

**To:** Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA  
**From:** Dave Reser, LC Representative  
**Subject:** Court and Jurisdiction in RDA

Thanks to the JSC Technical Working Group for the rigorous analysis of certain terms in RDA. We agree that the term “jurisdiction” in particular is used as both a corporate body and a place—although we don’t think this difference poses difficulties for catalogers using the instructions, we accept the premise that the ambiguity could pose difficulties for translators and those not familiar with the AACR2 context.

In addition to those uses identified by the proposal, we also note that the term “jurisdiction” is used in RDA to mean “the power to exercise administrative or legal authority.” This is the most common use of the term in general English-language dictionaries. We think that the changes “authority” are fine for this context, but will want to verify this in the end product.

**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.

**LC response:** We would prefer replacement wording does not introduce ambiguity to catalogers already familiar with the instructions: our reviewers found that the term “political body” created the greatest dissonance. We would generally prefer the terms already used in RDA, such as “government body”, “governmental bodies”, “non-governmental bodies” rather than introducing the new phrase “political body.” We think in some cases that replacing the word “jurisdictional” with “political” could change the meaning of the instruction (for example, in 16.2.2.11 “For jurisdictional islands, etc., that are not overseas territories, dependencies, etc., (e.g., Sicily, Corsica, Japan), see ...”).

See our comments in Table 1 for more specifics.

**Recommendation 2:** Replace references in the RDA instruction 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.

**LC response:** see comments at Table 1. In several cases we believe simplifying the instruction (often using other instructions as a model) obviates the need for the replacement, and have noted this in the final column of the table.

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

**LC response:** Somewhat agree, but we are not sure if a recommendation is being made to amend RDA 11.7.1.4, and if there is, we are not sure if we would support one. Type of Corporate Body is actually an element-subtype of Other Designation Associated with the Corporate Body. The parallel element for persons—9.6 Other Designation Associated with the Person prescribes terms for a few categories like Saint and Spirit, but generally does not. We think such decisions may be better left to agencies applying RDA.

**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**.

**LC response:** Agree to the definition offered, but we don't believe the scope note is necessary (and note that "Type of Family" does not have a scope note).

**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**.

**LC response:** Agree that "type of jurisdiction" is not intended to refine "type of corporate body". Agree to the definition proposed, but believe "of a government" might be a good addition to the end of the definition and provides symmetry with 11.7.1.5; we don't believe a scope note is necessary: a categorization or generic descriptor of the type of jurisdiction **of a government**.

**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.

**LC response:** We are not fully convinced a definition is necessary, and would like to reserve a final decision once the terminology used in the instructions has been resolved in Table 1.

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

**LC response:** We would prefer a more general definition that does not tie a court to a jurisdiction, as some courts may be administrative, rule only over special topics (e.g., intellectual property, families), may be international in scope, etc. We agree with the definition offered in the ALA response.

**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.

**LC response:** we propose slight changes to two of the definitions, the other two are fine as proposed.

**enacting jurisdiction** A ~~jurisdiction~~-governmental body enacting a law, regulation, constitution, court rule, etc. [Our catalogers of legal materials strongly believe that “enacting jurisdiction” should remain the label, as it is well understood by the legal cataloging community]

**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. [OK]

**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. [OK]

**jurisdiction governed** A ~~territorial~~ jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., that was enacted by ~~another~~ a different governing body. [note revised definition]

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

We agree to all of the proposed changes for chapter 2 instructions. Comments on other areas follow; the LC-suggested changes are in the final “amended” column, showing changes to the Technical Working Group’s proposed changes.

RDA Instruction	Amendment	RDA text (current)	RDA text (amended)
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. <i>LC: OK</i>
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 <del>political body</del> <b>government.</b>
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: <del>political bodies</del> <b>governments</b> now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers <i>[LC note: this change would make it parallel to example block in 6.29.1.15]</i>
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 <del>political bodies</del> <b>governments</b> (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 <del>of one government governing one territorial jurisdiction</del> , construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order): a) the authorized access point representing the <del>government</del> (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 <del>of governing more than one government territorial jurisdiction</del> , apply the instructions at 6.27.1.4 (Compilations by different Corporate Bodies)
6.29.1.4 Administrative Regulations, Etc., That Are Laws	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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]).	In certain <del>territorial jurisdictions</del> <del>governments</del> , administrative regulations, rules, etc., are treated as laws (as is the case in the United Kingdom and Canada). For administrative regulations, etc., from such <del>territorial jurisdictions</del> <del>governments</del> , 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])
6.29.1.6 Ancient Laws, Certain Medieval Laws, Customary Laws, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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):	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):

			<b>LC: OK</b>
6.29.1.7 Administrative Regulations, Etc., Promulgated by Government Agencies, Etc., That Are Not Laws	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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):	In certain <del>territorial jurisdictions</del> <b>governments</b> , 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):
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 <del>political</del> <b>government body</b> but enacted as laws of that <del>political</del> body apply the instructions at 6.29.1.2. For all other compilations of court rules governing more than one court of a single <del>political</del> <b>government body</b> 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 <del>political</del> <b>government body</b> 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 <del>political body</del> <b>government</b> but that applies to a <b>non-governmental body</b> <del>that is not a political body</del> 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 ... <b>LC: OK</b>
6.29.1.27.1 Brief, Plea, Etc.	Example	... brief for appellants on admiralty jurisdiction ...	... brief for appellants on admiralty jurisdiction ... <b>LC: OK</b>
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: ... <del>Political bodies</del> <b>Governments</b> 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.	<b>LC: OK</b>
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.	<b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>
11.2.2.18.1 Heads of State, Heads of Government, Etc.	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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.	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 <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b> . Record the title in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b>

