



**SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
MODERNIZATION**

**FLASH REPORT:  
Artificial Intelligence Strategy & Implementation**

Produced at the Direction of  
Committee Chairman Bryan Steil,  
Ranking Member Joseph Morelle,  
Subcommittee on Modernization Chairman Stephanie Bice, and  
Subcommittee on Modernization Ranking Member Kilmer

September 14, 2023

## **OVERVIEW:**

In 2023 generative AI disrupted multiple industries, including government operations, and triggered a global conversation around the social implications of this powerful technology.

AI presents rank-and-file congressional staff with opportunities for dramatically increased efficiency across a wide variety of legislative and operational use cases. At the same time, AI presents the House with unique governance challenges due to the complex legislative data ecosystem and the House's unique legislative, security, and oversight responsibilities. The use of AI raises important questions around institutional guardrails, ethics, and bias.

While innovations continue to be adopted at a rapid pace, transparency is essential to ensuring Congress maintains a detailed understanding of the use of AI in service to the institution and American people.

## **SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:**

The Committee on House Administration (CHA) has requested monthly updates from several congressional support entities on:

1. Actions taken to establish or maintain AI Use Case inventories, and to share that information on public websites to increase transparency, knowledge sharing, and accountability.
2. Actions taken to establish comprehensive AI-related governance documents in line with the NIST framework.
3. Any other relevant actions and efforts that may be underway, for example the establishment of AI advisory committees, AI-related pilots, or AI-related upskilling initiatives for staff.

Reports received by the committee will be used internally to assist in coordination with congressional oversight.

## **PRELIMINARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

- 1) The House has begun meeting with AI experts from NIST and GSA to turn AI principles into holistic governance documents to guide our

responsible path forward.

- 2) Some congressional support entities, such as the Library of Congress, have already actively partnered with NIST. The Library began implementing AI and machine learning over ten years ago in the context of Optical Character Recognition (a technology used to process documents and enable full-text searching). It currently has five active AI use cases in development.
- 3) The House is considering use cases for mid-sized, risk-managed AI pilots. For example, the House could coordinate with Former Member's research repositories to gain the ability to 'ask questions' of historical congressional figures. Or it could build a Congress-only LLM using public appropriations data from Congress.gov and public spending data from USASpending.gov, data.gov, and Census.
- 4) Other congressional support entities, such as the Government Publishing Office, have already leveraged AI-enabled search engines to power intranet searches and more quickly assist with customer inquiries of government publications. This office has three pilot programs planned once its governance documents are approved.
- 5) The House is looking at ways to fast-track an approval process for new AI-enabled functionality that comes from our pre-existing vendors. Once set-up, this will help many of our daily operational workflows become much more efficient & effective.
- 6) The House is taking steps to standardize data governance rules for Members and Committees so that roles & responsibilities around data stewardship and management are more clear.



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October 20, 2023

This report is the second in a series of flash reports the Subcommittee is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the House of Representatives. The purpose of the report is to provide an update on the use of AI technology by House offices and legislative branch agencies, as summarized by their response letters sent to the Committee on House Administration (CHA) this fall.

## **RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

- 1) We have a growing list of public AI use case inventories, including the Library of Congress (LOC), the Government Publishing Office (GPO), and the Clerk. Notable use cases include:
  - a. The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled is experimenting with available machine learning (ML) models to synthesize and compress lengthy book descriptions into succinct and engaging content for patron discovery.
  - b. LOC's LC Labs is experimenting with legislative bill data to generate bill summaries using natural language processing (NLP) with an emphasis maintaining the highest standard of quality and accuracy.
  - c. The CAO has developed an extensive list of over 200 possible use cases across several functional categories.
- 2) We have seen sustained management attention to establish comprehensive AI-related governance documents in line with the NIST framework. Notable efforts include:
  - a. LOC has made progress in thinking through AI governance in the context of its FY23-28 strategic plan and existing governance structures, as well as participating in national and international committees.
  - b. The Congressional Research Service, a component of LOC, has produced research reports about the implications of AI,

addressing regulatory, oversight, and policymaking considerations.

- c. The Copyright Office, also housed within LOC, has led a series of public conversations and requests for comment intended to inform regulatory and policy decisions and explore the effects of AI on creators and other rights-holders.
  - d. GPO has a 90% complete draft AI policy which is in the final stages of internal review. The policy will formalize the use of AI and establish an AI advisory committee.
  - e. The CAO is reviewing NIST's AI framework to identify existing AI governance gaps at the enterprise and system level. In addition, CAO is carefully considering next steps for HISPOL 17 and any AI-related HISPUB regulations. These documents govern the House's use of data, and the House's protection of data, in cloud-based and non-House technology.
- 3) We have seen other relevant actions and efforts, including:
- a. The CAO, Clerk, and CHA have begun meeting with national experts on data governance policies to discuss how the House's data stewardship and management rules might be improved.
  - b. The CAO and the Clerk have sent some staff to online programs geared toward federal workers to assist them with thinking critically about AI.
  - c. GPO staff have attended several AI conferences and events during FY23.

### **ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND:**

In 2023 generative AI disrupted multiple industries, including government operations, and triggered a global conversation around the social implications of this powerful technology.

AI presents rank-and-file congressional staff with opportunities for dramatically increased efficiency across a wide variety of legislative and operational use cases. At the same time, AI presents the House with unique governance challenges due to the complex legislative data ecosystem and the House's unique legislative, security, and oversight responsibilities. The use of AI raises important questions around institutional guardrails, ethics, and bias.

While innovations continue to be adopted at a rapid pace, transparency is essential to ensuring Congress maintains a detailed understanding of the use of AI in service to the institution and American people.

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November 14, 2023



This report is the third in a series of flash reports the Subcommittee is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the House of Representatives. The purpose of the report is to provide an update on the use of AI technology by House offices and legislative branch agencies, as summarized by their response letters sent to the Committee on House Administration (CHA) this fall.

## **RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

- 1) We continue to rely on a list of public AI use case inventories from the Library of Congress (LOC), the Government Publishing Office (GPO), and the Clerk.
  - a. We strongly encourage the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to publish an AI use case inventory. Taking this step will increase transparency, knowledge sharing, and accountability, while providing member offices with a useful resource.
- 2) We have seen sustained management attention to establish comprehensive AI-related governance documents in line with the AI framework from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). New, notable efforts include:
  - a. GPO has completed a formal AI directive, which was issued internally on October 25, 2023. This directive applies to all business units within GPO. It requires, among other things, that:
    - i. AI use aligns with GPO's values and promotes efficiency, productivity, and safety,
    - ii. GPO business units follow a review process for acquiring and implementing new AI systems,
    - iii. GPO employees use AI systems ethically and responsibly,
    - iv. AI use aligns with cybersecurity and privacy policies.
  - b. LOC unveiled a new five-year [strategic plan](#) which, for the first time, directly incorporates digital components throughout its

four goals, and in particular focuses on AI use as part of a goal to foster innovation. This new plan emphasizes LOC's digital transformation and maturation. In addition, CHA is pleased that LOC is planning to publish tools and worksheets that can be used to evaluate AI use cases before the end of 2023. This will be a valuable and practical resource for the legislative branch community.

- c. We encourage CAO to focus on their review of HISPOL 17 approved vendors and any AI-related HISPUB regulations. These documents govern the House's use of data, and the House's protection of data, in cloud-based and non-House technology. CAO needs to prioritize this review ahead of any longer-term explorations of alternative AI tools and potential LLM pilots.

3) We have seen other relevant actions and efforts that CHA commends, including:

- a. **AI advisory committees.** GPO is creating an AI governance advisory committee that will monitor AI use and impact within GPO.
- b. **Staff upskilling.** GPO is requiring employees who use AI systems to be trained on relevant portions of the NIST AI Framework and other AI-related federal laws and guidelines. LOC is continuing to work with the Congressional Research Service and the U.S. Copyright Office on new experiments to generate legislative and historic copyright data and is continuing to lead the General Services Administration's (GSA) community of practice sub-group exploring natural language processing vendor analysis. CAO's cybersecurity team is continuing to engage with GSA's AI Center of Excellence and to attend other industry events.
- c. **Data governance.** It is well known that data is the foundation for any AI system, particularly when large language models are

used. CHA agrees with the Clerk's [assessment](#) that the House needs a more formal framework related to data governance, one that is elevated away from systems operating procedures and instead views data as a strategic institutional asset. CHA continues to work to implement the Select Committee on Modernization of Congress' recommendation regarding standardized markup, and the Committee encourages continued cross-organizational work on the United States Legislative Markup (USLM) schema. This includes providing ongoing opportunities for civil society to contribute feedback through attendance at the Congressional Data Task Force meetings and on GPO's USLM GitHub repository. The Committee also looks forward to receiving the updates to the USLM roadmap as discussed in prior reports from the Clerk.

Finally, a recent executive order issued by the White House on October 30, 2023 aims to ensure responsible and effective government use of AI. CHA notes that many legislative branch agencies are already showing actions aligned with the spirit of this order, such as establishing key AI officials, establishing governance boards, and following practices derived from the NIST AI Management Framework. CHA will continue to monitor developments which advance the responsible and secure use of generative AI in the legislative branch of the federal government.

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Subcommittee on Modernization Chairman Stephanie Bice, and  
Subcommittee on Modernization Ranking Member Derek Kilmer

December 18, 2023

This report is the fourth and final in a series of monthly flash reports the Subcommittee is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the House of Representatives. The purpose of the report is to provide an update on the use of AI technology by House offices and legislative branch agencies, as summarized by their response letters sent to the Committee on House Administration (CHA) this fall.

## RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 1) The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) will maintain a comprehensive *internal* AI use case inventory, to be available to House staff. Taking this step will increase transparency, knowledge sharing, and accountability, while providing member offices with a useful *internal* resource. The CAO will rely on CHA to share selected information about AI use cases publicly. Towards that end, the House is currently using AI in the following manner:

Category	Use Case	Description
Operations	Helpdesk and related services	AI-assisted chatbots and other AI automations or support for Helpdesk.
Front Office	Member scheduling	AI-assisted scheduling for Member activities, committee schedule deconflicts, etc.
Constituency Services	Casework	AI-assisted functionality used in several constituent management software products, for example zip code analysis to confirm constituent is in Representative's district.
Constituency Services	Correspondence	AI-generated constituent correspondence.
Communication	Internal	AI-assisted drafts of emails, memos, and briefings.
Communication	External speech & messaging	AI-assisted first drafts to develop talking points, correct grammar, modify for sentiment, polish content.
Legislation	Policy analysis	AI-assisted internal research, summarizing lengthy content, formatting data and analyzing large PDFs.
Legislation	Bill drafting	AI-assisted drafting of bills, specifically focused on grammar correction, draft refinement, summarization.

Legislation	Comparative Print Suite	AI-based application that helps staff compare proposed legislation with current laws using natural language processing.
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Information as of 12/18/23. List is non-exhaustive and subject to change.

- 2) CAO is actively discussing the ‘research and evaluation’ restriction on the use of ChatGPT Plus and related services. Staff may be allowed to use this tool (or others like it) in normal, operational workflows with critical caveats as soon as 2024.
- 3) CAO is collecting and will post a [House Digital Service page on AI](#) that will include guidance on practical techniques (like prompts), as well as emerging practices for use that can inform Member Office and Committee tipsheets. This information will draw from the CAO’s AI Advisory Group effort, which has so far included 200+ staffers in over 120 Offices.
- 4) CAO will continue to actively refine a more formal House-tailored AI Principles and AI Policy, with a continued focus on addressing the three remaining core functions of the NIST AI RMF Playbook (Manage, Map, and Measure).
- 5) House staff may submit requests for additional third-party AI tools, like ChatGPT Plus, and CAO will follow a review and approval process similar to that already in effect for other cloud-based services.
- 6) CAO is exploring first-party, secure LLM options, including Microsoft Azure OpenAI service and ChatGPT’s new “Custom GPTs” functionality, as a technical baseline for future (yet-to-be-approved) pilot LLM projects that are larger in scale.

## **SUSTAINED EFFORTS:**

- 1) We continue to rely on a list of public AI use case inventories from the Library of Congress (LOC), the Government Publishing Office (GPO), and the Clerk. CHA notes that LOC’s LC Labs group now has eleven use cases from the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the

Congressional Research Service, the U.S. Copyright Office, the Library Collections and Services Group, and the National Library for the Blind and Print Disabled.

- 2) We have seen sustained management attention to establish comprehensive AI-related governance documents in line with the AI framework from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). CHA has also seen a deepening integration of AI governance into business strategy. For example, LOC's AI working group was chartered as a subgroup of the LOC's Technology Strategy Board and intentionally includes representation from non-technical units across LOC.
- 3) We have seen other relevant actions and efforts that CHA commends, including GPO's sustained efforts to establish an AI advisory committee, to develop a detailed AI strategy based on their new AI policy, and to upskill their staff. Similarly, CHA is encouraged by the Clerk's use of the Congressional Data Task Force's public meetings as a venue for sharing knowledge and expertise from civil society in discussions around data governance.

### **NEXT STEPS for 2024:**

CHA will continue to focus on AI in government operations through the duration of 2024. This includes critical attention to AI use case inventories.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, CHA has requested quarterly updates from CAO, GPO, and LOC, and will additionally be receiving quarterly updates from the Smithsonian Institution, the Architect of the Capitol, and the U.S. Capitol Police. CHA plans to issue additional Flash Reports summarizing selected activities from each quarter throughout 2024.

CHA has requested bi-annual updates from the Clerk and may request individualized updates from other House support entities as needed.

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<sup>1</sup> See: Artificial Intelligence: Agencies Have Begun Implementation but Need to Complete Key Requirements, [GAO-24-105980](#).



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While innovations continue to be adopted at a rapid pace, transparency is essential to ensuring Congress maintains a detailed understanding of the use of AI in service to the institution and American people.

CHA originally requested monthly updates between August and November 2023 from several congressional support entities. Those assisted in coordination with congressional oversight, and formed the basis of an oversight agenda for 2024.



# **FLASH REPORT**

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY & IMPLEMENTATION**



**COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION**

## Executive Summary

This is part of a series of reports the Committee is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the House of Representatives over the course of 2024. The purpose is to provide a transparent update to the public on the use of AI technology by House offices and legislative branch agencies. This report was produced at the direction of Committee Chairman Bryan Steil, Committee Ranking Member Joseph D. Morelle, Subcommittee on Modernization Chairman Stephanie Bice, and Subcommittee on Modernization Ranking Member Derek Kilmer.

On February 20, 2024, the Speaker's Bipartisan Task Force on Artificial Intelligence was announced.<sup>1</sup> The task force aims to explore how Congress can ensure America continues to lead the world in AI innovation while considering guardrails that may be appropriate to safeguard the nation against current and emerging threats. The Committee on House Administration (CHA) has representation on this Task Force.

On March 19, 2024, CHA held a private roundtable, "Building Artificial Intelligence Guardrails for the People's House." This well-attended internal event allowed for a wide-ranging discussion about how much authority the House might delegate to AI technologies in the pursuit of operational efficiencies. The discussion focused on AI guardrails the House could put in place to ensure safe and appropriate AI use within the institution.

The roundtable's expert participants were Ms. Elham Tabassi (NIST), Mr. John Turner (DOD), Ms. Jennifer Pahlka (Federation of American Scientists), and Mr. Casey Mock (Center for Humane Technology). The Committee is deeply grateful for the time and expertise that these panelists contributed.

The roundtable's institutional participants were the Chief Administrative Officer, the Clerk of the House, the Legislative Counsel of the House, the House Sergeant At Arms, the House Inspector General, the House General Counsel, and the House Parliamentarian.

Senior staff from many Member Offices working on AI-related policy issues, along with select high-level executives from every institutional office in the House, attended the roundtable.

The roundtable represented the first known instance of elected officials directly discussing AI's use in parliamentary operations. The planning templates for this roundtable were subsequently shared with Bussola Tech, a global think tank that works to promote institutional modernization and digital transformation of parliaments and legislatures around the world.

The roundtable discussion, along with many other key documents, has helped CHA articulate AI guardrails for the U.S. House of Representatives. These are intended to be general, so that many House Offices can independently apply them to a wide variety of different internal policies, practices, and procedures. House Committees and Member Offices can use these to inform their internal AI practices. These are intended to be applied to any AI tool or technology in use in the House.

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<sup>1</sup> [House Launches Bipartisan Task Force on Artificial Intelligence - Speaker Mike Johnson](#)

The AI guardrails for the House of Representatives are:

- **Human Oversight and Decision-Making:** Even as AI technologies are utilized for efficiency, human oversight remains crucial. Decisions, particularly those with significant impact, must ultimately rest with human experts who can interpret AI outputs within the broader context and with an understanding of potential limitations and biases.
- **Clear and Comprehensive Policies:** To ensure safe and appropriate use of AI, the development of clear and comprehensive policies is essential, as is the maintenance of accurate AI inventories. Any AI policy should address privacy, data security, and ethical considerations, ensuring that AI tools are known and used in ways that preserve public trust and safeguard sensitive information.
- **Robust Testing and Evaluation:** Before AI technologies are deployed, they should undergo thorough testing and evaluation to assess their reliability, validity, and potential biases. Continuous monitoring and regular reassessment are crucial to adapt to technological advancements and emerging risks. The continuous monitoring and evaluation of data that is entered into or taken out of the AI system is critical.
- **Transparency and Disclosure:** Transparency about the use and capabilities of AI technologies is key to maintaining trust. This includes clear communication about how AI is being used, the data it processes, and the measures in place to protect privacy and security. There should be considerations for disclosing when AI has contributed to legislative drafting or other significant tasks.<sup>2</sup>
- **Education and Upskilling:** To effectively implement AI technologies, ongoing education and upskilling of Members and staff are essential. This includes training on the capabilities and limitations of AI, as well as on the ethical considerations and policy frameworks that guide its use. Building digital literacy and resilience among everyone in the House community will help mitigate risks and foster responsible use of AI.

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<sup>2</sup> AI Disclosure: Early drafts of this document were written by humans. An AI tool was used in the middle of the drafting process to research editorial clarity and succinctness. Subsequent reviews and approvals were human.

## Notable Accomplishments (January through March 2024)

Over the past three months CHA has taken several actions in addition to the roundtable described above. On January 30, 2024, CHA held a full committee hearing, “Artificial Intelligence (AI): Innovations within the Legislative Branch.” This hearing highlighted early AI innovators within the legislative branch and can serve as a resource for other legislative branch entities who are earlier in their AI adoption journey.

In late February, CHA released an updated 2024 User’s Guide that includes a section on data governance. Previously, the House did not recognize data governance in official documentation at the committee level. This change will allow for more strategic and robust discourse about data management throughout the House ecosystem and in civil society.

In March, CHA supported modernization efforts by the House Communications Standards Commission. The current standards for official communications by Members to their constituents do not require the disclosure of AI generated information. The Commission approved a review of the current standards that may be impacted by AI.

In March and April, CHA approved the use of ChatGPT Plus for a cross-section of CHA committee staff and held initial training on the tool. Information from this early use will help form committee-level best practices which can be shared internally.

