Official RDA
What's new? What's different?

24 February 2026, Reaching Across Illinois Library System

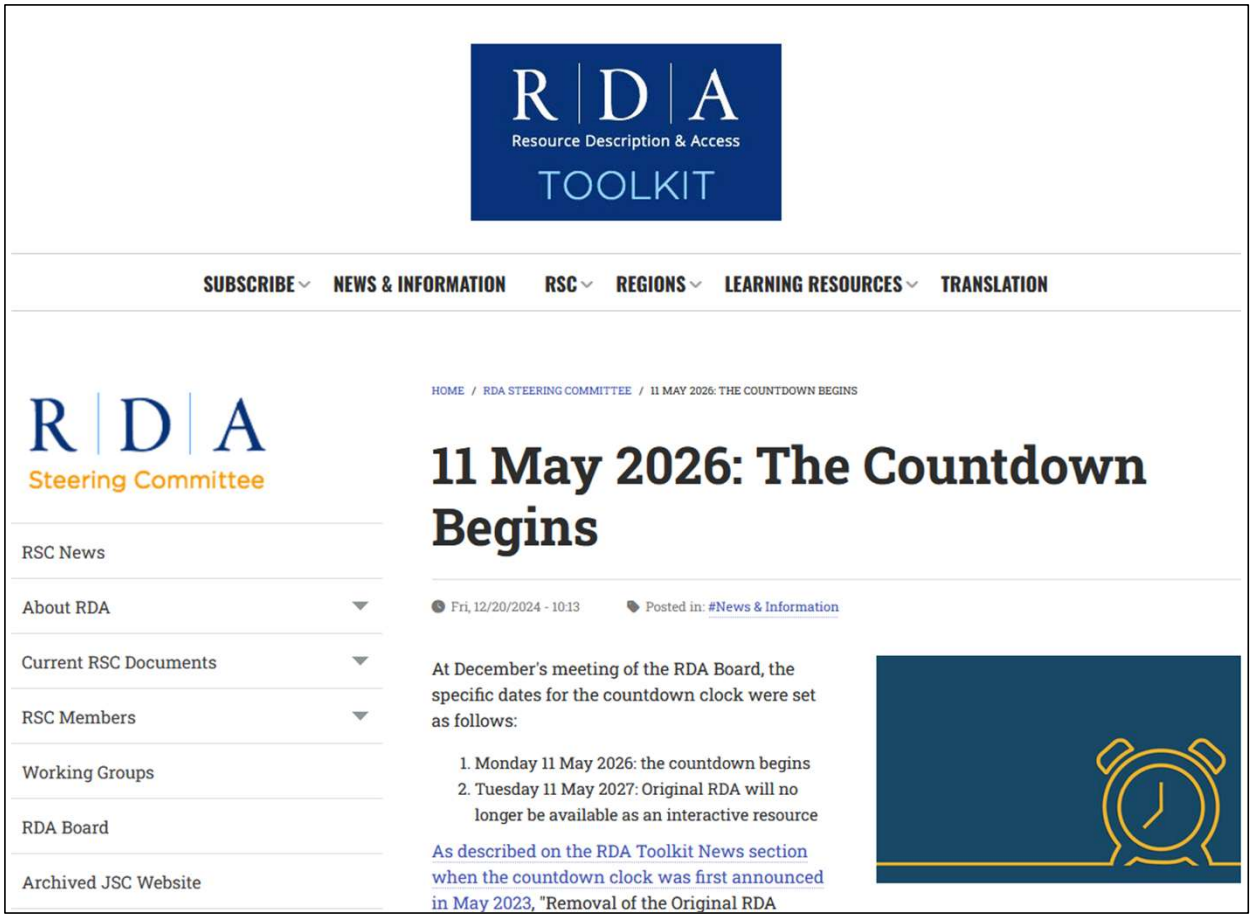
Robert L. Maxwell
Brigham Young University; chair-elect, RDA Steering Committee

What is “Official” RDA? “Original” RDA?

- Original RDA = the cataloging guidelines most of us are using now.
  - Based on IFLA’s FRBR/FRAD/FRSAD model
  - Available at https://original.rdatoolkit.org/
  - Published in June 2010, implemented in the US in 2013

- Official RDA
  - Based on IFLA’s Library Reference Model (LRM)
  - Available at https://access.rdatoolkit.org/
  - Released in December 2020, but not widely implanted in the US yet.

Official RDA countdown clock

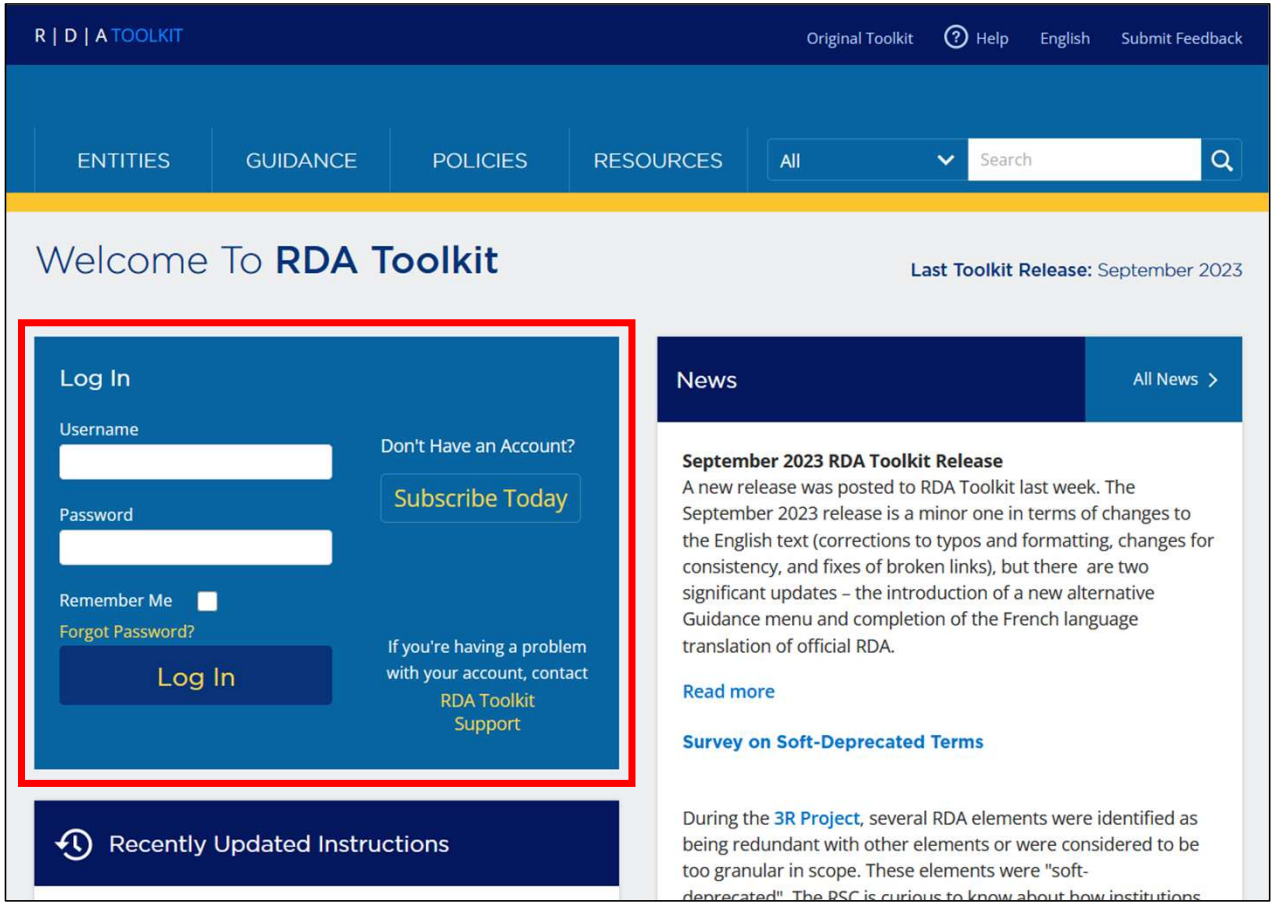


Why??

- Official RDA was developed over two or three years and published in 2010 to:
  - Better align the cataloging guidelines with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' "Library Reference Model," which consolidated and replaced the FRBR publications
  - Enhance cataloging databases' ability to take advantage of Linked Data, including a new structure for the data (all elements can be recorded as RDF subject-predicate-object triples)
  - Enhance the flexibility of the guidelines to describe different formats and practices
  - Promote international use of RDA beyond the Anglo-American communities

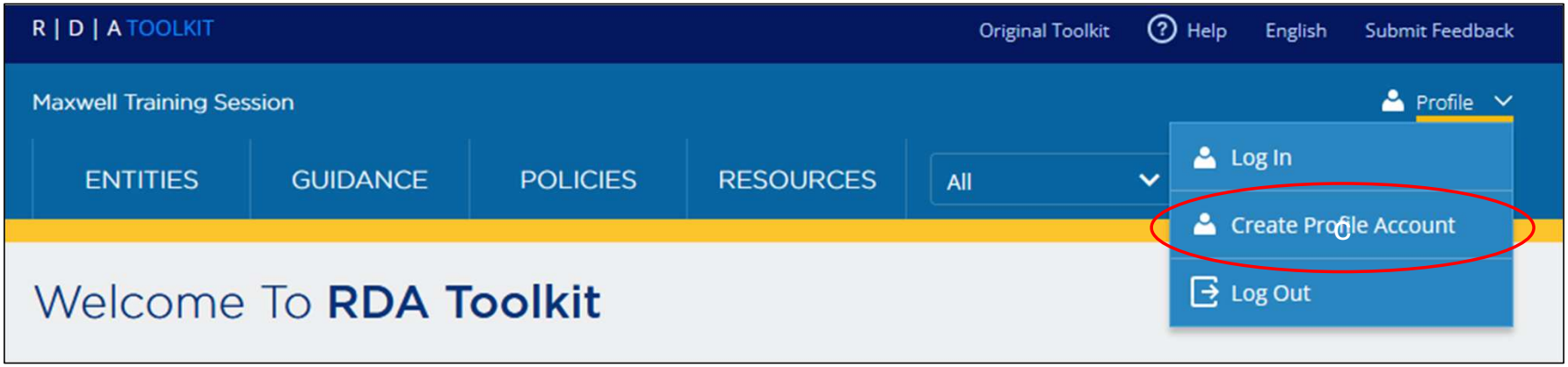
Logging In

- Institution login
  - Either use your own institution's username and password (or your personal profile login if you have one),
  - Or, if you don't have that, use
    - Username: **Maxwell**
    - Password: **utah**
  - This will be valid today.

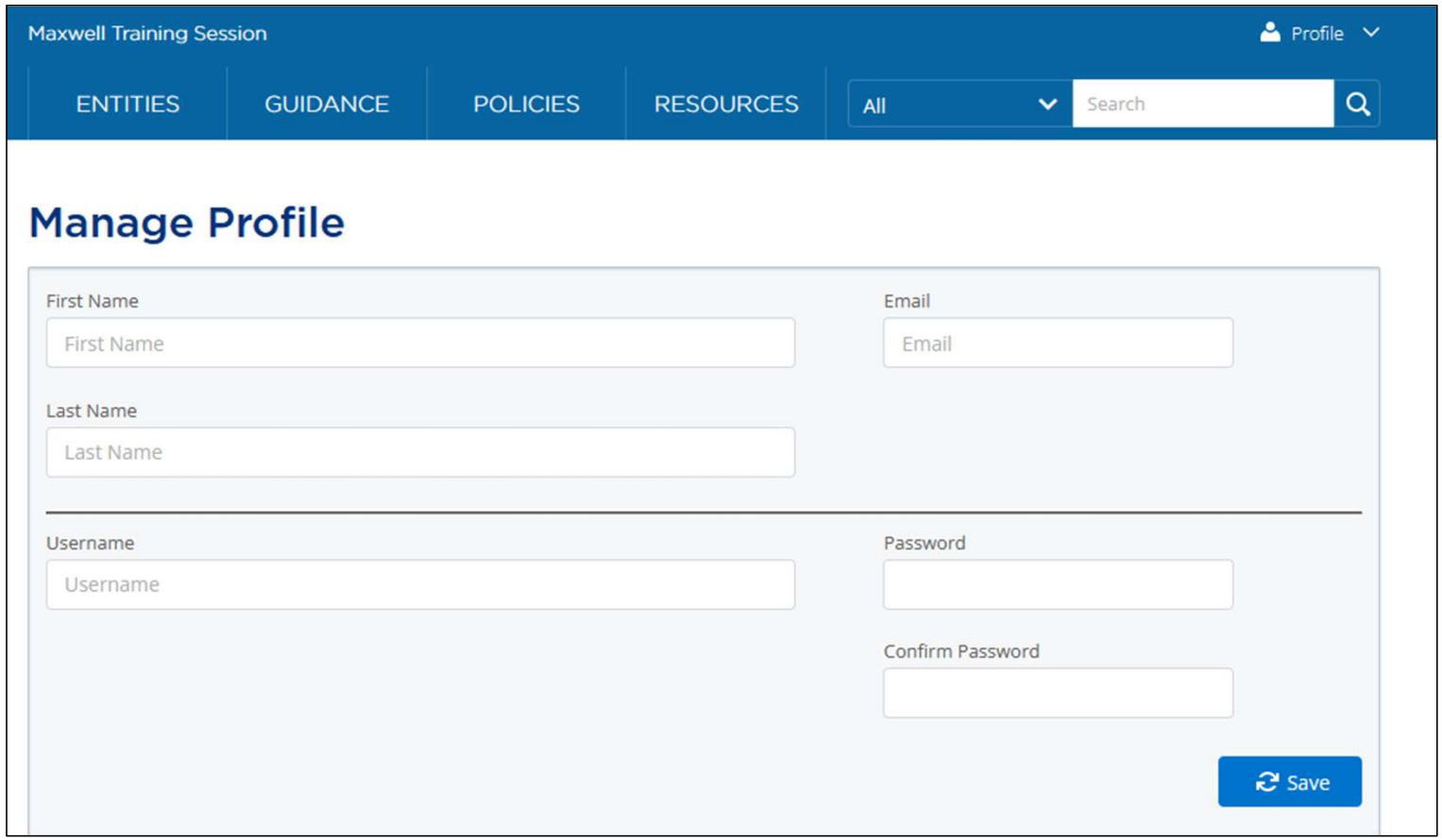


Setting up a profile

- If you are logging in using your institution's username and password, you can set up a profile if you don't already have one.
- (Don't do this using the temporary training username and password from the previous slide)

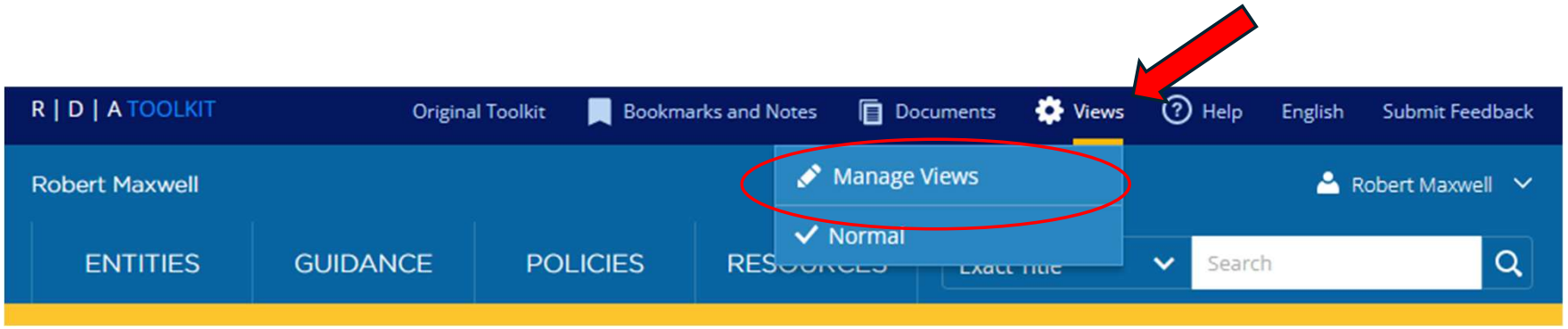


Setting up a profile

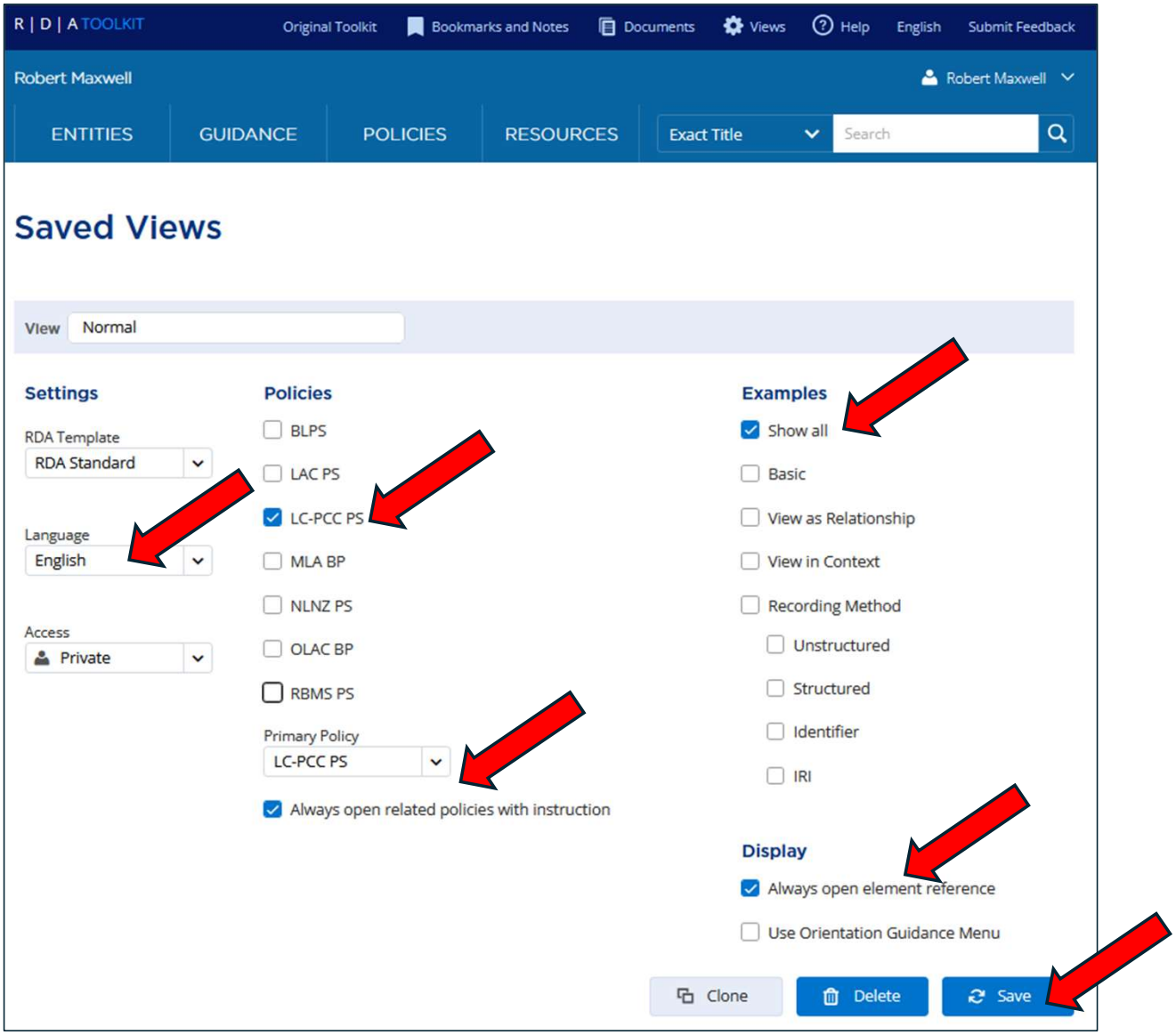


Setting up a profile

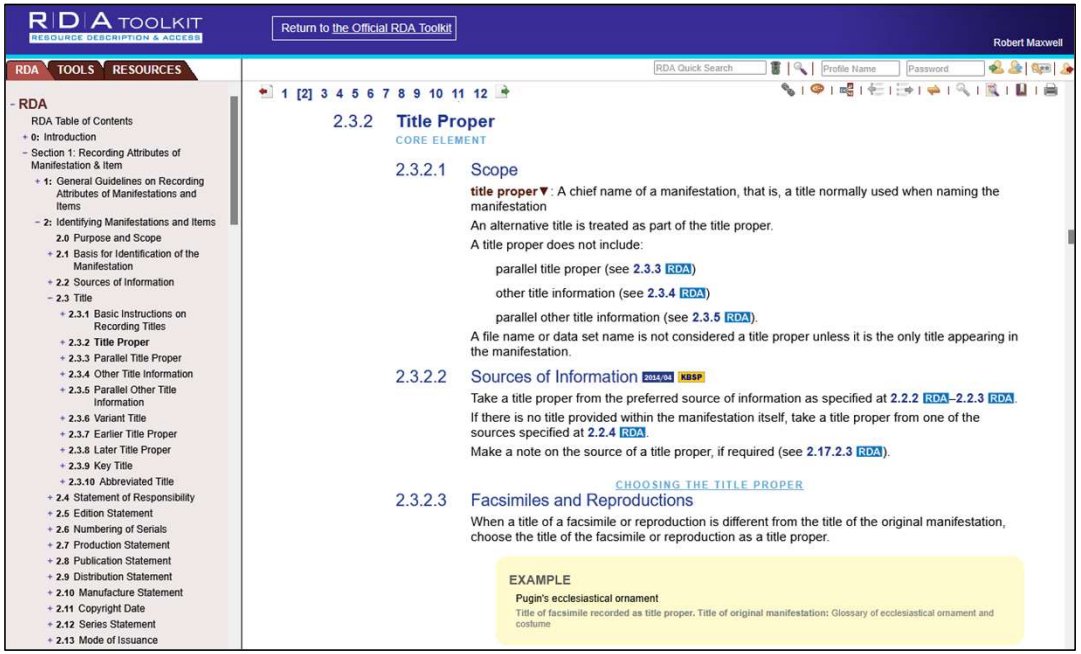
- When you're logged into your profile, you can make changes by choosing "manage views" from the dark blue banner.

