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This document defines the ADAC Specification for version 0.9.0-draft.1.

**Status: Draft** This profile is functionally complete but has not yet undergone jurisdictional legal review. It is released for evaluation, testing, and community feedback. Breaking changes may occur before the 1.0.0 legal-stable release.

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# Revision History

Version 0.9.0-draft.1 — Draft release for evaluation, testing, and community feedback pending jurisdictional legal review.

## ADAC-Legal-US-LA v0.9.0 — Louisiana Jurisdiction Profile

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### Status

This document is maintained by InnoVadens, LLC as the official steward of the ADAC Standard.

John Vaden has decades of experience in genealogical research and in contributing to standards, workflows, and data practices across analyst and software development teams. He serves as the editor and steward of the ADAC Standard. InnoVadens, LLC is the legal steward of ADAC.

*This specification defines metadata structures for representing legal documents and their provenance. It does not provide legal advice, does not interpret law, and does not establish legal authority. Users should consult qualified legal professionals for legal guidance.*

**Version:** v0.9.0

**Status:** Draft

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**Date:** 2026

**Parent Profile:** [ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1 — United States Jurisdiction Profile](#)

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## Abstract

The **ADAC-Legal-US-LA** jurisdiction profile extends the [ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1](#) profile with terminology, well-known value sets, and field guidance specific to the Louisiana legal system. Louisiana is the only U.S. state whose private law is based on the civil law tradition, derived from the

Napoleonic Code and the French and Spanish legal systems that governed the territory before statehood. This produces a legal vocabulary, document taxonomy, and court structure that differ materially from all other U.S. states.

This specification is a **companion document** to ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1. Containers using this jurisdiction profile still use `metadata/profiles/legal.json` with `profileType: "legal"` and `jurisdictionProfile: "us-la"`.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Problem Statement

Louisiana's legal system is fundamentally different from the other 49 U.S. states:

- **Civil law tradition** — Louisiana private law derives from the Napoleonic Code, the French Civil Code, and Spanish colonial law. Common law concepts like "consideration" in contracts have no direct equivalent. Property law uses "usufruct" and "naked ownership" rather than common law life estates. Successions (probate) follow forced heirship rules unknown to common law.
- **Distinct terminology** — Many legal concepts use French-derived terms that have no common law equivalent. A "reconventional demand" is a counterclaim. A "parish" is a county. A "successions" proceeding is probate. An "authentic act" is a document executed before a notary and two witnesses with the force of a judgment.

- **The notary as quasi-judicial officer** — Louisiana notaries have powers far exceeding those of notaries in other states: they can execute authentic acts, perform real estate closings, prepare successions documents, and create inventories — all without court involvement.
- **Distinct document types** — Notarial acts, authentic acts, olographic (handwritten) wills, mystic (sealed) wills, successions petitions, interdiction proceedings, and tutorship proceedings do not exist in common law jurisdictions.
- **Parish-based court organization** — Louisiana courts are organized by judicial districts covering one or more parishes, not counties.

The base ADAC-Legal-US specification cannot capture these structural differences with its common-law-oriented value sets.

## 1.2 Solution

ADAC-Legal-US-LA addresses these needs by defining:

- Additional well-known values for document types, matter types, custody actions, and redaction reasons specific to Louisiana civil law practice.
- Terminology mapping between Louisiana civil law terms and their closest common law equivalents, enabling cross-jurisdiction interoperability.
- Field guidance for populating case references using Louisiana conventions (parish-based jurisdiction, judicial district numbering, CDC docket format).
- A reference model for the Louisiana court hierarchy.

