

PDF to Web

Freedom for PDFs

Parsing PDFs: Regex to LLM

Ari Hershowitz · DreamProIT

- 1
- Navigation
- 2
- Search
- 3
- Performance
- 4
- Accessibility

Copyright Compendium

U.S. Copyright Office · 1,396-page PDF

PDF

The longstanding role of the U.S. Copyright Office in policy matters was codified in the Copyright Act. [17 U.S.C. § 701](#). The work of the Office takes several forms. It provides expert subject matter assistance to Congress on copyright policy and interpretation of the copyright law; provides drafting support, including analysis and assistance for copyright legislation and legislative reports; undertakes studies and public roundtables for Congress; and offers advice on compliance with treaties and trade agreements.

As a critical office within the U.S. government, the U.S. Copyright Office also works closely with executive branch offices, including most regularly the Department of Justice, the White House, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Commerce and U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and the Department of State. It provides policy analysis to these offices; participates in copyright-related litigation; provides support on trade and enforcement measures; participates on U.S. delegations to intergovernmental meetings and in other international events; hosts copyright training for copyright officials from foreign countries; and provides outreach and education on a routine basis.

The Register of Copyrights has an especially important relationship with the Undersecretary for Intellectual Property, who heads the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and advises the President on intellectual property matters. These officers frequently work together in the international arena and the Undersecretary must consult with the Register "on all copyright and related matters" that involve his Office. 35 U.S.C. § 2(c)(5). The U.S. Copyright Office also works closely with the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (the "IPEC"), based in the Executive Office of the President.

WEB

The longstanding role of the U.S. Copyright Office in policy matters was codified in the [Copyright Act](#). [17 U.S.C. § 701](#). The work of the Office takes several forms. It provides expert subject matter assistance to Congress on copyright policy and interpretation of the copyright law; provides drafting support, including analysis and assistance for copyright legislation and legislative reports; undertakes studies and public roundtables for Congress; and offers advice on compliance with treaties and trade agreements.

As a critical office within the U.S. government, the U.S. Copyright Office also works closely with executive branch offices, including most regularly the Department of Justice, the White House, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Commerce and U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, and the Department of State. It provides policy analysis to these offices; participates in copyright-related litigation; provides support on trade and enforcement measures; participates on U.S. delegations to intergovernmental meetings and in other international events; hosts copyright training for copyright officials from foreign countries; and provides outreach and education on a routine basis.



compendium.adhocteam.us

Commonwealth Drafting Manual

Commonwealth Secretariat · 189-page PDF

PDF

6.5 The aims of plain English in legislation

- To limit the ideas expressed in a legislative sentence
- Not to allow sentences to get too long so as to interfere with communication of the central message of the provision
- Where necessary, to break up the format of sentences into paragraphs (see Chapter 7)
- To follow the standard usage and styles of modern English
- To use words in common use rather than elaborate or obscure ones (see the lists below)
- To eliminate unnecessary words and expressions
- To avoid cumbersome and unnecessary words of reference or emphasis
- To avoid archaic words and expressions
- To avoid Latin and French words or expressions as far as possible (see the lists below)

WEB

6.5 The aims of plain English in legislation

- To limit the ideas expressed in a legislative sentence
- Not to allow sentences to get too long so as to interfere with communication of the central message of the provision
- Where necessary, to break up the format of sentences into paragraphs (see Chapter 7)
- To follow the standard usage and styles of modern English
- To use words in common use rather than elaborate or obscure ones (see the lists below)
- To eliminate unnecessary words and expressions
- To avoid cumbersome and unnecessary words of reference or emphasis
- To avoid archaic words and expressions
- To avoid Latin and French words or expressions as far as possible (see the lists below)
- To use the active rather than the passive form as a general rule
- To avoid dangling modifiers
- As far as possible, to limit the use of cross-referencing to other parts of the



aih.github.io/commonwealth-leg-drafting-manual

Statutes at Large

GovInfo (GPO) · Scanned volumes 1–125

PDF

110 STAT. 4196 PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

(B) Section 503 of the Act of December 19, 1980 (Public Law 96-550; 94 Stat. 3228; 16 U.S.C. 410ii-2).

(C) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 4 of the Act of October 15, 1982 (Public Law 97-335; 96 Stat. 1628; 16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(D) Section 7 of Public Law 89-671 (96 Stat. 1457; 16 U.S.C. 284f).

(E) Section 3(c) of the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543; 82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1242(c)).

(F) Section 4(b) of the Act of October 24, 1984 (Public Law 98-540; 98 Stat. 2720; 16 U.S.C. 1a-8).

(G) Section 106(b) of the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-264; 82 Stat. 44; 40 U.S.C. 805(b)).

(H) Section 6(f)(7) of the Act of September 3, 196 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 900; 16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(7)).

(I) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Act of August 18, 1970 (Public Law 91-383; 90 Stat. 1940; 16 U.S.C. 1a-5(b)).

(J) The last sentence of section 10(a)(2) of the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543; 82 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 1249(a)(2)).

(K) Section 4 of the Act of October 31, 1988 (Public Law 100-573; Stat. 2891; 16 U.S.C. 460a note).

(L) Section 104(b) of the Act of November 10, 1980 (Public Law 96-550; 94 Stat. 3228; 16 U.S.C. 410ii-2).

WEB

PREVIOUS 110 Stat. 4195 NEXT 110 Stat. 4197

TEXT ON THIS PAGE

[Public Law 104-333 — To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.](#)

Begins inside Sec. 814 — [Read section 814 in full](#)

110 STAT. 4196

(B) Section 503 of the Act of December 19, 1980 (Public Law 96-550; 94 Stat. 3228; 16 U.S.C. 410ii-2).

(C) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 4 of the Act of October 15, 1982 (Public Law 97-335; 96 Stat. 1628; 16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(D) Section 7 of Public Law 89-671 (96 Stat. 1457; 16 U.S.C. 284f).

(E) Section 3(c) of the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543; 82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1242(c)).

(F) Section 4(b) of the Act of October 24, 1984 (Public Law 98-540; 98 Stat. 2720; 16 U.S.C. 1a-8).

(G) Section 106(b) of the National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-264; 82 Stat. 44; 40 U.S.C. 805(b)).



statutes.linkedlegislation.org

Large language models, built on transformers, turn the structure of 1,000-page PDFs into XHTML in one pass, and deterministic programs check the result against the source text. The resulting sites can be navigated, searched, loaded a section at a time, and read with assistive technology.