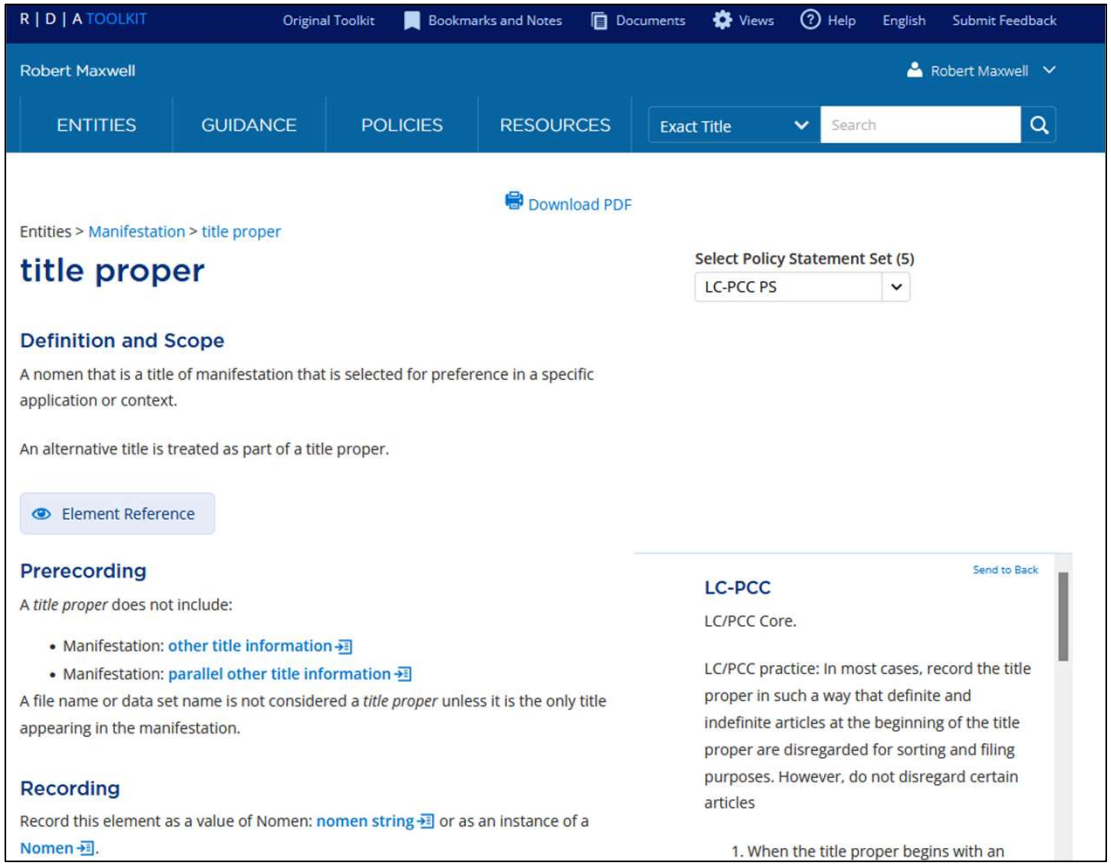


Setting up a profile

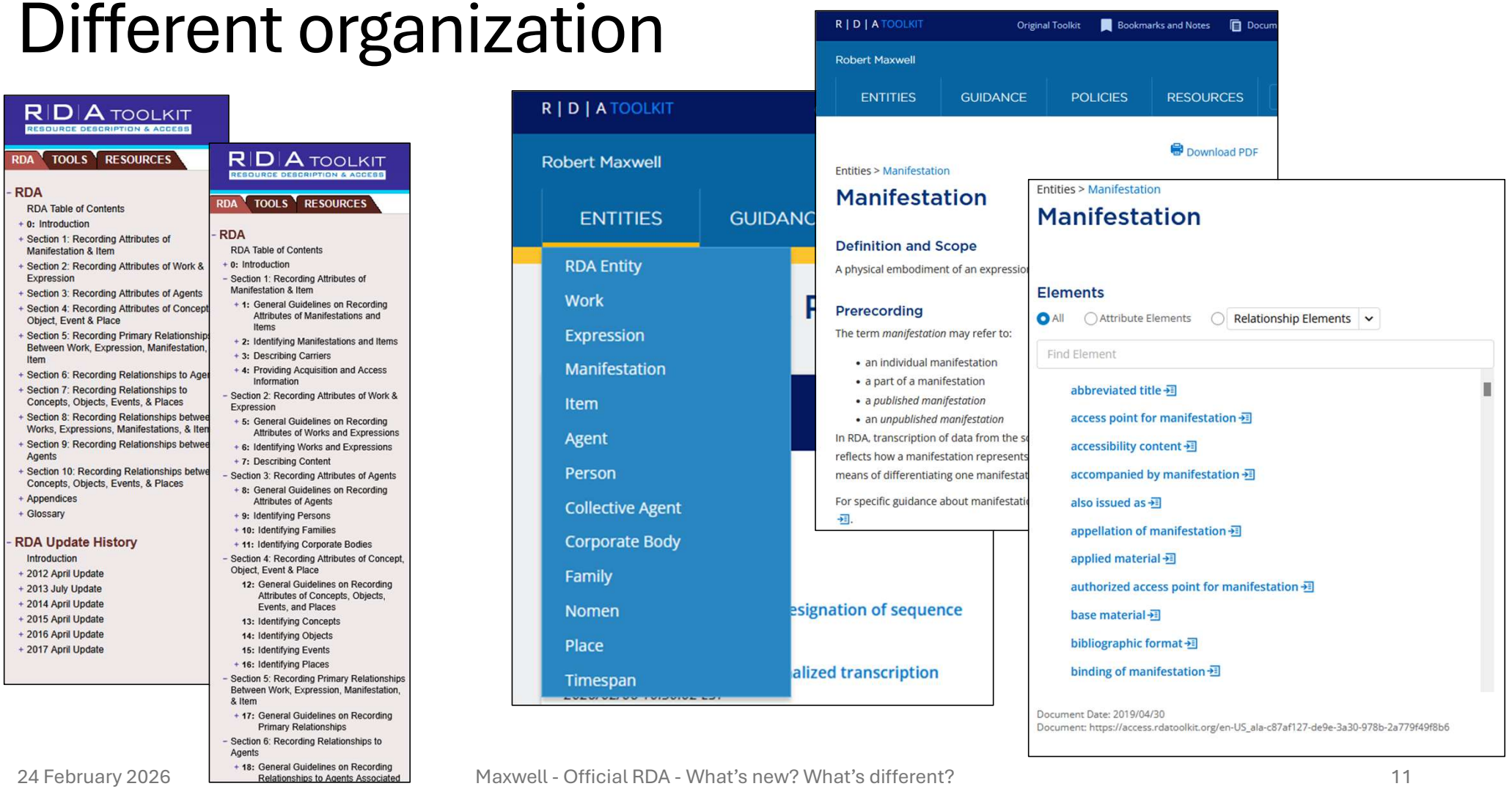


Different look and feel

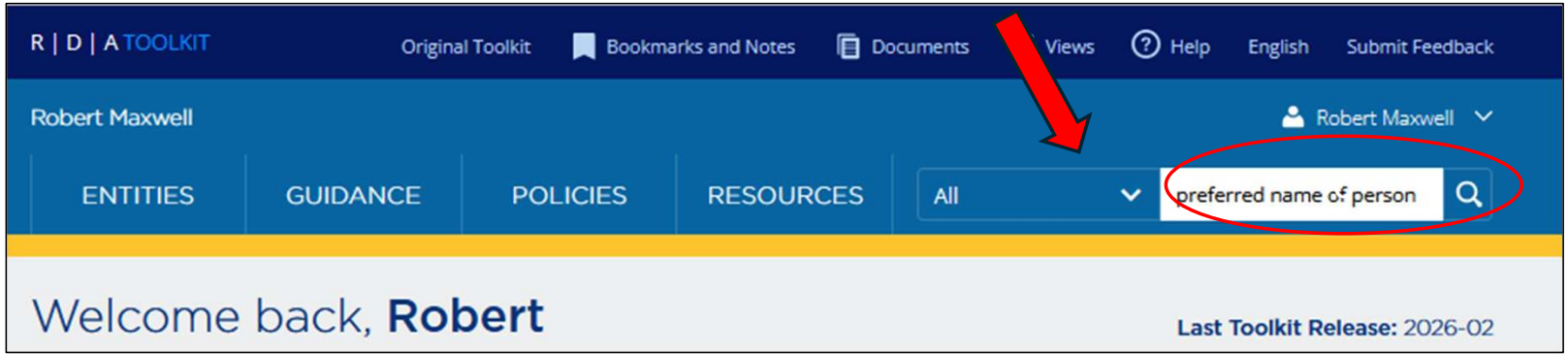




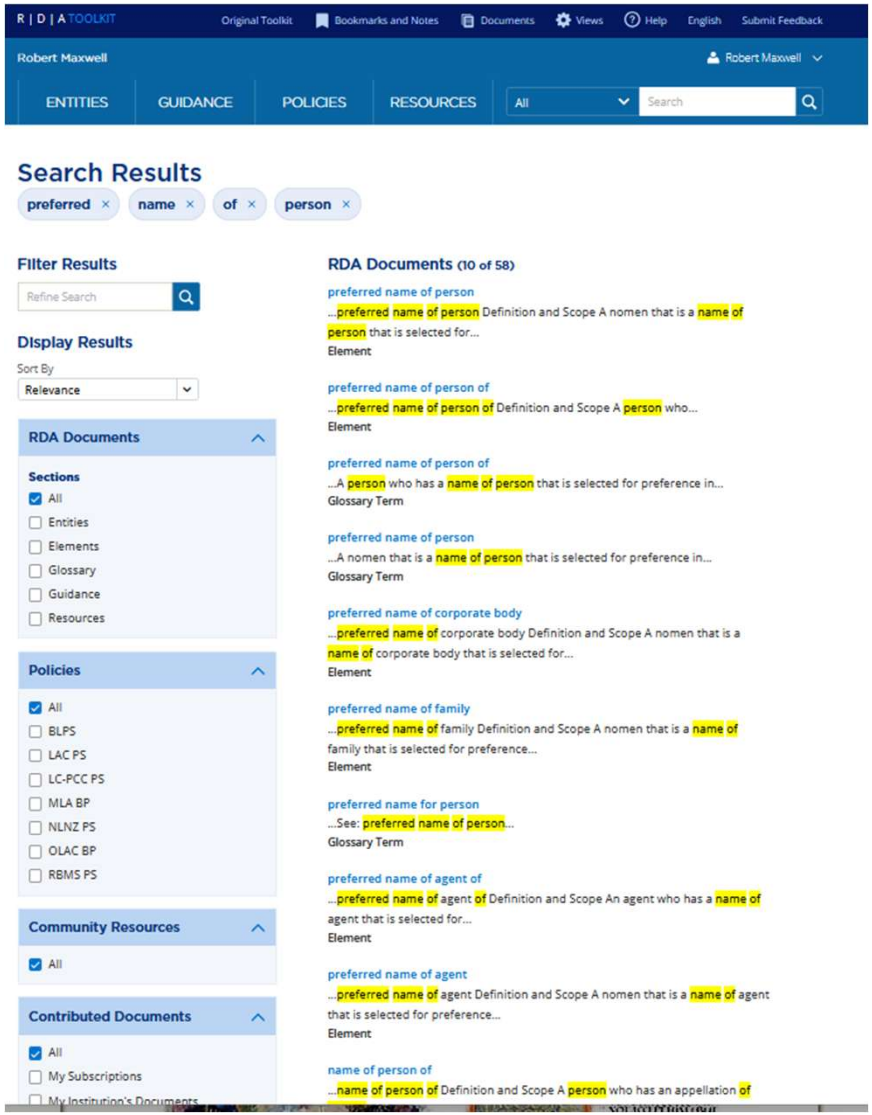
Different organization



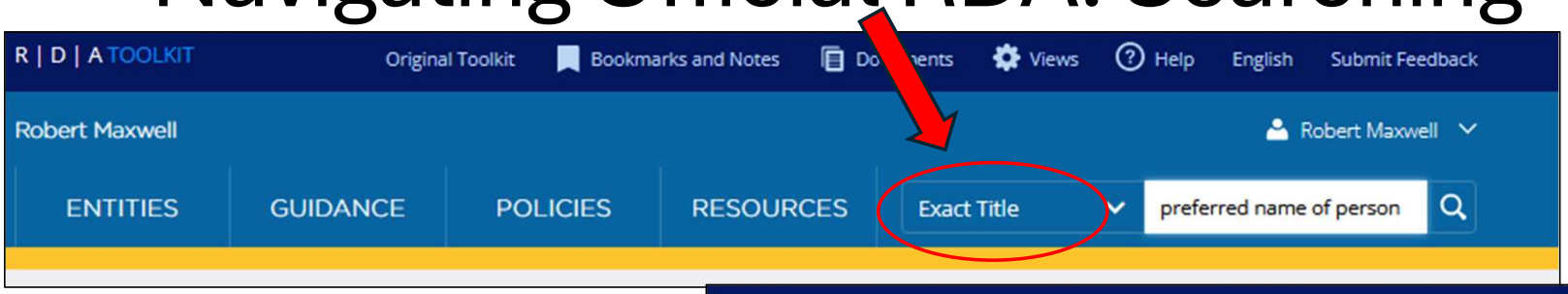
Navigating Official RDA: Searching

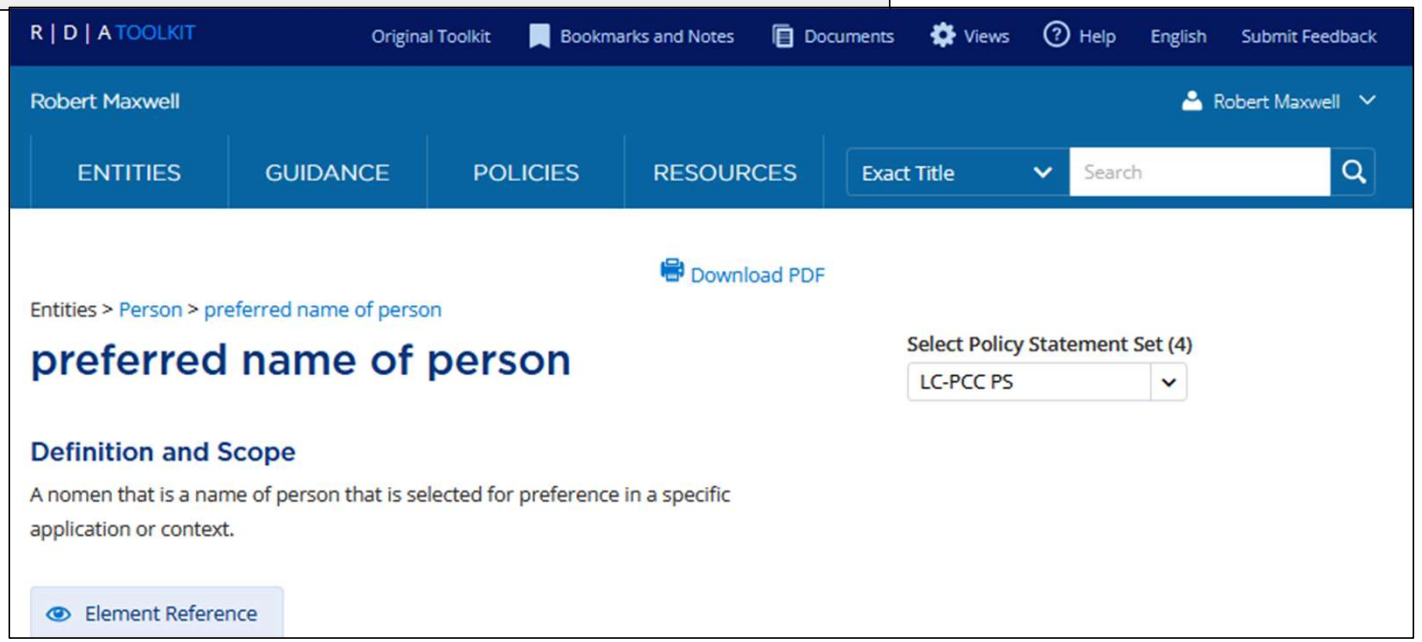


Navigating Official RDA: Searching

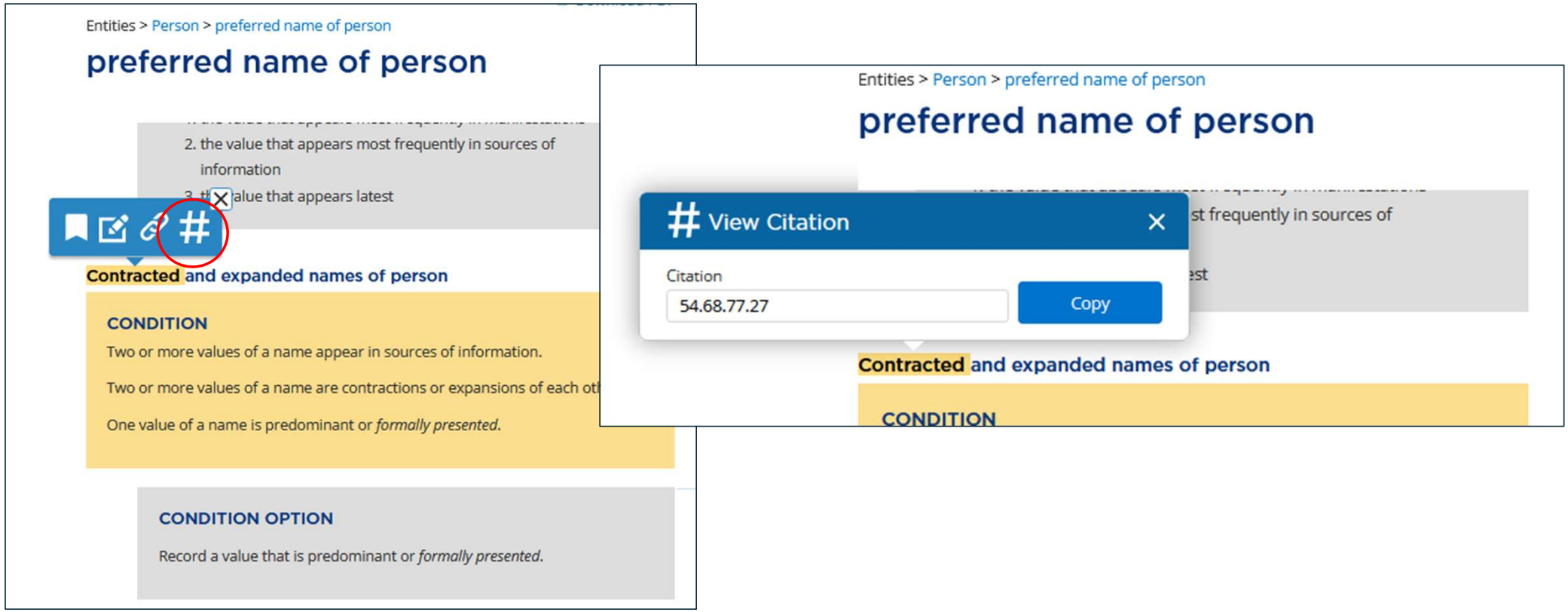


Navigating Official RDA: Searching

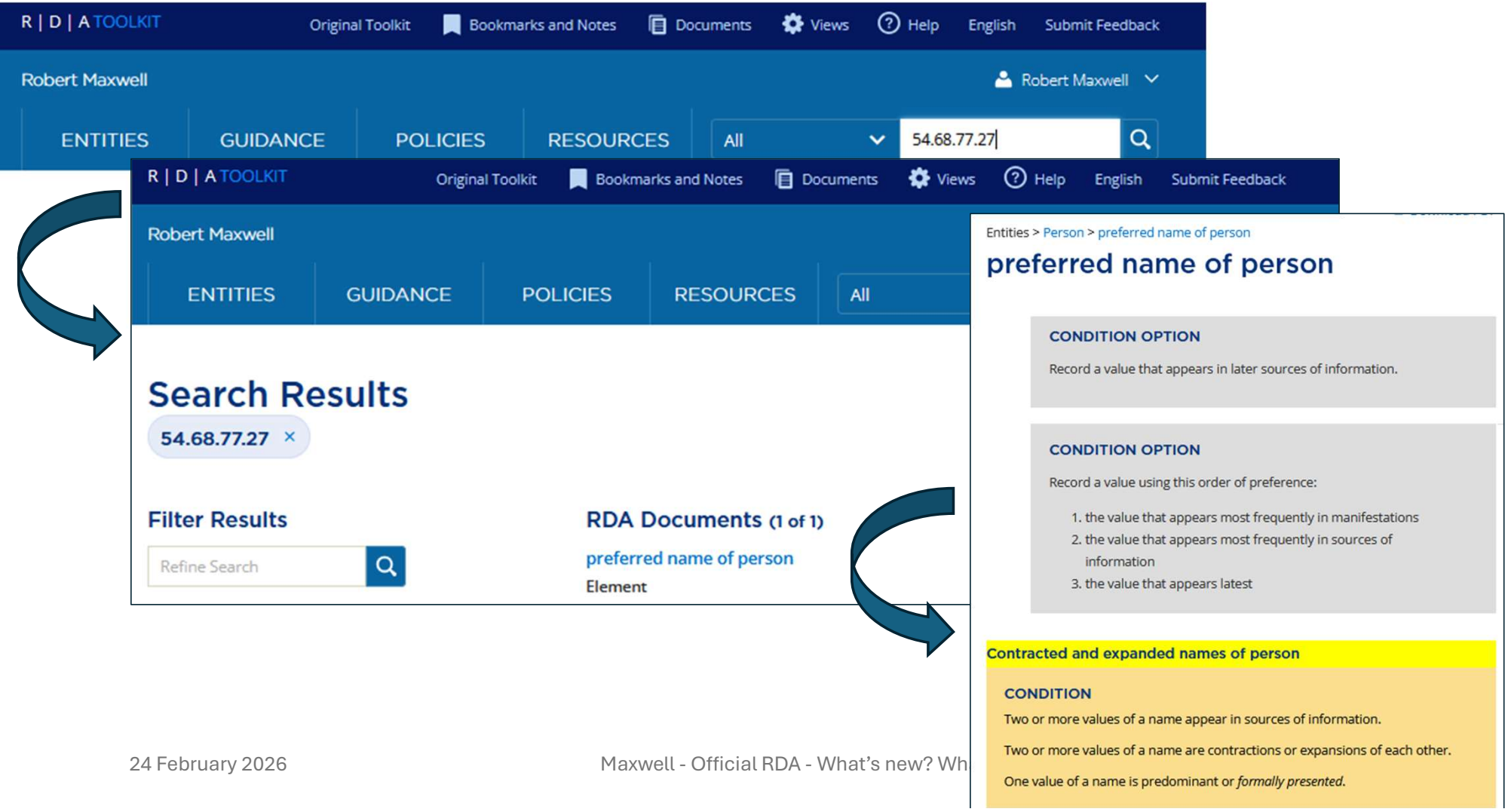




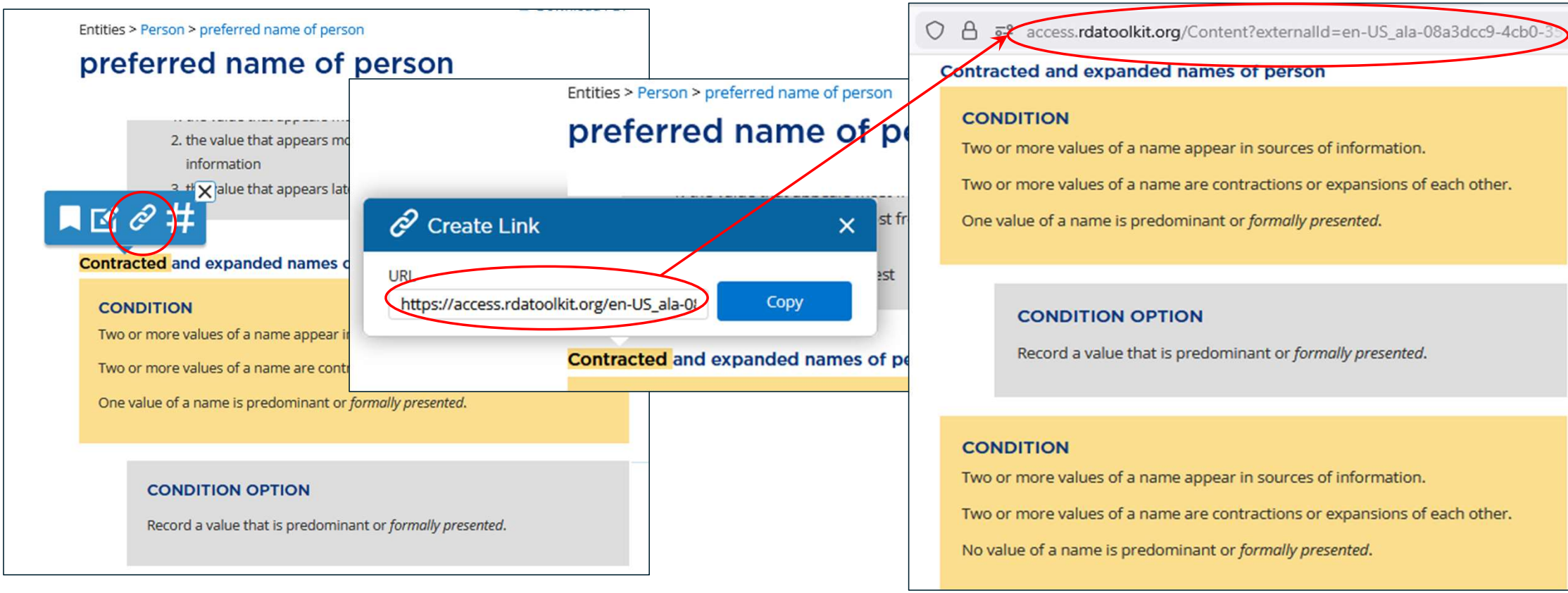
Navigating Official RDA: Searching: Citation numbers



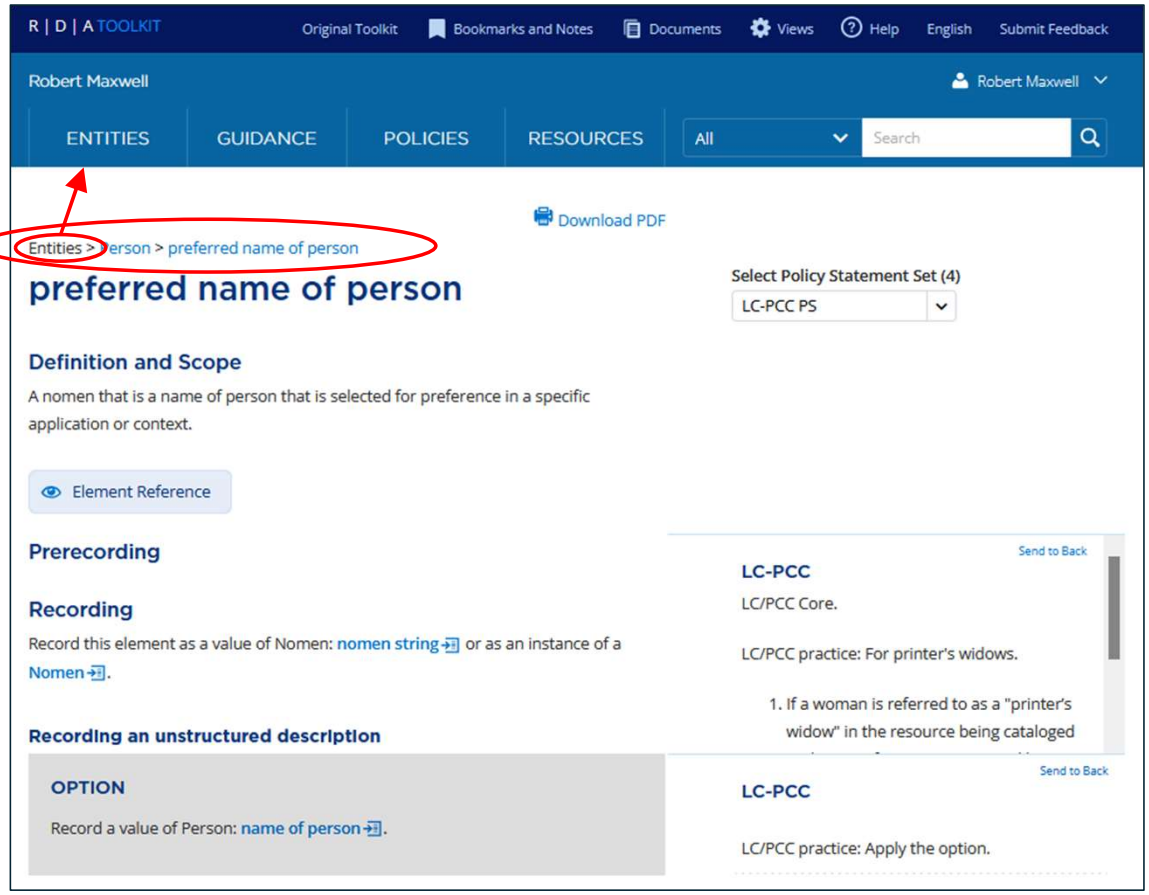
Navigating Official RDA: Searching: Citation numbers



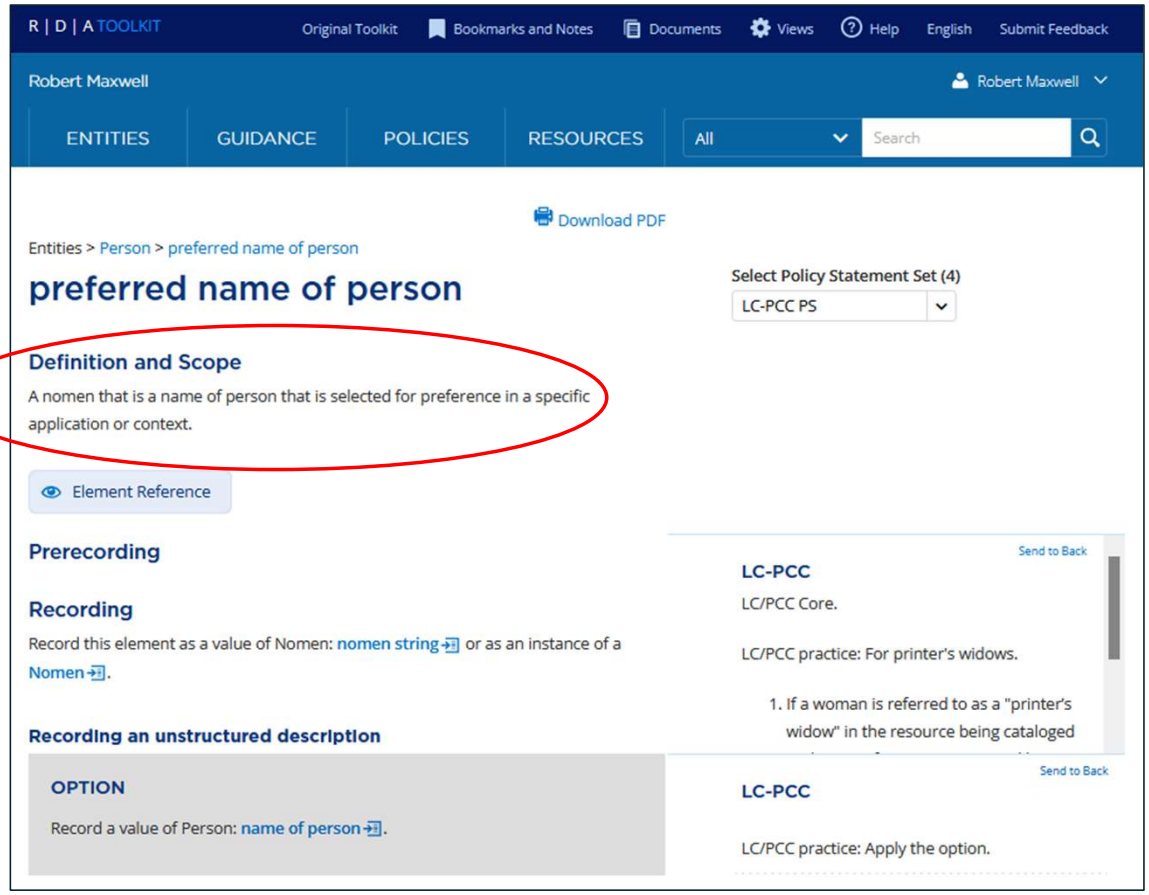
Navigating Official RDA: URLs



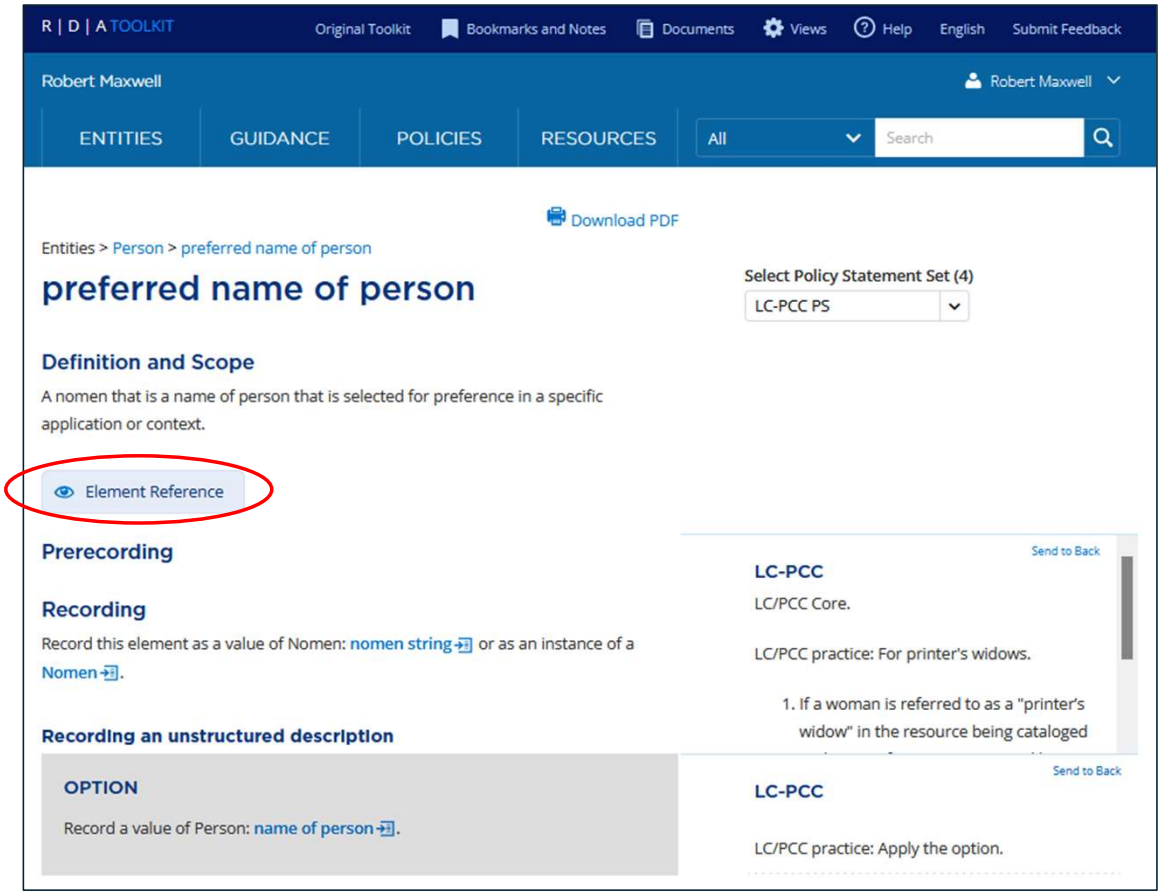
Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Breadcrumbs



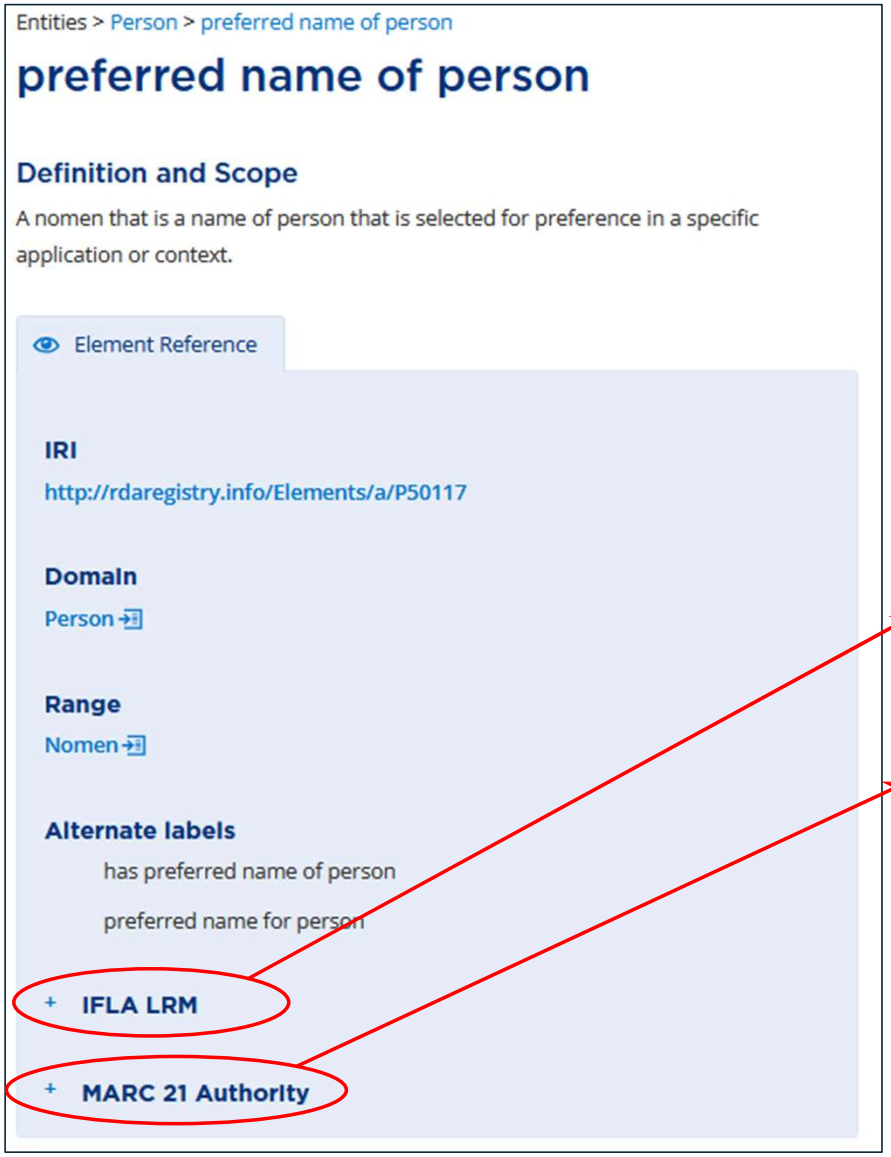
Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Definition and scope