## 1.3 Scope

This specification defines:

- The "us-la" jurisdiction profile identifier and its scope
- Louisiana-specific additions to ADAC-Legal well-known value sets
- Terminology cross-reference between Louisiana civil law and common law
- Guidance on populating base fields for Louisiana practice
- A reference model for the Louisiana court hierarchy

This specification does **not** define:

- The ADAC core container format (see [ADAC 1.0](#))
- The base ADAC-Legal profile schema (see [ADAC-Legal 0.9.0-draft.1](#))
- The base U.S. jurisdiction profile (see [ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1](#))
- Application-level APIs, user interfaces, or enforcement mechanisms

## 1.4 Audience

This specification is intended for:

- Software developers implementing Louisiana legal document management
  - Legal technologists at Louisiana law firms and litigation support vendors
  - Genealogy researchers working with Louisiana successions, conveyance, and notarial records
  - Archivists preserving Louisiana parish court records, notarial archives, and conveyance office documents
- 

## 2. Conformance

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#).







### 2.1 Jurisdiction Profile Conformance

An ADAC-Legal container conforms to this jurisdiction profile when:

1. It conforms to ADAC-Legal 0.9.0-draft.1 (valid ADAC container with `profileType`: "legal").
2. It conforms to ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1 (all US-level requirements).
3. The `jurisdictionProfile` field in `legal.json` is set to "us-la".
4. The `jurisdiction.country` field, when populated, is "US".
5. The `jurisdiction.state` field, when populated, is "Louisiana".

### 2.2 Additive Inheritance

This specification follows the additive inheritance model defined in ADAC-Legal 0.9.0-draft.1 §7.3:

-  Adds Louisiana-specific well-known values to existing value sets
-  Provides Louisiana-specific guidance on populating base fields
-  Defines Louisiana-specific concepts and terminology
-  Does NOT remove or redefine any base ADAC-Legal or ADAC-Legal-US fields or values
-  Does NOT modify the ADAC-Legal JSON schema
-  Does NOT modify the ADAC core specification

All base ADAC-Legal and ADAC-Legal-US well-known values remain valid and available in Louisiana containers.

### 2.3 Forward Compatibility

Readers MUST tolerate unknown JSON properties in all structures, consistent with ADAC-Legal 0.9.0-draft.1 §6.3. Louisiana-specific values that appear in well-known value set fields are ordinary strings — applications that do not recognize them MUST preserve them during round-trip serialization.

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Louisiana-Specific Terms

Term	Definition
<b>Parish</b>	Louisiana's equivalent of a county. Louisiana is the only U.S. state that uses parishes instead of counties as primary administrative subdivisions. There are 64 parishes.
<b>Authentic Act</b>	A document executed before a notary public and two witnesses. Under Louisiana Civil Code Article 1833, an authentic act constitutes full proof of the agreement it contains, as against the parties, their heirs, and assigns. It has the force of a judgment.
<b>Notarial Act</b>	A broader category encompassing all acts executed before or by a notary public, including authentic acts, acts under private signature acknowledged before a notary, and affidavits.
<b>Olographic Testament</b>	A will entirely handwritten, dated, and signed by the testator. Louisiana Civil Code Article 1575. No witnesses or notary required.
<b>Mystic Testament</b>	A sealed will presented to a notary and witnesses in a sealed envelope with a formal superscription. Louisiana Civil Code Article 1584. Rarely used in modern practice.
<b>Successions</b>	Louisiana's equivalent of probate — the legal process of transferring a deceased person's property to heirs or legatees. Governed by Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Articles 2811–3462.
<b>Forced Heirship</b>	A distinctive Louisiana doctrine (derived from French law) that reserves a portion of a decedent's estate for "forced heirs" — children aged 23 or younger, or children of any age who are permanently incapable. Louisiana Civil Code Articles 1493–1518.
<b>Usufruct</b>	The right to use and enjoy the fruits of property belonging to another, without altering its substance. Louisiana Civil Code Articles 535–629. Roughly analogous to a common law life estate but with important differences.
<b>Naked Ownership</b>	The ownership of property subject to a usufruct. The naked owner holds title but cannot use or enjoy the property until the usufruct terminates.
<b>Reconventional Demand</b>	Louisiana's equivalent of a counterclaim. Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Article 1061.
<b>Tutorship</b>	Louisiana's equivalent of guardianship over a minor. Louisiana Civil Code Articles 246–275.
<b>Interdiction</b>	Louisiana's equivalent of guardianship/conservatorship over an adult who is unable to manage their own affairs. Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Articles 4541–4556.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Curatorship</b>	The office of a curator appointed to represent an interdict. Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure Article 4554.
<b>Act of Sale</b>	A notarial act transferring ownership of immovable (real) property. The primary real estate transfer instrument in Louisiana.
<b>Conveyance Office</b>	The parish-level office that records transfers of immovable property. Equivalent to a county recorder's office in common law states.
<b>Mortgage Office</b>	The parish-level office that records mortgages and privileges (liens) on immovable property. In some parishes, combined with the Conveyance Office as the "Clerk of Court."
<b>CDC</b>	Civil District Court — the trial court of general jurisdiction for Orleans Parish (New Orleans).