Below is breakdown of notable accomplishments from legislative branch agencies and House entities.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)	
Governance	<p>GPO’s AI Governance Committee Charter was approved in January 2024. The Charter, which operates under the authority of a GPO Directive issued in Fall 2023, defines the purpose and approach for the introduction, management, and oversight of AI solutions within GPO.</p> <p>The Charter outlines objectives, defines AI Governance committee members, their roles, and how frequently they should meet. It defines the role of an AI manager for GPO and the role of Subject Matter Experts who may assist the with matters related to AI initiatives. It articulates specific responsibilities related to policy development and ethical oversight, risk management, review, and monitoring, among other items. Finally, it sets out a cadence for meetings and procedures, internal reporting, and provides a commitment for resourcing and external collaboration.</p> <p>The AI Governance Committee held its first meeting on January 29, 2024.</p>
Use Cases	<p>GPO will launch three small pilot programs as a proof-of-concept in FY 24:</p> <p><i>GPO Intranet Chatbot Pilot.</i> The first pilot program is focused on the use of chatbot on GPO’s intranet services through Microsoft Open AI and Copilot. GPO uses Microsoft Azure cloud services and has an OPEN AI development account through Azure. The goal of this pilot is to enable GPO employees to use AI tools to access GPO intranet information to more efficiently respond to customer inquiries.</p> <p><i>IT/Acquisitions Services Assistive Support Pilot.</i> GPO’s Acquisitions Services business unit administers thousands of procurement contracts and purchase orders</p>

	<p>each year in support of GPO operations. This pilot is intended to identify and hopefully procure AI-enabled tools to help streamline redundancies and help Acquisitions professionals more efficiently execute their responsibilities. IT and Acquisitions have begun evaluating different software options and recently held an initial meeting with Icertis, a contract management software company which is preparing a demo for GPO.</p> <p><i>Library Services Data Storage and Indexing Pilot.</i> GPO's Library Services is in the middle of a significant project to transition substantial data sets from local storage to the cloud. As part of the effort, GPO is working with a contractor to determine whether Microsoft Cognitive Services can be effectively used to categorize and index the data sets Library Services is transitioning to cloud-based data storage.</p>
Staff Upskilling	Over the next few months, GPO expects considerable progress in employee AI training. An agency-wide AI training has been scheduled for April 2024. In addition, specialized IT staff are currently attending more in-depth private-sector training to assist with pilot deployments.

GPO's AI Use Case Inventory: [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Use Case Inventory \(gpo.gov\)](https://www.gpo.gov/artificial-intelligence-ai-use-case-inventory)

Library of Congress (LOC)	
Governance	<p>In January 2024, Librarian of Congress and the Library's Chief Information Officer (CIO) appeared before the Committees on Senate Rules and Administration and House Administration to discuss AI use and governance. They spoke about the Library's long history with innovative technologies, the opportunities and risks of AI innovation, and developing approaches to using these technologies.</p> <p>From January through March 2024, the Library has been meeting to address issues of AI governance and strategy. The Library has mapped out work through December 2024 which includes a focus on finalizing their AI Use Case Inventory, creating an AI definition and principles, evaluating current policies, developing new policies, and describing an AI governance model based on the Library's risk frameworks. The Library is also focusing on longer-term staff training and communication recommendations.</p> <p>The Library's AI Working Group (AIWG) is also examining methods for gathering data about AI technologies used in Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) software. The revised processes will soon include not only custom and customized AI, but also any of the Library's COTS software products that use AI.</p> <p>In January 2024, the Library released a Special Announcement limiting the use of generative AI tools by Library staff except as part of authorized pilots or experiments.</p> <p>The US Copyright Office (USCO) continued its initiative to examine copyright law and policy issues raised by AI technologies, including the scope of copyright in</p>



	<p>works generated using AI tools and the use of copyrighted materials in AI training (<a href="https://www.copyright.gov/ai/">https://www.copyright.gov/ai/</a>). The office is proceeding with its Notice of Inquiry on Copyright and Artificial Intelligence, initiated last summer. The Notice of Inquiry sought information about the use of copyrighted works to train models, the appropriate levels of transparency and disclosure with respect to the use of copyrighted works, the legal status of AI-generated outputs, and the appropriate treatment of AI-generated outputs that mimic personal attributes of human artists. Having received over 9,000 comments during the initial period, the Office extended the deadline for replies to early December 2024. The Office is currently assessing these replies.</p>
Use Cases	<p>The Library’s use case inventory now contains 15 instances of AI use cases developed by the Office of the CIO (OCIO), the Congressional Research Service (CRS), USCO, the Library Collections and Services Group, and the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled.</p> <p>Of particular interest to CHA are the extraction of data from historic copyright registration records, the summary and geolocation of congressional bills, and descriptions of legislative data.</p>
Staff Upskilling	<p>In January 2024, the Library moved into its role co-chairing (with the Smithsonian Institution) an international group that focuses on AI for libraries, archives, and museums (AI4LAM) group. At the invitation of the Federal Innovation Council, Library staff serves on the Council and have presented at multiple AI-related events. In February 2024, Library staff represented the Library at the Federal AI Roundtable.</p> <p>Library staff continue to lead a GSA community of practice sub-group exploring Natural Language Processing (NLP) vendor analysis, working with staff from the Department of State, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Homeland Security. The group has completed three resources to assist federal program and acquisitions staff in their planning and evaluation of NLP products and services, addressing AI considerations from the start of a procurement process and including risk and benefit assessments and model documentation. Library staff also participate in the cybersecurity community managed by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), following Open Worldwide Application Security Project (OWASP) best practices for threat assessments for AI in IT security.</p> <p>Recently, CRS began working with the Library’s OCIO team on a first step in the LC Labs Artificial Intelligence Planning Framework: creating a “domain profile.” This work includes identifying AI use case(s); categorizing components such as data formats, tasks, public-facing and back-end work, and seeking to understand priorities and risks. OCIO is also in discussions with the NIST to collaborate with the National Archives and Records Administration and the Smithsonian Institution to create a similar profile for the libraries, archives, and museums (LAM) sector.</p>

LOC’s AI Use Case Inventory: [AI at LC](#) | [Experiments](#) | [Work](#) | [Library of Congress \(loc.gov\)](#)

## Smithsonian Institution

Governance	The Smithsonian has been leveraging the NIST AI Risk Management Framework for several years, and as such, conducts ongoing assessments to integrate it into existing policies and practices. Similarly, the Smithsonian is integrating the review of new AI-enabled tools/technology into review processes already in place to review/approve the use of new technologies.
Use Cases	The Smithsonian has been publicly sharing its exploration and use of artificial intelligence for several years through Smithsonian websites and/or within peer reviewed publications. This information includes the Data Science Lab ( <a href="https://datascience.si.edu">https://datascience.si.edu</a> ), the Digitization Program Office ( <a href="https://dpo.si.edu/">https://dpo.si.edu/</a> ), and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in partnership with Harvard University ( <a href="https://astroai.cfa.harvard.edu/">https://astroai.cfa.harvard.edu/</a> ).
Staff Upskilling	<p>In 2024 the Smithsonian launched an Artificial Intelligence Community of Practice (AICoP) which seeks to advance the Smithsonian's mission through responsible and effective use of AI technologies by fostering collaboration, knowledge sharing, and innovation in the use of AI across the Smithsonian.</p> <p>The AICoP has established four new working groups comprised of Smithsonian staff with relevant subject matter expertise that will deliver specific outputs to advance the AICoP's goals. Those new working groups are focused on the following priority topic areas: 1) Identifying and Enabling AI Opportunities, 2) Reviewing and Drafting AI-related Policies and Guidance, 3) Establishing AI Training for Staff, 4) Building External Partnerships.</p>

SI's AI Use Case Inventory: [Age of AI | Smithsonian Institution \(si.edu\)](#)

## Architect of the Capitol (AOC)

Governance	<p>The AOC is leveraging the recommended NIST AI Risk Management Framework as the basis of their governance assessment. In addition, in 2024, the AOC's Chief Data Officer and Chief Information Officer have been collaborating to incorporate AI consistently across the respective governance bodies and planning activities.</p> <p>The AOC's IT Council, which serves as the primary Governance body for AOC IT investment and policy, met in January and February 2024 to review proposed AI governance and policy recommendations. A policy memorandum with provisions regarding the use of AI was developed, approved by agency executive leadership, and sent to all AOC employees in March 2024.</p> <p>AOC's Data Advisory Board is working with the CIO and Chief Information Security Officer to incorporate AI into the relevant AOC governance bodies and AOC policy documents.</p>
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Use Cases	The AOC created an AI Use Case inventory and is updating it regularly. It reviews this list on a quarterly basis with executive management. The AOC has a few use cases in production for AI within their robotic process automation toolset. Other pilots or proof of concepts are underway. AOC has met with many of their major IT vendors on AI capabilities they are building into existing platforms already in use at the AOC.
Staff Upskilling	<p>AOC's executive leaders were given presentations on the impact of generative AI and the role of executive management. These briefings shared research about how other government agencies and commercial organizations are aligning to federal AI initiatives, investing in AI, and the important role that the executive management team plays in determining governance and investment strategy for AI.</p> <p>For other staff, AOC's IT Council authorized the formation of an AOC AI Working Group. AOC is planning targeted upskilling for certain employee groups. In 2024, AOC's mandatory annual computer security awareness training for all AOC employees will incorporate an AI-specific cybersecurity awareness module and AOC responsible use of AI guidelines.</p>

AOC's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

U.S. Capitol Police (USCP)	
Governance	<p>USCP has commenced a review of their existing policies and will be performing a gap analysis to ensure compliance with the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, Government Accountability Office's AI Accountability Framework, and other industry best practices.</p> <p>USCP has begun the development of an AI Charter, which will ultimately define the approach to the safe and responsible review, deployment, use, management, and oversight of AI solutions within USCP. This AI Charter will also establish the USCP AI Governance Committee and define the roles and responsibilities of its members. The focus will be on accountability, transparency, fairness, privacy, and security.</p>
Use Cases	USCP's use cases currently focus on three areas: administrative AI usage, cybersecurity, and protective and operational AI.
Staff Upskilling	USCP utilizes several avenues to keep abreast of the evolving AI landscape. These include membership in the Legislative Branch Chief Information Officer (CIO) and Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) Councils, scheduled quarterly engagement with peer agency CIOs, workshops, along with review of National Institute of Standards and Technology and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency publications, Gartner advice, and CIO.gov reviews.

