Software for Jargon Identification in Congressional Documents

Summary

- 1. Challenges in document interpretation
- 2. Project goals
- 3. Project structure/steps
- 4. Analysis of Congress.gov and
- 5. Project site interface
- 6. What's next?

Challenges in document interpretation:

- Complex sentence structure:
 - a. High average sentence length
 - b. Passive voice
- 2. Ambiguity: unclear word/phrase definition used + jargon
- 3. Inconsistency: variation in word/phrase definitions used throughout the document
- 4. Lack of examples and context:
 - a. Why is this document important
 - b. Which companies/individuals are impacted by the document
 - c. Related documents
- 5. Other:
 - a. Contradiction with other/previous laws
 - b. Intentional manipulation (lie detection)
 - c. Cultural and contextual differences

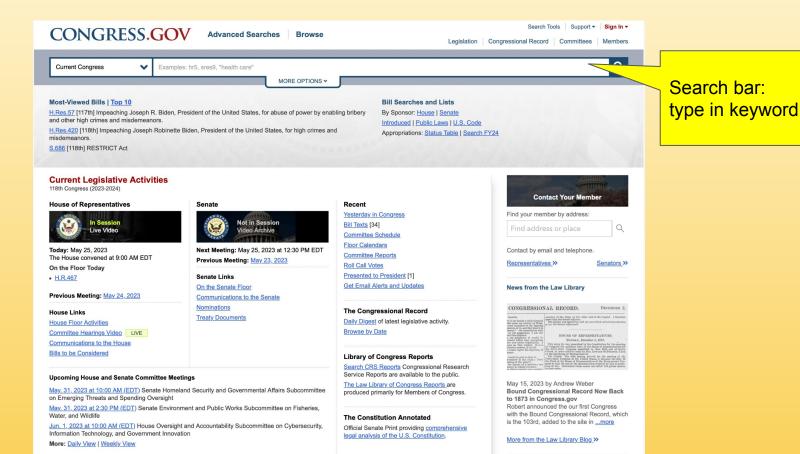
Project goals.

- 1. Clarity: selection of the most correct definition for word/phrase/jargon
- 2. Simple sentence structure:
 - a. Breaking lengthy sentences/paragraphs into smaller pieces
 - b. Active voice
- 3. Overall context: give background on why the bill was introduced
- 4. Citation: link sections mentioned in the document
- 5. Examples: provide persons/companies affected
- 6. Focus on the U.S. legal system (Congress.gov)

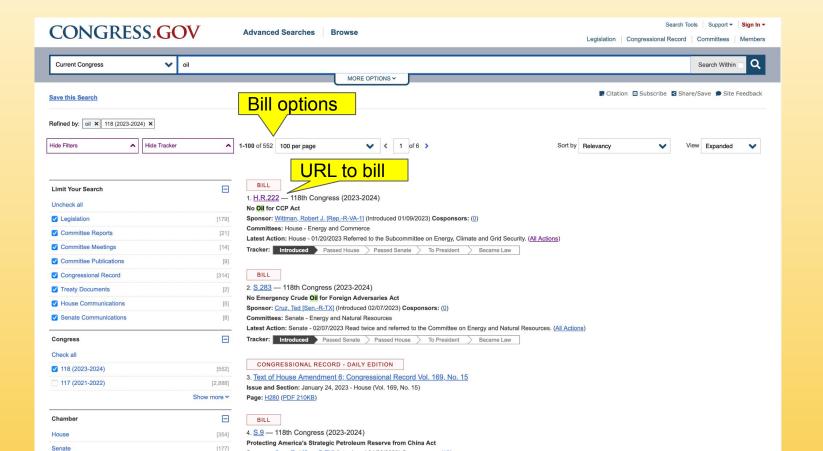
Project structure

- 1. Site information: display bill overview and summary
- 2. Context: history on why was the bill introduced
- 3. Parsing: collect words/sentences/paragraphs/document structure
- 4. Identification: find jargon/cited documents
- 5. Definition: provide most correct interpretation of individual words/identified elements based on document context
- 6. Citation: link sections mentioned in the document
- 7. Readability:
 - a. Releasing a readability score
 - b. breaking lengthy sentences/paragraphs into several sentences or bullet points
 - c. Active voice
- 8. Examples: provide persons/companies affected
- 9. Extra: producing visual aids for percentages/geography through jupyter (maybe)