### 3.2 Terminology Cross-Reference

This table maps Louisiana civil law terms to their closest common law equivalents for cross-jurisdiction interoperability:

<b>Louisiana Term</b>	<b>Common Law Equivalent</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Parish	County	Administrative subdivision
Successions	Probate	Estate administration
Reconventional demand	Counterclaim	Responsive pleading
Tutorship	Guardianship (minor)	Care of a minor
Interdiction	Guardianship / Conservatorship (adult)	Care of an incapacitated adult
Curator	Guardian / Conservator	Person appointed to care for interdict
Usufruct	Life estate	Right to use another's property (differences exist)
Naked ownership	Remainder interest	Ownership subject to usufruct
Authentic act	—	No direct common law equivalent; closest is a notarized and witnessed deed with evidentiary presumption
Olographic testament	Holographic will	Handwritten will; Louisiana requirements differ
Act of sale	Deed	Real property transfer instrument

Louisiana Term	Common Law Equivalent	Notes
Immovable property	Real property	Land and things permanently attached
Movable property	Personal property	All property that is not immovable
Privilege	Lien	Security interest in property
Forced heirship	—	No common law equivalent

## 4. Relationship to Parent Profiles

### 4.1 Inheritance Chain

A container with "jurisdictionProfile": "us-la" is simultaneously:

- A valid **ADAC 1.0** container
- A valid **ADAC-Legal 0.9.0-draft.1** container (base profile)
- A valid **ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1** container (country layer)
- A valid **ADAC-Legal-US-LA 0.9.0-draft.1** container (this specification)

### 4.2 What This Specification Adds

Category	Base ADAC-Legal	+ ADAC-Legal-US	+ ADAC-Legal-US-LA
Document types	13 base values	+ 14 US values	+ 12 LA values
Confidentiality levels	6 base values	+ 3 US values	No additions
Matter types	10 base values	+ 10 US values	+ 7 LA values
Custody actions	8 base values	+ 3 US values	+ 3 LA values
Redaction reasons	8 base values	+ 7 US values	+ 1 LA value
Field guidance	General	PACER, federal courts	Parish courts, CDC, notarial conventions
Terminology	—	—	15-term civil law ↔ common law cross-reference

## 4.3 Container Format

No changes. Louisiana containers use the same structure as all ADAC-Legal containers:

- File extension: .adac
  - Profile file: metadata/profiles/legal.json
  - profileType: "legal"
  - jurisdictionProfile: "us-la"
- 

## 5. Jurisdiction Profile Identifier

Property	Value
Identifier	"us-la"
Full name	ADAC-Legal-US-LA
Scope	Louisiana state legal system
ISO 3166-2	US-LA
Legal tradition	Civil law (Napoleonic Code, French and Spanish colonial law)
Parent profile	"us" (ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1)

### 5.1 When This Profile Applies

Use "jurisdictionProfile": "us-la" when:

- The legal matter is governed by Louisiana state law.
- The document was filed in, produced by, or recorded in a Louisiana state court, parish clerk's office, notarial archive, conveyance office, or mortgage office.
- The document involves Louisiana-specific legal concepts (successions, forced heirship, authentic acts, tutorship, interdiction, community property under Louisiana Civil Code).