AOC's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

## Chief Administrative Office (CAO)

Governance	<p>In January 2024, CAO testified before CHA about their actions towards AI innovation and implementation in support of the House.</p> <p>In February 2024, CAO halted funding support for Chat GPT Plus. Funding for this software is now being directly paid for by Committees and Member Offices who remain interested in using the tool. CAO hopes that this switch, which alleviates users from a mandatory reporting requirement to CAO, increases usage of the tool.</p> <p>In March 2024, CAO gave guidance that the commercial version of Microsoft CoPilot would be removed from House Windows devices, and a government version of the software will be available in the coming months. CAO will conduct a thorough evaluation of that product in the future. House offices are still authorized to use ChatGPT Plus.</p> <p>Also in March 2024, CAO shared a preliminary draft of an AI Policy with CHA. CAO will continue to refine that draft based on feedback from CHA to ensure that it is in line with NIST's AI Framework. CAO plans to formally submit the policy to CHA for review and approval by July 2024.</p> <p>CHA initially requested this policy in August 2023.</p> <p>In April 2024, CAO notified CHA of plans for a new AI Center of Excellence and designated a new AI Coordinator position. While this new organization currently lacks dedicated staff and funding, it will be pulling in resources from existing teams to help better coordinate and lead CAO's AI efforts.</p>
Use Cases	<p>CAO's efforts to build and maintain a comprehensive AI Use Case inventory have continued. CAO has met with a broad cross-section of groups across the House and developed an extensive use case inventory. That inventory has since been refined based on feedback from CHA.</p> <p>CHA encourages CAO to establish a regular cadence of data collection to ensure that the House AI Use Case Inventory remains accurate and comprehensive.</p>
Staff Upskilling	<p>CAO has begun planning the educational aspects of their AI work, which includes meeting with CAO Coaches, Congressional Staff Academy instructors, the HIR Change Management team, and the CAO Communications team. CAO has started discussions with the Congressional Staff Academy to include AI-focused slides in the 2025 Cybersecurity training material.</p> <p>CAO's House Digital Service is planning future AI events with House Member, Committee, and Leadership staff where they intend to summarize the efforts they learned in phase one of the AI Advisory Group.</p>

	CHA encourages CAO to prioritize immediate AI upskilling coursework and information sharing around AI Best Practices, and not to delay this work until a formal AI policy is approved later this summer.
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CAO's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

CHA did not request quarterly updates from the Office of the Clerk for March 2024, but does anticipate an update in June 2024. The Clerk's AI Use Case Inventory remains available here: [House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk, Artificial Intelligence Use Case Inventory](#)

## Next Steps

Over the next three months, CHA anticipates focusing on the ways the acquisitions process can be used as an effective checkpoint to ensure the responsible use of AI. CHA will also be learning more from state and local governments about how they are using AI technologies in their legislative operations.

CHA encourages CAO to take full advantage of governmental resources like NIST and GSA's AI Center of Excellence to ensure that the House's foundational planning towards AI implementation remain sound and can proceed as efficiently as possible.



# **FLASH REPORT**

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY & IMPLEMENTATION**



**COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION**  
**SUBCOMMITTEE ON MODERNIZATION**

## Executive Summary

This is part of a series of reports the Committee is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the House of Representatives over the course of 2024. The purpose is to provide a transparent update to the public on the use of AI technology by House offices and legislative branch agencies. This report was produced at the direction of Committee Chairman Bryan Steil, Committee Ranking Member Joseph D. Morelle, Subcommittee on Modernization Chairwoman Stephanie Bice, and Subcommittee on Modernization Ranking Member Derek Kilmer.

Between April and June 2024, CHA focused on applying the House's AI Guardrails to the acquisitions process as an effective means of ensuring the responsible use of AI. These guardrails immediately became a framing aid to evaluate IT approvals which incorporated new AI functionality. Over the course of the quarter, these discussions were codified into approval forms and were immediately applied funding approvals.

The Committee held a private roundtable for technology vendors to express their broad perspectives about the House's acquisitions process. While not specifically focused on AI, several themes about the pacing and flexibility of technology procurements were discussed.

The Committee identified two use case areas – casework and transcription services – and is in the process of reaching out to every House-approved vendor in these spaces to share information and to better understand the vendor's anticipated software roadmaps.

The Committee has also been communicating with international parliamentary officials to share best practices. This included direct meetings with officials from several countries as well as the participation in knowledge sharing events organized by The Ohio State University's Global Innovations in Democracy Exchange, Bússola Tech, and Congress 2076.

## Notable Accomplishments (April through June 2024)

Below is breakdown of notable accomplishments from legislative branch agencies and House entities.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)	
Governance	<p>GPO has finalized their AI Strategy and has developed a Plan of Action and Milestones, which help guide their evaluation of AI pilot projects. These projects are designed to promote operational efficiencies in key areas.</p> <p>The Committee would like to commend GPO’s thoughtful and robust AI Strategy and acknowledge its section on Cost Management considerations which require clear quantification of expected return on investment.</p>
Use Cases	<p>GPO has nine active use cases in total. During this quarter, GPO focused most on three small pilot programs as a proof-of-concept.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The first pilot is focused on developing an internal chatbot service that can help GPO employees more quickly find relevant documents for members of the public.</li> <li>2. The second pilot is exploring the use of AI in acquisitions support to streamline the way that GPO buys goods and services.</li> <li>3. The third pilot is looking for AI solutions that can store and index large volumes of government publications efficiently.</li> </ol>
Staff Upskilling	<p>GPO has made AI training available to all employees and provided AI technical training to their systems administrators. In addition, GPO places a strong emphasis on continuous learning and is encouraging experimentation and innovation in the field of AI.</p> <p>The Committee is supportive of GPO’s plans to set up a small AI laboratory, which would help it keep pace with other large legislative branch entities.</p>

GPO’s AI Use Case Inventory: [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Use Case Inventory \(gpo.gov\)](https://www.gpo.gov/artificial-intelligence-ai-use-case-inventory)

Library of Congress (LOC)	
Governance	<p>In late March the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released the document <i>Draft Guidance for 2024 Agency Artificial Intelligence Reporting Per EO 14110</i>. Because the draft OMB guidance recommends including significantly more—and more complex—information, the Library’s AI Working Group is adjusting the process to ensure newly required information on the inventory is gathered as potential use cases are selected, developed, and tested. This restructuring should facilitate collecting and sharing of information from internal project managers, IT</p>



	specialists and subject matter experts, and vendors.
Use Cases	<p>The Library’s inventory includes more than a dozen use cases, most of them experiments initiated by OCIO and service unit partners to explore the use of AI in specific contexts.</p> <p>Of note, in July 2024, OCIO and the Library will begin the third round of the Exploring Computational Description experiment, which is focused on the use of generative data for bibliographic records. Building on the results of two previous experiments, this investigation phase will explore the possibilities for employing Machine Learning technologies to create bibliographic metadata from digital materials. Cataloging is an essential but time intensive function at the Library, and building efficiency would improve operations.</p> <p>CHA received testimony from the CRS’s Acting Director on March 20, 2024, concerning plans to use AI to expedite drafting, reviewing, and publishing of bill summaries. CHA encourages the Library to prioritize this use case due to its high potential to deliver timely and relevant information to Congress.</p> <p>The Library is testing “human in the loop” methodologies alongside fully automated models. Many of these experiments show further work is needed to bring the quality of results to the level required for implementation. The handful of cases in which the Library confidently uses AI include IT security threat identification and OCR software, which have incorporated AI for years.</p>
Staff Upskilling	<p>LOC’s AI Community of Practice (AI CoP) held its inaugural meeting in late May and attracted over 400 Library staff members. At the meeting, AIWG and Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Digital Strategy Directorate (DSD) staff introduced attendees to the Library’s AI work so far, surveyed staff experience and expertise with AI, and identified interests, hopes, and concerns in using these technologies. Responses indicated broad enthusiasm for the subject and engagement with numerous facets of AI. The Library plans to convene the group every two months to provide an educational, interactive, and inclusive space for interest in and curiosity about AI.</p> <p>LOC staff continued to co-chair the International Artificial Intelligence for Libraries, Archives, and Museums (AI4LAM) group.</p>

LOC’s AI Use Case Inventory: [AI at LC](#) | [Experiments](#) | [Work](#) | [Library of Congress \(loc.gov\)](#)

Smithsonian Institution	
Governance	The Smithsonian has established a working group to review and draft AI-related policies and guidance and expects to deliver preliminary outputs in early Fall, with final deliverables complete by end of calendar year 2024.

