "political bodies"	For a bilateral treaty between two or more of the following: ... jurisdictions now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers	For a bilateral treaty between two or more of the following: ... Political bodies now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers
9.4.1.7 Bishops, Etc.	Not required (ecclesiastical jurisdiction)	For the name of an ecclesiastical prince of the Holy Roman Empire, record Prince-Bishop, Prince-Archbishop, Archbishop and Elector, etc., as appropriate. Add the name of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.	
11.2.2.5.4 Conventional Name	Not required (ecclesiastical jurisdiction)	Autocephalous patriarchates, archdioceses, etc. Record the name of an ancient autocephalous patriarchate, archdiocese, etc., of the Eastern Church using the name of the place by which it is identified. Add, in parentheses, a word or phrase indicating the type of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.	
11.2.2.5.4 Conventional Name	Change to definition	The conventional name of a government is the name of the area over which the government exercises jurisdiction" to "The conventional name of a government is the name of the territory that is governed by the government	The conventional name of a government is the name of the territorial jurisdiction that it governs.

<p>11.2.2.18.1 Heads of State, Heads of Government, Etc.</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>Record the title of a sovereign, president, other head of state, governor, head of government, or chief executive who is acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1), as a subdivision of the jurisdiction. Record the title in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Record the title of a sovereign, president, other head of state, governor, head of government, or chief executive who is acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1), as a subdivision of the territorial jurisdiction. Record the title in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the territorial jurisdiction.</p>
<p>11.2.2.18.2 Ruling Executive Bodies</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>Record the name of a ruling executive body (e.g., a military junta), that is acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1), as a subdivision of the jurisdiction. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Record the name of a ruling executive body (e.g., a military junta), that is acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1), as a subdivision of the territorial jurisdiction. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the territorial jurisdiction.</p>
<p>11.2.2.18.4 Governors of Dependent or Occupied Territories</p>	<p>Delete "in the jurisdiction"</p>	<p>If there is more than one official language in the jurisdiction of the governing power, apply the instructions at 11.2.2.5.2. [language of corporate body]</p>	<p>If there is more than one official language of the governing power, apply the instructions at 11.2.2.5.2."--based on the end of the 1st paragraph of the instruction</p>
<p>11.2.2.18.5 Other Officials</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>An official is sometimes not part of a ministry, etc., or is part of a ministry, etc., that is identified only by the title of the official. When this occurs, record the title of the official in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction.</p>	<p>An official is sometimes not part of a ministry, etc., or is part of a ministry, etc., that is identified only by the title of the official. When this occurs, record the title of the official in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the territorial jurisdiction.</p>

<p>11.2.2.19.1 Legislatures</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>Record the name of a legislature as a subdivision of the jurisdiction for which it legislates. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction. ... Variant names. Record the name of the chamber in the form of a direct subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction (see 11.2.3.7).</p>	<p>Record the name of a legislature as a subdivision of the territorial jurisdiction for which it legislates. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the territorial jurisdiction. ... Variant names. Record the name of the chamber in the form of a direct subdivision of the authorized access point representing the territorial jurisdiction (see 11.2.3.7).</p>
<p>11.2.2.20 Constitutional Conventions</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"</p>	<p>If: there are different forms of the name for a constitutional convention and English is the official language of the jurisdiction that convened the convention, then: record Constitutional Convention as a subdivision of the jurisdiction. ... If English is not an official language of the jurisdiction, apply the instructions at 11.2.2.5.2</p>	<p>If: there are different forms of the name for a constitutional convention and English is the official language of the political body that convened the convention, then: record Constitutional Convention as a subdivision of the political body. ... If English is not an official language of the political body apply the instructions at 11.2.2.5.2</p>
<p>11.2.2.21.1 Civil and Criminal Courts</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"</p>	<p>Record the name of a civil or criminal court as a subdivision of the jurisdiction whose authority it exercises. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Record the name of a civil or criminal court as a subdivision of the political body whose authority it exercises. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the political body</p>

<p>11.2.2.25 Councils, Etc., of a Single Religious Body</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "district"</p>	<p>If a council, etc., is subordinate to a particular district of the religious body, record it as a subdivision of that district (see 11.2.2.27). Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the district. If the name appears in more than one language, record the name in the official language of the district. ... If there is more than one official language in the jurisdiction, apply the instructions at 11.2.2.5.2</p>	<p>If a council, etc., is subordinate to a particular district of the religious body, record it as a subdivision of that district (see 11.2.2.27). Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the district. If the name appears in more than one language, record the name in the official language of the district. ... If there is more than one official language in the district, apply the instructions at 11.2.2.5.2</p>
<p>11.2.2.26.1 Bishops, Rabbis, Mullahs, Patriarchs, Etc.</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "ecclesiastical jurisdiction"</p>	<p>Record the title of a religious official (e.g., bishop, abbot, rabbi, moderator, mullah, patriarch), who is acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1), as a subdivision of the religious jurisdiction. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious jurisdiction (see 11.2.2.27).</p>	<p>Record the title of a religious official (e.g., bishop, abbot, rabbi, moderator, mullah, patriarch), who is acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1), as a subdivision of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction (see 11.2.2.27).</p>
<p>11.2.2.27 Religious Provinces, Dioceses, Synods, Etc.</p>	<p>Several amendments required (eliminated by BL/220)</p>	<p>Record the name of a province, diocese, synod, or other subordinate unit of a religious body with jurisdiction over a geographic area as a subdivision of the religious body. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious body.</p>	<p>Record the name of a province, diocese, synod, or other subordinate unit of a religious body with authority over an ecclesiastical jurisdiction as a subdivision of the religious body. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious body.</p>