Use the base US profile ("us") instead when:

- The matter is in a federal court sitting in Louisiana applying federal (not state) law. However, federal courts in Louisiana applying Louisiana substantive law (e.g., diversity jurisdiction) MAY use "us-la".
-

## 6. Louisiana-Specific Well-Known Values

The following value sets extend both the base ADAC-Legal and ADAC-Legal-US well-known values. All parent values remain valid — these are **additions only**.

### 6.1 Document Types

Additions to `classification.documentType`.

Value	Description	Legal Basis
"authenticAct"	Document executed before a notary and two witnesses with the evidentiary force of a judgment.	La. C.C. Art. 1833
"notarialAct"	Any act executed before or by a Louisiana notary public, including authentic acts, acknowledgments, and affidavits.	La. R.S. 35:1 et seq.
"actOfSale"	Notarial act transferring ownership of immovable property.	La. C.C. Art. 2439
"actOfDonation"	Notarial act effecting an inter vivos donation (gift) of immovable property.	La. C.C. Art. 1536
"olographicTestament"	Will entirely handwritten, dated, and signed by the testator.	La. C.C. Art. 1575
"mysticTestament"	Sealed will presented to a notary and witnesses with a formal superscription.	La. C.C. Art. 1584
"successionsPetition"	Petition to open a successions proceeding (probate equivalent).	La. C.C.P. Art. 2821
"judgmentOfPossession"	Court judgment recognizing heirs and placing them in possession of the estate. The primary instrument that completes a Louisiana succession.	La. C.C.P. Art. 3061
"tutorshipPetition"	Petition for appointment as tutor (guardian) of a minor.	La. C.C. Art. 250; La. C.C.P. Art. 4031
"interdictionPetition"	Petition for interdiction (guardianship/conservatorship) of an adult.	La. C.C.P. Art. 4541
"reconventionalDemand"	Counterclaim filed by the defendant against the plaintiff.	La. C.C.P. Art. 1061
"exceptionPleading"	Louisiana's procedural mechanism for challenging jurisdiction, venue, or the sufficiency of a pleading.	La. C.C.P. Art. 921–934

Value	Description	Legal Basis
	Analogous to common law motions to dismiss.	

## 6.2 Matter Types

Additions to `caseReference.matterType`.

Value	Description	Legal Basis
"successions"	Successions proceeding — the administration and distribution of a decedent's estate under Louisiana civil law.	La. C.C.P. Art. 2811–3462
"tutorship"	Tutorship proceeding — appointment of a tutor for a minor child.	La. C.C. Art. 246–275
"interdiction"	Interdiction proceeding — appointment of a curator for an incapacitated adult.	La. C.C.P. Art. 4541–4556
"concursum"	Concursum proceeding — interpleader action where a stakeholder deposits contested funds with the court.	La. C.C.P. Art. 4651–4662
"partition"	Action for judicial partition of co-owned immovable or movable property.	La. C.C. Art. 807–818; La. C.C.P. Art. 4601–4616
"expropriation"	Louisiana expropriation (eminent domain) proceeding.	La. Const. Art. I, §4; La. R.S. 19:1 et seq.
"executoryProceeding"	Proceeding to enforce an authentic act importing a confession of judgment — a remedy unique to Louisiana civil law.	La. C.C.P. Art. 2631–2644

## 6.3 Custody Actions

Additions to `custodyChain[].action`.