Use Cases	<p>Examples of the Smithsonian’s use cases include, but are not limited, to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Migratory Bird Center at the National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute is developing a system of interconnected microphones that relay audio recordings to a local edge computing base station for deep learning identification of bird vocalizations.</li> <li>• Postdoctoral researchers at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute are developing models to accurately identify tree species from drone canopy photos. These models will be used to better understand tree canopy ecological dynamics and the population dynamics of tropical tree species from remote sensing data.</li> <li>• Botany curators are leveraging herbarium images from the National Museum of Natural History to better understand diversity of morphological traits along critical ecological transition zones, including the tropical to temperate and mesic to xeric transitions. AI is used to extract leaf shape traits to understand how plant species vary along these transitions.</li> </ul>
Staff Upskilling	<p>To support ongoing staff engagement and upskilling on AI-related concepts, the Smithsonian’s AI Community of Practice (AICoP) holds monthly AI Interest Community Meetings open to all staff. These community meetings provide updates on internal Smithsonian AI projects and initiatives, insights into AI developments that impact SI and the sector, and guest speakers to share how they are using AI within their organization and work. Recent meeting topics in have included discussions on Large Language Models, Computational and Computer Vision Techniques, and establishing AI Planning Frameworks.</p>

SI’s AI Use Case Inventory: [Age of AI | Smithsonian Institution \(si.edu\)](https://www.si.edu/ageofai)

Architect of the Capitol (AOC)	
Governance	<p>The AOC continues its governance assessment leveraging the recommended NIST AI framework and other related NIST publications that provide guidance on generative AI. The AOC’s information technology council has created two oversight entities, the AI Advisory Committee and the AI Power User Group.</p> <p>The AOC is working to define the role of the Chief AI Officer and AOC’s fiscal year 2025 budget request includes resources for this new officer.</p>
Use Cases	<p>In June 2024, emerging AI Use Cases that will require Information Technology Council (ITC) voting were discussed with executive management. The descriptions and classifications of several Use Cases were refined.</p> <p>Proof of concept work is underway using a private AI large language model (LLM) and Machine Learning in a FedRAMP authorized cloud environment. A data quality</p>



	<p>management pilot is in progress using an AI-powered robotic process automation (RPA) toolset. Follow-on RPA pilots are in the investigation phase.</p> <p>The AOC has performed risk analysis and approved several requests for AI-driven image, audio, and video editing tools. They are conducting a proof of value assessment on a Zero Trust Architecture solution to bring needed AI cybersecurity safeguards and guardrails to the environment.</p>
Staff Upskilling	<p>The AOC has several staff upskilling activities underway. Most notably, the ITC has published articles on AI fundamentals, AI responsible use, and the process for staff to request AI tools in AOC internal publications. The ITC briefed and answered AOC staff questions on AI and its authorized use at an AOC Office Hours session.</p> <p>The Office of the CIO has added relevant AI-related goals to the performance plans for some employees, and an AOC-specific AI module is being created for inclusion in the AOC's 2024 Cybersecurity Awareness Training. The AOC has identified Microsoft AI curriculums for a variety of AI roles at various levels of expertise to invest in during fiscal year 2024 and 2025 to upskill staff. AOC cybersecurity resilience in the age of AI was given by Gartner, a leading research and advisory group that has hosted over 20 conference events on AI.</p>

AOC's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

U.S. Capitol Police (USCP)	
Governance	<p>USCP has completed their AI Governance Committee Charter and has begun convening working group sessions on a quarterly basis as the Charter goes through the formal, internal approval process.</p> <p>Members of this committee have sought advice and guidance from a wide variety of sources, including meeting with the National Policing Institute, to share best practices and learn about ongoing AI-related pilots. In addition, this committee has participated in federal forums focused on the challenges of hiring and retaining AI professionals in today's competitive labor market.</p> <p>USCP's focus over the next several months will be on developing official AI Governance and an AI Policy Directive. These will establish policies and provide guidance and best practices to USCP staff when using, procuring, and implementing AI products or services in support of the USCP mission.</p> <p>In addition, throughout fiscal year 2024 and beyond, the USCP will focus a significant amount of attention to ensuring its data is not only clean, but housed in a way that ensures easy and reliable access when needed. The Committee commends this detailed and proactive work.</p>
Use Cases	<p>USCP uses administrative and office productivity tools such as Microsoft Edge and Office, as well as Adobe Creative Suite. These tools include AI capabilities which are available to all users.</p>

	<p>USCP is investigating the possibilities AI can bring to its workforce and has several projects in the pipeline that will enable various AI-related capabilities. For example, enterprise applications equipped with AI features scheduled for implementation this year include the cloud-based Microsoft Office 365 (M365) suite of productivity and collaboration tools, as well as other cloud-based IT service management software.</p> <p>USCP uses commercial threat analysis tools that use non-generative AI and machine learning to aid in the detection and investigation of threats to the congressional community. USCP is in the process of deploying non-generative AI tools to enhance existing physical security capabilities.</p>
Staff Upskilling	USCP has updated its mandatory annual Cybersecurity Awareness Training offering to include guidance on the safe and responsible use of AI. These updates are reflected in this year's training that will be conducted during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024.

USCP's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

Chief Administrative Office (CAO)	
Governance	<p>CAO continued to refine its draft AI policy to reflect responsible AI principles and align with House-defined AI guardrails. In May CAO met with NIST for insight and technical feedback. In May and June, CAO discussed the draft AI Policy with other institutional offices within the House and the U.S. Senate. CAO formally submitted the policy to CHA in late June.</p> <p>CAO plans to develop complementary documents that provide additional guidance on managing, mapping and measuring appropriate AI use within the House community.</p>
Use Cases	<p>The Committee has been pleased to see the significant progress CAO has made to explore high security LLM solutions like Microsoft Azure Open AI and AWS's Bedrock. Permanent and secure foundations like this are critical for maintaining trust and security with the House's sensitive data at an enterprise level, and they set the House up for successful exploration of more specialized use cases in the future.</p> <p>Similarly, the Committee encourages CAO's continued technical testing for Copilot and looks forward to collaboration in terms of pilot rollout and funding.</p> <p>CAO began "Phase II" of the AI Working Group, which gathers feedback from institutional offices (CAO, Clerk, Sargent at Arms, Legislative Counsel, and other institutional support groups) about their user experiences with Chat GPT paid accounts.</p>

	CAO's preliminary "Phase II" findings are that there are many more specialized, and often more technical, use cases that create efficiencies within these offices compared to Member, Committee, and Leadership offices.
Staff Upskilling	<p>CAO's AI Center of Excellence and designated AI Coordinator continue to coordinate and centralize CAO's AI efforts. This new organization lacks dedicated staff and funding but is pulling staff resources from existing teams.</p> <p>CAO has chosen to hold off on implementing widespread AI upskilling until the AI policy is approved. Internally, CAO has been meeting with CAO Coaches, the Staff Academy instructors, the HIR Change Management team, and the CAO communications team. CAO plans to include AI focused slides in the 2025 Cybersecurity training material.</p>

CAO's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

The Office of the Clerk (Clerk)	
Governance	<p>As previously noted, the Clerk plans to follow the CAO's policy guidance.</p> <p>The Clerk participates in the House Technology Workgroup on AI and the Artificial Intelligence Center of Excellence, both formed and led by the CAO. These focus groups coordinate and share information on AI-related activities, including training opportunities and resources within the House.</p>
Use Cases	<p>The Comparative Print Suite remains the Clerk's only application that currently uses AI. This tool displays legislative text changes in context, including how a bill changes law and how two versions of legislative text differ. Over 2024 the Clerk will extend access to the U.S. Senate through a pilot program and develop plans to expand staff access in the Congressional Budget Office, with the goal of reducing the time necessary to produce cost estimates for bills.<sup>1</sup> The Comparative Print Suite project received international recognition in May 2024 from Bussola Tech and the Organization of American States for its pioneering efforts in legislative technology.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>The Clerk is exploring two additional potential use cases: AI-assisted software engineering and AI-enabled search for public websites. AI code-generation tools are proving to accelerate development and detect flaws and bugs in coding, enhancements that can lead to improved productivity and reduced human error.</p> <p>Any such tool, if used, will require human oversight and intervention and will be used with security and safety in mind.</p> <p>In addition, the Clerk is exploring the use of generative AI to provide an immersive natural language-based search capability for some of its public websites, which will</p>

<sup>1</sup> [Clerk FY 2025 \(congress.gov\)](https://www.congress.gov)

<sup>2</sup> [Bússola Tech recognizes the US House of Representatives for its groundbreaking Comparative Print Suite \(bussola-tech.co\)](https://bussola-tech.co)

	optimize user experience and search results.
Staff Upskilling	<p>The Clerk sees upskilling existing staff as crucial to any successful development and launch of AI-enabled applications, in particular because of today's competitive environment in recruiting experienced AI talent.</p> <p>The Clerk has outlined a set of regimens for its technology staffers to be trained in AI, including Azure OpenAI, generative AI, machine learning, and large language models. Staff attending these trainings will get firsthand experience with building AI-enabled applications as the Clerk explores several potential applications over the next several months.</p>

Clerk's AI Use Case Inventory: [House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk, Artificial Intelligence Use Case Inventory](#)

## Next Steps

Over the next three months CHA will be engaged in discussions around House-specific use cases that could provide substantial, immediate workflow efficiencies for congressional staff. Additionally, CHA will be evaluating funding options that could best support AI Innovations throughout the legislative branch. Finally, CHA will continue communicating with international parliaments about how they are using AI technologies in their legislative operations.

The background of the entire page is a photograph of the U.S. Capitol dome. A semi-transparent blue overlay covers the image, featuring a network of white lines and dots that suggest a digital or technological theme. The text is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the image.

# **FLASH REPORT**

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY & IMPLEMENTATION**



**COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION**  
**SUBCOMMITTEE ON MODERNIZATION**

## Executive Summary

This is part of a series of reports the Committee is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the House of Representatives over the course of 2024. The purpose is to provide a transparent update to the public on the use of AI technology by House offices and legislative branch agencies. This report was produced at the direction of Committee Chairman Bryan Steil, Committee Ranking Member Joseph D. Morelle, Subcommittee on Modernization Chairwoman Stephanie Bice, and Subcommittee on Modernization Ranking Member Derek Kilmer.

