MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Gina Raimondo
Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20230

Brian Epley
Chief Information Officer
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Secretary Raimondo and Mr. Epley:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Commerce's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity. This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These

metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

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[1] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47716
[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

5. Regarding current uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is productive or effective? What metrics does your department or agency utilize when determining the productivity or effectiveness of current AI applications? How do these metrics and data collection guide decision-making on future applications of AI?

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    a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
    b. If no, please detail why your agency does not measure this.

7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training

for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

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COMMITTEES:
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January 16, 2025

The Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas
Secretary of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
300 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20024

Eric Hysen
Chief Information Officer
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
300 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Secretary Mayorkas and Mr. Hysen:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Homeland Security's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

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[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

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CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

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COMMITTEES:
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January 16, 2025

The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin III
Secretary of Defense
U.S. Department of Defense
1000 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Dr. Radha Plumb
Chief Digital and A.I. Officer
U.S. Department of Defense
1010 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

Dear Secretary Austin and Dr. Plumb:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Defense's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

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COMMITTEES:
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January 16, 2025

The Honorable Jennifer M. Granholm
Secretary of Education
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Helena Fu
Director, Office of Critical and Emerging Technologies
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Granholm and Ms. Fu:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Energy's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

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The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

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January 16, 2025

The Honorable Merrick B. Garland
Attorney General of the United States
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

Jonathan Mayer
Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Attorney General Garland and Dr. Mayer:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Justice's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

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[1] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47716
[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
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[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

5. Regarding current uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is productive or effective? What metrics does your department or agency utilize when determining the productivity or effectiveness of current AI applications? How do these metrics and data collection guide decision-making on future applications of AI?

6. Does your department or agency measure worker productivity or productivity gains as a result of the application of AI?
    a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
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7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training

for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Julie Su
Deputy Secretary of Labor
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Mangala Kuppa
Chief Technology Officer
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Dear Deputy Secretary Su and Ms. Kuppa:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Labor's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity. This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These

metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Miguel Cardona
Secretary of Education
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202

Gary Stevens
Director of Enterprise Technology Services
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

Dear Secretary Cardona and Mr. Stevens:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Education's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Jane Nishida
Assistant Administrator for the Office of International and Tribal Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Vaughn Noga
Chief Information Officer
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Assistant Administrator Nishida and Mr. Noga:

I write to you today requesting information on the Environmental Protection Agency's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity.

This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
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Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
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COMMITTEES:
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INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Robin Carnahan
Administrator of the General Services Administration
U.S. General Services Administration
301 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20024

Zach Whiteman
Chief Data Scientist and Chief AI Officer
U.S. General Services Administration
301 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20024

Dear Administrator Carnahan and Mr. Whiteman:

I write to you today requesting information on the General Services Administration's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

5. Regarding current uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is productive or effective? What metrics does your department or agency utilize when determining the productivity or effectiveness of current AI applications? How do these metrics and data collection guide decision-making on future applications of AI?

6. Does your department or agency measure worker productivity or productivity gains as a result of the application of AI?
    a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
    b. If no, please detail why your agency does not measure this.

7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Xavier Becerra
Secretary of Health and Human Services
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201

Micky Tripathi
Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Secretary Becerra and Dr. Tripathi:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Health and Human Services' ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity.

This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

[1] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47716
[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
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RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Adrianne Todman
Dep. Sec. of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th St SW
Washington, DC 20410

Vinay Singh
Chief Financial Officer & Chief AI Officer
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410

Dear Deputy Secretary Todman and Mr. Singh:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

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As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

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    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
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RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Joan Mooney
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Policy Management and Budget
U.S. Department of Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Haaland and Ms. Mooney:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Interior's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity. This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved

on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
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INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Bill Nelson
Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
300 E. Street SW, Suite 5R30
Washington, DC 20546

David Salvagnini
Chief Data Officer and Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
300 E. Street SW, Suite 5R30
Washington, DC 20546

Dear Administrator Nelson and Mr. Salvagnini:

I write to you today requesting information on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data

on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity. This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

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[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
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United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
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RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Carrie Safford
Secretary of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852

Scott Flanders
Chief Information officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852

Dear Secretary Safford and Mr. Flanders:

I write to you today requesting information on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity.