Value	Description	Legal Basis
"recordedConveyanceOffice"	Document recorded in the parish conveyance office (for transfers of immovable property).	La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.
"recordedMortgageOffice"	Document recorded in the parish mortgage office (for mortgages and privileges on immovable property).	La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.
"depositedNotarialArchive"	Original notarial act deposited with the Notarial Archives for the parish.	La. R.S. 35:321 et

Value	Description	Legal Basis
		seq.

## 6.4 Redaction Reasons

Additions to redaction annotation reason.

Value	Description	Legal Basis
"juvenileRecordLouisiana"	Juvenile records protected under Louisiana Children's Code confidentiality provisions.	La. Ch.C. Art. 412

## 6.5 Confidentiality Levels

No Louisiana-specific additions. The base ADAC-Legal and ADAC-Legal-US confidentiality levels are sufficient for Louisiana practice.

# 7. Louisiana-Specific Field Guidance

## 7.1 Case Reference

### 7.1.1 Case Number

Louisiana state courts use varying case number formats by judicial district. Common patterns:

Format	Example	Description
CDC (Orleans Parish)	2025-01234	Year-sequence number. Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans.
Other districts	C-20-25-001234	Division-year-sequence. Format varies by judicial district.

### 7.1.2 Court Name

The `caseReference.courtName` field SHOULD use the official court name:

Example	Notes
"Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans"	Trial court for Orleans Parish (also called "CDC").

Example	Notes
"24th Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson"	Numbered judicial district court — the standard trial-level format.
"Louisiana Court of Appeal, Fourth Circuit"	Intermediate appellate court.
"Louisiana Supreme Court"	Highest state court.
"East Baton Rouge Parish Family Court"	Specialized family court.
"City Court of New Orleans"	Limited jurisdiction city court.

### 7.1.3 Jurisdiction

When `jurisdictionProfile` is "us-la":

Field	Guidance
<code>jurisdiction.country</code>	MUST be "US".
<code>jurisdiction.state</code>	MUST be "Louisiana".
<code>jurisdiction.county</code>	SHOULD contain the parish name without the "Parish" suffix (e.g., "Orleans", "Jefferson", "East Baton Rouge"). Although the base field is named <code>county</code> , Louisiana uses it for parishes — the ADAC-Legal base spec §8.3 defines this field as "The county, parish, or equivalent subdivision."

**Implementation note:** Applications displaying Louisiana containers SHOULD render the `jurisdiction.county` label as "Parish" rather than "County" when `jurisdictionProfile` is "us-la".

## 7.2 Notarial Act Metadata

Louisiana notarial acts carry specific metadata not found in common law jurisdictions. When archiving a notarial act, the following base fields SHOULD be populated:

Base Field	Louisiana Usage
<code>classification.documentType</code>	Use a Louisiana-specific document type (e.g., "authenticAct", "actOfSale", "notarialAct").
<code>custodyChain[].action</code>	Use "depositedNotarialArchive" when the original is deposited with the parish notarial archive. Use "recordedConveyanceOffice" or "recordedMortgageOffice" for recorded instruments.

Base Field	Louisiana Usage
custodyChain[].organization	For notarial archives: "Notarial Archives for the Parish of [Name]". For clerk's offices: "Clerk of Court, [Parish Name] Parish".

## 7.3 Successions Documents

Louisiana successions proceedings produce a distinctive set of documents:

Document	documentType Value	Description
Petition to open successions	"successionsPetition"	Filed with the district court to initiate the process.
Detailed descriptive list	"exhibit" (base)	Inventory of estate assets and liabilities.
Judgment of Possession	"judgmentOfPossession"	Court order recognizing heirs and placing them in possession. This is the key closing document — recorded in the conveyance office to transfer title to immovable property.
Olographic testament	"olographicTestament"	Handwritten will — must be probated by the court.
Notarial testament	"authenticAct"	Will executed in authentic form before a notary and witnesses. Self-proving — does not require separate probate.