11.3.3.3 Recording Location of Headquarters	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	For other bodies, record the name of the local place that is commonly associated with the name of the body, whether it is a jurisdiction or not.	For other bodies, record the name of the local place that is commonly associated with the name of the body, whether it is a territorial jurisdiction or not.
11.3.3.4 Change of Name of Jurisdiction or Locality	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Change of Name of Jurisdiction or Locality. If the name of the local jurisdiction or geographic locality changes during the lifetime of the body, record the latest name in use during the lifetime of the body.	Change of Name of Jurisdiction or Locality. If the name of the local territorial jurisdiction or geographic locality changes during the lifetime of the body, record the latest name in use during the lifetime of the body.
11.4.3.3 Recording Date of Establishment	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record the year of establishment of the government, as appropriate.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record the year of establishment of the government, as appropriate.
11.4.4.3 Recording Date of Termination	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record the year of termination of the government, as appropriate.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record the year of termination of the government, as appropriate.
11.7.1.3 Recording Other Designations Associated with Corporate Bodies	Not required	type of jurisdiction (see 11.7.1.5)	

11.7.1.5 Type of Jurisdiction [as identifying element]	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record suitable designations to distinguish one from the other.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record suitable designations to distinguish one from the other.
11.7.1.6 Other Designation	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record suitable designations to distinguish one from the other.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record suitable designations to distinguish one from the other.
11.10.1.1 Scope	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	Field of activity of the corporate body ▼ is a field of business in which a corporate body is engaged and/or the body's area of competence, responsibility, jurisdiction, etc.	Field of activity of the corporate body ▼ is a field of business in which a corporate body is engaged and/or the body's area of competence, responsibility, authority, etc.
11.13.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the jurisdiction to distinguish between the two	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the territorial jurisdiction to distinguish between the two
11.13.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the jurisdiction to distinguish between the two	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the territorial jurisdiction to distinguish between the two

11.13.1.3 Place Associated with the Body	Not required (ecclesiastical jurisdiction)	If the preferred name for a local church, temple, mosque, etc., does not clearly indicate the place in which it is located, add the name of the place or the local ecclesiastical jurisdiction (e.g., parish).	
11.13.1.5 Date Associated with the Body	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the jurisdiction to distinguish between the two.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the territorial jurisdiction to distinguish between the two.
11.13.1.5 Date Associated with the Body	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the jurisdiction to distinguish between the two.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point for the territorial jurisdiction to distinguish between the two.
11.13.1.6 Type of Jurisdiction [as part of AAP]	Not required	Add the type of jurisdiction (see 11.7.1.5) if needed to distinguish one access point from another (i.e., when two or more corporate bodies have the same name or have names so similar that they may be confused).	
11.13.1.7 Other Designation Associated with the Body	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point to distinguish between the two.	If two or more governments claim authority over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation to the access point to distinguish between the two.

11.13.2.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Variant Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies	Not required	Example: Type of Jurisdiction	
16.2.2.2 Sources of Information	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Identifying Places. gazetteers and other reference sources issued in the jurisdiction in which the place is located in the official language or languages of that jurisdiction	Identifying Places. gazetteers and other reference sources issued in the territorial jurisdiction in which the place is located in the official language or languages of that territorial jurisdiction
16.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Identifying Places. the form of the name in the official language of the jurisdiction in which the place is located	Identifying Places. the form of the name in the official language of the territorial jurisdiction in which the place is located
16.2.2.4 Recording the Preferred Name	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Identifying Places. Record as part of the name of a place (other than a country or a state, etc., listed at 16.2.2.9.1, 16.2.2.10, or 16.2.2.11) the name of the larger place in which it is located or the larger jurisdiction to which it belongs (see 16.2.2.9–16.2.2.14).	Identifying Places. Record as part of the name of a place (other than a country or a state, etc., listed at 16.2.2.9.1, 16.2.2.10, or 16.2.2.11) the name of the larger place in which it is located or the larger territorial jurisdiction to which it belongs (see 16.2.2.9–16.2.2.14).
16.2.2.6 Different Language Forms of the Same Name	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	Identifying Places. If: the form of name for a place is found in a language preferred by the agency creating the data and that form of the name is the name of the government that has jurisdiction over the place then: choose that form	Identifying Places. If: the form of name for a place is found in a language preferred by the agency creating the data and that form of the name is the name of the government that has authority over the place then: choose that form

