

**To:** RDA Steering Committee

**From:** Bill Leonard, CCC Representative to RSC

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

CCC thanks ALA for proposal that focused attention on instructions for legal resources. CCC prefers a solution that uses the preferred title. A precedent for a similar situation can be found in the instruction for cataloguing treaties involving multiple signatories. The authorized access point for such treaties is simply the preferred title. Maintaining a consistent practice for laws that govern multiple jurisdictions will not confuse catalogue users.

In all other instructions in 6.29 that combine a jurisdiction name with the preferred title, it is the name of the jurisdiction governed, not the name of the issuing jurisdiction that is used. Diverging from this practice would confuse users. Adding examples following the general instruction at 6.29.3.2 Variant Access Point Representing Laws, etc., “Construct additional variant access points if considered important for access” may be of additional assistance.

CCC prefers this clean version of 6.29.1.3.

## 6.29.1.3 Laws Governing More Than One Jurisdiction

For a single law governing more than one jurisdiction construct the authorized access point by using the preferred title for the law (see 6.19.2 RDA).

### EXAMPLE

Ley hipotecaria para las provincias de ultramar

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

Le coustumier d'Aniou et du Maine

Resource described: Le coustumier d'Aniou et du Maine. A coutume (codified French customary law) that governed the provinces of Anjou and Maine

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

### EXAMPLE

The narcotic laws of Mexico and the United States of America