## 7.4 Retention Policy

Louisiana has specific document retention requirements:

Record Type	Retention Period	Authority
Notarial acts (originals)	Permanent — deposited with notarial archives upon notary's death, resignation, or removal.	La. R.S. 35:321 et seq.
Conveyance records	Permanent — maintained by parish clerk of court.	La. R.S. 44:36
Court records	Varies by court and case type; typically 10–30 years.	Louisiana Supreme Court rules
Juvenile records	Sealed upon reaching age 17 or 3 years after disposition, whichever is later.	La. Ch.C. Art. 917–920

## 8. Louisiana Court System Reference

### 8.1 Court Hierarchy

Level	Courts	Example courtName Values
<b>Supreme Court</b>	Louisiana Supreme Court (7 justices)	"Louisiana Supreme Court"
<b>Appellate</b>	5 Courts of Appeal (circuits)	"Louisiana Court of Appeal, Fourth Circuit"
<b>Trial (general)</b>	42 Judicial District Courts covering 64 parishes	"24th Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson"
<b>Trial (Orleans)</b>	Civil District Court, Criminal District Court	"Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans"
<b>Trial (specialized)</b>	Family courts, juvenile courts	"East Baton Rouge Parish Family Court"
<b>Limited jurisdiction</b>	City courts, justice of the peace courts, mayor's courts	"City Court of New Orleans"

### 8.2 Judicial Districts

Louisiana has 42 judicial districts. Some cover a single parish; others cover multiple parishes. The district number does not correspond to the parish FIPS code.

Example District	Parishes Covered	courtName Value
19th JDC	East Baton Rouge	"19th Judicial District Court, Parish of East Baton Rouge"
24th JDC	Jefferson	"24th Judicial District Court, Parish of Jefferson"
Orleans Parish CDC	Orleans	"Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans"
15th JDC	Acadia, Lafayette, Vermilion	"15th Judicial District Court, Parish of Lafayette" (specify parish when district covers multiple)

## 8.3 Notarial Archives

Louisiana maintains parish-level notarial archives that preserve original notarial acts. The Notarial Archives for the Parish of Orleans is the largest and oldest in the United States, dating to 1733.

Parish	Repository	Notes
Orleans	Notarial Archives Research Center	Independent office; houses acts dating to French colonial period.
Most other parishes	Clerk of Court	Notarial acts deposited with the Clerk of Court.

## 9. Complete Louisiana Container Example

### 9.1 Container Structure

```
dupont-succession-orleans-2025.adac
├─ manifest.json
├─ master/
│   ├── master_0001.tif           (Page 1 - Judgment of Possession)
│   └─ master_0002.tif           (Page 2 - Judgment of Possession, continued)
├─ metadata/
│   ├── core.json
│   └─ profiles/
│       └─ legal.json
├─ regions/
│   └─ master-001.regions.json
└─ provenance/
    ├── log.json
    └─ checksums.json
```

### 9.2 Legal Profile (metadata/profiles/legal.json)

```
{
  "profileVersion": "0.9.0-draft.1",
  "profileType": "legal",
  "jurisdictionProfile": "us-la",
  "caseReference": {
    "caseNumber": "2025-03456",
    "courtName": "Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans",
    "jurisdiction": {
```

```
    "country": "US",
    "state": "Louisiana",
    "county": "Orleans"
  },
  "matterType": "successions",
  "caption": "Succession of Jean-Pierre Dupont",
  "parties": [
    { "name": "Marie Dupont", "role": "petitioner" },
    { "name": "Estate of Jean-Pierre Dupont", "role": "decedent" }
  ]
},
"classification": {
  "documentType": "judgmentOfPossession",
  "filingDate": "2025-06-15T00:00:00Z",
  "confidentialityLevel": "public",
  "batesRangeStart": "DUPONT000001",
  "batesRangeEnd": "DUPONT000002",
  "retentionPolicy": {
    "period": "permanent",
    "disposition": "archive"
  }
},
"custodyChain": [
  {
    "action": "received",
    "custodian": "Clerk of Court, Orleans Parish",
    "timestamp": "2025-06-15T14:00:00Z",
    "organization": "Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans",
    "notes": "Judgment of Possession signed by Judge, filed and recorded."
  },
  {
    "action": "recordedConveyanceOffice",
    "custodian": "Register of Conveyances, Orleans Parish",
    "timestamp": "2025-06-16T09:00:00Z",
    "organization": "Orleans Parish Conveyance Office",
    "notes": "Recorded to transfer title to immovable property at 1234 Bourbon
Street, New Orleans, LA 70116."
  },
  {
    "action": "scanned",
    "custodian": "Litigation Support",
    "timestamp": "2025-06-20T10:00:00Z",
    "organization": "Dupont & Associates LLC",
    "notes": "Scanned from certified copy at 600 DPI, TIFF format."
  }
]
}
```