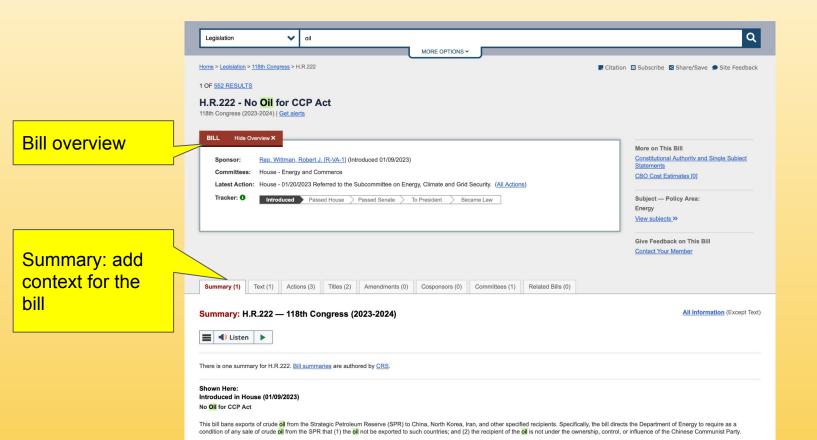
Analysis of Congress.gov: Front Page



Analysis of Congress.gov: Bill page of a keyword



Analysis of Congress.gov: Bill front page



Analysis of Congress.gov: Bill text page



Analysis of Congress.gov: problem with text definitions



Site Structure/Steps

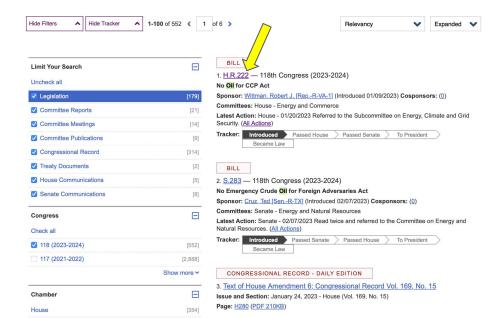
- 1. Search bar on Jargonizer. Collect keyword
- 2. Connect to congress.gov
- 3. Paste keyword into congress.gov's search bar
- 4. Output available bills on Jargonizer
- 5. The user selects desired bill
- 6. Scrape congress.gov for overview, summary, text to display on Jargonizer
- 7. On Jargonizer, output bill context (why in was introduced and who/what is impacted), and readability level
- 8. The user can select an section (highlight in pink) for most correct definition. Upon selection the user can select a complexity level of to-be displayed definition.
- 9. Highlight jargon in green.
- 10. Highlight referenced sections in blue and link them to a Jargonizer page about the bill (open a new window) (if there is time)
- 11. Highlight in yellow sections that lack context/ are ambiguous (if there is time)
- 12. The user can highlight a sentence or a paragraph, select complexity level for restructuring the sentence structure, creating bullet points.

Paste bill keyword here: oil

Submit

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Submit



Readability score: FKGL ≈ -11.44

Bill's goal:

The goal of H.R. 222, as stated in the provided text, is to direct the Secretary of Energy to impose a condition on the sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Specifically, the condition is that the crude oil should not be exported to certain countries. The bill also includes a provision that the recipient of the crude oil should not be under the ownership, control, or influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

The overall goal of the bill appears to be twofold:

- 1. Restricting the export of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve: The bill aims to ensure that the crude oil resources held in the reserve are not exported to specific countries, namely the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. This goal could be driven by various reasons, such as national security concerns, geopolitical considerations, or economic factors.
- 2. Preventing ownership, control, or influence by the Chinese Communist Party: The bill seeks to ensure that the recipient of the crude oil is not under the ownership, control, or influence of the Chinese Communist Party. This objective might be motivated by concerns related to the potential implications of supplying crude oil to entities associated with a particular political party or ideology.