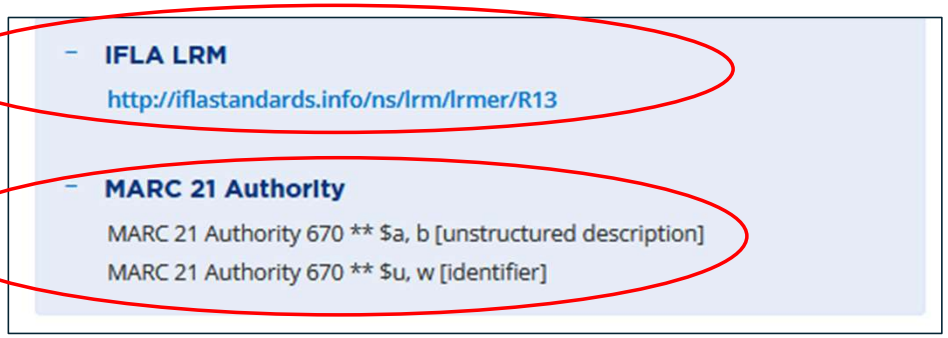


Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Element reference

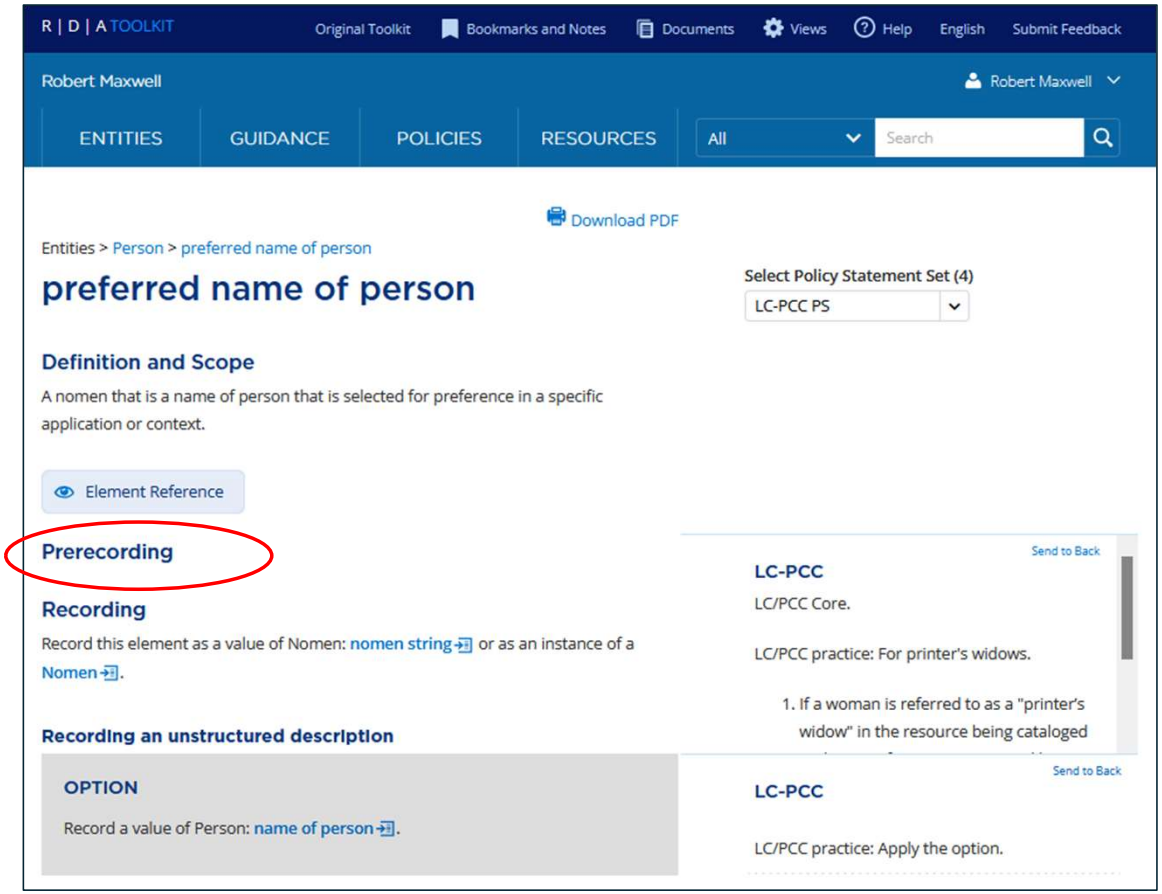


Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Element reference

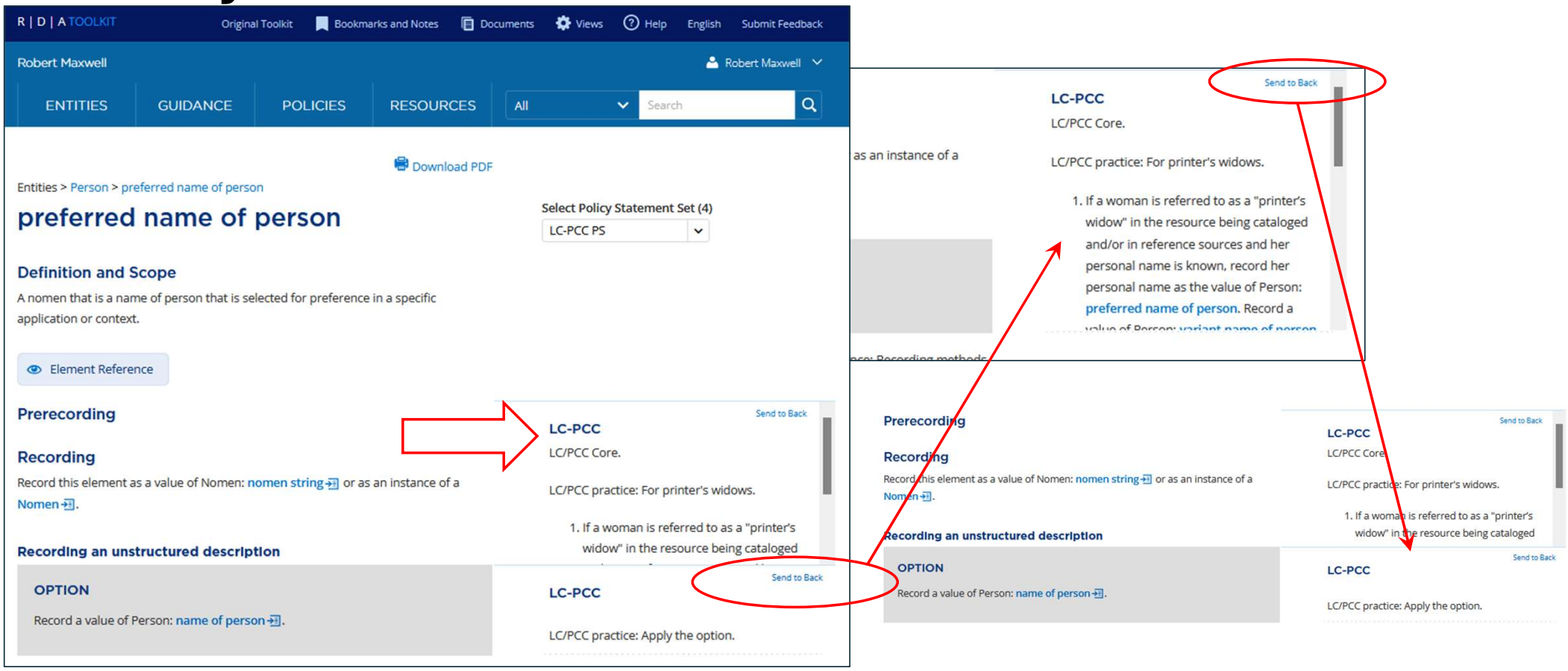




Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Prerecording



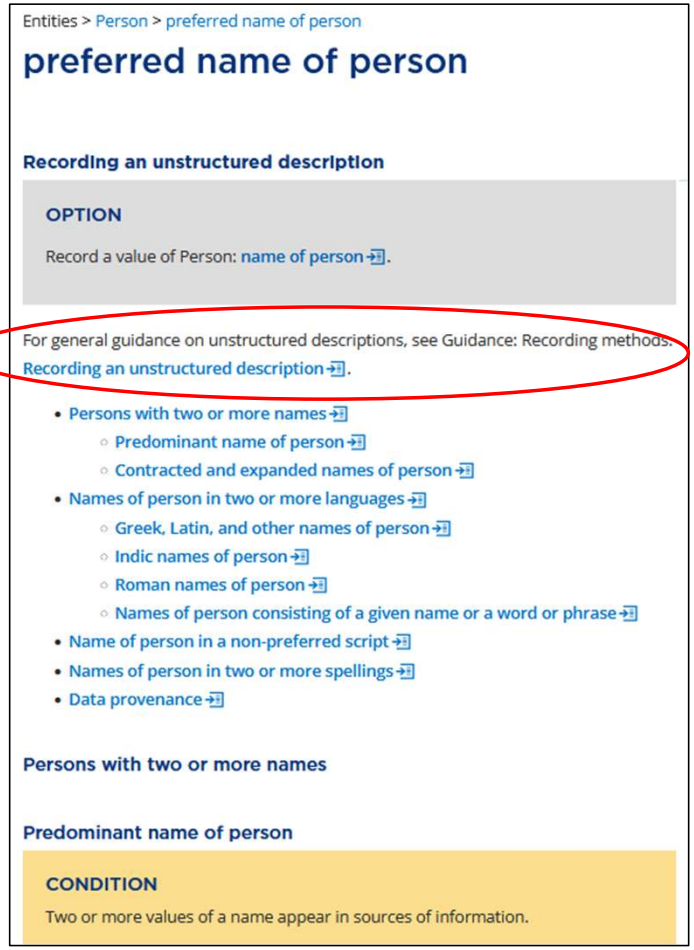
Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Policy statements



Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: The Four Recording Methods

Unstructured description:

A recording method that is a **human-readable string** that is an uncontrolled full or partial description of an entity or an uncontrolled term describing an aspect of an entity. Includes a **note**, a **transcription**, a name or title as it appears in a source of information, and an uncontrolled term.



Entities > Person > preferred name of person

preferred name of person

Recording an unstructured description

OPTION

Record a value of Person: name of person.

For general guidance on unstructured descriptions, see Guidance: Recording methods: Recording an unstructured description.

- Persons with two or more names
  - Predominant name of person
  - Contracted and expanded names of person
- Names of person in two or more languages
  - Greek, Latin, and other names of person
  - Indic names of person
  - Roman names of person
  - Names of person consisting of a given name or a word or phrase
- Name of person in a non-preferred script
- Names of person in two or more spellings
- Data provenance

Persons with two or more names

Predominant name of person

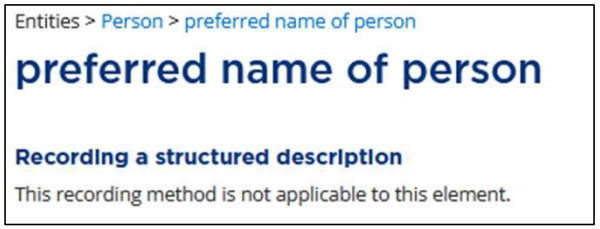
CONDITION

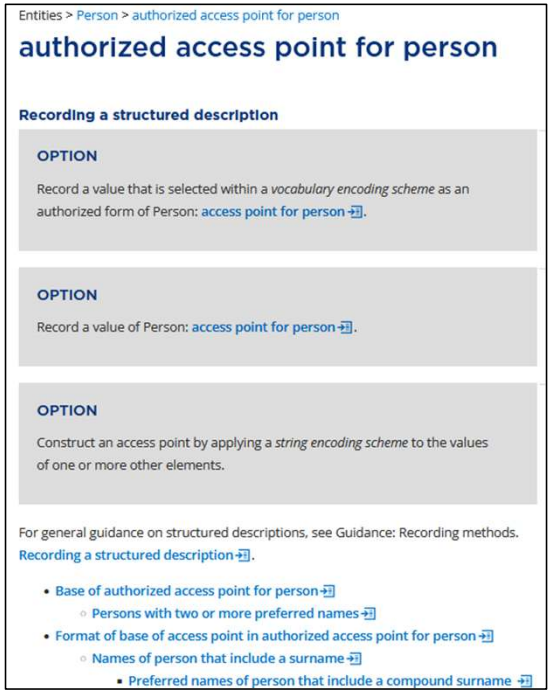
Two or more values of a name appear in sources of information.

Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: The Four Recording Methods

Structured description:

A recording method that is a **human-readable string** that is a full or partial description of an entity that is **based on a string encoding scheme**, or is a **controlled term** that describes an aspect of an entity. Includes an **access point** or a **controlled term** taken from a **vocabulary encoding scheme**.





Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: The Four Recording Methods

Identifier:

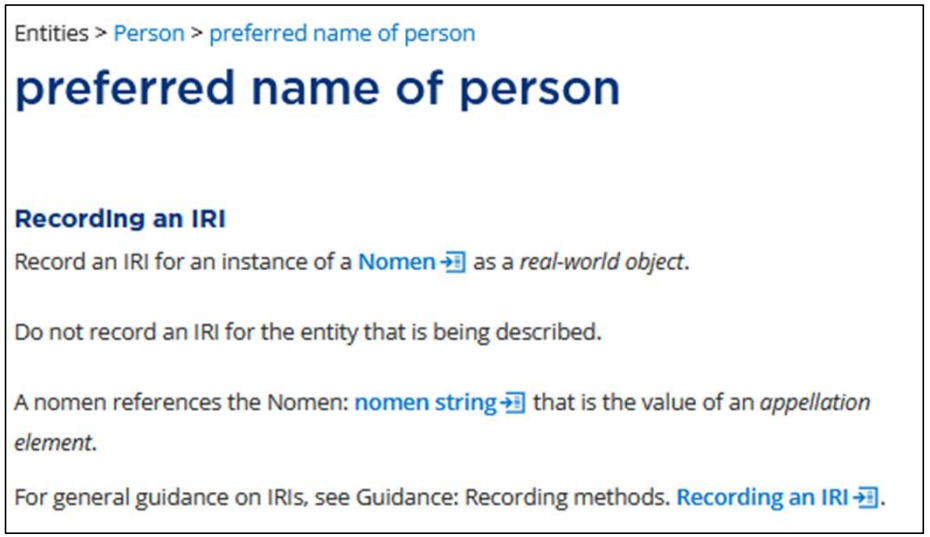
A recording method that is a **machine-readable string** that is **assigned** to an entity in order **to differentiate** the entity from other entities **within a local domain**, or a notation for a term from a controlled vocabulary that is assigned to an aspect of the entity. Includes an identifier or notation taken from a vocabulary encoding scheme.



Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: The Four Recording Methods

IRI:

A recording method that is a **machine-readable string** that is assigned to an entity in order to **differentiate the entity** from other entities, or to an aspect of an entity, **within the global domain** of the semantic web and open linked data.


Entities > Person > preferred name of person

preferred name of person

Recording an IRI

Record an IRI for an instance of a Nomen as a *real-world object*.

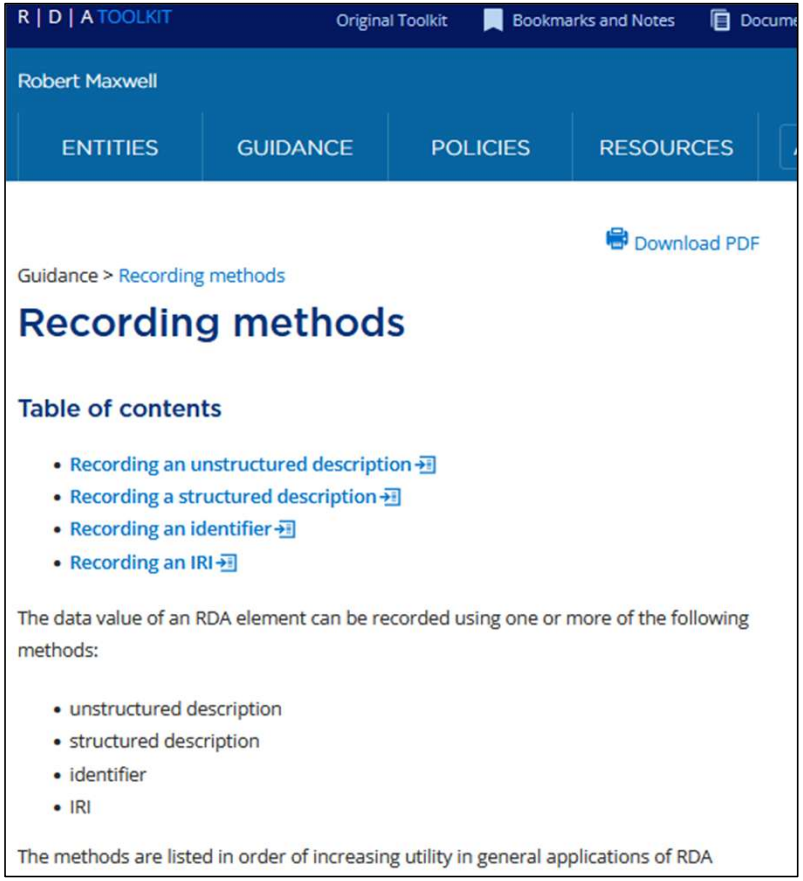
Do not record an IRI for the entity that is being described.

A nomen references the Nomen: nomen string that is the value of an *appellation element*.

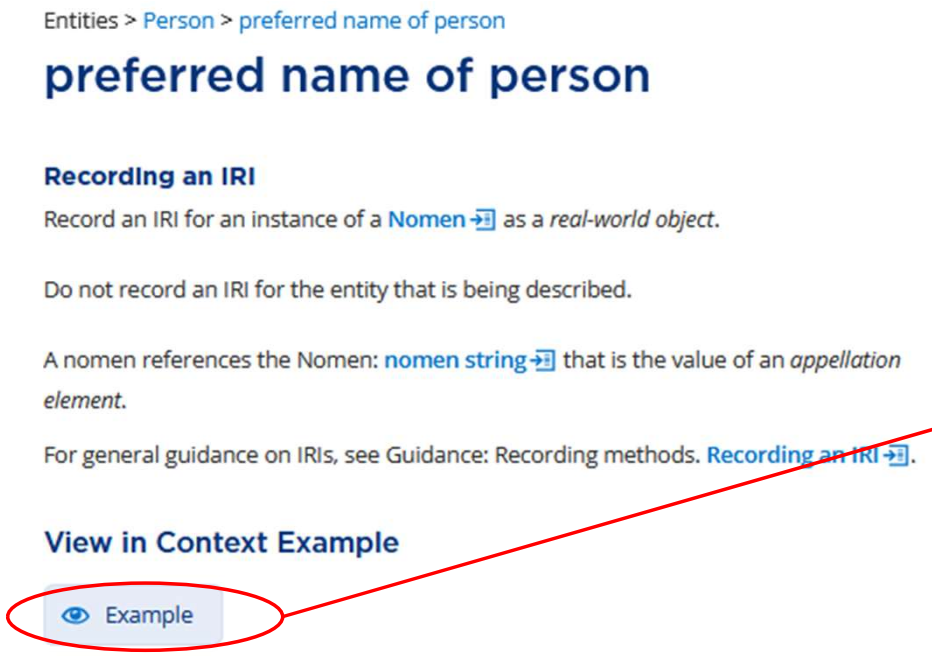
For general guidance on IRIs, see Guidance: Recording methods. Recording an IRI.

Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: The Four Recording Methods

- For more information about the Recording methods, go to Guidance > Recording methods

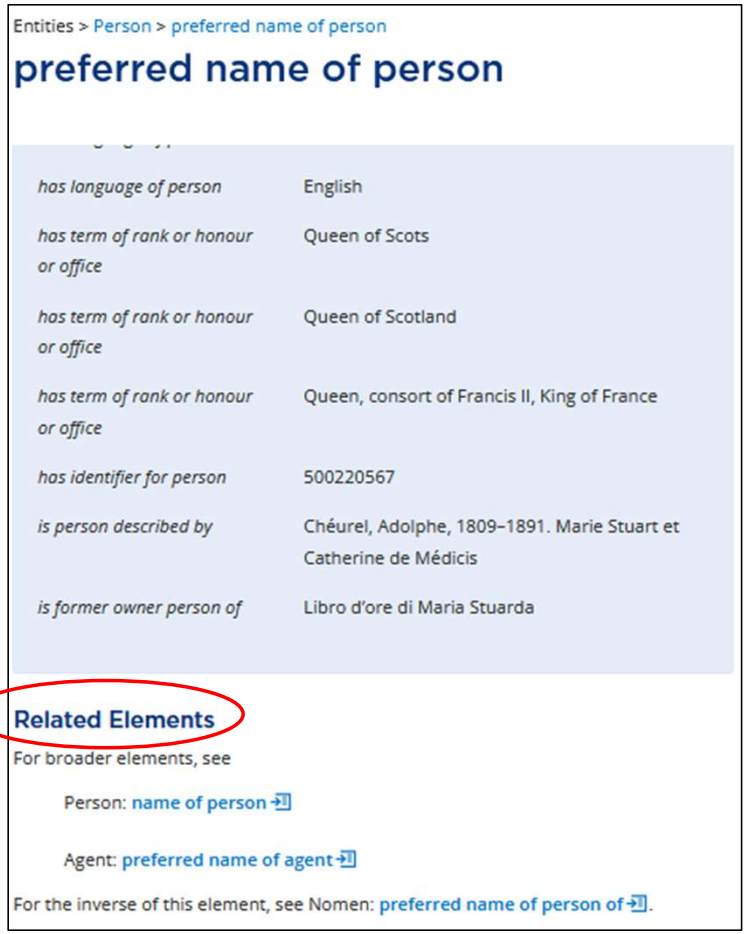


Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: View in Context Example





Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: Related elements



Entities > Person > preferred name of person

preferred name of person

has language of person	English
has term of rank or honour or office	Queen of Scots
has term of rank or honour or office	Queen of Scotland
has term of rank or honour or office	Queen, consort of Francis II, King of France
has identifier for person	500220567
is person described by	Chéurel, Adolphe, 1809–1891. Marie Stuart et Catherine de Médicis
is former owner person of	Libro d'ore di Maria Stuarda

Related Elements

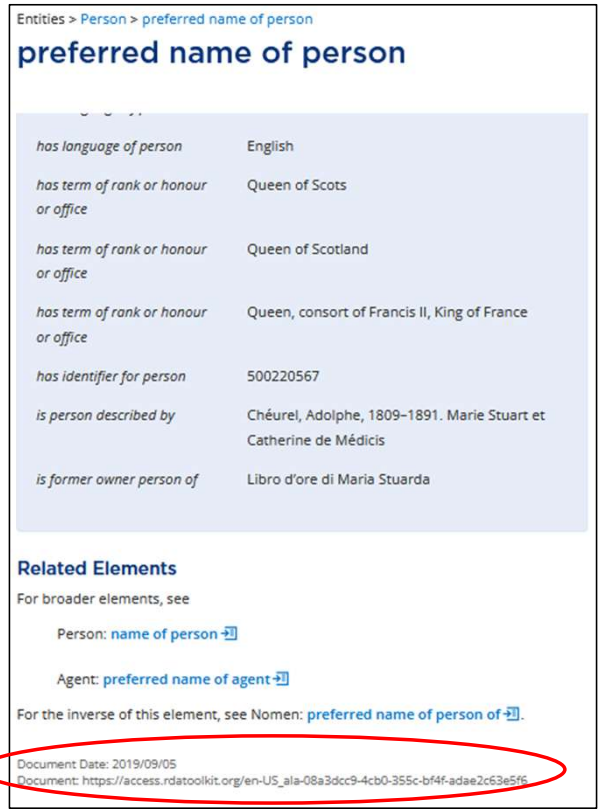
For broader elements, see

Person: name of person

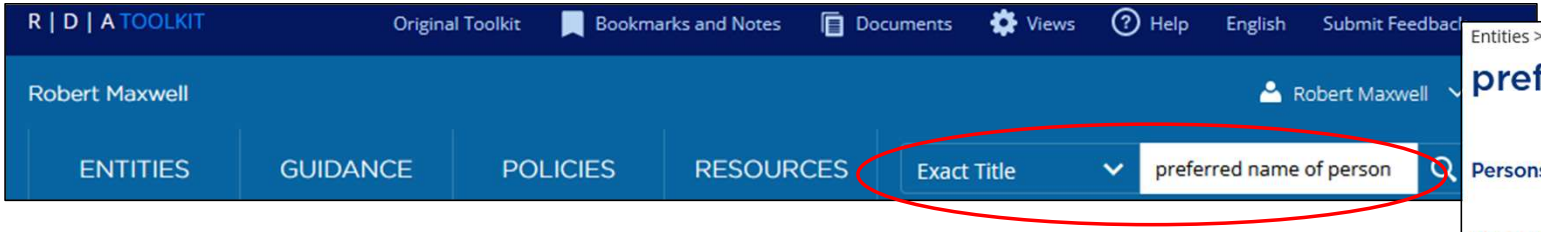
Agent: preferred name of agent

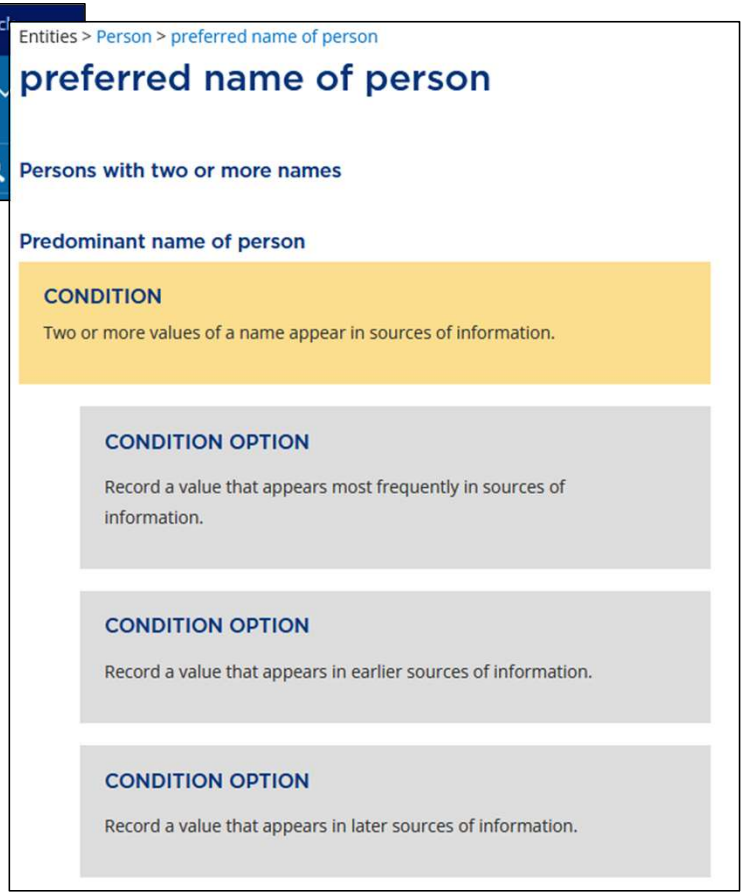
For the inverse of this element, see Nomen: preferred name of person of.

Navigating Official RDA: Interpreting the page: URL for the page as a whole



Options – everything is an option!