11.2.2.18.2 Ruling Executive Bodies	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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.	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 <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b> . Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b>
11.2.2.18.4 Governors of Dependent or Occupied Territories	Delete "in the jurisdiction"	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]	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 <b>LC: OK</b>
11.2.2.18.5 Other Officials	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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.	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 <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b>
11.2.2.19.1 Legislatures	Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"	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	Record the name of a legislature as a subdivision of the <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b> for which it legislates. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>government</b> ... Variant names. Record the name of the chamber in the form of a direct

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

<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  <b>LC: OK</b></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 <del>ecclesiastical</del> <b>religious</b> jurisdiction . Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the <del>ecclesiastical</del> <b>religious</b> 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 <del>with authority over an ecclesiastical jurisdiction</del> as a subdivision of the religious body. Record the name in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious</p>

			body.
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, <del>whether it is a territorial jurisdiction or not.</del>
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 <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>place</b> 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. <b>LC: OK</b>
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.

			<b>LC: OK</b>
11.7.1.3 Recording Other Designations Associated with Corporate Bodies	Not required	type of jurisdiction (see 11.7.1.5)	<b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>

<p>11.13.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 <del>for the territorial jurisdiction</del> to distinguish between the two</p> <p><i>[Note: many instructions do not use the "for the territorial jurisdiction", e.g., 11.7.1.5, 11.13.1.7, believe it is easier just to remove the phrase]</i></p>
<p>11.13.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "territorial jurisdiction"</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 <b>for the territorial jurisdiction</b> to distinguish between the two</p>
<p>11.13.1.3 Place Associated with the Body</p>	<p>Not required (ecclesiastical jurisdiction)</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p><b>LC: OK</b></p>
<p>11.13.1.5 Date Associated with the Body</p>	<p>Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 <del>for the territorial jurisdiction</del> to distinguish between the two.</p>

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 <del>for the territorial jurisdiction</del> 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).	<b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>
11.13.2.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Variant Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies	Not required	Example: Type of Jurisdiction	<b>LC: OK</b>
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 <del>territorial jurisdiction in which the place is located</del> in the official language or languages of that <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>place</b>

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 <del>territorial jurisdiction in which the place is located</del>
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). <b>LC: OK</b>
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 <b>LC: OK</b>
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 <del>territorial jurisdiction in which the place is located.</del>
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 <del>territorial jurisdiction</del> <b>place</b> 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: <b>LC: Not applicable if changes to text of 16.2.2.8 proposed in 6JSC/LC/27 are accepted.</b>
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).	<b>LC: OK</b>
16.2.2.8.1 Place Names That Include a Term Indicating Type of Jurisdiction	Not required	"type of jurisdiction"	<b>LC: OK</b>
16.2.2.8.2 Place Names That Require a Term Indicating Type of Jurisdiction	Not required	"type of jurisdiction"	<b>LC: OK</b>

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. <b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>
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. <b>LC: OK</b>
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 <b>LC: OK</b>

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 place or jurisdiction.	If the inclusion of the name of the larger place <del>or territorial jurisdiction</del> (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 <del>or jurisdiction</del> , record the name of an intermediate place between the name of the place being identified and the larger place <del>or territorial jurisdiction</del> .
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 <del>of a political body</del> <i>[note that by just referring to “Laws” we bring back “canon law” which may have been an unintentional loss from AACR2 21.1B2]</i>
19.2.1.3 Recording Creators	Example	Example: Laws of a Political Jurisdiction	<i>[Suggest “Laws” would suffice;</i>
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	<del>Territorial</del> Jurisdiction Governed by a Law, Regulation, Etc. If the <del>territorial</del> jurisdiction governed by a law, regulation, etc., is not the <del>political</del> body that enacted it, record the <del>territorial jurisdiction or jurisdictions</del> <b>body</b> governed  <i>[Note: need consistency with the definition of the relationship “jurisdiction governed”]</i>

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 <del>political</del> <b>government or an international intergovernmental</b> body but governs a <b>non-governmental body</b> , <del>that is not a political body</del> 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 <del>political body</del> <b>government</b> .
20.2.1.3 Recording Contributors	Replace "jurisdiction" with "authority"	"courts exercising federal jurisdiction"	"courts exercising federal authority" <b>LC: OK</b>
A.4.1 General Guidelines	Example	not applicable (example): www.jurisdiction.com	<b>LC: OK</b>
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 <b>overseas territories, dependencies, etc.</b> <del>other territorial jurisdiction</del> (see 16.2.2.11)
E.1.1 Presentation of Access Points	Not required	"Type of jurisdiction"	<b>LC: OK</b>
E.1.2.4 Access Points Representing Corporate Bodies	Not required	"Type of jurisdiction"	<b>LC: OK</b>