Please note that the precise goals and motivations behind the bill might be further elucidated in the full text of H.R. 222 or through additional legislative discussions and context.



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Select term complexity level:

- 1. <u>Simple</u> 💳
- 2. Intermediate
- 3. complex

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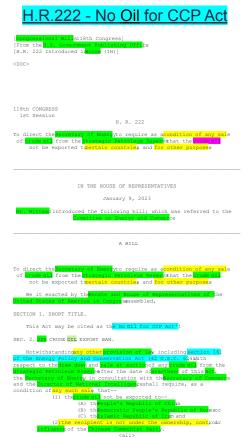
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Crude Oil (simple definition):

Crude oil is a naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum resource that is extracted from underground reservoirs. It is a dark, thick liquid composed of various hydrocarbon compounds. Crude oil serves as a vital energy source and is the primary raw material used in the production of fuels, such as gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. It also serves as a feedstock for the manufacturing of numerous other products, including plastics, lubricants, and chemicals. Crude oil is typically refined through various processes to separate its different components and obtain usable products.

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Select rephrasing complexity level:

- 1. Simple
- 2. Intermediate
- 3. <u>complex</u>

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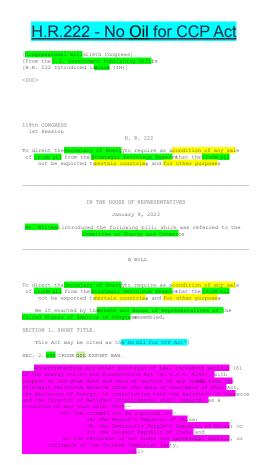
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This paragraph establishes a specific provision within the legislation that overrides any conflicting laws or regulations, including Section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The provision applies to the withdrawal and subsequent sale of any crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve after the enactment of the Act.

Under this provision, the Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of National Intelligence, is mandated to impose a condition on any sale of crude oil from the reserve. The condition consists of two requirements:

- The crude oil being sold should not be exported to three specific countries: the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Islamic Republic of Iran. This restriction is likely based on geopolitical considerations or national security concerns related to these countries.
- 2. The recipient of the crude oil must not be under the ownership, control, or influence of the Chinese Communist Party. This condition aims to prevent the transfer of oil to entities associated with the Chinese Communist Party, possibly due to concerns about potential adverse effects or implications.

The paragraph sets forth these requirements as essential conditions for any future sales of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, ensuring that these limitations are observed.

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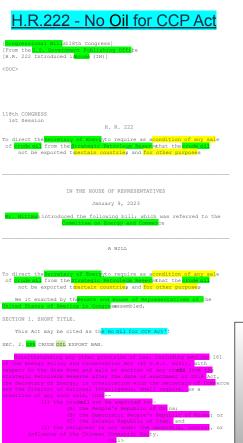
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Select rephrasing complexity level:

- 1. <u>Simple</u>
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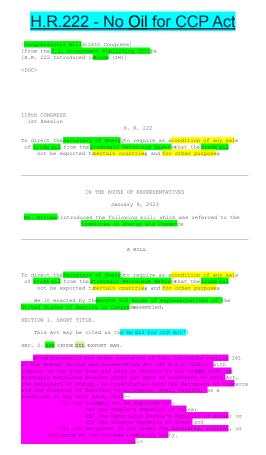
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This paragraph states that regardless of any other laws or rules, a specific condition will apply to the withdrawal and sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve after the new law is enacted. The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of National Intelligence, will require two things for any such sale:

- 1. The crude oil cannot be exported to certain countries, namely the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- 2. The recipient of the crude oil should not be connected to or influenced by the Chinese Communist Party.

These conditions are put in place to control where the oil goes and who receives it, likely for reasons related to national security and foreign relations.

What's next?

- 1. Jargonizer for other websites
- 2. Other formats (pdf, html, etc)