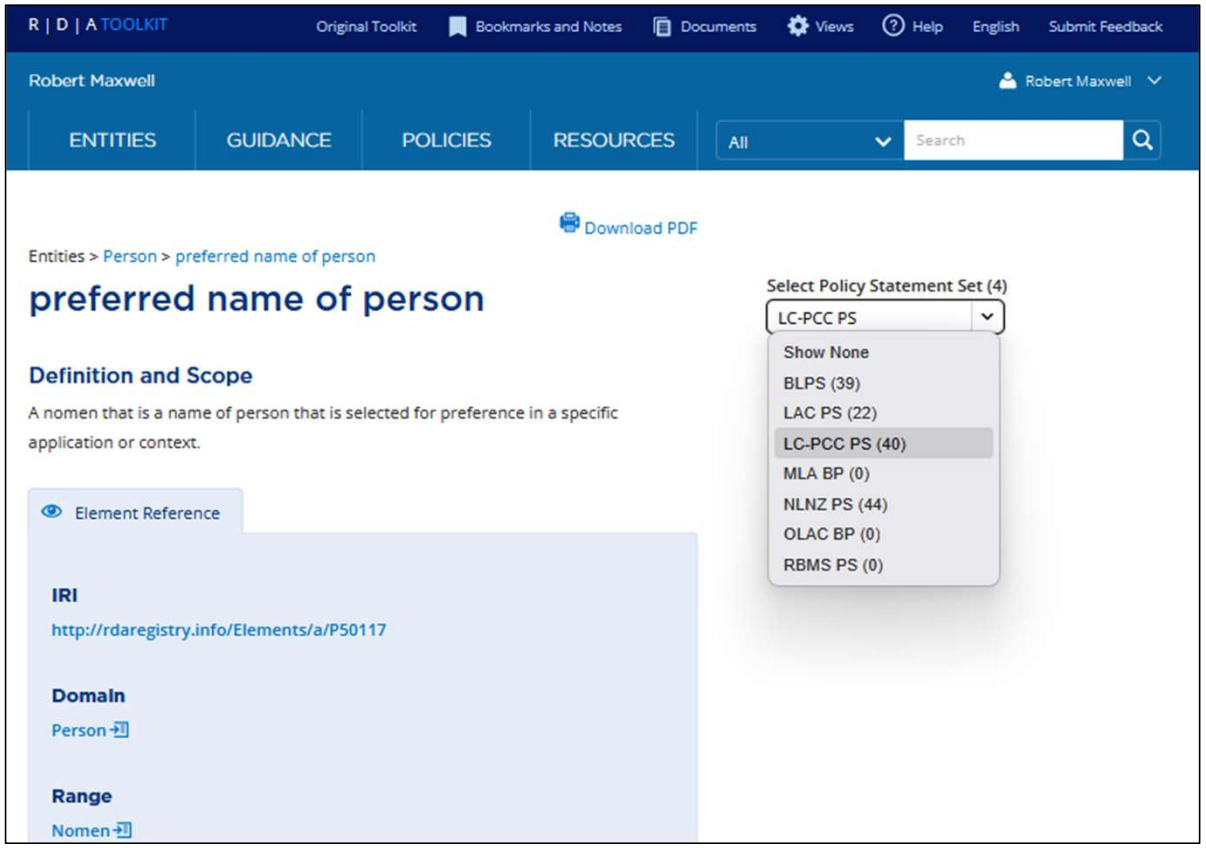




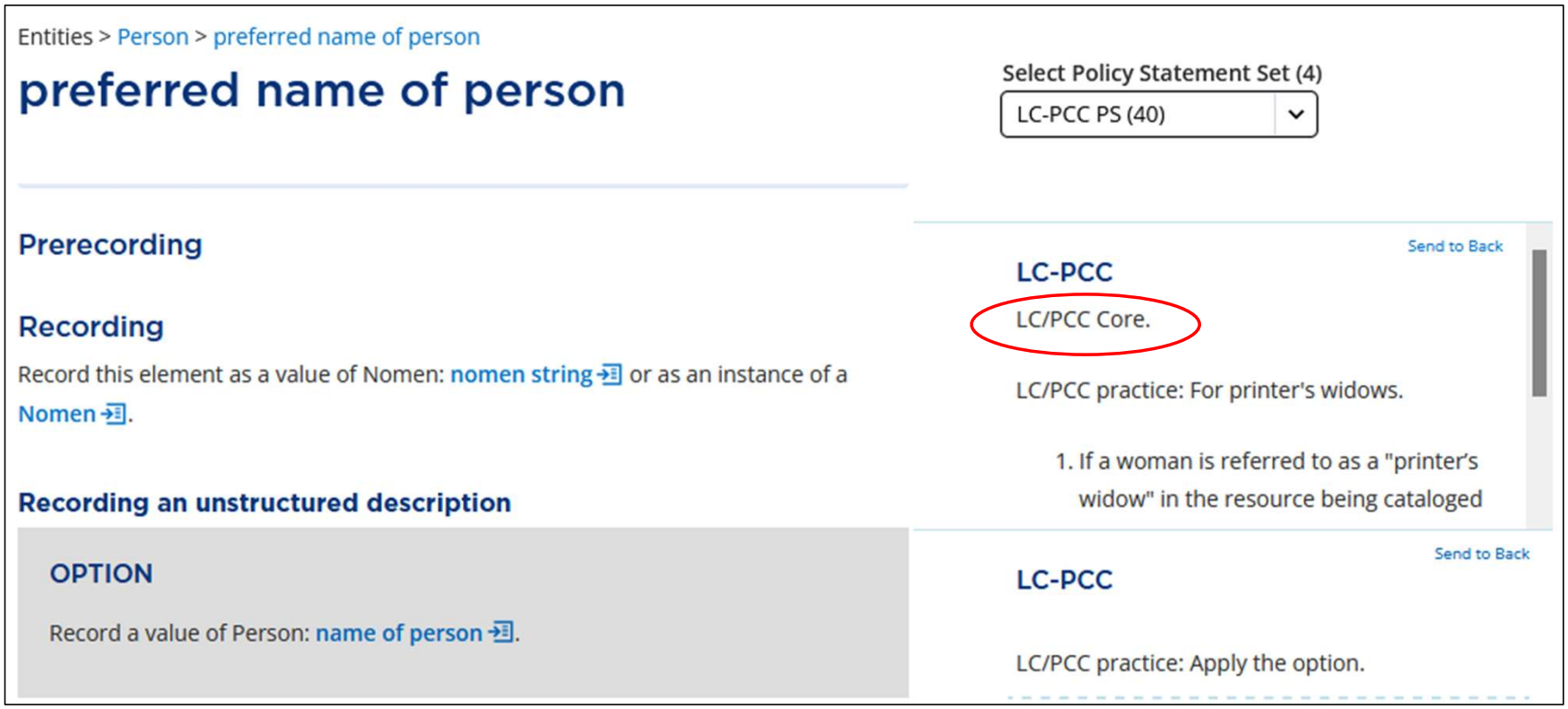
Application profiles – choosing between the options

- An application profile is “a specification of the metadata that is used in an application” (RDA glossary)
- In other words, it is a cataloging agency’s instructions for *their application* of RDA, i.e., which options to choose.
- Examples of North American application profiles
  - The LC-PCC Policy Statements
  - The LC-PCC Metadata Guidance Documentation
  - The BIBCO and CONSER Standard Record (BSR, CSR)
- Application profiles for specialist communities
  - Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (RDA Edition)
  - Music Library Association Best Practices

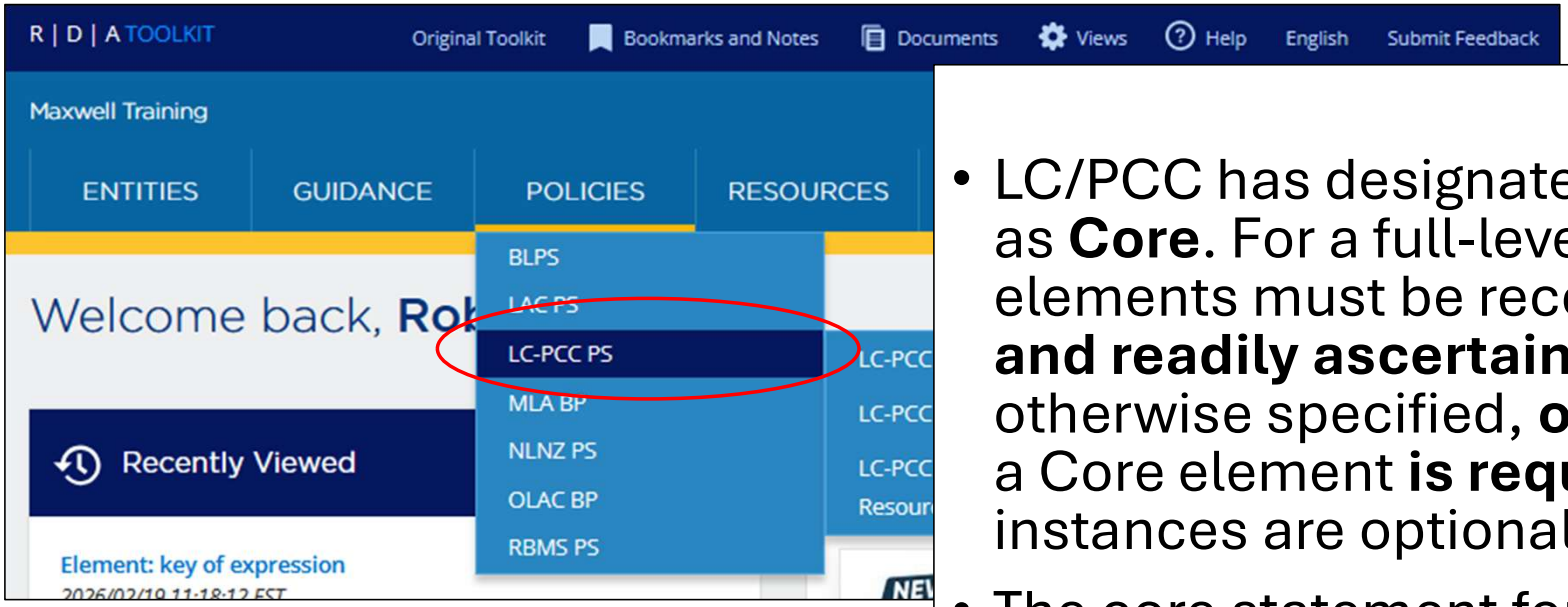
Application profiles: LC-PCC Policy Statements



Application profiles: LC-PCC Policy Statements

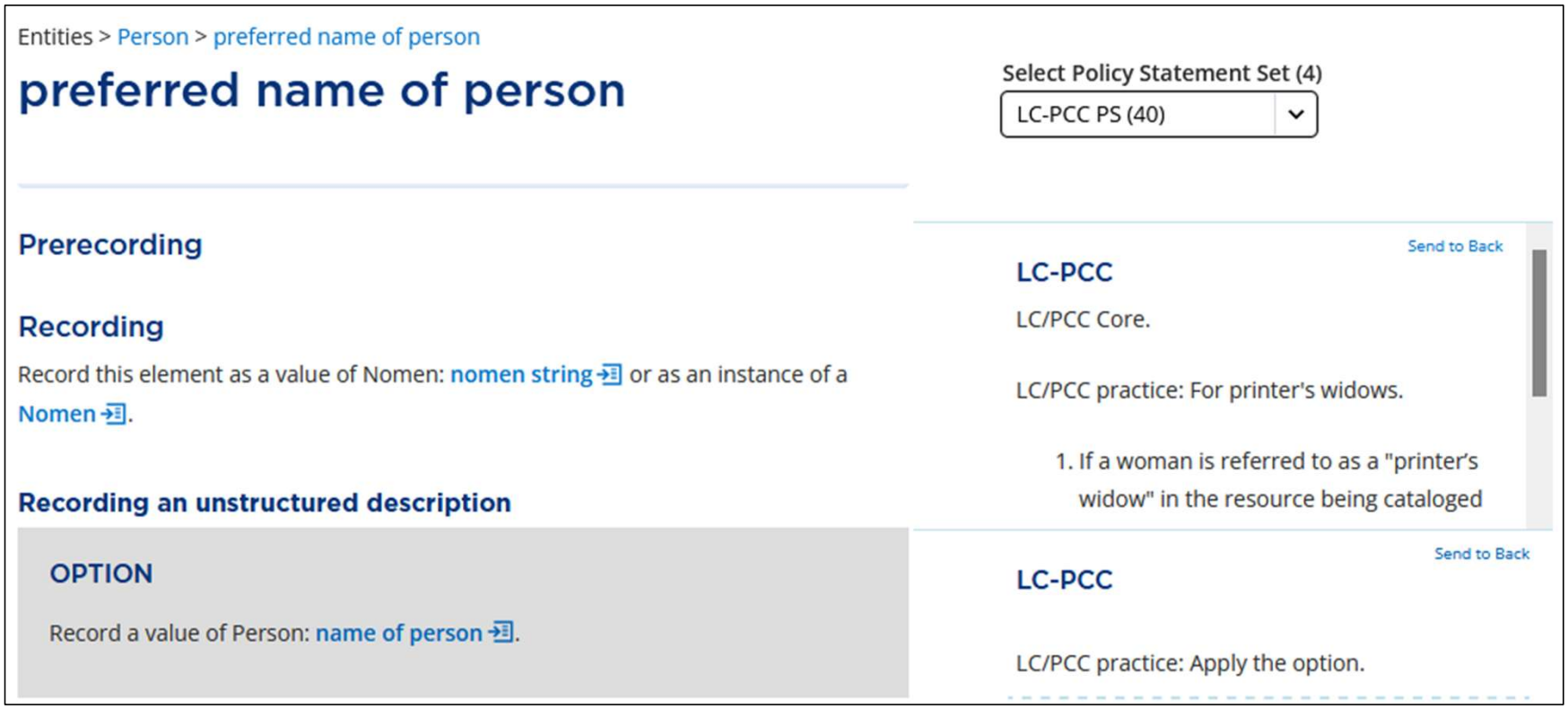


Official RDA change: Core

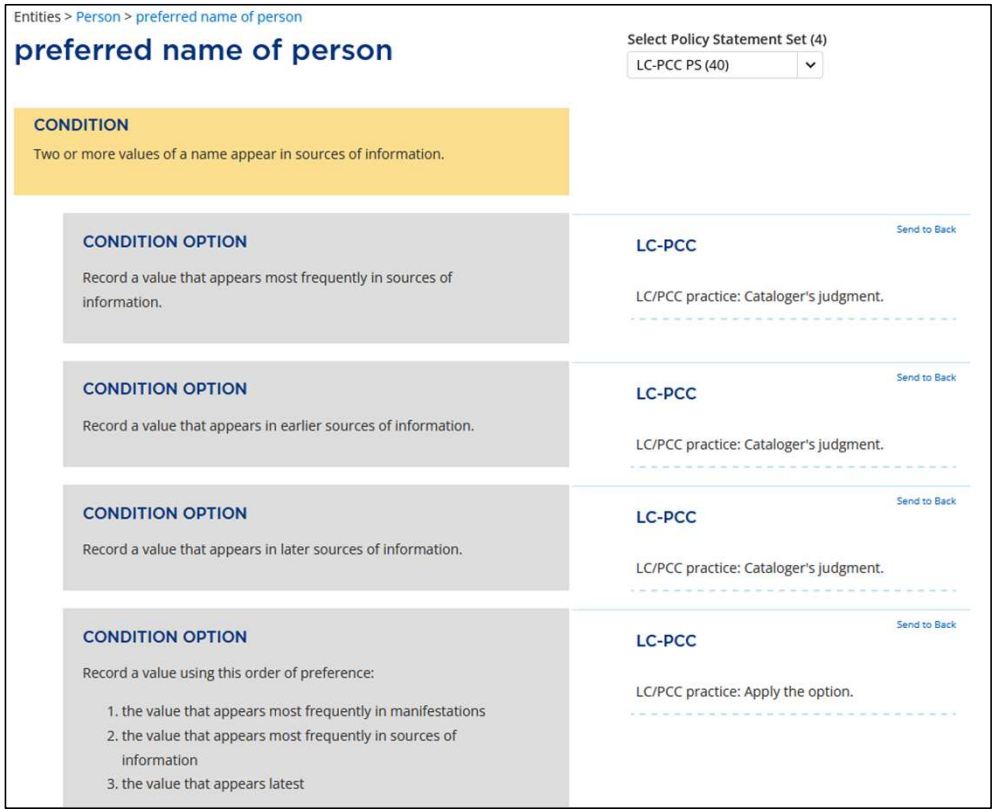


- LC/PCC has designated certain elements as **Core**. For a full-level record, all Core elements must be recorded **if applicable and readily ascertainable**. Unless otherwise specified, **only one instance** of a Core element **is required**; subsequent instances are optional.
- The core statement for an element **always appears at the Prerecording level**. It is almost always the very first policy statement to appear on a page.

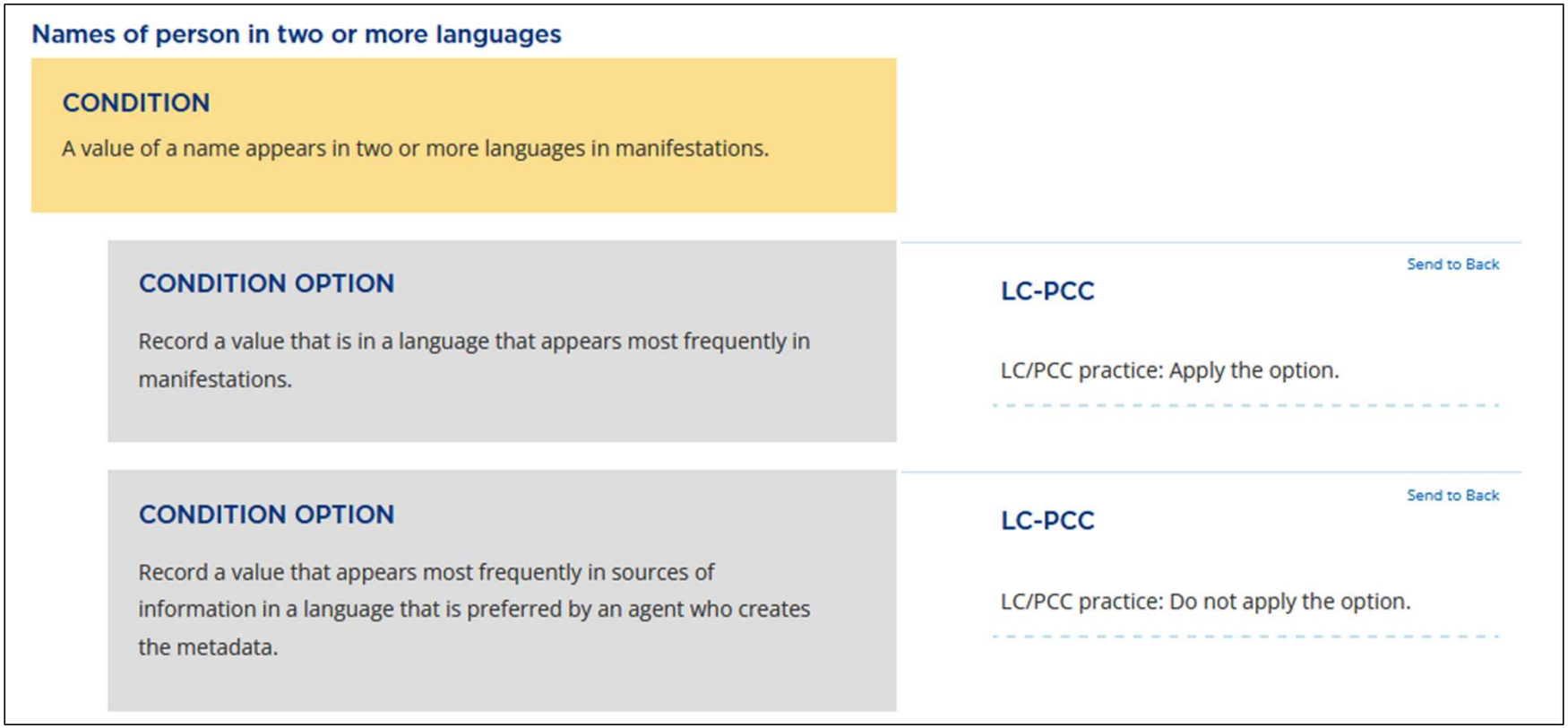
Application profiles: LC-PCC Policy Statements



Application profiles: LC-PCC Policy Statements

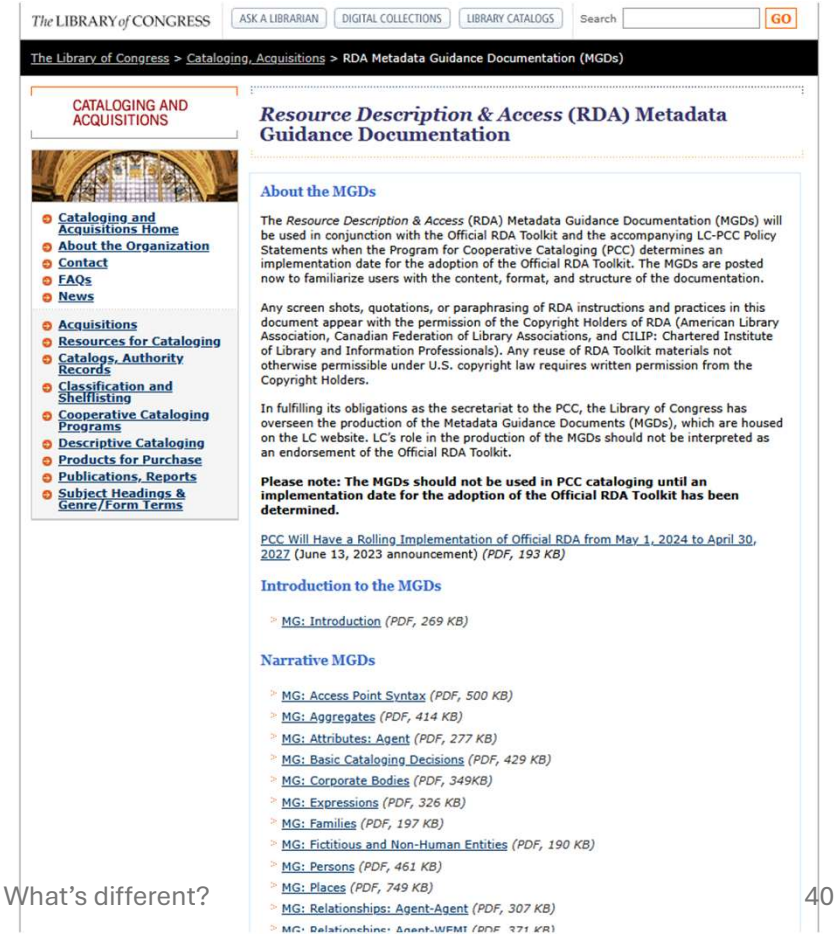


Application profiles: LC-PCC Policy Statements

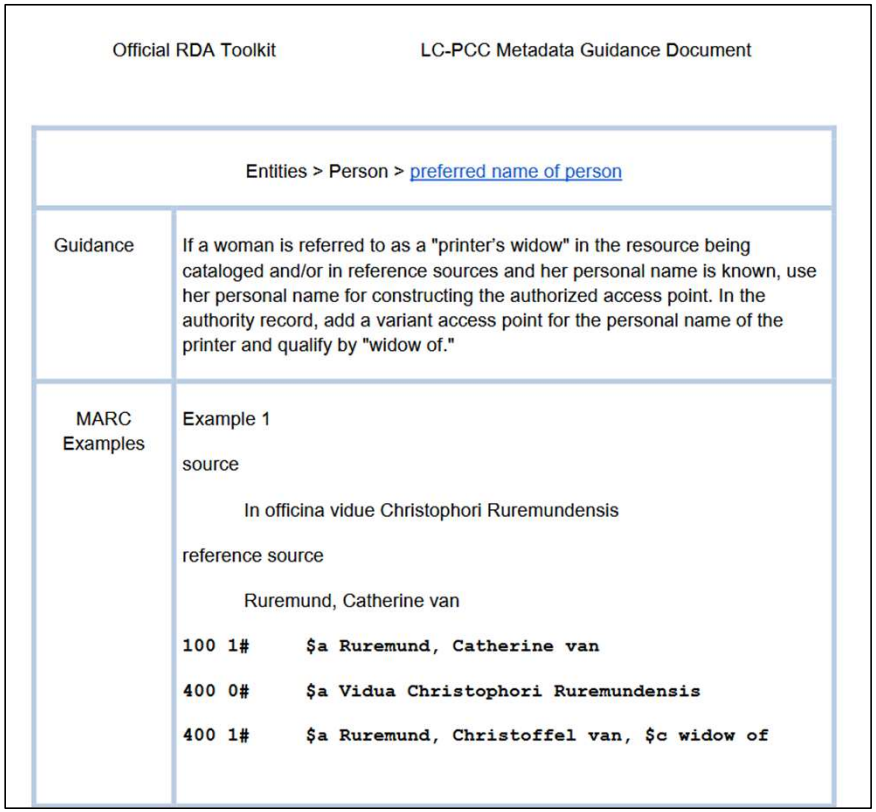


Application profiles: LC-PCC Metadata guidance documentation (MGD)

- These documents are more extended instructions for applying the RDA instructions
- https://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/



Application profiles: LC-PCC Metadata guidance documentation (MGD)

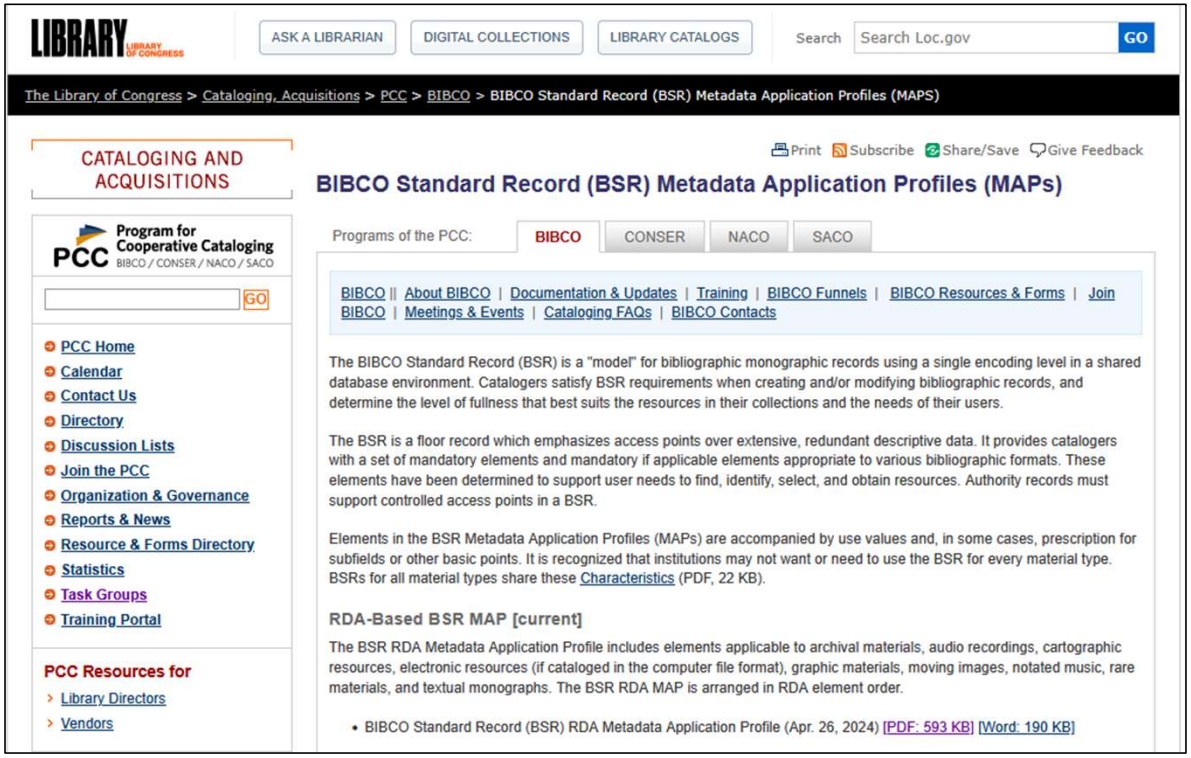


Official RDA Toolkit LC-PCC Metadata Guidance Document

Entities > Person > preferred name of person	
Guidance	If a woman is referred to as a "printer's widow" in the resource being cataloged and/or in reference sources and her personal name is known, use her personal name for constructing the authorized access point. In the authority record, add a variant access point for the personal name of the printer and qualify by "widow of."
MARC Examples	Example 1 source In officina vidue Christophori Ruremundensis reference source Ruremund, Catherine van 100 1# $a Ruremund, Catherine van 400 0# $a Vidua Christophori Ruremundensis 400 1# $a Ruremund, Christoffel van, $c widow of

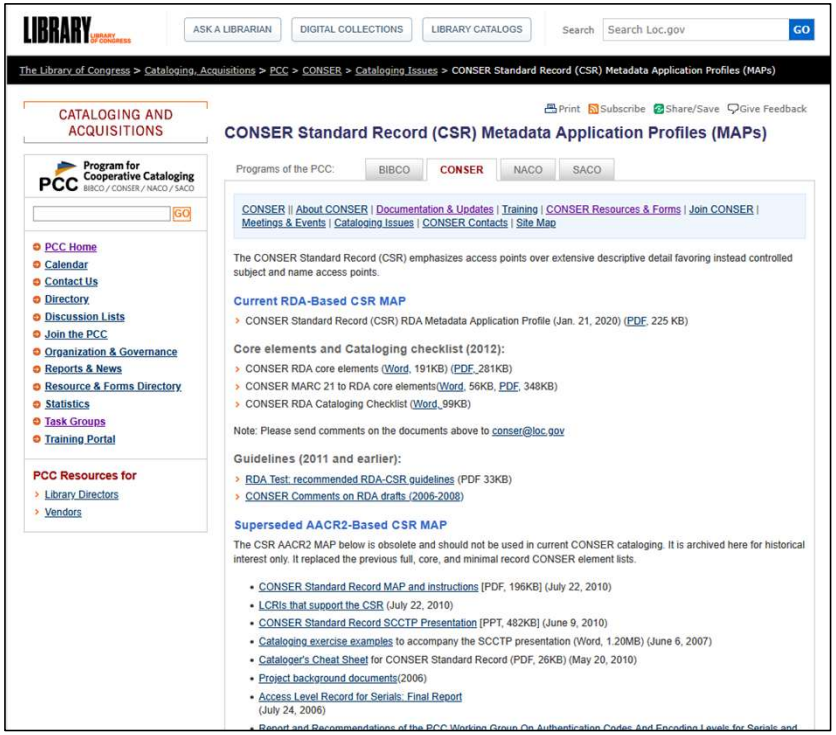
Application profiles: BIBCO Standard Record (BSR)

- https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/bibco/bsr-maps.html



Application profiles: CONSER Standard Record (CSR)

- https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/conser/issues/CSR.html



Change: Preferred name of person

Predominant name of person

CONDITION

Two or more values of a name appear in sources of information.

CONDITION OPTION

Record a value that appears most frequently in sources of information.