Between July and September 2024, the Committee (CHA) approved an AI Policy for the House. The AI Policy establishes principles for responsible AI use, defines permissible and prohibited use cases, and ensures data protection within the House environment. The AI Policy creates a framework for new tools to be reviewed and codifies the maintenance of an AI use case inventory. The AI Policy will be regularly evaluated, and as such, CHA is already gathering feedback from Member Offices and Committees which will guide future refinements.

CHA engaged in a series of structured meetings with a variety of House vendors. These meetings initially focused on two groups of vendors: Transcription Service Providers and Customer Relationship Management Providers. Both vendor groups provide critical services to the House. The focus of the engagement was to make these vendors aware of the House's AI Guardrails and AI Policy, and to better understand what, if any, plans each vendor has in place for near-term AI deployments.

CHA continued communicating with several organizations which focus on sharing best practices in parliamentary modernization. This includes, but is not limited to, the House Democracy Partnership, the Organization for American States, and ParlAmericas. In addition, the Committee shared information directly with other parliaments and with AI thought leaders in civil society.



## Notable Accomplishments (July through September 2024)

Below is a breakdown of notable accomplishments from legislative branch agencies and House entities.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)	
Governance	GPO developed an AI policy in October 2023 which outlined the use of AI and formed GPO's advisory committee. The AI policy provides comprehensive guidance for GPO units to plan, collaborate, and implement AI solutions within the agency. The policy remained stable between July and September 2024.
Use Cases	<p>During this quarter GPO made notable progress on three AI projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) GPO indexed over 16,000 files on their intranet to train an AI chatbot. This will significantly reduce the time spent on manual file searches.</li> <li>2) GPO made considerable progress in getting an advanced AI search tool ready for internal deployment, which will go live for internal staff in October.</li> <li>3) GPO initiated procurement of certain Microsoft AI tools.</li> </ol> <p>GPO is currently focused on its procurement plan for FY25, which will include requests for enterprise-level AI systems. The Committee continues to commend GPO's focus on cost management considerations which require a clear quantification of expected return on investment.</p>
Staff Upskilling	<p>GPO's IT developers successfully completed advanced training during the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 2024, enabling GPO to make continued progress on multiple AI pilot projects.</p> <p>GPO continues its work to set up a small AI laboratory and is evaluating its operational model and the manner that it will engage with other GPO business units.</p>

GPO's AI Use Case Inventory: [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Use Case Inventory \(gpo.gov\)](https://www.gpo.gov/artificial-intelligence-ai-use-case-inventory)

Library of Congress (LOC)	
Governance	<p>The Library's AI Working Group, chartered in 2023, is nearing the end of its initial one-year term. The group has made progress reconciling numerous activities related to AI, including documenting current AI use across the agency, exploring possibilities for tools and experiments, connecting AI innovation with Library strategy and planning, and establishing guardrails and governance for AI in specific business units and across the agency.</p> <p>Of note this quarter: the creation of a definition and set of principles for AI at the Library, developing recommendations for evaluating AI in "commercial-off-the-</p>

	shelf” (COTS) software products, and well-attended meetings of a new AI Community of Practice (CoP) available to all Library staff.
Use Cases	<p>The Library’s 2024 AI use case inventory contains fifteen use cases, seven of which are complete, seven in draft form, and one under review.</p> <p>Highlights include experiments to explore the use of AI in specific work, test AI in unique collections, integrate other technological advancements that the Library has created or adopted, and assess risks and benefits for the agency and its communities of users. The Library has honed a focused “humans in the loop” approach to preserve the unique mission of providing research services to Congress, stewarding the nation’s historic and archival collections, and administering the copyright system.</p> <p>As noted in previous reports, CHA received testimony from the Congressional Research Service’s (CRS) Acting Director on March 20, 2024, concerning plans to use AI to expedite drafting, reviewing, and publishing of bill summaries. <b>CHA strongly encourages CRS to prioritize this use case due to its high potential to deliver timely and relevant information to Congress, as well as to actively consider other technical approaches that might provide interim solutions.</b></p>
Staff Upskilling	<p>The AI CoP is part of the Library’s emerging strategy to offer more staff opportunities for upskilling and training with AI tools, practices, and ethics to staff, whether they are experts at using these technologies or merely interested in the fundamentals and looking to learn more.</p> <p>Since May 2024, the AI CoP has met three times, attracting a high level of interest from hundreds of Library staff members. Building on two previous sessions, the Library has planned October’s “Back to School: Learning Paths” AI CoP meeting, which will offer participants a better understanding of the breadth of resources currently available on AI and related technologies and engender discussion of future needs.</p>

LOC’s AI Use Case Inventory: [AI at LC](#) | [Experiments](#) | [Work](#) | [Library of Congress \(loc.gov\)](#)

Smithsonian Institution	
Governance	<p>The Smithsonian continues to prioritize and support activities across the Institution that foster the responsible use of AI to advance its mission.</p> <p>The Smithsonian’s AI activities are currently facilitated through the Institution’s AI Community of Practice (AI CoP) which includes monthly AI Interest Community meetings as well as Working Groups tasked with delivering specific outputs in priority topic areas. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Identifying and Enabling AI Opportunities,</li> <li>2) Reviewing and Drafting AI-related Policies and Guidance,</li> </ol>



	<p>3) Establishing AI Training for StaP, and</p> <p>4) Building External Partnerships.</p> <p>The inaugural Working Groups are scheduled to deliver their outputs to Smithsonian officials at the end of calendar 2024.</p>
Use Cases	<p>Over this quarter, the Smithsonian focused on several use cases. In previous reports we have highlighted external or research-oriented use cases, however Smithsonian has also focused on internal operational uses such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An AI-based chat tool is now available to all staff while providing protections of internal data and communications. No information is retained by the system, and information in it is not used to train the language models.</li> <li>• An AI-based tool was approved to produce short training videos supporting the rollout of a new process to all staff. The tool generates videos that incorporate a human looking avatar speaking as slides are presented. The tool was also used to generate a Spanish language version which automatically translated the slides and the avatar's dialogue.</li> <li>• An AI-based tool for transcribing online meetings was approved for limited use by staff members requesting approval as an accommodation to assist them with online meetings based on a disability.</li> </ul>
Staff Upskilling	<p>To support ongoing staff engagement and upskilling on AI-related concepts, the Smithsonian's AI Community of Practice (AI CoP) holds monthly meetings which are open to all staff.</p>

Smithsonian's AI Use Case Inventory: [Age of AI | Smithsonian Institution \(si.edu\)](https://si.edu/ageofai)

Architect of the Capitol (AOC)	
Governance	<p>AOC made progress in its governance assessment based on NIST AI I 00-1 Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework (AI RMF 1.0). AOC met with a leading AI consulting company in August 2024 and September 2024 to discuss research on emerging AI governance best practices. AOC's recently implemented AI solution assessment process was also discussed.</p> <p>AOC will continue to leverage government and industry guidance as the AI governance assessment continues.</p>
Use Cases	<p>AOC's latest AI Use Cases were presented to AOC executive this quarter. In preparation, the AOC AI Advisory Committee and AOC AI Power User Group met monthly to evaluate AI Use Cases and to ensure all Use Case information remained current.</p>

	<p>AI-related pilots include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AOC is considering the acquisition and evaluation of Microsoft Copilot and the Azure OpenAI platform for controlled pilots by selected testers across the AOC.</li> <li>• AOC continued its quality management pilot using an AI-powered robotic process automation toolset.</li> <li>• The AI Power User Group is developing a proposal to create draft preventative maintenance task lists for newly installed groups of equipment using an AI small language model populated with the various manufacturers' maintenance models.</li> </ul>
Staff Upskilling	<p>AI-upskilling initiatives for staff included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 2024 Cybersecurity Awareness Training</li> <li>• On-demand AI training in the AOC's learning platform.</li> <li>• AI prompt engineering training for early adopters who participate in pilots</li> <li>• Select staff participated in the Office of Personnel Management's AI fundamentals webinar</li> <li>• Select staff attended sessions on AI for energy management in buildings</li> <li>• OCIO staff proactively met with key vendors to learn more about AI deployment plans</li> </ul>

AOC's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

U.S. Capitol Police (USCP)	
Governance	<p>USCP formally approved its AI Governance Committee Charter in the fourth quarter of FY2024 and has turned its focus to developing official AI Governance documentation and an AI Policy Directive.</p> <p>The AI Policy Directive is now working its way through a formal, internal review process with approval expected in the first quarter of FY2025. The new AI Governance and AI Policy Directive serve to establish policies and provide guidance and best practices to USCP staff when requesting, procuring, implementing, and using AI products or services in support of the USCP mission. The AI Policy Directive will also provide USCP staff with guidance on how best to use AI systems, solutions, and platforms in an ethical, responsible, fair, and bias-free manner.</p>
Use Cases	<p>As of September 2024, a high-level inventory of AI use cases includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office Productivity Tools</li> <li>• Cybersecurity Tools</li> <li>• Threat Analysis Tools</li> <li>• Vision and Video Detection and Analytics Tools</li> </ul>

Staff Upskilling	USCP is continuing to seek advice and guidance from multiple sources. During this quarter, USCP staff met with members of the National Policing Institute to learn about AI use by other police departments in the field of data management and analytics.
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USCP's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