This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[1] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47716
[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

5. Regarding current uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is productive or effective? What metrics does your department or agency utilize when determining the productivity or effectiveness of current AI applications? How do these metrics and data collection guide decision-making on future applications of AI?

6. Does your department or agency measure worker productivity or productivity gains as a result of the application of AI?
    a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
    b. If no, please detail why your agency does not measure this.

7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Sethuraman Panchanathan
Director of the National Science Foundation
U.S. National Science Foundation
2415 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dorothy Aronson
Chief Data Officer
U.S. National Science Foundation
2415 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dear Director Panchanathan and Ms. Aronson:

I write to you today requesting information on the National Science Foundation's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
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    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Isabel Guzman
Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration
U.S. Small Business Administration
409 3rd Street SW
Washington, DC 20416

Steve Kucharski
Director of the Office of Performance Systems Management
U.S. Small Business Administration
409 3rd Street SW
Washington, DC 20416

Dear Administrator Guzman and Mr. Kucharski

I write to you today requesting information on the Small Business Administration's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity. This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved

on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

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    b. If no, please detail why your agency does not measure this.

7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Carolyn Colvin
Acting Commissioner
Social Security Administration
250 E Street SW, Suite 8030
Washington, DC 20254

Brian Peltier
Deputy Chief Information Officer for Strategy
Social Security Administration
250 E Street SW, Suite 8030
Washington, DC 20254

Dear Acting Commissioner Colvin and Mr. Peltier:

I write to you today requesting information on the Social Security Administration's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity. This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved

on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
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CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Antony Blinken
Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520

Mangala Kuppa
Chief Data and AI Officer
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW, NW
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Secretary Blinken and Ms. Kuppa:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of State's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

5. Regarding current uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is productive or effective? What metrics does your department or agency utilize when determining the productivity or effectiveness of current AI applications? How do these metrics and data collection guide decision-making on future applications of AI?

6. Does your department or agency measure worker productivity or productivity gains as a result of the application of AI?
    a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
    b. If no, please detail why your agency does not measure this.

7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training

for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Pete Buttigieg
Secretary of Transportation
U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Mike Horton
Deputy Chief Data Officer
U.S. Department of Transportation
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Secretary Buttigieg and Mr. Horton:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Transportation's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity.

This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[1] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47716
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[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Janet Yellen
Secretary of the Treasury
U.S. Department of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220

Todd Conklin
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure
Protection
U.S. Department of Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220

Dear Secretary Yellen and Mr. Conklin:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of the Treasury's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
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INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Samantha Power
Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Jason Gray
Chief Information Officer
U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Administrator Power and Mr. Gray:

I write to you today requesting information on the U.S. Agency for International Development's ("Agency") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Agency uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Agency, and the metrics by which the Agency evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity.

This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its

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effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

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6. Does your department or agency measure worker productivity or productivity gains as a result of the application of AI?

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
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INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
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I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Tom Vilsack
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Christopher Alvares
Chief Data Officer
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Dear Secretary Vilsack and Mr. Alvares:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Agriculture's ("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

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metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

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The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

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Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

Sincerely,

Mark R. Warner
U.S. Senator

MARK R. WARNER
VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4606

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
BUDGET
INTELLIGENCE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 2025

The Honorable Denis McDonough
Secretary of Veterans Affairs
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420

Charles Worthington
Chief Technology Officer and Chief
Artificial Intelligence Officer
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420

Dear Secretary McDonough and Mr. Worthington:

I write to you today requesting information on the Department of Veterans Affairs'("Department") utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and enabled technologies. I request sufficient information to understand the purposes to which the Department uses those systems, the analyses of the possible and actual uses of AI applications by the Department, and the metrics by which the Department evaluates the use of those systems, including by federal workers and contractors.

In a world where we are still working to understand the full capabilities and impact of advancements in artificial intelligence, it is critical that the federal government lead in data collection and evidence-based decision-making in the adoption of these technologies. In that same vein, the adoption of AI tools by the federal government should be based on measurable outcomes, such as productivity gains.

The use of artificial intelligence across various occupations and industries is transforming the labor market and impacting the global economy broadly. More specifically, the application of AI in the workforce has yielded promising results, including the potential for increased worker productivity. In many instances, artificial intelligence has allowed for tasks to be completed faster and more efficiently, allowing workers to focus on high-value responsibilities and expanding their range of work.