9.2.2.4 Recording Preferred Name for Person LC-PCC PS

Record the name chosen as a preferred name for person by applying the general guidelines at **8.5** RDA.

If the name consists of several parts, choose the part or combination of parts to record as the first element following usage in reference sources published in the person's language, place of residence, or place of activity. Record the other part or parts of the name following the first element. Apply the instructions at **9.2.2.9** RDA–**9.2.2.26** RDA, as applicable.

Preferred name in Official RDA:

Judy Garland

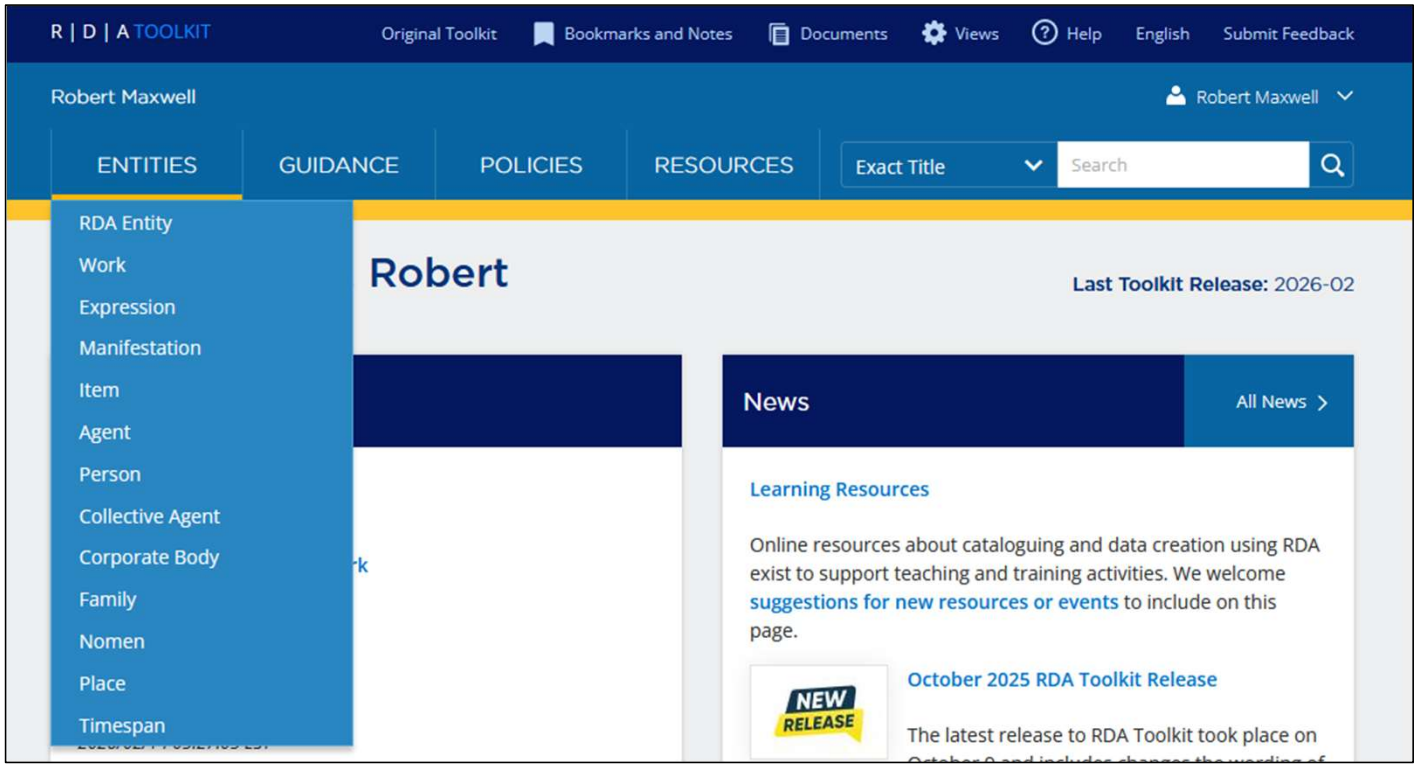
Preferred name in Original RDA:

Garland, Judy



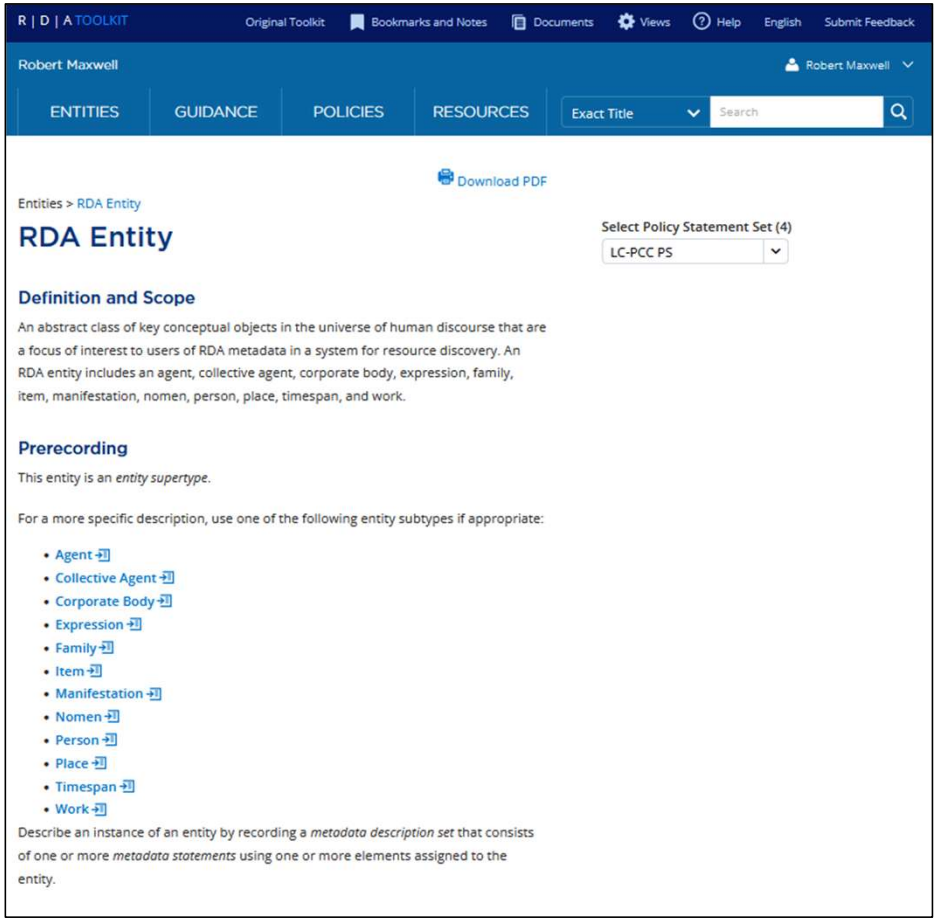
New entities with Official RDA

- RDA entity
- Agent
- Collective agent
- Timespan
- Nomen

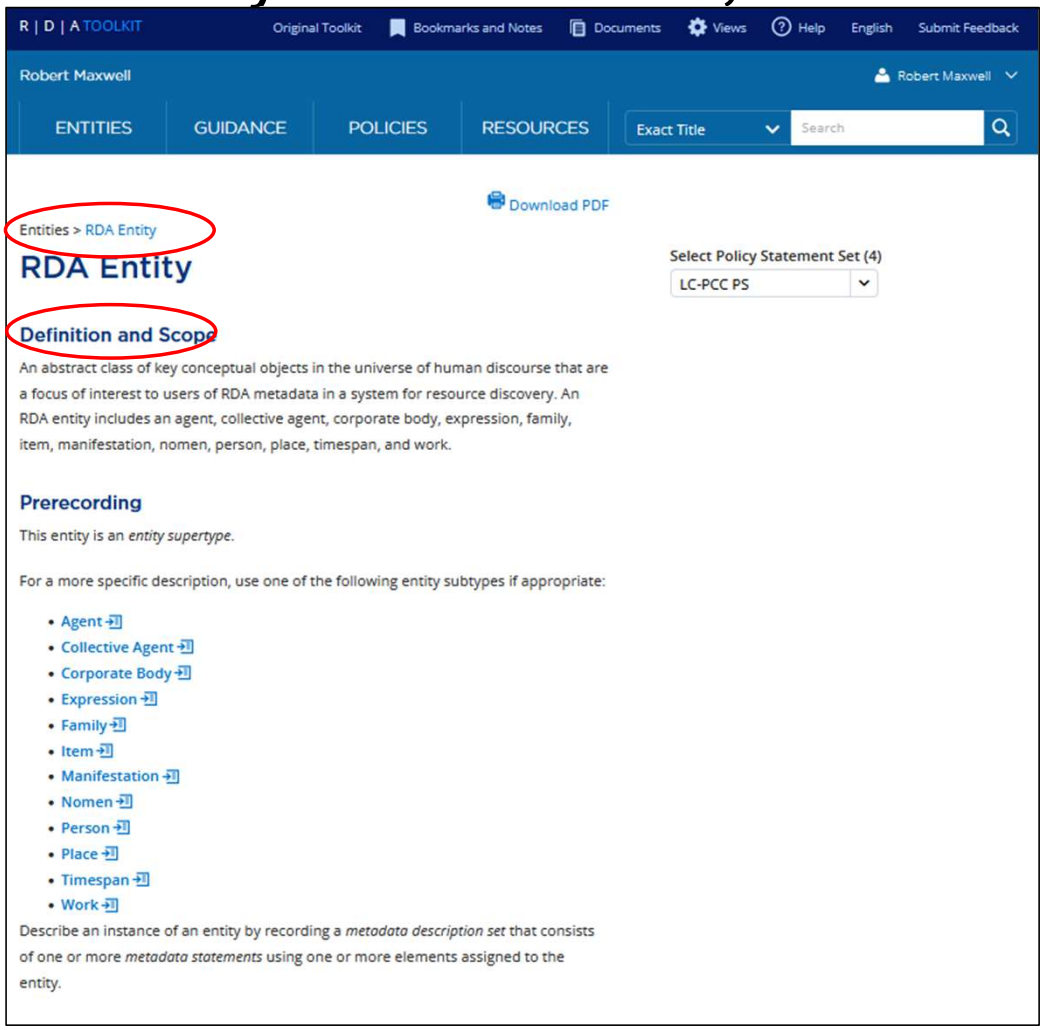


New entities: RDA entity

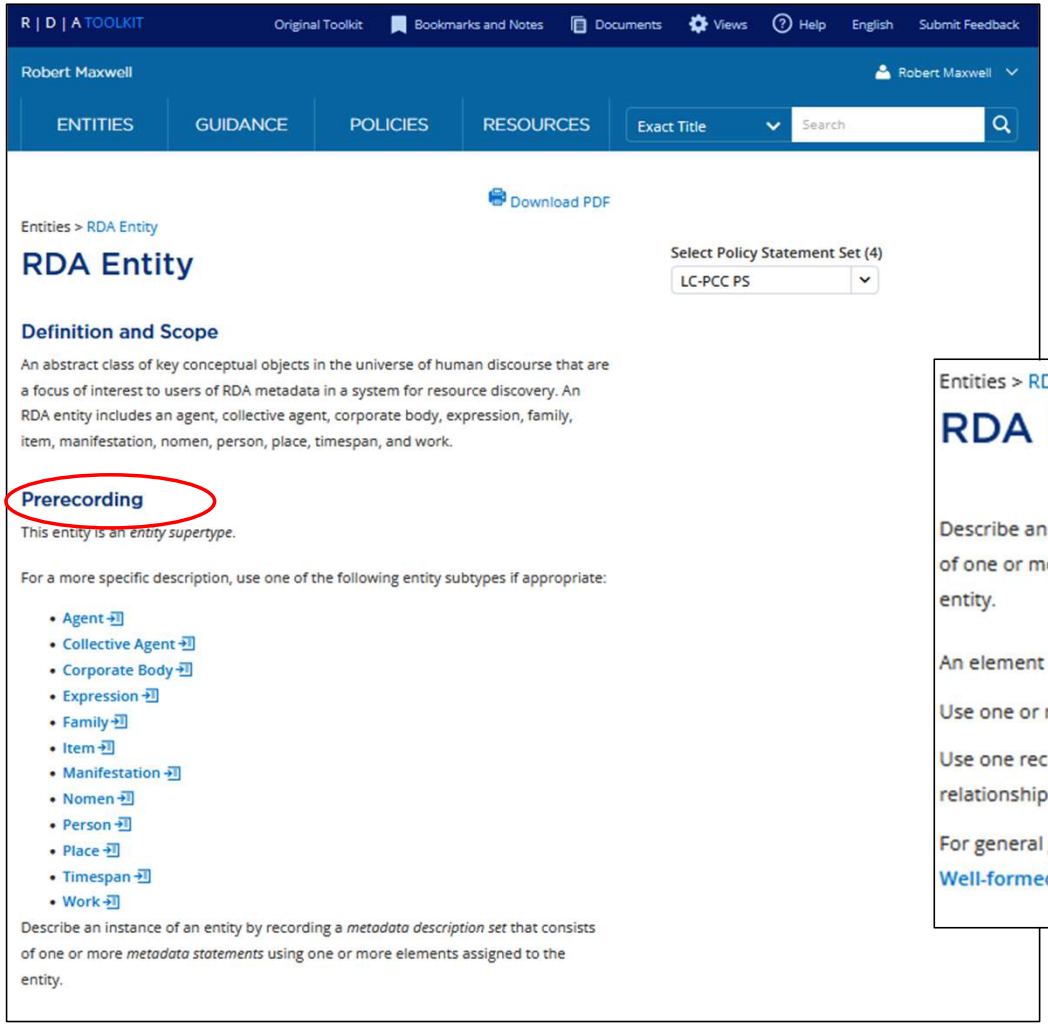
- The element RDA entity is simply a broad element encompassing all the other entities.
- PCC will not be formally creating descriptions (records) for this entity

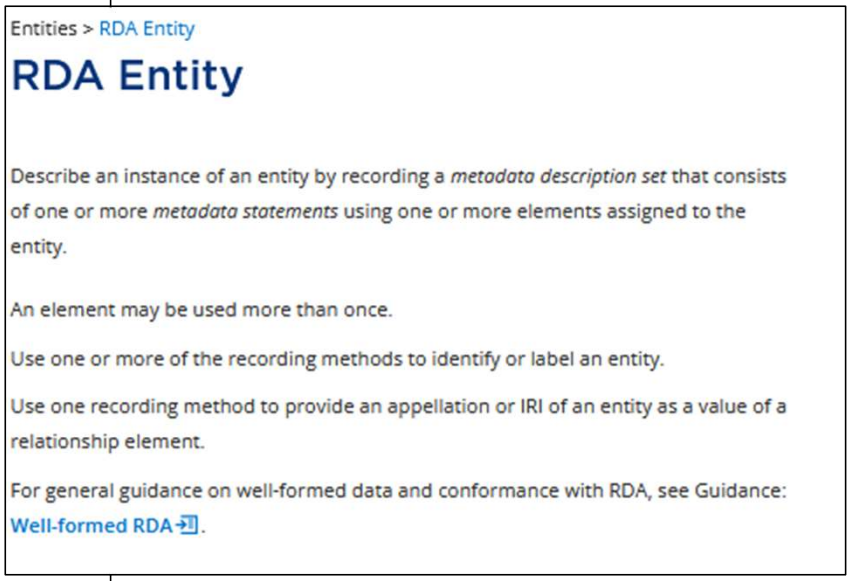


New entities: RDA entity: Breadcrumbs, Definition and Scope

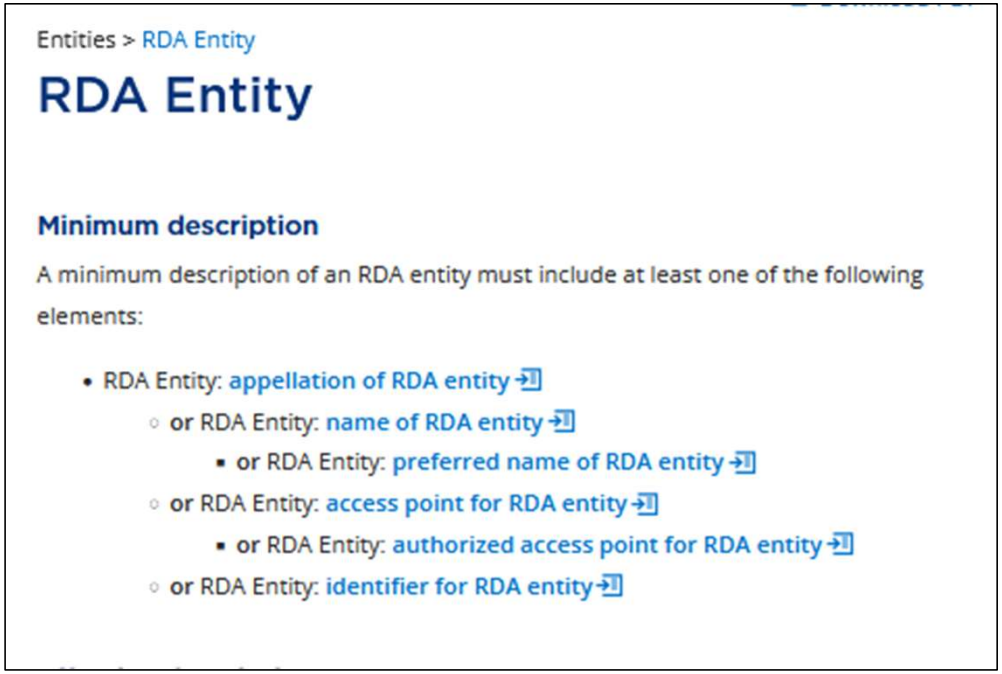


New entities: RDA entity: Prerecording





New entities: RDA entity: Minimum description



Entities > RDA Entity

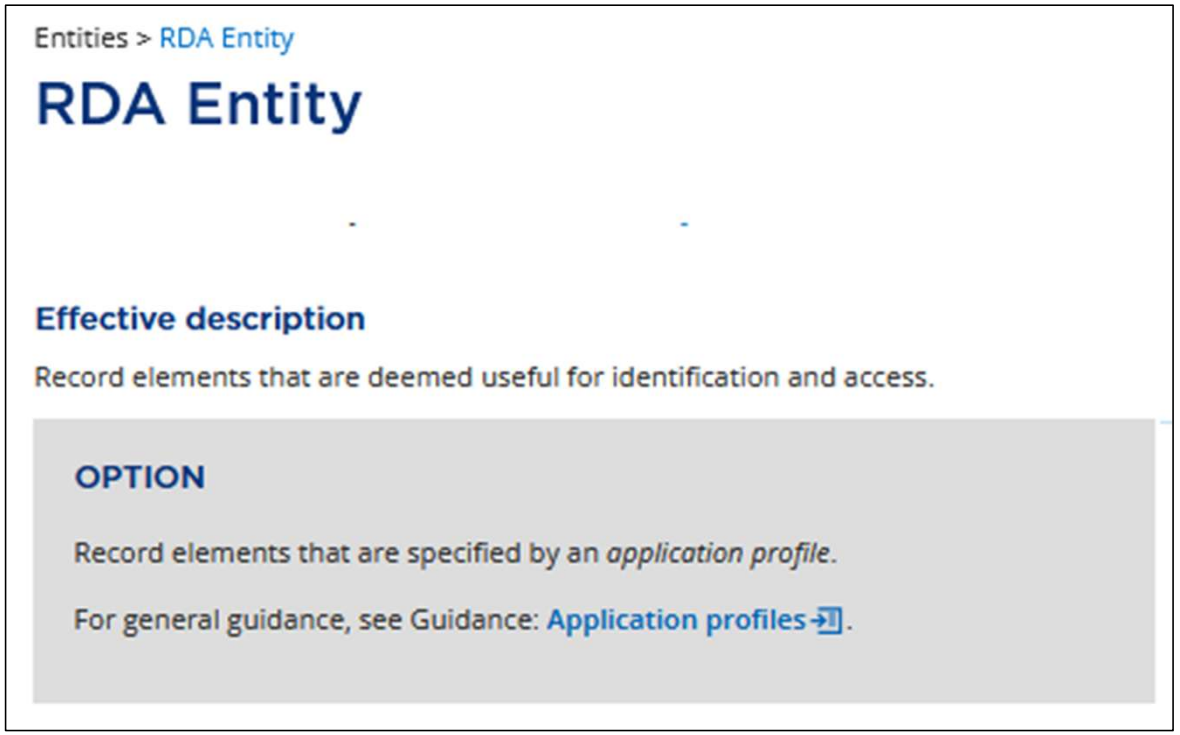
RDA Entity

Minimum description

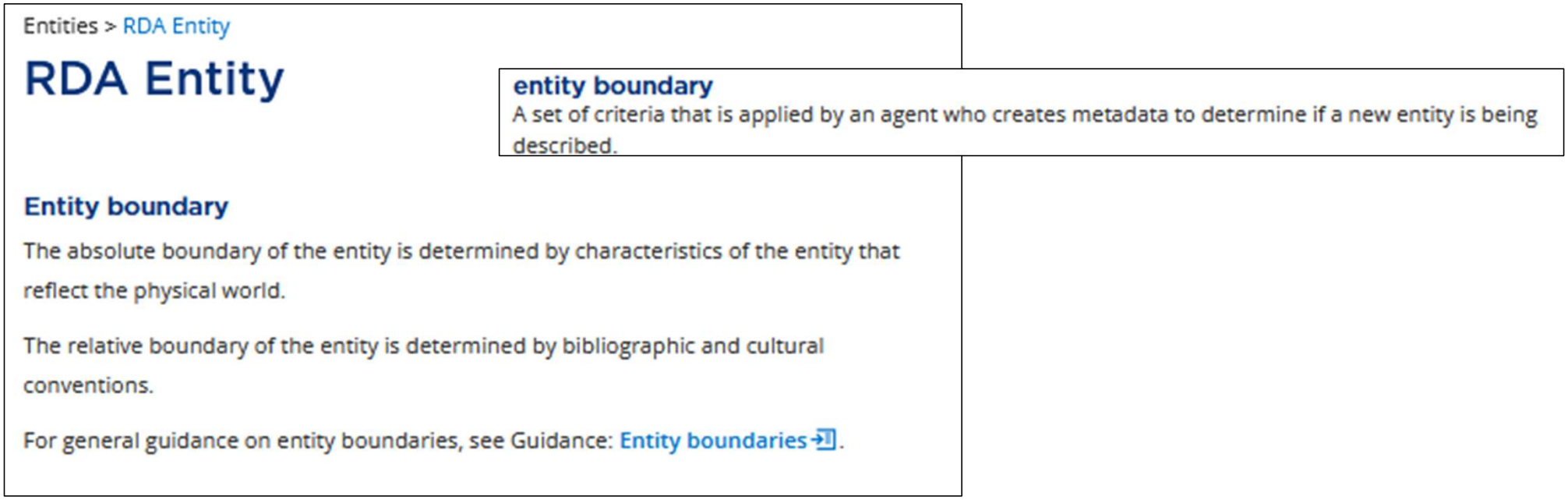
A minimum description of an RDA entity must include at least one of the following elements:

- RDA Entity: appellation of RDA entity
  - or RDA Entity: name of RDA entity
    - or RDA Entity: preferred name of RDA entity
  - or RDA Entity: access point for RDA entity
    - or RDA Entity: authorized access point for RDA entity
  - or RDA Entity: identifier for RDA entity

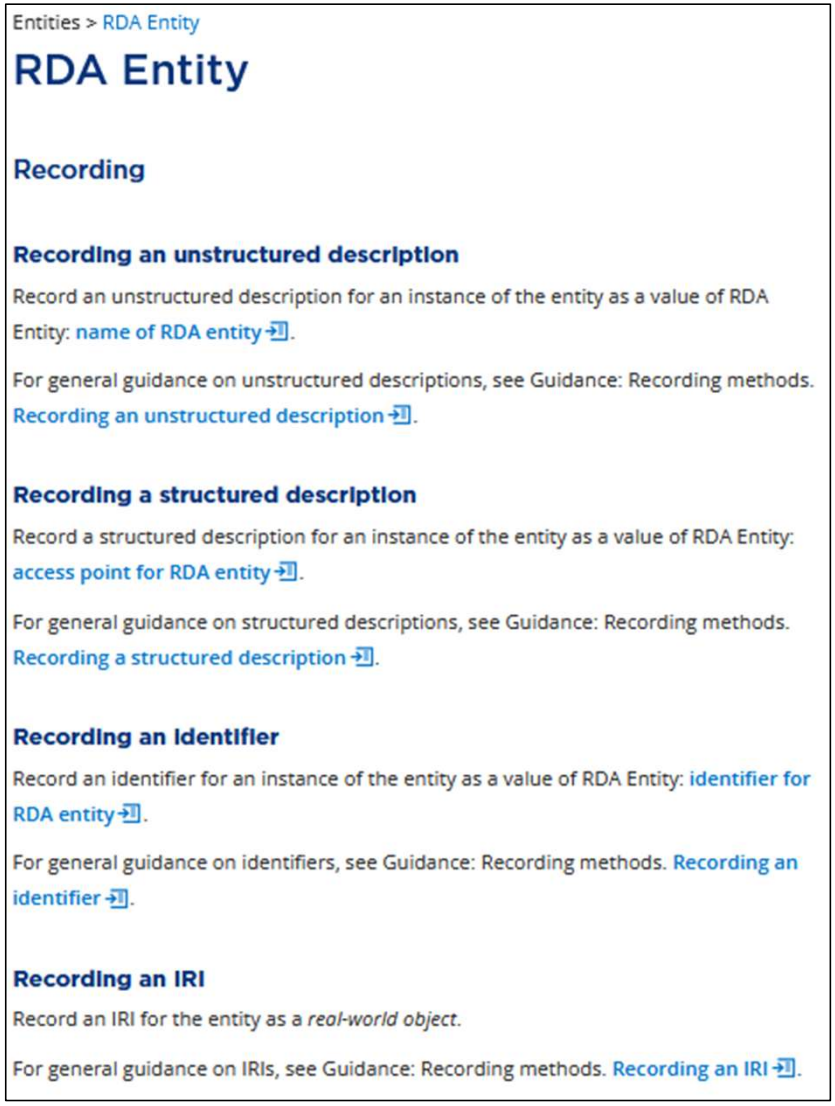
New entities: RDA entity: Effective description



New entities: RDA entity: Entity boundary



New entities: RDA entity: Recording



Entities > RDA Entity

RDA Entity

Recording

Recording an unstructured description

Record an unstructured description for an instance of the entity as a value of RDA Entity: name of RDA entity.

For general guidance on unstructured descriptions, see Guidance: Recording methods. Recording an unstructured description.

Recording a structured description

Record a structured description for an instance of the entity as a value of RDA Entity: access point for RDA entity.

For general guidance on structured descriptions, see Guidance: Recording methods. Recording a structured description.

Recording an identifier

Record an identifier for an instance of the entity as a value of RDA Entity: identifier for RDA entity.

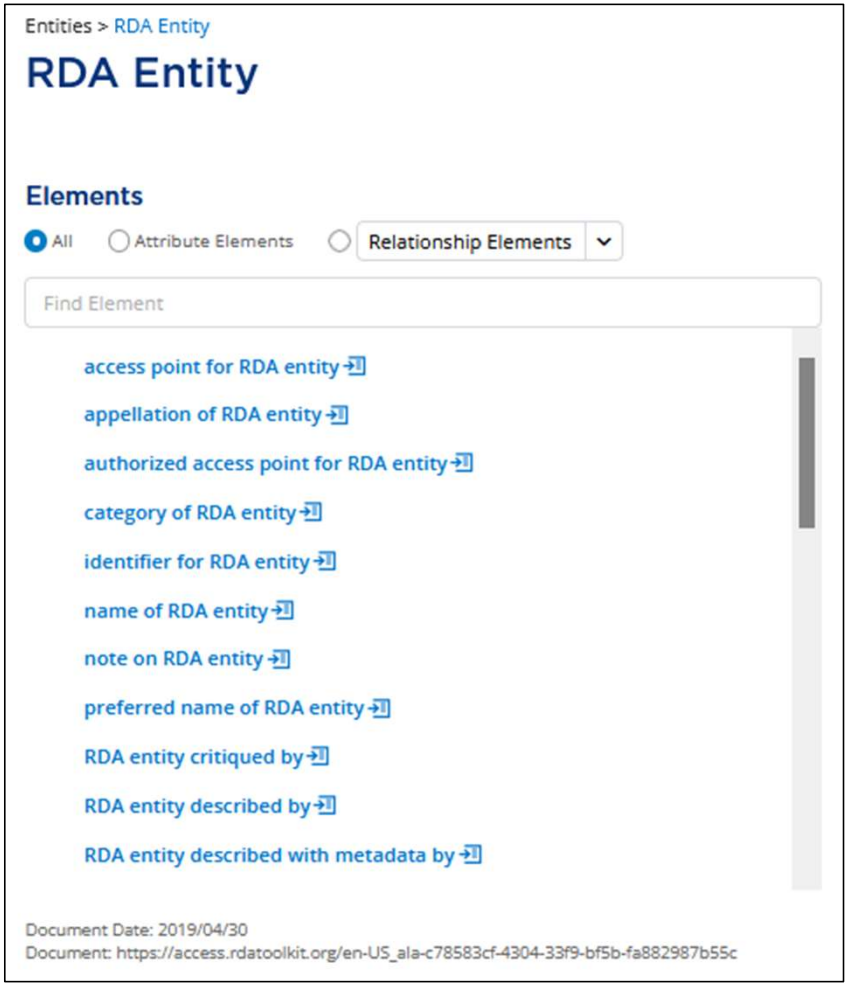
For general guidance on identifiers, see Guidance: Recording methods. Recording an identifier.