# 10. Validation

## 10.1 Base Validation

Louisiana containers are validated by the standard ADAC validator and all ADAC-Legal and ADAC-Legal-US validation rules. No additional validation error codes are defined by this specification.

## 10.2 Recommended Louisiana-Specific Application-Level Checks

Check	Description
Jurisdiction state	When <code>jurisdictionProfile</code> is "us-la", verify that <code>jurisdiction.state</code> is "Louisiana" if populated.
Parish label	When displaying <code>jurisdiction.county</code> for a "us-la" container, render the label as "Parish" rather than "County".
Court name recognition	Verify that <code>courtName</code> matches a known Louisiana court (judicial district courts, CDC, Courts of Appeal, Supreme Court).
Notarial act custody	When <code>documentType</code> is "authenticAct" or "notarialAct", verify that the custody chain includes a "depositedNotarialArchive" or "recordedConveyanceOffice" entry.
Successions completeness	When <code>matterType</code> is "successions", verify that a "judgmentOfPossession" document type exists in the collection (warn if missing — the succession may still be open).

# 11. References

## 11.1 Normative References

Reference	Description
<a href="#">ADAC 1.0 Format Specification</a>	The base container format.
<a href="#">ADAC-Legal 0.9.0-draft.1 Profile Specification</a>	The base legal profile.
<a href="#">ADAC-Legal-US 0.9.0-draft.1 Profile Specification</a>	The US jurisdiction profile this subdivision extends.
<a href="#">RFC 2119</a>	Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels.

## 11.2 Informative References

Reference	Description
<a href="#">Louisiana Civil Code</a>	The foundational private law of Louisiana, derived from the Napoleonic Code.
<a href="#">Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure</a>	Procedural rules for Louisiana civil courts.
<a href="#">Louisiana Children's Code</a>	Governs juvenile proceedings, tutorship, and child protection in Louisiana.
<a href="#">Louisiana Revised Statutes Title 35 (Notaries Public)</a>	Laws governing Louisiana notaries and notarial archives.
<a href="#">Notarial Archives Research Center (Orleans Parish)</a>	The repository for notarial acts in Orleans Parish, dating to 1733.
<a href="#">Louisiana Secretary of State — Notary Division</a>	Licensing and regulation of Louisiana notaries public.
<a href="#">ISO 3166-2:US-LA</a>	Louisiana subdivision code.

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## About the Editor

ADAC is edited and maintained by **John Vaden**, a genealogist and technical workflow contributor with decades of experience in genealogical research and in shaping data practices and process standards across analyst and software development teams. His work on ADAC emphasizes clarity, interoperability, and practical implementation for genealogists, developers, and archival practitioners. InnoVadens, LLC serves as the legal steward of the ADAC Standard.

He is not a legal professional, and ADAC-Legal does not provide legal advice.

## Document History

- v1.0 — Initial release by Editor (John Vaden); AI-assisted drafting and refinement