16.2.2.6 Different Language Forms of the Same Name	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	If there is no form in general use in a language preferred by the agency creating the data, choose the form in the official language of the jurisdiction in which the place is located.	If there is no form in general use in a language preferred by the agency creating the data, choose the form in the official language of the territorial jurisdiction in which the place is located.
16.2.2.6 Different Language Forms of the Same Name	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	If: there is no form in general use in a language preferred by the agency creating the data and the jurisdiction has more than one official language, then: choose the form most commonly found in sources in a language preferred by the agency.	If: there is no form in general use in a language preferred by the agency creating the data and the territorial jurisdiction has more than one official language, then: choose the form most commonly found in sources in a language preferred by the agency.
16.2.2.8 Place Names for Jurisdictions	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Place Names for Jurisdictions Record the preferred place name for a jurisdiction by applying these instructions, as applicable:	Place Names for Jurisdictions Record the preferred place name for a territorial jurisdiction by applying these instructions, as applicable:
16.2.2.8 Place Names for Jurisdictions	Not required	place names that include a term indicating type of jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.8.1) place names that require a term indicating type of jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.8.2).	
16.2.2.8.1 Place Names That Include a Term Indicating Type of Jurisdiction	Not required	"type of jurisdiction"	
16.2.2.8.2 Place Names That Require a Term Indicating Type of Jurisdiction	Not required	"type of jurisdiction"	

16.2.2.9.1 States, Provinces, Territories, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	For a state, province, territory, etc., of Australia, Canada, the United States, or a country that was a constituent republic of the former U.S.S.R. or of the former Yugoslavia, do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.	For a state, province, territory, etc., of Australia, Canada, the United States, or a country that was a constituent republic of the former U.S.S.R. or of the former Yugoslavia, do not record the name of the larger territorial jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.
16.2.2.10 England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction (e.g., United Kingdom or Great Britain) as part of the preferred names of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.	Do not record the name of the larger territorial jurisdiction (e.g., United Kingdom or Great Britain) as part of the preferred names of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
16.2.2.11 Overseas Territories, Dependencies, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction as part of the preferred name of an overseas territory, dependency, etc.	Do not record the name of the larger territorial jurisdiction as part of the preferred name of an overseas territory, dependency, etc.
16.2.2.12 Places in Other Jurisdictions	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Record the name of the country in which a place is located as part of the preferred name for the place if that place is in a jurisdiction not covered by the following	Record the name of the country in which a place is located as part of the preferred name for the place if that place is in a territorial jurisdiction not covered by the following
16.2.2.13 Places with the Same Name	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	If the inclusion of the name of the larger place or jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.9–16.2.2.12) ... If there is no commonly used word or phrase to distinguish between places in the same larger place or jurisdiction, record the name of an intermediate place between the name of the place being identified and the larger	If the inclusion of the name of the larger place or territorial jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.9–16.2.2.12) ... If there is no commonly used word or phrase to distinguish between places in the same larger place or jurisdiction, record the name of an intermediate place between the name of the place being identified and

		place or jurisdiction.	the larger place or territorial jurisdiction.
18.5.1.3 Recording Relationship Designators	Example	Retain "enacting jurisdiction" or change to "governing body"	
19.2.1.1.1 Corporate Bodies Considered to Be Creators	Replace "jurisdiction" with "body"	legal works of the following types: i) laws of a political jurisdiction	legal works of the following types: i) laws of a political body
19.2.1.3 Recording Creators	Example	Example: Laws of a Political Jurisdiction	
19.3.2.2 Jurisdiction Governed by a Law, Regulation, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	Jurisdiction Governed by a Law, Regulation, Etc. If the jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., is not the jurisdiction that enacted it, record the jurisdiction or jurisdictions governed	Territorial Jurisdiction Governed by a Law, Regulation, Etc. If the territorial jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., is not the political body that enacted it, record the territorial jurisdiction or jurisdictions governed
19.3.2.5 Body Governed by a Constitution, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"	For a constitution, charter, etc., that is enacted by a jurisdiction but governs a body that is not a jurisdiction, record the body governed.	For a constitution, charter, etc., that is enacted by a political body but governs a body that is not a political body record the body governed.
19.3.2.11 Parties to a Case	Replace "jurisdiction" with "political body"	For a courtroom argument presented by a lawyer, record the party represented. Do not apply this instruction for cases prosecuted by the jurisdiction.	For a courtroom argument presented by a lawyer, record the party represented. Do not apply this instruction for cases prosecuted by the political body.
20.2.1.3 Recording	Replace "jurisdiction" with	"courts exercising federal jurisdiction"	"courts exercising federal authority"

Contributors	"authority"		
A.4.1 General Guidelines	Example	not applicable (example): www.jurisdiction.com	
B.11 Names of Certain Countries, States, Provinces, Territories, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	a) as part of the name of a place located in that state, province, territory, etc. (see 16.2.2.9) or other jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.11)	a) as part of the name of a place located in that state, province, territory, etc. (see 16.2.2.9) or other territorial jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.11)
E.1.1 Presentation of Access Points	Not required	"Type of jurisdiction"	
E.1.2.4 Access Points Representing Corporate Bodies	Not required	"Type of jurisdiction"	