Recording an IRI

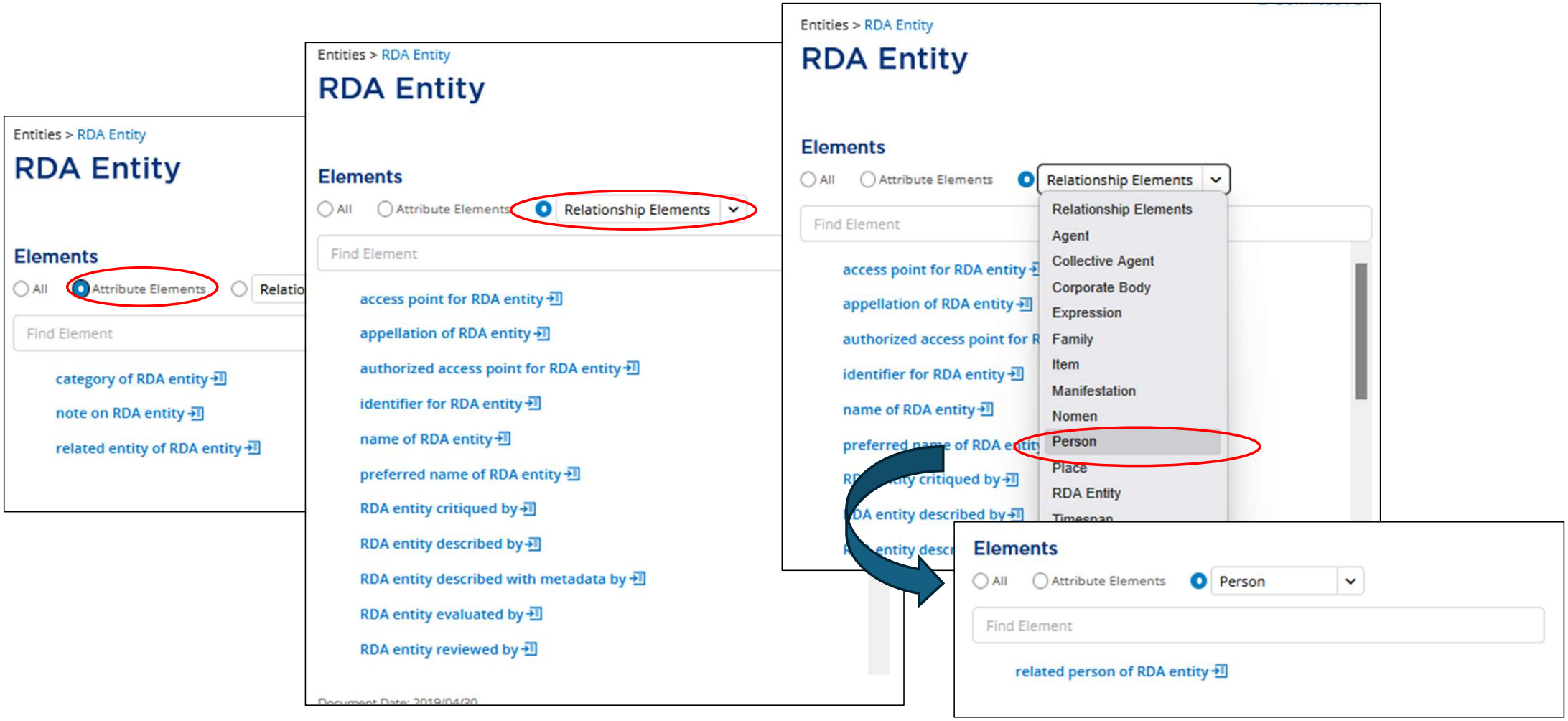
Record an IRI for the entity as a *real-world object*.

For general guidance on IRIs, see Guidance: Recording methods. Recording an IRI.

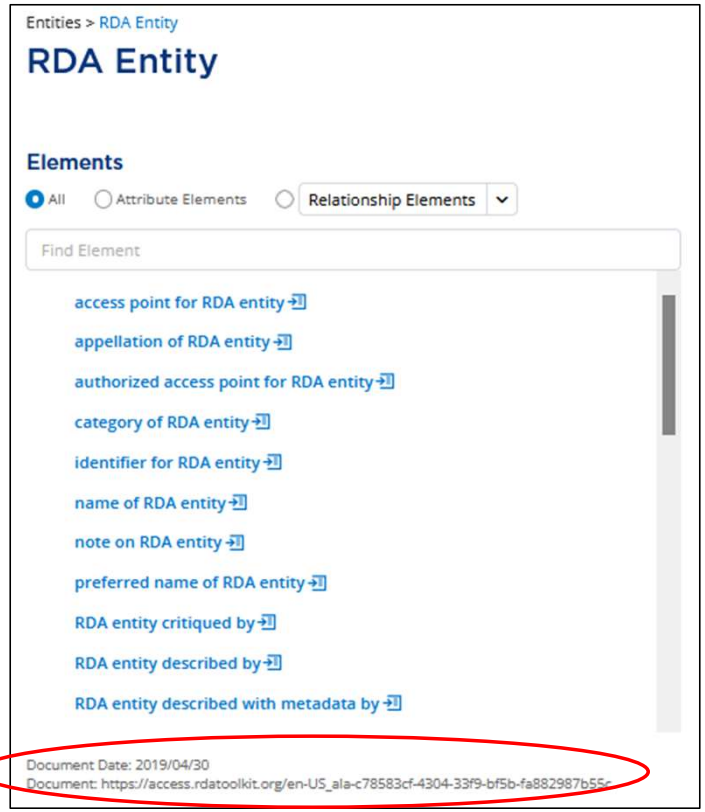
New entities: RDA entity: Elements



New entities: RDA entity: Elements

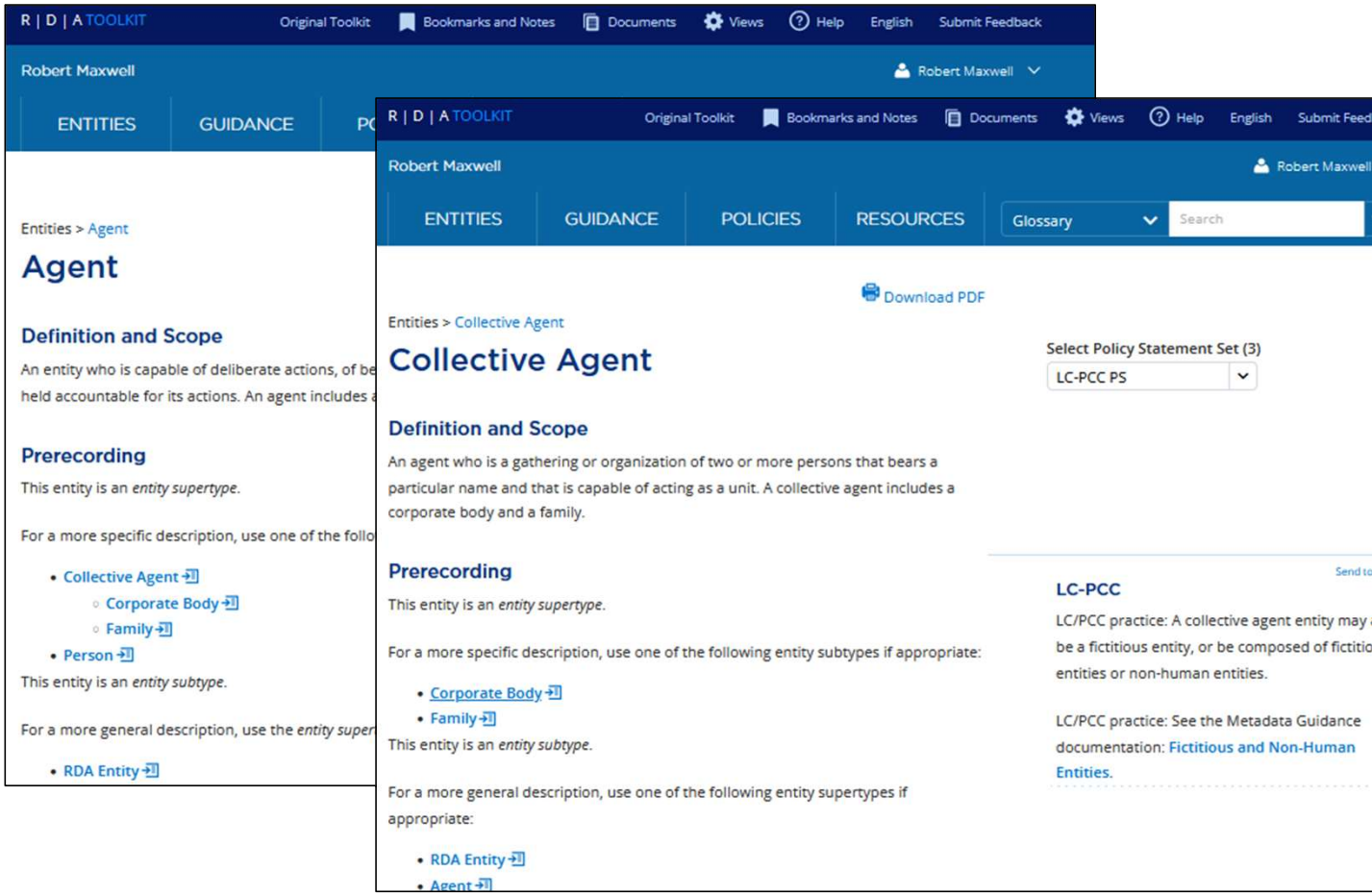


New entities: RDA entity: Document date, URL



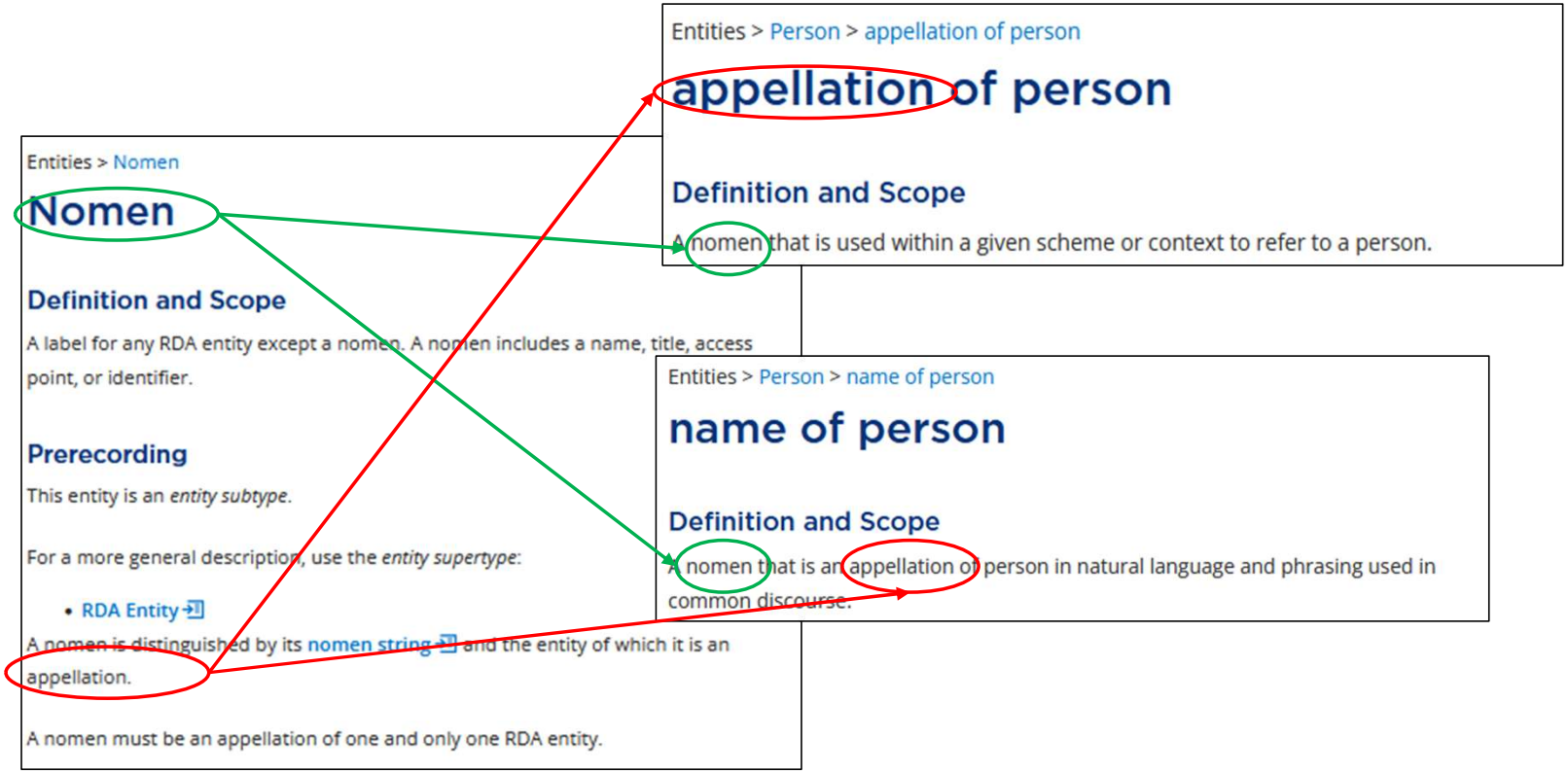
New entities: Agent, Collective agent

- Agent
  - Person
  - Collective agent
    - Family
    - Corporate body

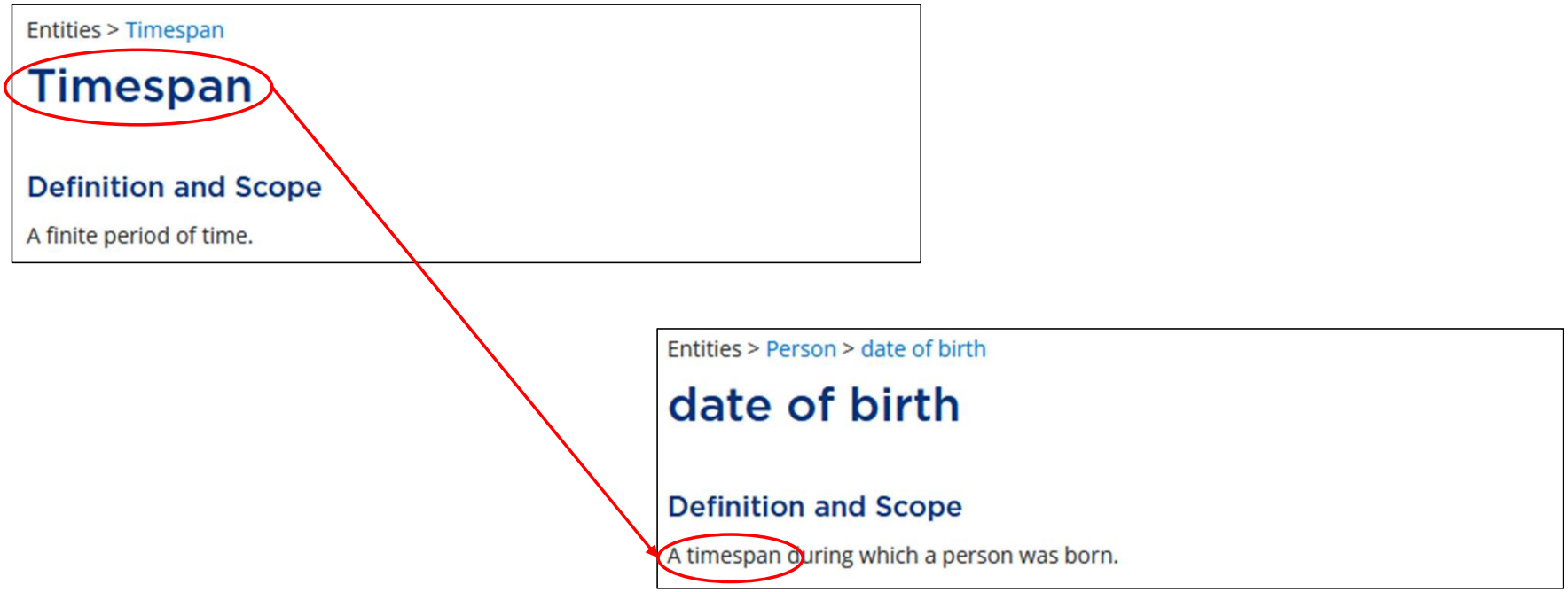


New entities: Nomen

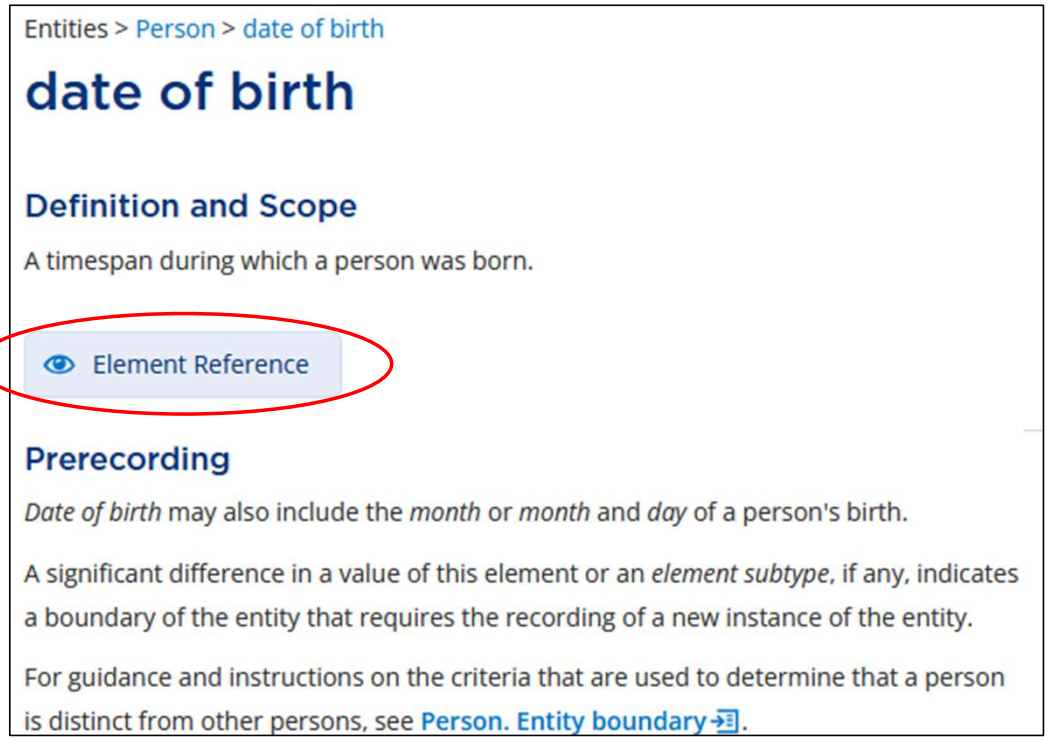
- Nomen is not yet formally described in LC/NACO practice, but it is recorded almost everywhere.
- Related concept: appellation



New entities: Timespan



New concept: Domain and range





New concept: Domain and range : RDF Triple

- An RDF triple is a statement about a particular element in the description of an entity
- All Official RDA elements can be expressed as RDF triples
- An RDF triple follows a quasi-English-language syntax

Subject =>	Predicate =>	Object
Judy Garland=>	Has date of birth =>	1922-06-10
RDA person	RDA relationship	RDA timespan

New concepts: Domain and range; relationship elements



Domain is the entity being described (here, a person entity)

Range is the entity the described entity can be related to using this element (date of birth)

Date of birth is called a **relationship element** because it has a domain and a range

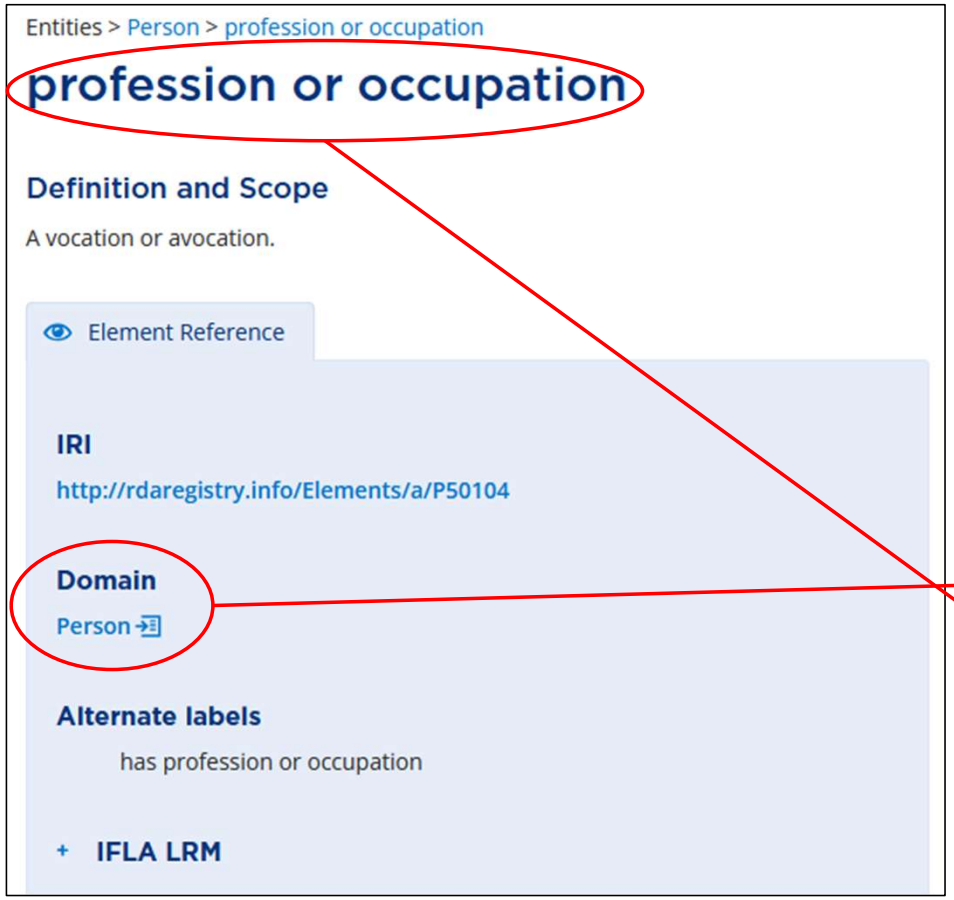
RDF Triple:

Judy Garland

has date of birth

1922-06-10

New concept: Domain and range



All elements have a domain.

If an element does not have a range it is called an **attribute element**. It has no range because it does not have a relationship to another RDA entity, it simply *describes* the domain entity. In RDF terminology, this is called a "literal"

RDF Triple:

Judy Garland

has profession or occupation

actor

[no range: this is a literal, not linked to another entity within RDA]

New concept: domain and range (place)



RDF Triple:

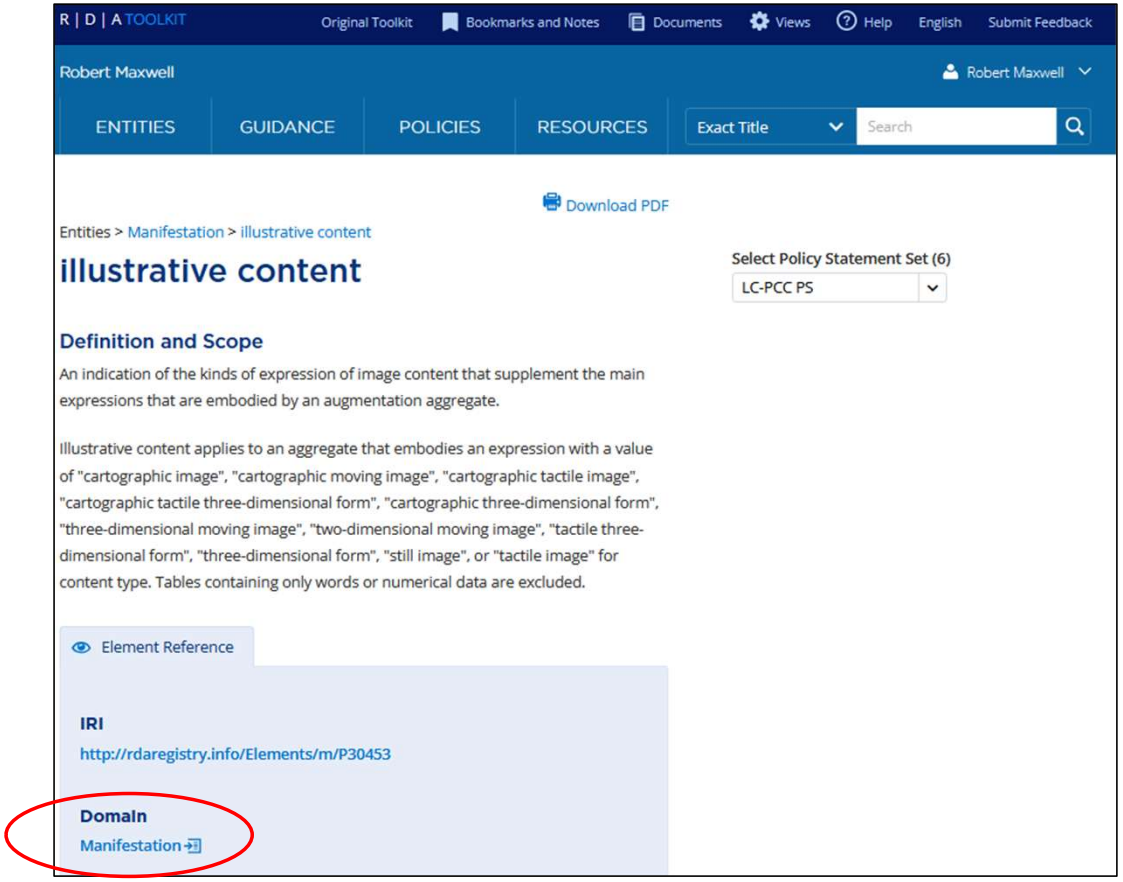
Judy Garland

has place of birth

Grand Rapids (Minn.)

Domain changes in Official RDA

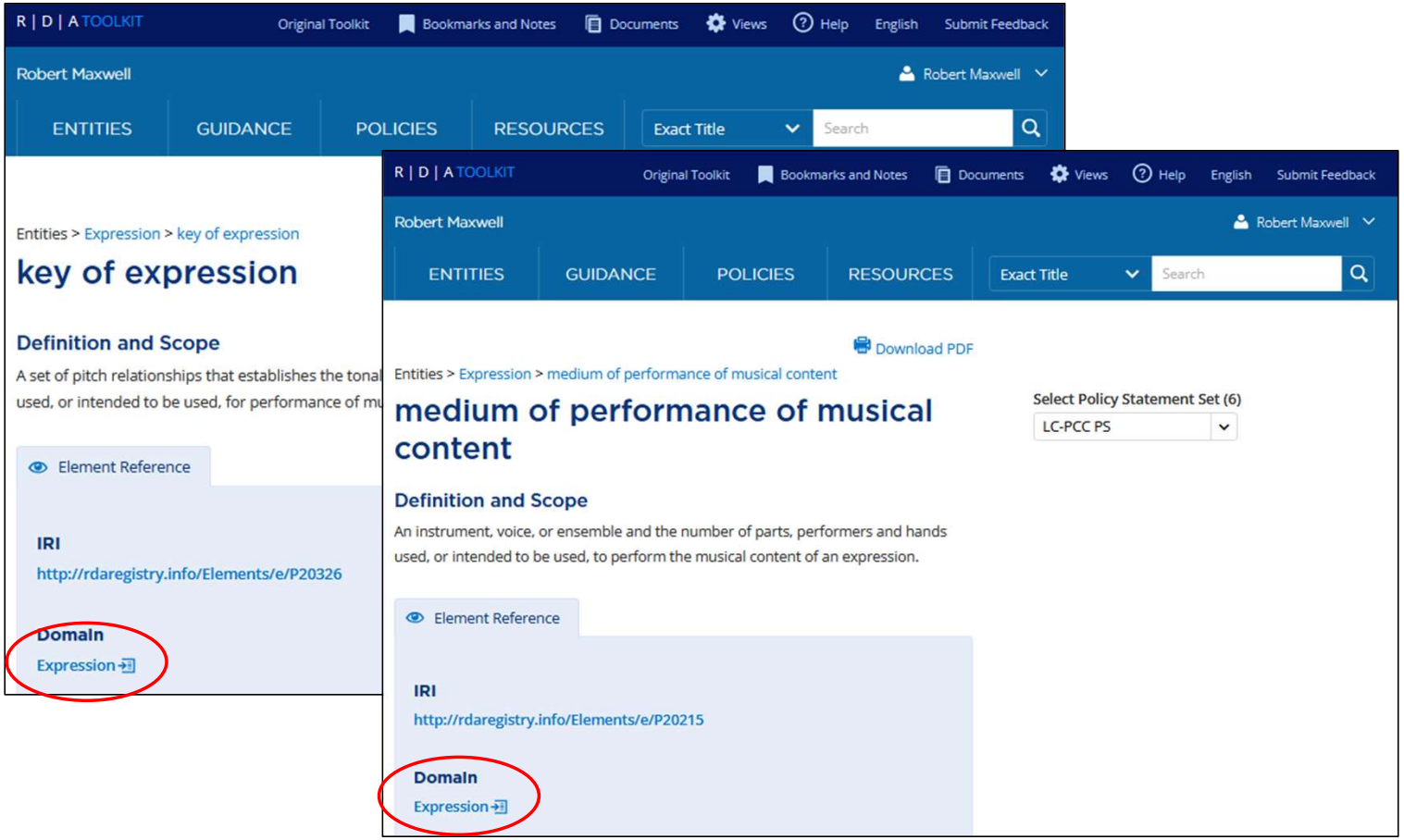
Illustrative content was an *expression* element in Original RDA; in Official RDA it is a *manifestation* element (this will have no effect on bibliographic records)



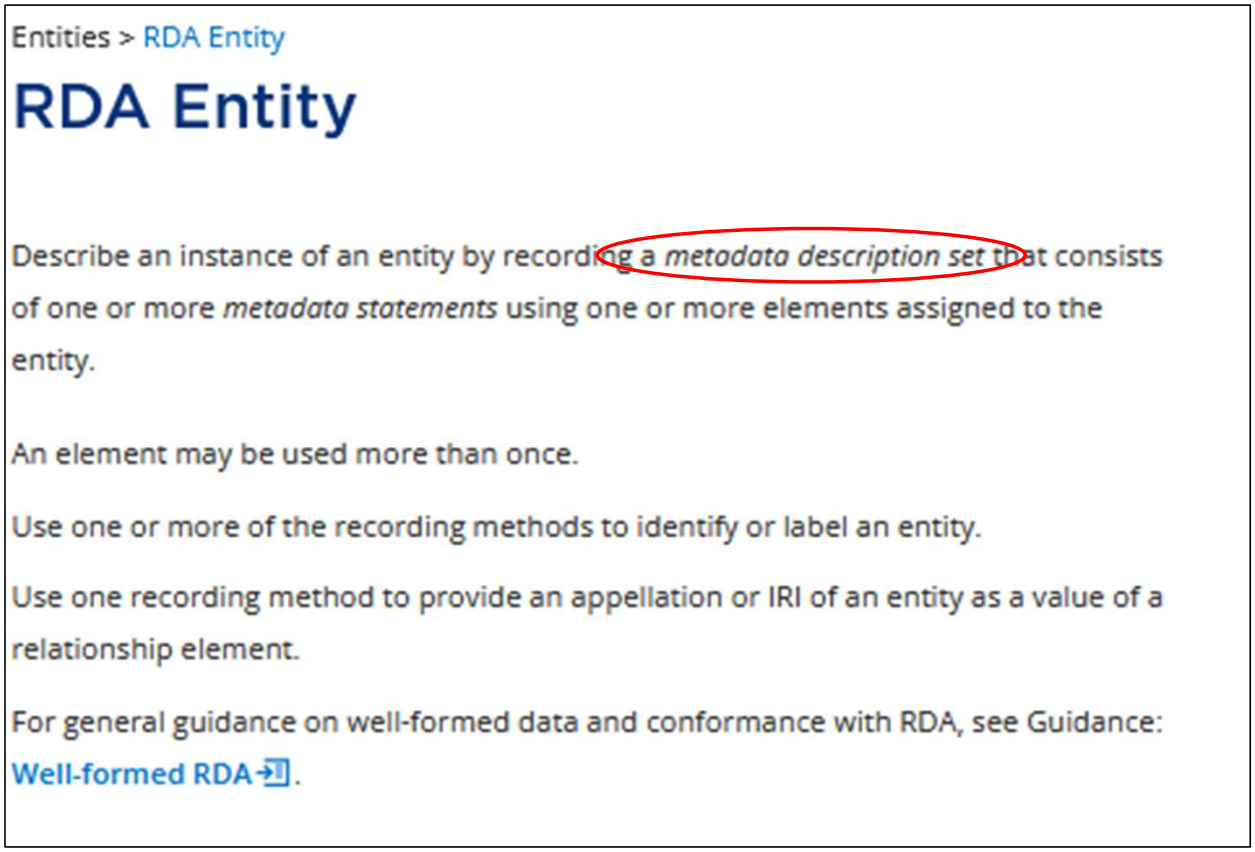
Domain changes in Official RDA

Music:

medium of performance and **key** were *work* elements; in Official RDA they are *expression* elements (this will affect authority records)



New concept: Metadata description set



Entities > RDA Entity

RDA Entity

Describe an instance of an entity by recording a *metadata description set* that consists of one or more *metadata statements* using one or more elements assigned to the entity.