Chief Administrative Office (CAO)	
Governance	<p>CAO formally announced an AI Policy to the House community in September. As part of that rollout, CAO's Deputy CISO and Innovation Director spoke to several technical group meetings to socialize the AI policy and educate CAO staffers who directly support Member offices.</p> <p>The release of the AI Policy helps establish institutional governance. To address the remaining functions of the NIST AI RMF, CAO established a workflow for new AI Use Case requests. This includes initial intake, cyber reviews and investigations, discussions with senior staff within the AI Center of Excellence, and recommendations for actions shared with CHA. This helps map our AI use to known risks, determine methods to measure potential impact, and manage risk while in use.</p> <p>Successful implantation of AI into the House of Representatives will require significant new investments in people, new governance processes, and technology tools.</p>
AI Working Group – Concluding Report	The AI Working Group was successful at establishing the usefulness of an LLM inside House offices and discovering many common use cases. This was made possible by the vision of the CAO's office to quickly and thoroughly explore this new groundbreaking technology, and CHA for authorizing this new product and enabling this working group to proceed. But most importantly, this effort was successful thanks to the many staffers, from a variety of offices, who participated in the group and reported back on their experiences. We believe this effort can be a model for quickly and safely testing new emerging technologies within the House.
Other Longer Term Use Cases	CAO began active testing of Office365 CoPilot in the Microsoft commercial cloud environment. CAO also began testing AWS Bedrock. Like Microsoft Azure's OpenAI Service, Bedrock shows promise for a variety of different use cases in a secure, first-party environment.
Staff Upskilling	<p>Concurrent with the recent release of the new House AI Policy (discussed above), the CAO AI Center of Excellence, a collaborative effort between the House Digital Service (HDS) and the Office of Cybersecurity, launched new internal resources for House staff, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated primary AI page with plain language explanations of the new policy and links to all new AI resources.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced a new Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) AI page.</li> <li>• Provided a current list of vetted AI Use Cases and their current statuses.</li> <li>• Established a new My Service Request (MSR) form for House users to suggest new possible AI Use Cases to the CAO and CHA for review.</li> </ul> <p>CAO has continued planning the educational aspects of our AI work, which we hope to begin implementing over the coming weeks now that the new policy has been released. This includes coordination with our CAO coaches, Staff Academy instructors, the HIR Change Management team, and the CAO communications team. We are working with the Congressional Staff Academy to include AI focused content in the 2025 Cybersecurity training material.</p>
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CAO's AI Use Case Inventory: For internal use only.

CHA did not request quarterly updates from the Office of the Clerk for September 2024 but does anticipate an update in December 2024. The Clerk's AI Use Case Inventory remains available here: [House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk, Artificial Intelligence Use Case Inventory](#)

## Next Steps

Over the final months of 2024 CHA will be engaged in discussions around House-specific use cases that could provide substantial, immediate workflow efficiencies for congressional staff. Additionally, CHA will be evaluating options that could best support AI Innovations throughout the legislative branch. Finally, CHA will continue communicating with international parliaments about how they are using AI technologies in their legislative operations.



# **FLASH REPORT**

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY & IMPLEMENTATION**



**COMMITTEE ON  
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION**  
**SUBCOMMITTEE ON MODERNIZATION**



## Executive Summary

This is the final report the Committee on House Administration (CHA) is releasing on artificial intelligence (AI) strategy and implementation in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. The purpose of this report is to comprehensively summarize oversight efforts, document critical accomplishments, and present key considerations for future Congresses. This report was produced at the direction of Committee Chairman Bryan Steil, Committee Ranking Member Joseph D. Morelle, Subcommittee on Modernization Chairwoman Stephanie Bice, and Subcommittee on Modernization Ranking Member Derek Kilmer.

## Background

CHA oversees House Officers as well as the Government Publishing Office, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution, among others. CHA directs the House's internal procedures and administration, and in this capacity CHA's responsibilities run the gamut from elections to New Member Orientation to the publication of legislation on Congress.gov.<sup>1</sup>

Since 1971, with the establishment of House Information Systems (now House Information Resources or HIR), CHA has driven technological innovation in the House. In the 1990s, CHA facilitated the development of the House email system, expanded internet access, and authorized networking upgrades to improve connectivity between members' D.C. and district offices. CHA played a leading role in developing THOMAS.gov, the predecessor of Congress.gov, which provides public access to Congressional documents and bill status. Additionally, CHA developed a House Intranet and a reliable cellular and text-messaging network for members and staff.<sup>2</sup>

In 2023, AI emerged as a transformative force across multiple industries, including government operations. AI offers the potential to equalize the capabilities of the lean congressional branch with the vast executive branch agencies it oversees. AI-enhanced workflows could significantly improve the internal functions of the House, elevate service levels across Legislative Branch Agencies, and greatly enhance the support that Members provide to their constituents.

Within this context, CHA began focusing on the development and implementation of an AI strategy.

## Oversight Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

The U.S. government had already established a framework for AI innovation and use, primarily through the AI in Government Act of 2020<sup>3</sup> and Executive Order 13960<sup>4</sup>, *Promoting the Use of Trustworthy AI in the Federal Government*. The AI in Government Act of 2020 codified the General Services Administration's (GSA) AI Center of Excellence and directed the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to provide guidance for agencies on AI use, among other mandates.

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<sup>1</sup> [History And Jurisdiction - United States Committee on House Administration](#)

<sup>2</sup> [History And Jurisdiction - United States Committee on House Administration](#)

<sup>3</sup> [AI IN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2020 \(DIVISION U, TITLE I\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [EO 13960, PROMOTING USE OF TRUSTWORTHY AI IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT](#)

Executive Order 13960 laid out principles for the use of AI in the federal government, established a unified policy for implementing the principles, directed agencies to catalogue their AI uses, and tasked GSA and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) with building AI expertise within federal agencies.

Additionally, there were subsequent executive orders<sup>5</sup> and guidance from OMB, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National AI Advisory Committee (NAIAC), and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

CHA aimed to closely tie its AI strategy and implementation to these foundational documents. In 2023, CHA worked to ensure all House Offices and Legislative Branch agencies were ready to effectively manage their own AI systems in the near term, regardless of future legislative approaches to AI.

Initially, CHA concentrated on a subset of its jurisdiction—the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Library of Congress (LOC), and the Government Publishing Office (GPO)—to maintain a manageable scope. These entities have the most direct connection to the legislative workflow.

CHA directed adherence to the NIST AI Framework, anticipating its status as a standard. CHA required public disclosure of AI use cases, setting new norms within the Legislative Branch for AI transparency. CHA published monthly reports to encourage iterative, regular work and to force internal discussion.

Throughout 2023, the House actively considered many AI-related legislative proposals. This period saw bipartisan efforts to understand AI through task forces, staff associations, and a range of government agencies focused on the topic. Many private vendors engaged with the House, offering guidance on AI implementation strategies and educational materials emphasizing the benefits of their specific software solutions.

In 2024, CHA broadened the initiative to include the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the Architect of the Capitol.

## Critical Accomplishments from the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

CHA conducted a *baseline analysis* of publicly available information early in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. At that time there was almost no public information about how Legislative Branch entities were using AI tools. There were informal concerns raised about whether oversight committees would be supportive of AI experimentation and widespread hesitation about which AI governance framework to rely on. There were ad-hoc pilot projects and only a few instances of staff-level working groups who were focused on the topic. The following table illustrates CHA’s assessment of AI implementation efforts as of July 2023.

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<sup>5</sup> [EO 13859, MAINTAINING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN AI](#)

Status Snapshot As-Of July 2023							
	Chief Administrative Office	Office of the Clerk	Gov. Publishing Office	Library of Congress	Smithsonian	Architect of the Capitol	U.S. Capitol Police
AI Governance Assessment – Executive Level	NI	NI	NI	NI	-	-	-
AI Working Groups – Staff Level			NI	NI	-	-	-
AI Use Case Discovery & Transparent Reporting					-	-	-
AI Pilots or Experiments	NI	NI	NI	NI	-	-	-
Innovation Labs		NI	NI	NI	-	-	-

Source: CHA assessment. “NI” is Needed Information.

CHA sought to strengthen *knowledge sharing* by bringing in officials from the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). CHA’s goal was to ensure legislative branch officials established direct connections with leading-edge government thought leaders as they began developing internal AI policies. CHA wanted to ensure legislative branch staff tapped into the large and quickly emerging communities of practice within the federal government.

At the same time, CHA conducted *stakeholder interviews* with Member and Committee offices. CHA documented internal workflows within the House to track where AI systems may be helpful for certain roles. For example, caseworkers face large volumes of multi-modal inquiries (telephone calls, direct emails, online form submissions), need to correctly assess the topic of the inquiry and relate it to specific legislation or agency program, need to easily track this information over time, and sometimes need easy ways of alerting law enforcement authorities of problems. In another example, communications staff face challenges trying to sort through large amounts of internal documentation and prior public statements, often developed over many years, to quickly synthesize talking points for their Member on particular topics.

Many staff functions were performed using existing cloud-based software platforms, and throughout 2023 these vendors were rushing to deploy new AI functionality. CHA conducted a *vendor assessment* and realized AI was already saturating operations within the House. That meant House staff did not have to intentionally go to a certain third-party website, or specifically log into a secure first-party AI sandbox to proactively “use AI.” Instead, they could work with their approved House software to directly access new AI functionality. This realization changed CHA’s oversight approach and led to a more practical focus on the IT acquisitions process as a critical tool to track the House’s AI use.

CHA held a hearing, “*Artificial Intelligence (AI): Innovations within the Legislative Branch.*” The hearing explored how the Legislative Branch was developing AI governance plans for Congress to innovate effectively and efficiently. It gave our witnesses – officials from the CAO, GPO, GAO and LOC – a chance to highlight early successes in AI experimentation. These included using optical character recognition to assist visually impaired Library patrons, how the U.S. Copyright Office is using AI to improve digital accessibility to Copyright Registration Records and other data, ways that natural language processing is helping summarize legislation, and ways that AI-enhanced search could help more quickly find government publication.