An element may be used more than once.

Use one or more of the recording methods to identify or label an entity.

Use one recording method to provide an appellation or IRI of an entity as a value of a relationship element.

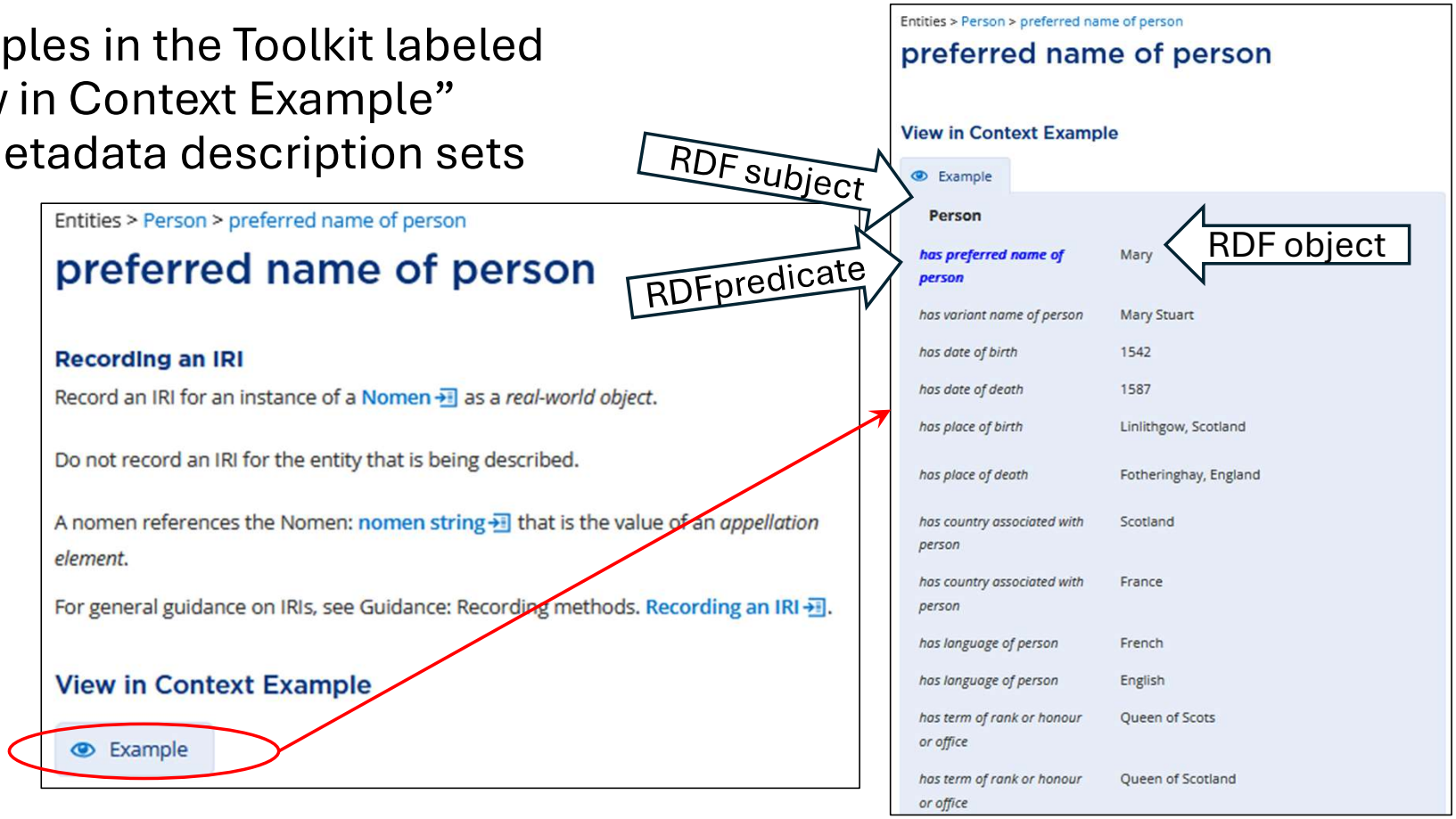
For general guidance on well-formed data and conformance with RDA, see Guidance: Well-formed RDA.

New concept: Metadata description set

- New vocabulary for what we have in the past called “records,” e.g., “authority records for persons,” etc.
- RDA Glossary definitions:
  - A *metadata description set* is “a *metadata work* that is an *aggregating work* that is a plan to select and arrange one or more expressions of **one or more metadata statements** that describe one or more individual instances of RDA entities and embody them in an aggregate.”
  - A *metadata statement* is “A metadata work that is a piece of metadata that assigns a value to an RDA element that describes an individual instance of an RDA entity.”

New concept: Metadata description set

Examples in the Toolkit labeled
“View in Context Example”
are metadata description sets



New concept: Metadata description set

The View in context examples do not include all possible RDA metadata statements for the instance of the entity, just a sample



Another possible element:

This person =>
has authorized access point for person =>
Mary, Queen of Scots, 1542-1587

New concept: Vocabulary encoding scheme (VES)

vocabulary encoding scheme
A named structured list of representations of controlled values for elements.
A vocabulary encoding scheme includes an RDA list of terms or their corresponding value vocabularies in the RDA Registry, an ISO code list, a standard terminology, an authority control system, etc. Simple keyword indexes are excluded.
Use for: VES

Entities > Manifestation > carrier type

carrier type

Definition and Scope

A categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, or otherwise access the content of a manifestation.

Element Reference

Prerecording

The RDA Carrier Type *vocabulary encoding scheme* is derived from the RDA/ONIX framework for resource categorization [PDF]

Entities > Manifestation > carrier type

carrier type

Recording a structured description

OPTION

Record an appropriate term from the RDA Carrier Type *vocabulary encoding scheme*:

- aperture card
- audio belt
- audio cartridge
- audio cylinder
- audio disc
- audio roll
- audio wire reel
- audiocassette
- audiotape reel
- card
- computer card

New concept: Vocabulary encoding scheme (VES)

vocabulary encoding scheme
A named structured list of representations of controlled values for elements.
A vocabulary encoding scheme includes an RDA list of terms or their corresponding value vocabularies in the RDA Registry, an ISO code list, a standard terminology, an authority control system, etc. Simple keyword indexes are excluded.
Use for: VES

Grand Rapids (Minn.)

Form from NACO Authority File VES

Grand Rapids

Form from Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names Online VES

Form from Wikidata VES

Grand Rapids, Minnesota

Form from Wikipedia VES

大急流城

Form from a Chinese VES

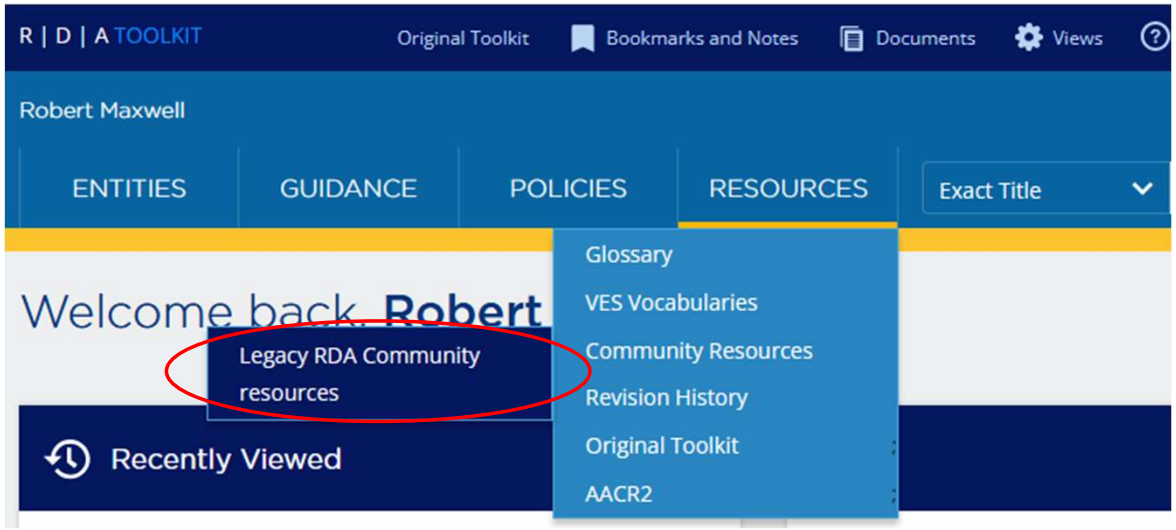
--Minnesota--Grand Rapids

VES form used when referring to this place as a subject subdivision

New concept: String encoding scheme (SES)

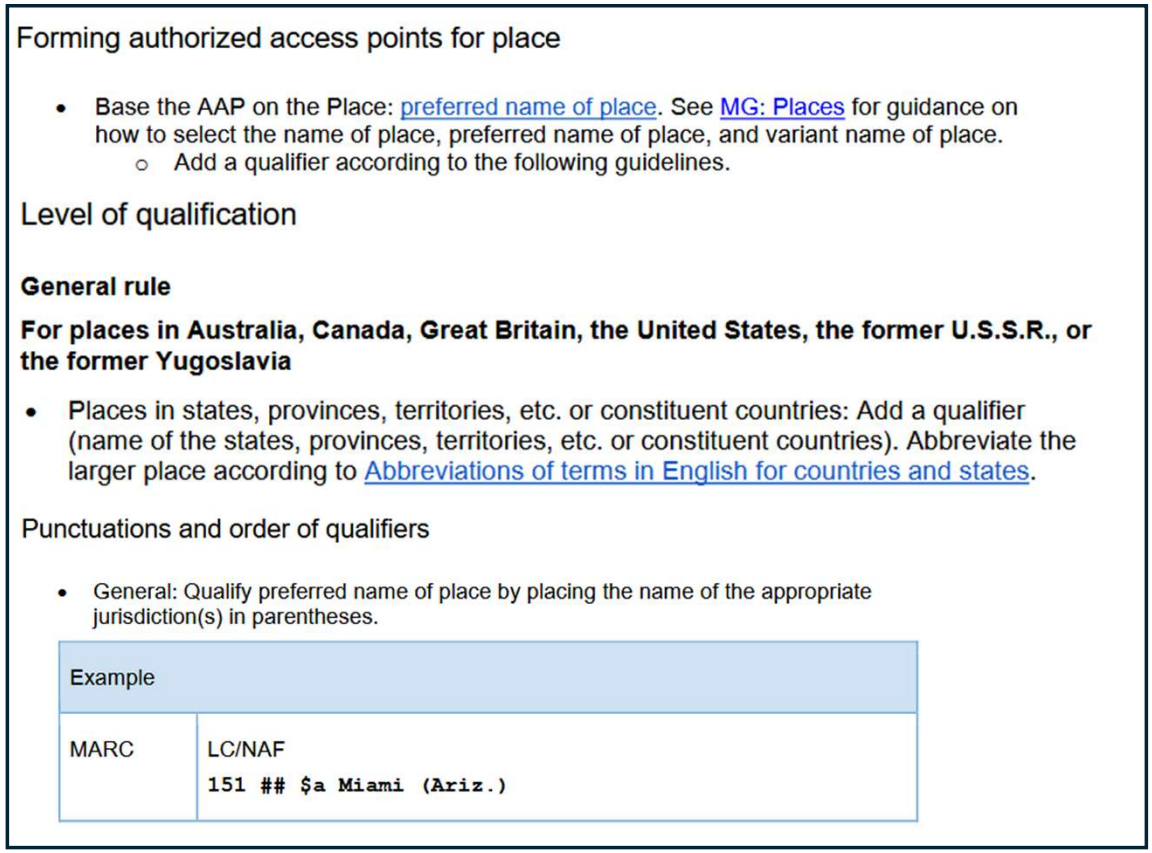
string encoding scheme
A set of string values and an associated set of rules that describe a mapping between that set of strings and a value of an element.
Use for: syntax encoding scheme
Use for: SES

- Agency-specific rules for constructing element values
- Legacy SESs are being moved to the Community Resources section of the toolkit



New concept: String encoding scheme (SES)

- Most SESs applicable to North American Practice are found in the LC/PCC Metadata Guidance Documentation (MGD) https://loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/
- For example, String encoding scheme for Access Point for Place https://loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/place/mg-pl-ses-accessPointForPlace.pdf



Forming authorized access points for place

- Base the AAP on the Place: preferred name of place. See MG: Places for guidance on how to select the name of place, preferred name of place, and variant name of place.
  - Add a qualifier according to the following guidelines.

Level of qualification

General rule

For places in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, the United States, the former U.S.S.R., or the former Yugoslavia

- Places in states, provinces, territories, etc. or constituent countries: Add a qualifier (name of the states, provinces, territories, etc. or constituent countries). Abbreviate the larger place according to Abbreviations of terms in English for countries and states.

Punctuations and order of qualifiers

- General: Qualify preferred name of place by placing the name of the appropriate jurisdiction(s) in parentheses.

Example	
MARC	LC/NAF 151 ## $a Miami (Ariz.)

New concept: Representative expression

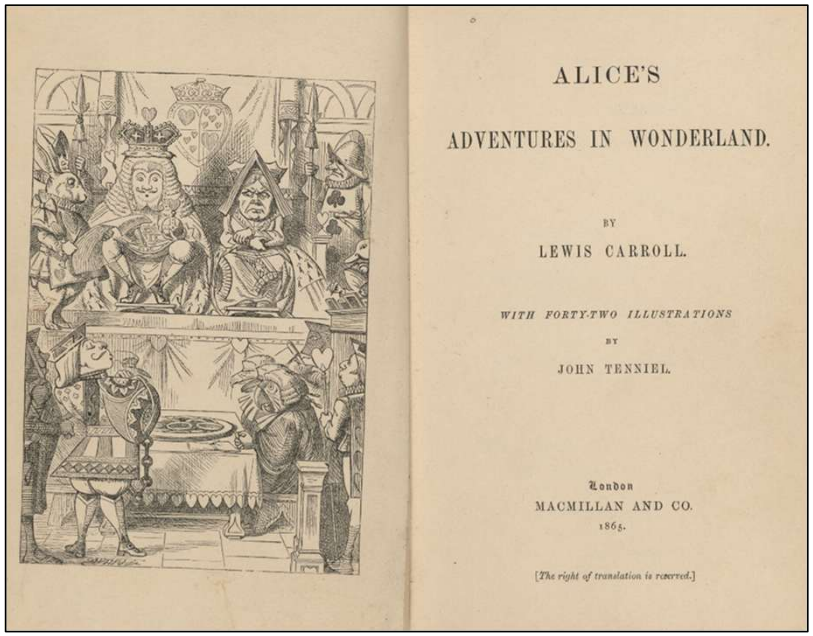
- In RDA, following LRM, instances of entities are described using attribute elements or relationship elements
- At the model level, entities have been defined so that they *do not overlap*, and so
- Attributes used to describe one entity *cannot* be defined for use in the description of another entity

New concept: Representative expression

- The model requires strict boundaries between the entities in terms of the attributes that can be used to describe them
  - The new Toolkit is quite clear about what the domain of each element is
    - This means that an element can only be used to describe an instance of its named domain
  - This is necessitated by requirements of linked data structures
- But people don’t necessarily think of the bibliographical universe in these terms
- In particular, database users often associate attributes of expression with works

New concept: Representative expression

- For example, many think of the work *Alice's adventures in Wonderland* as
  - A novel
    - ✓Work element: category of work
  - A text
    - ✓Expression element: content type
  - In English
    - ✓Expression element: language of expression
  - For children
    - ✓Expression element: Intended audience of expression



New concept: Representative expression

Under Original RDA it was inappropriate to include *language* or *content type* in a description (a.k.a. authority record) for a work and under Official RDA it will also be inappropriate to record *intended audience*

Why? because none of these is (or will be) an element that can be used to describe a work entity:

046 ## $k 1865 $2 edtf
100 1# $a Carroll, Lewis, $d 1832-1898. $t Alice's adventures in Wonderland
~~336 ## $a text $2 rdacontent~~
~~377 ## $a eng~~
380 ## $a Novels $a Fantasy fiction $a Nonsense fiction $2 lcgft
~~385 ## $a Children $2 lcdgt~~
400 1# $a Carroll, Lewis, $d 1832-1898. $t Alice in Wonderland

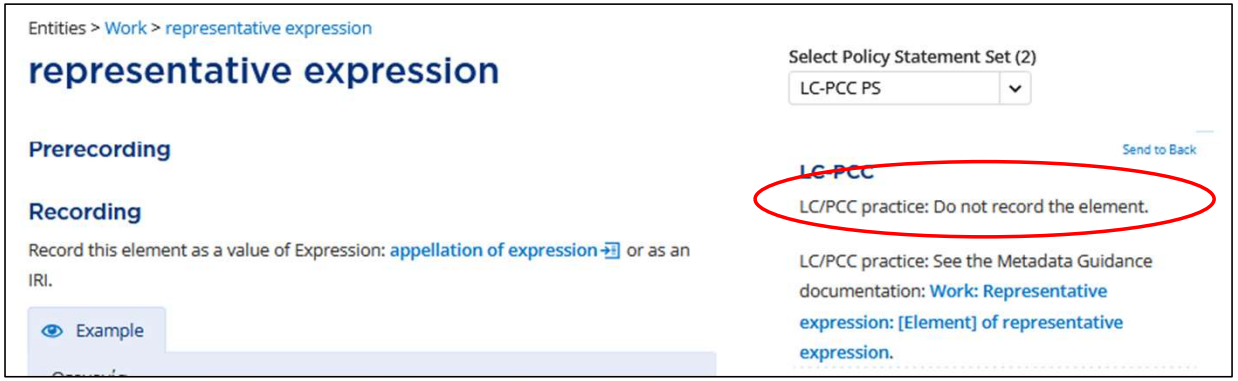
New concept: Representative expression

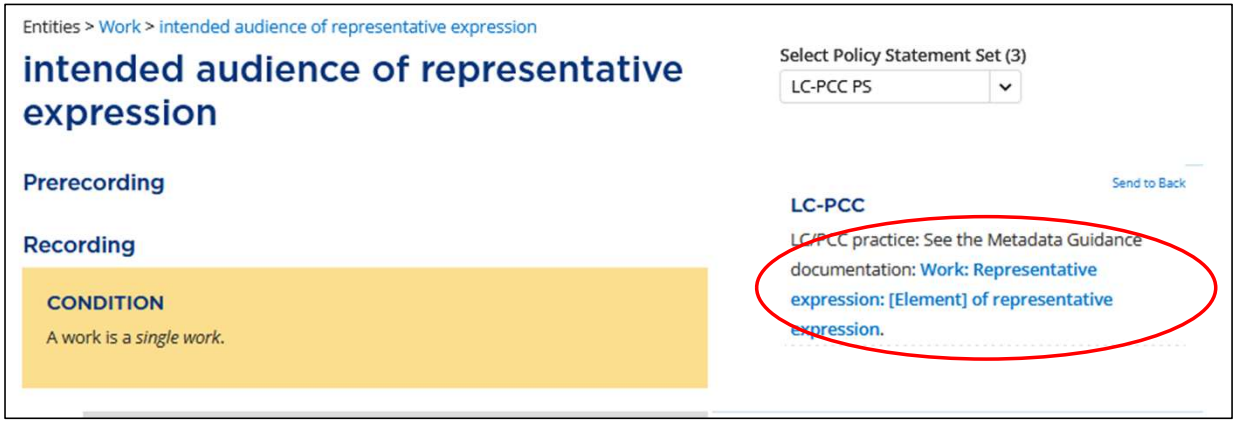
- New concept introduced with LRM
- Initially one possibility was to choose an expression as *the* "representative expression" of a work and record it as a relationship to the work
- Instead, however, as finally published LRM defined an attribute of work called *representative expression attribute*:

> "An attribute which is deemed essential in characterizing the *work* and whose values are taken from a representative or canonical *expression* of the *work*"

New concept: Representative expression

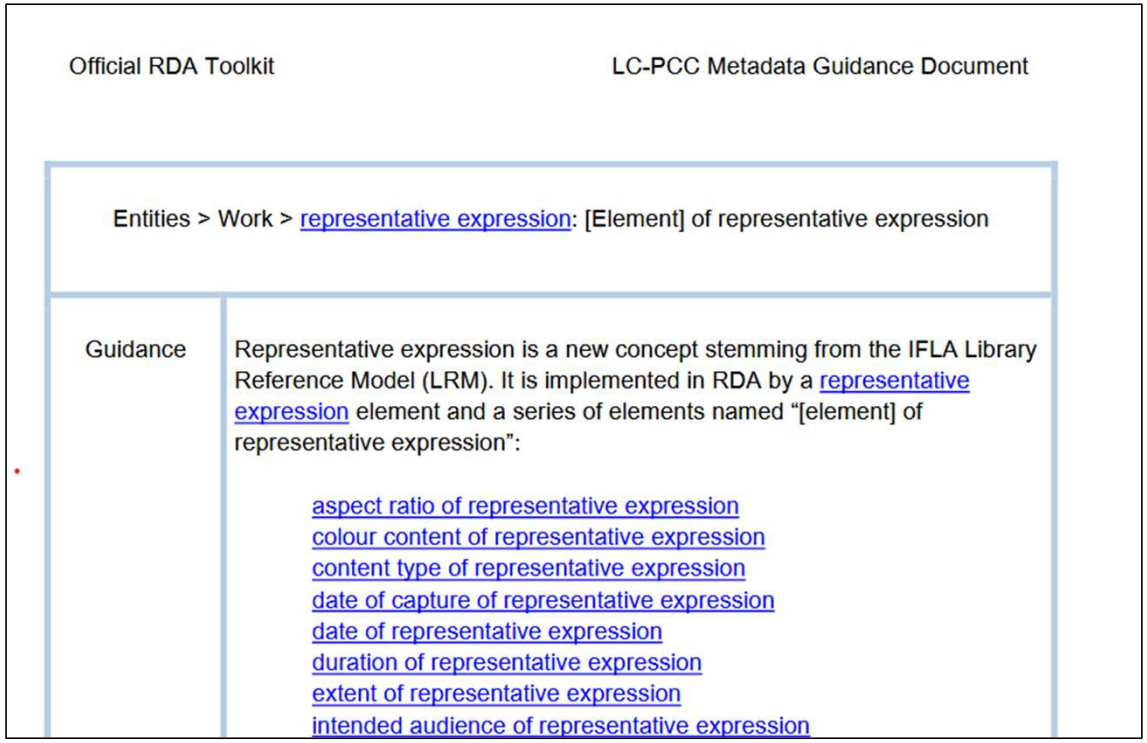
- RDA adopted from LRM both the concept of representative expression (a relationship element) as well as a number of "[element] of representative expression" elements
- PCC will not be implementing the *representative expression* relationship element, but will be implementing the "[element] of representative expression" elements





New concept: Representative expression

https://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/work/mg-w-representativeExpression.pdf



Official RDA Toolkit LC-PCC Metadata Guidance Document

Entities > Work > representative expression: [Element] of representative expression

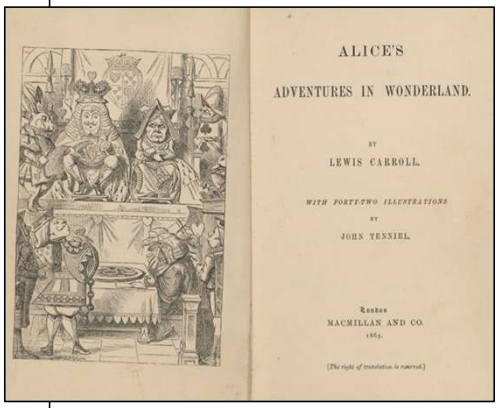
Guidance

Representative expression is a new concept stemming from the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM). It is implemented in RDA by a representative expression element and a series of elements named "[element] of representative expression":

aspect ratio of representative expression
colour content of representative expression
content type of representative expression
date of capture of representative expression
date of representative expression
duration of representative expression
extent of representative expression
intended audience of representative expression

New concept: Representative expression: Metadata Description Set

Work	
has creator agent of work	Carroll, Lewis, 1832-1898
has preferred title of work	Alice's adventures in Wonderland
has category of work	Novels ; Fantasy fiction ; Nonsense fiction
has date of work	1865
has language of representative expression	English
has content type of representative expression	text
has intended audience of representative expression	children
has authorized access point for work	Carroll, Lewis, 1832-1898. Alice's adventures in Wonderland



New concept: Representative expression: MARC authority record

046 ## $k 1865 $2 edtf

100 1# $a Carroll, Lewis, $d 1832-1898. $t Alice's adventures in Wonderland

380 ## $a Novels $a Fantasy fiction $a Nonsense fiction $2 lcgft

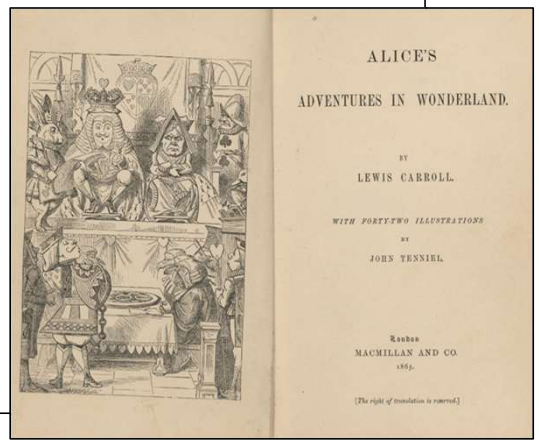
387 ## $c text $2 rdacontent

387 ## $g Children $2 lcdgt

387 ## $h eng

[387 ## $e 1865 $2 edtf]

See the MGD for full information about MARC coding



New concept: Relationship elements and labels

- Relationship elements in Official RDA relate two RDA entities and replace relationship designators in Original RDA
- In Original RDA we recorded the form in the Relationship designators appendixes, e.g.,



I.2.1 **Relationship Designators for Creator** 2013/07 D-A-CH

Record an appropriate term from the following list with the authorized access point or identifier for a creator of a work (see 19.2 RDA). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at I.1 RDA.

enacting jurisdiction: A jurisdiction enacting a law, regulation, constitution, court rule, etc.

110 1# $a Bahrain, $e **enacting jurisdiction**.
245 10 $a Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

- In Official RDA we will use “relationship labels” from the Relationship Labels MGD https://loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/relationshipLabels/index.html (choose “Excel” or “PDF” under “All relationship labels”)

New concept: Relationship elements and labels

Most of the Official RDA PCC relationship labels are the same as the Original RDA relationship designators, but there are some changes, e.g.,

Original RDA relationship designator

245 00 $a Worlds long lost / $c edited by Christopher Ruocchio & Sean CW Korsgaard.

700 12 $i **Container of (work)**: $a Oyebanji, Adam. $t Wrong shape to fly.

Official RDA PCC relationship label

245 00 $a Worlds long lost / $c edited by Christopher Ruocchio & Sean CW Korsgaard.

700 12 $i **Contains**: $a Oyebanji, Adam. $t Wrong shape to fly.

New concept: Relationship elements and labels

Most of the Official RDA PCC relationship labels are the same as the Original RDA relationship designators, but there are some changes, e.g.,

Original RDA relationship designator

245 00 $a Regions, borders, societies, identities in Central and Southeast Europe, 17th-21st centuries : $b collected studies / $c editors, Penka Peykovska, Gábor Demeter.

710 2# $a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, $e **sponsoring corporate body**.

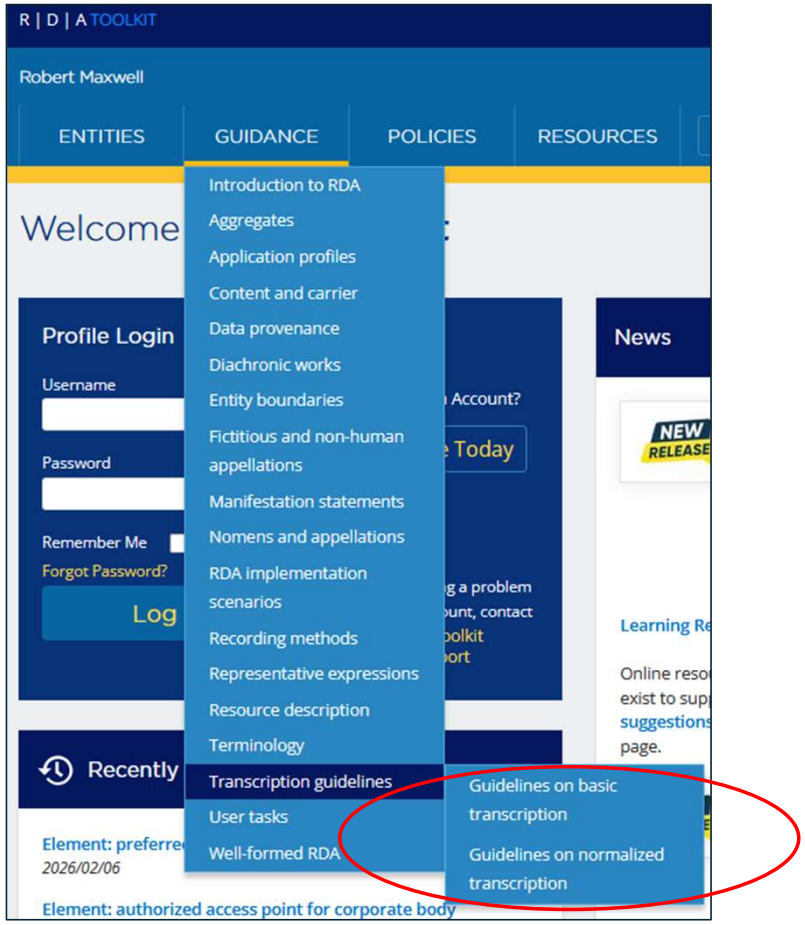
Official RDA PCC relationship label

245 00 $a Regions, borders, societies, identities in Central and Southeast Europe, 17th-21st centuries : $b collected studies / $c editors, Penka Peykovska, Gábor Demeter.

710 2# $a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, $e **sponsor**.

Change: Transcription guidelines

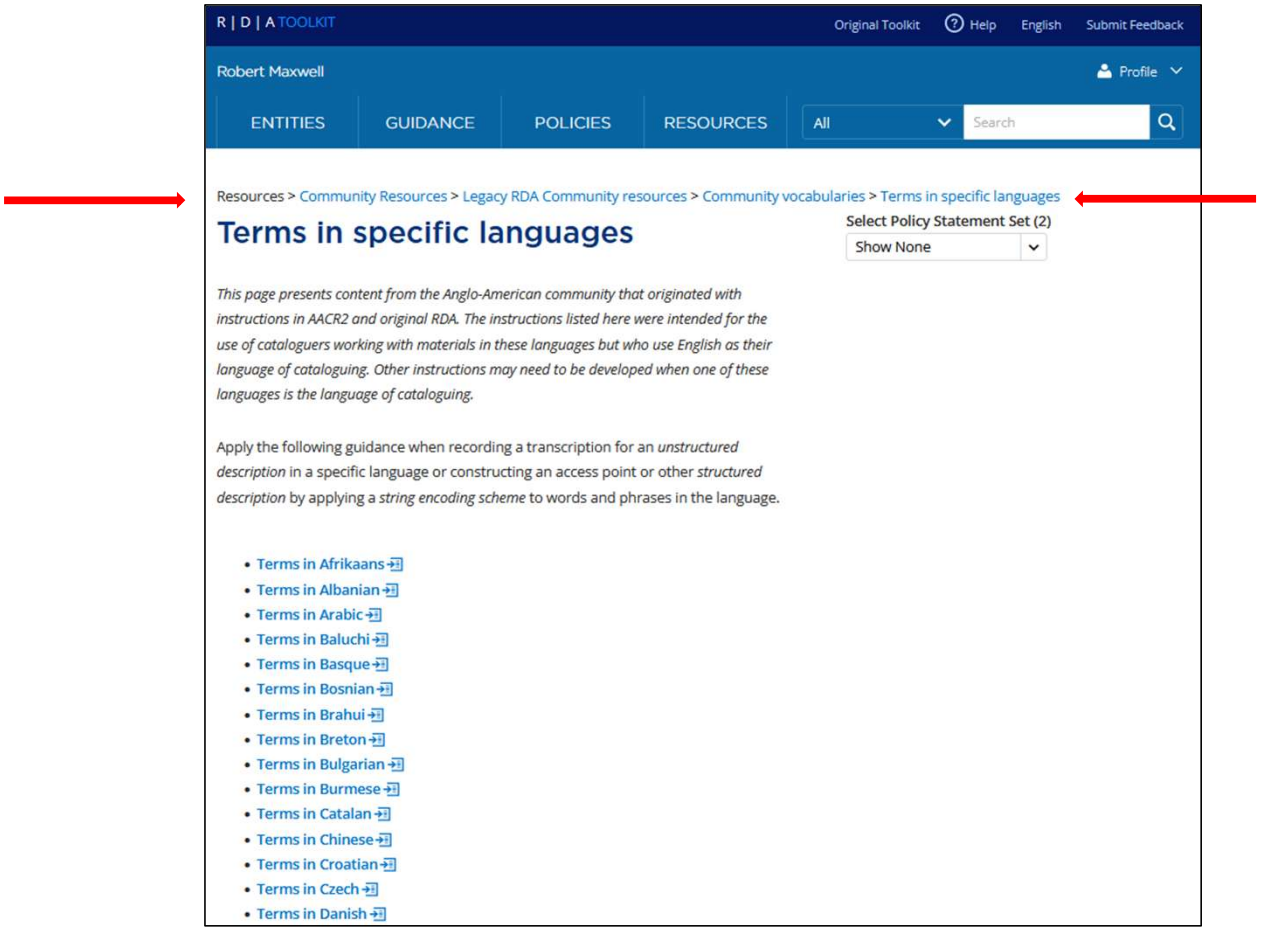
- Rather than referring us to an appendix for transcription guidelines, RDA now has two sets of instructions, for Basic transcription and normalized transcription



Change: Transcription Guidelines

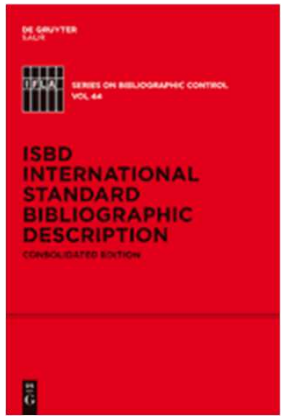
- **Basic transcription** is basically “take what you see” including capitalization and punctuation in the order in which the information appears.
- **Normalized transcription** is more or less what we are doing now, with instructions for capitalization, diacritical marks, script
- The specific rules for dealing with particular languages have been moved to a section called “Terms in specific languages” in Community resources (see next slide)
- PCC will be following *normalized transcription* (see policy statements with *Guidelines on normalized transcription*)

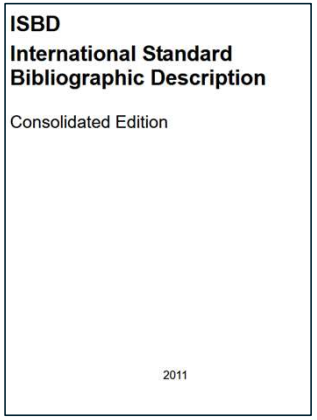
Change: Transcription Guidelines



ISBD punctuation

- Gone from RDA, but we'll still be using this punctuation convention in MARC records
- Guidance now at https://www.ifla.org/publications/isbd-international-standard-bibliographic-description-consolidated-edition/



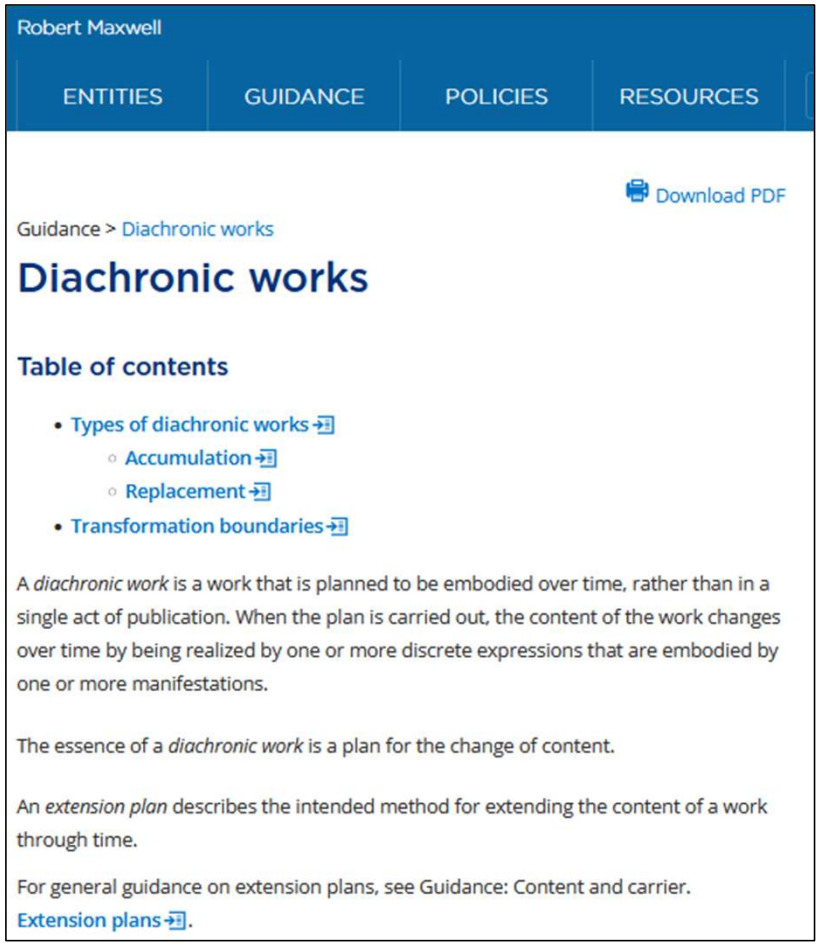


New concept: Aggregates

- Change in model:
  - Original RDA: The terms “work” and “expression” could refer to individual works or expressions, aggregates, or components of the work or expression
    - Whole-part relationship at the work level between individual works and the aggregate as a whole
  - Official RDA: The aggregate is a manifestation embodying multiple expressions, which may realize one or more works
    - The aggregate is the *plan* for selecting and arranging these expressions
    - Relationship between the manifestation and the expressions using the “expression manifested” element.

New concept: Diachronic works

- Diachronic works are aggregates, “a work that is planned to be embodied **over time** rather than a single act of publication.”
  - Example: a serial work


Robert Maxwell

ENTITIES GUIDANCE POLICIES RESOURCES

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Guidance > Diachronic works

Diachronic works

Table of contents

- Types of diachronic works
  - Accumulation
  - Replacement
- Transformation boundaries

A *diachronic work* is a work that is planned to be embodied over time, rather than in a single act of publication. When the plan is carried out, the content of the work changes over time by being realized by one or more discrete expressions that are embodied by one or more manifestations.

The essence of a *diachronic work* is a plan for the change of content.

An *extension plan* describes the intended method for extending the content of a work through time.

For general guidance on extension plans, see Guidance: Content and carrier. Extension plans.

New concept: Diachronic works, WEM-Lock

Guidance > Diachronic works

Diachronic works

Transformation boundaries

A transformation boundary is an *entity boundary* for a *diachronic work*.

A *diachronic work* is planned to be realized by a set of one or more expressions over time. A difference in plan is necessary to determine a distinction between two diachronic works.

A difference in plan is indicated by a change in any of these aims and objectives:

- scope or editorial policy
- genre or literary form
- target audience
- style

A difference in plan may change the characteristics of an expression that realizes a *diachronic work* or a manifestation that embodies a *diachronic work*.

A change in the value of an element that is common to the parts, issues, or iterations of a *diachronic work* and their expressions and manifestations may indicate a change in the plan of a *diachronic work*.

A plan for the change of content of a *diachronic work* may affect some, but not all, of the expressions that realize a *diachronic work* or the manifestations that embody a *diachronic work*. This creates distinct plans that may undergo separate changes in the future.

The actual change of content of a *diachronic work* cannot be predicted.

For example, the content of two or more manifestations of the same expression of a *diachronic work* may diverge if the plan for one *carrier type* develops in a different way from the plan for another *carrier type*.

This means that a *diachronic work* is realized by one and only one expression and embodied by one and only one manifestation.

This is known as a *WEM lock*.

For guidance and instructions on the criteria that are used to determine that a work is distinct from other works, see Work. Entity boundary.

For general guidance and instructions on recording a description of a specific diachronic work, see:

- Guidance: Resource Description. Describing a work
  - Describing a diachronic work
  - Describing an integrating work
  - Describing a successive work
  - Describing a successive aggregating work
  - Describing a serial work

For general guidance and instructions on recording a description of an expression that realizes a diachronic work, see Guidance: Resource Description. Describing a work. Describing an expression of a diachronic work.

For general guidance and instructions on recording a description of a manifestation that embodies a diachronic work, see Guidance: Resource Description. Describing a manifestation. Describing a manifestation of a diachronic work.

Diachronic works, current practice

Original edition:

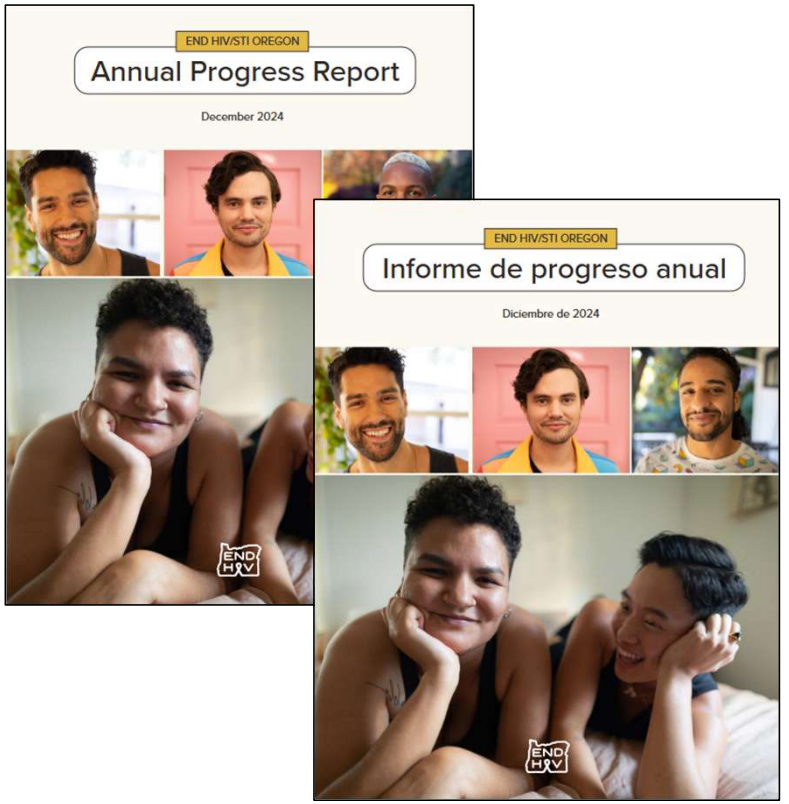
110 2# $a End HIV Oregon (Initiative), $e author.
245 10 $a Annual progress report / $c End HIV.
264 #1 $a [Portland, Oregon] : ǂb Oregon Health Authority, ǂc 2017-

Authorized access point:
End HIV Oregon (Initiative). $t Annual progress report

Spanish translation:

110 2# $a End HIV Oregon (Initiative), $e author.
240 10 $a Annual progress report. $l Spanish.
245 10 $a Informe de progreso anual / $c End HIV.
264 #1 $a [Portland, Oregon] : $b Oregon Health Authority, $c [2019]-

Authorized access point:
End HIV Oregon (Initiative). $t Annual progress report. $l Spanish



Diachronic works, WEM-Lock (Official RDA)

Original edition:

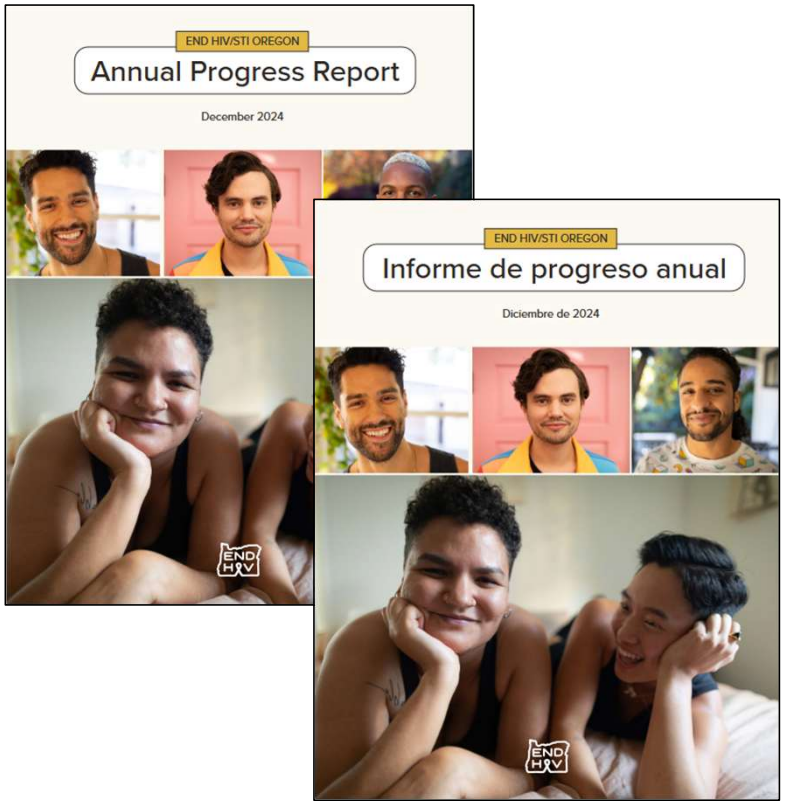
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Authorized access point:
End HIV Oregon (Initiative). $t Annual progress report

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~~**240 10 $a Annual progress report. $l Spanish.**~~
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264 #1 $a [Portland, Oregon] : $b Oregon Health Authority, $c [2019]-

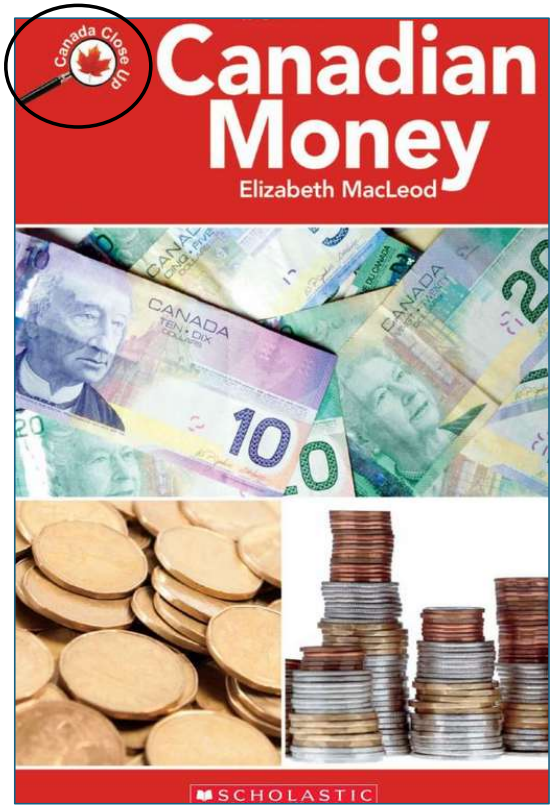
Authorized access point:
End HIV Oregon (Initiative). $t Informe de progreso anual



Diachronic works, current practice (Monographic Series)

Canada close up

Canada vu de près





Diachronic works, current practice (Monographic Series)

Original RDA

NARs for series expressions (Monographic series): One work, multiple expressions (there is an English and a French expression)

130 #0 $a Canada close up
380 ## $a Monographic series $2 lcsh

130 #0 $a Canada close up. $l French
377 ## $a fre
381 ## $a Monographic series ǂ2 lcsh
430 #0 $a Canada vu de près

Diachronic works, WEM-Lock (Monographic series)

Official RDA

NARs for series works (Monographic series): Two separate works

130 #0 $a Canada close up
380 ## $a Monographic series $2 lcsh
387 ## $h eng
530 #0 $w r $i Adaptation by changing language: $a Canada vu de près

130 #0 $a Canada vu de près
380 ## $a Monographic series ǂ2 lcsh
387 ## $h fre
530 #0 $w r $i Adaptation by changing language of: $a Canada close up

PCC Exception to the WEM-Lock

PCC will not apply the WEM-Lock to *multipart monographs*, which, although they may be diachronic, are not serials. They will be treated as static works.

Current NARs:

100 1# $a Lewis, C. S. ‡q (Clive Staples), ‡d 1898-1963. ‡t Chronicles of Narnia

380 ## $a Multipart monograph

100 1# $a Lewis, C. S. ‡q (Clive Staples), ‡d 1898-1963. ‡t Chronicles of Narnia. ‡l French

381 ## $a Multipart monograph

NO CHANGE!

Change: Fictitious entities

- Fictitious entities are not recognized in Official RDA as an RDA entity. (They were recognized as part of the Person entity in Original RDA.)
- PCC, however, will continue to recognize Fictitious entities as agents, and in fact will expand to entities beyond persons
  - All relationship labels may also be used with fictitious and non-human entities in PCC's implementation of official RDA.
- For more information, see the MGD on Fictitious and Non-Human Entities https://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/mg-fictitiousNonHumanEntities.pdf

MARC coding changes: New source codes

- 040 $e rda $e pccrda
- MGD “Description convention source codes”: https://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/work/mg-w-relatedManifestationOfWork-01.pdf

Bibliographic record

```
040 ## $a DLC $b eng $e rda $e pccrda $c DLC
100 0# $a Kermit, $c the Frog, $e author.
245 10 $a Before you leap : $b a frog’s-eye view of
life’s greatest lessons / $c by Kermit the Frog.
```

Authority record

```
040 ## $a MnManS $b eng $e rda $e pccrda $c MnManS
100 0# $a Kermit, $c the Frog
368 ## $c Muppets (Fictitious characters) $2 lcsh
```

MARC coding changes: more extensive use of 340

“colour” element

340 ## $g polychrome $2 rdacc (or 340 ## $g color)

“font point size” element

340 ## $n large print $2 rdafs

“type of binding” element

340 ## $l case binding $2 rdatb

“bibliographic format” element

340 ## $m 8vo $2 rdabf

“illustrative content” element

340 ## $p illustration $2 rdaill

MARC coding changes: 335 (extension plan) (not approved for use yet)

335 ## $a static plan $2 rdaep

335 ## $a successive determinate $2 rdaep

335 ## $a integrating indeterminate plan $2 rdaep

LC/PCC practice: Do not record the element. The element will be evaluated for use at a future time.

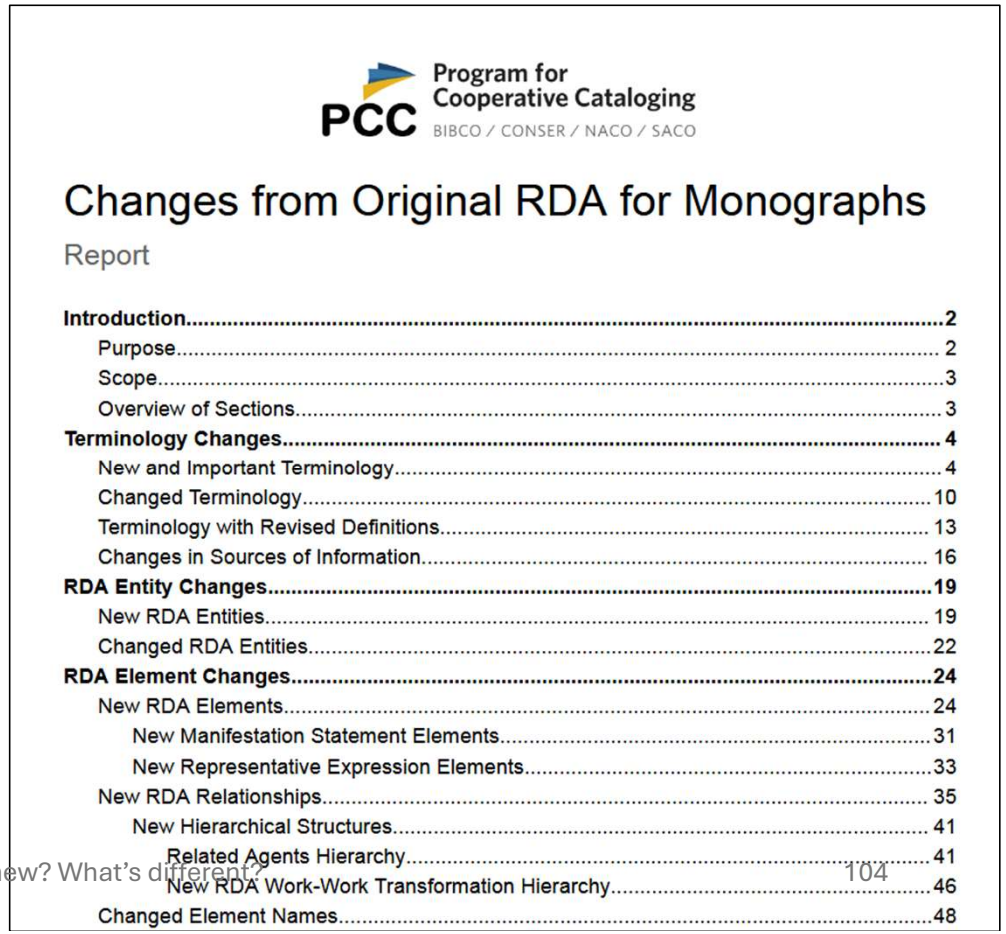
MARC coding changes: 334 (mode of issuance)

334 ## $a single unit $2 rdami

334 ## $a multiple unit $2 rdami

Fuller information about changes and differences between Original and Official RDA (Monographs)

- https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/sct/documents/Changes-from-Original-RDA-for-Monographs-Report.pdf
- This detailed document (currently 132 pages!) will continue to be updated.
- Other PCC documentation on changes for serials and name authority descriptions will be forthcoming.



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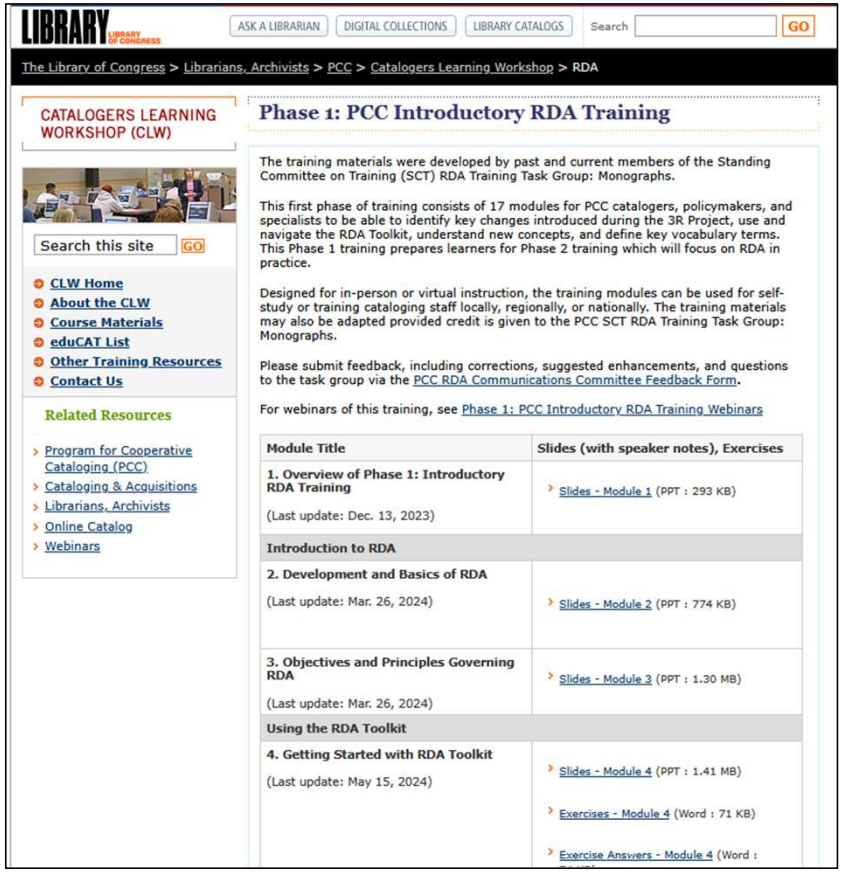
Changes from Original RDA for Monographs

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Useful additional training from PCC

https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/rda/index.html



Questions?

Robert L. Maxwell
robert_maxwell@byu.edu