“AI won’t replace humans,” said Rep. Bryan Steil in his opening remarks at that hearing, “but humans that use AI could replace those who aren’t using AI.”<sup>6</sup>

CHA subsequently held a private roundtable, “*Building AI Guardrails for the People’s House*.” This private roundtable facilitated a discussion among Members about appropriate guardrails to put in place for the House to effectively use AI – as opposed to human intelligence – in daily operations. The roundtable allowed for a wide-ranging discussion between AI experts and House Officials about how much authority the House might delegate to AI technologies in the pursuit of operational efficiencies.

“AI... is a tremendous opportunity for the House and the broader government to increase efficiency both for our Members’ Offices, for our Committees, and for the various functions within the institution. But it also presents a new set of threats that have to be taken seriously – bias, inaccuracy, vulnerability of sensitive data – that are real risks to our infrastructure as a House.” said Ranking Member Morelle.<sup>7</sup>

The House issued “*House Information Technology Policy 8 – Artificial Intelligence*.” The purpose of this House Information Technology Policy (HITPOL) was to establish principles necessary for responsible AI use, define permissible and prohibited House use cases, and ensure that all House users protect House and Member data when using AI tools within the House environment. In the spirit of agile oversight, this policy will be comprehensively reviewed at least once per Congressional Session. This cadence – once a year rather than once every two years – is meant to ensure the House’s policy can evolve and adapt rapidly over the next several years to the opportunities and the risks that AI presents.

The policy had an *immediate impact* on daily administration within the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. The policy created an easy submission process for new AI use cases and created a risk-based framework for their evaluation. It allowed the House to fast track some use cases for approval, such as using AI to supplement assistive technology. It allowed the House to prohibit other use cases, such as generating deepfake images and using them without the owner’s permission. The policy became a part of internal deliberations ahead of all major software purchases. The policy became the basis for ‘best practices’ documents within Member Offices and triggered helpful internal and external feedback.

CHA *expanded its oversight focus* to include the Smithsonian Institution, the Architect of the Capitol and the U.S. Capitol Police in 2024. Use cases from across the Legislative Branch became public and highlighted a wide range of experimentation, such as:

Library of Congress	Chief Administrative Officer	Office of the Clerk	Government Publishing Office	Smithsonian Institution	Architect of the Capitol	U.S. Capitol Police
Generating metadata for bibliographic records	Varied Member, Committee, and Leadership Use Cases	Comparative Print Suite for legislative drafting	Internal chatbot to help GPO employees find docs	Deep learning of bird vocalizations	Learning how to use a private LLM in a secure Cloud	Commercial threat analysis tools
Data extraction from historic copyright records	Varied Institutional Use Cases	AI-assisted software engineering	AI in acquisitions to buy goods and services	Identifying tree species from drone canopy photos	Data quality management using AI-powered RPA	Physical security for enhanced x-ray and video screening
Summary of Congressional bills	Microsoft Azure Open AI	AI-enabled search for	AI to store and index publications	Identification of leaf shapes	AI-driven image, audio	

<sup>6</sup> [Congress confronts security risks as it seeks to expand Hill's AI use - POLITICO](#)

<sup>7</sup> CHA Roundtable: Building AI Guardrails for the People’s House, 3/19/24.

	LLM and Copilot	public websites		to track plant migration	and video editing	
Geolocation of places mentioned in legislation	AWS's Bedrock LLM for HSST pilot			Office productivity (Microsoft) and Transcription services	Zero Trust Architecture and AI cybersecurity	

In summary, by the close of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress, the House Offices and Legislative Branch entities that CHA engaged with all made progress on establishing governance plans, establishing staff level working groups, piloting specific use cases and transparently reporting on them, and establishing teams to foster more robust technical work.

<i>Status Snapshot As-Of December 2024</i>						
	Chief Administrative Office	Office of the Clerk	Gov. Publishing Office	Library of Congress	Smithsonian	Architect of the Capitol
AI Governance Assessment – Executive Level						
AI Working Groups – Staff Level						
AI Use Case Discovery & Transparent Reporting						
AI Pilots or Experiments						
Innovation Labs						

Source: Committee on House Administration assessment.

## Selected Events from the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

CHA's efforts did not occur in a vacuum. During the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress several notable AI-related events occurred that received widespread media attention and public discussion.

**SNAPSHOT:** In January 2023, Representative **Auchincloss** (MA-04) delivered an AI-generated speech on the House Floor to introduce a bill.<sup>8 9</sup> The bill aimed to create a U.S.-Israel AI center which would serve as a hub for research and development. The short speech was reviewed, refined, and edited several times by Auchincloss and his team.

**SNAPSHOT:** Also in January 2023, Representative **Lieu** (CA-36) introduced the first piece of federal legislation written by artificial intelligence.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> [Jake Auchincloss did something historic on the House floor: He delivered a speech written entirely by AI. | U.S. Congressman Jake Auchincloss Of Massachusetts 4th District](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Member of Congress reads AI-generated speech on House floor | AP News](#)

<sup>10</sup> [REP LIEU INTRODUCES FIRST FEDERAL LEGISLATION EVER WRITTEN BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE | Congressman Ted Lieu](#)

**SNAPSHOT:** In June 2023, the House approved the use of one AI tool for research and evaluation purposes, and distributed licenses to 200 staffers in exchange for information sharing and emerging best practices. The House collected over 200 use cases and used this information to inform policy direction.

**SNAPSHOT:** In February 2024, many Congressional offices received AI-generated phone calls from deceased victims of gun violence as a part of a coordinated campaign to raise awareness of gun violence.

<sup>11</sup> Over the next year, use of AI-generated phone calls directly to Member Offices recurred several times.

**SNAPSHOT:** In July 2024, Representative **Wexton** (VA-10) announced her use of a new AI-generated model of her voice as it was before being impacted by her Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) condition. PSP affected the volume and clarity of Wexton's speech, so she relied on a text-to-speech app for public speaking engagements including on the House floor and in committees. <sup>12 13</sup>

**SNAPSHOT:** In October 2024, multiple media outlets covered an unusual debate among candidates for Virginia's 8<sup>th</sup> District. Two human candidates agreed to a virtual debate against an AI bot that was based off public statements from Representative **Beyer** (VA-08), the incumbent. The bot was created without Beyer's permission. <sup>14 15</sup>

## Key Considerations For the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress

Many experts have weighed in on how Congress should influence AI, but far fewer have offered thoughts on how AI should influence Congress. <sup>16 17 18</sup> Key considerations for any future AI implementation *within* the House are likely to include:

**Pacing Legislative Branch AI Innovations To the Executive Branch:** Technology in the Legislative Branch has historically lagged behind the Executive Branch. Without concerted action this lag will increasingly impact the ability of House staff to perform effective oversight.

- What is an appropriate funding target for Legislative Branch AI projects?
- What is a realistic goal towards establishing a secure AI sandbox for Congressional Office use?
- How do we rapidly scale small, successful AI pilots into large, enterprise-wide solutions?
- How do we encourage evolution and guard against stagnation as AI policies evolve?

**Interoperability of Legislative Branch AI Systems for Efficient and Effective Oversight:** The Legislative Branch relies on a complicated data ecosystem built upon several interconnected information systems. These should be reviewed and reassessed.

- How can we use AI to replace fragmented legacy IT systems with unified, modern ones?
- How can we encourage code and acquisitions sharing among Legislative Branch entities?
- Can we foster more collaboration between technical staff in Legislative Branch entities?
- Can we create a digital space where the public can safely & securely provide information?

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<sup>11</sup> [Victims of gun violence and mass shootings lobby Congress from beyond the grave : NPR](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Wexton Shares Video Debuting New AI Voice Model | U.S. House of Representatives](#)

<sup>13</sup> [Rep. Jennifer Wexton speaks on House floor using AI technology : NPR](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Tonight's strange debate with an AI congressional candidate - POLITICO](#)

<sup>15</sup> [Candidate creates AI bot of incumbent Don Beyer to debate him | wusa9.com](#)

<sup>16</sup> [AI guidelines for parliaments | Westminster Foundation for Democracy](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Artificial Intelligence for the Legislative Branch — POPVOX Foundation](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Bússola Tech | Modernisation of Parliaments](#)

- How should we measure the success of AI systems and change direction if necessary?

**Stewardship of Legislative Branch Data:** Legislative Branch data should be treated as a strategic national asset and critical public resource. The management of such data should facilitate information sharing and foster greater public knowledge and wisdom.

- How can Members and Staff more easily use data from multiple Legislative Branch entities?
- What is the right approach to data management and stewardship at this scale?
- How can public legislative branch data support private enterprise for social benefit?

**AI Upskilling and Interparliamentary Knowledge Sharing:** Learning new technical skills is a challenge for many. Practical, applied training that is role-specific needs to be robustly supported.

- How can CAO develop robust AI training that integrates with their existing programming?
- Should we encourage government-led training, industry-led training, or both?
- How extensively should we collaborate with other parliaments and institutional groups?

**AI Oversight as a Roadmap for Other Emerging Technologies:** AI is not the only disruptive technology which will affect the administration of the House. The challenges are likely to become more complex over the near-term future.<sup>19</sup>

- How might we constructively use technical testing teams to improve our IT systems?
- How might we rethink our hard and soft systems to make them more resilient?
- How might we learn from other sectors which have digitally transformed the way they work?
- How do we reproduce an Agile Oversight approach to other rapidly emerging technologies?

## Acknowledgements

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<sup>19</sup> [Persuasive technologies in China: implications for the future of national security | Australian Strategic Policy Institute | ASPI](#)