The private sector, particularly innovative artificial intelligence companies and the businesses that use their products, are leading the charge in measuring and providing real-time dynamic data on the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on their workforce and worker productivity.

This data includes, but is not limited to, specific measurements on how AI has led to time-saved on specific tasks, production volume, improving error rates, and customer satisfaction. These metrics and subsequent analyses are useful in evaluating the impact and value of artificial intelligence.

As of the 118th Congress, the federal government employs over 2 million individuals, with the Commonwealth of Virginia holding the third-largest constituency of federal civilian employees.[1] For FY2024, the federal government executed over 104 million contracts,[2] similarly employing, directly and indirectly, individuals to carry out the missions of federal departments and agencies. These public servants perform essential work for our country, and as detailed below, some of their work is complemented by and supplemented through the integration of artificial intelligence systems and technologies.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) demonstrated that in FY2022, twenty of 23 agencies reported about 1,200 current and planned artificial intelligence use cases.[3] Per the AI case use inventory,[4] the utilization of artificial intelligence across federal departments and agencies has allowed the federal workforce and contractors to work efficiently and creatively – improving government operations and delivering better results for the American people. These examples include the Social Security Administration using AI to expedite determinations for disability benefits, the Department of Veterans Affairs utilizing AI to capture trends and facilitate processing of veteran feedback, and the Department of Justice applying AI to accurately identify and process threat tips. The use case inventory applies the definition of artificial intelligence[5] as provided in Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.[6]

While government-sourced, publicly-available information provides sector or task-specific summaries of how the aforementioned federal departments and agencies are adopting artificial intelligence, I am concerned about the limitations of this information with respect to the broader adoption at scale of AI in the federal government, including the need for measurable data and conclusive assessments on how individual AI use cases are enhancing the missions of federal departments and agencies. Establishing data collection standards that track the progress of AI's adoption in the federal government will help better understand the state of integration, assess its effectiveness, implications, and appropriate usages, and guide the direction of future adoption plans.

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[1] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47716
[2] https://sam.gov/reports/awards/standard
[3] https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-24-105980
[4] https://ai.gov/ai-use-cases/
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Instructions-for-2024-Agency-AI-Reporting-per-EO-14110.pdf
[6] Pub. L. No. 115-232, § 238(g), https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ232/pdf/PLAW115publ232.pdf.

As such, I respectfully request that you respond to this letter with detailed answers to the following questions by January 17, 2025:

1. Please list the federal directives, including executive orders, that your department or agency utilizes in guiding the deployment of artificial intelligence technologies and related matters.

2. Does your department or agency utilize AI as defined by Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*?
    a. If yes, please provide a high-level summary of the utilization of AI, including uses by administrative or operational units of your department or agency.
    b. If no, please detail how your department or agency reached the decision to not utilize AI.
    c. Please provide details on any AI systems and technologies in use that do not fully comport with Section 238(g) of the *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*.

3. How does your department or agency identify uses cases, needs, or other instances in which it deems the use of AI to be appropriate? Please describe in detail the decision-making process that your department or agency has, does, or plans to undertake when determining if the use of AI is appropriate.

4. Regarding future or planned uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is appropriate? What metrics does your department or agency use when determining the appropriateness of AI?

5. Regarding current uses of AI, how does your department or agency incorporate data collection and identify measurable outcomes when determining if the use of AI is productive or effective? What metrics does your department or agency utilize when determining the productivity or effectiveness of current AI applications? How do these metrics and data collection guide decision-making on future applications of AI?

6. Does your department or agency measure worker productivity or productivity gains as a result of the application of AI?
    a. If yes, please detail how your agency measures worker productivity. How does this guide your department or agency's decision-making on future applications of AI?
    b. If no, please detail why your agency does not measure this.

7. Please describe in detail the process that your department or agency uses to solicit input or feedback from the federal workers or the contractors who will be directly utilizing the planned AI technology.

8. When determining if the use of AI by your department or agency is appropriate, please describe in detail how your department or agency considers the need for additional training for the federal workers and contractors who will be directly applying the AI technology as part of their job duties and responsibilities.

9. If your department or agency is utilizing AI, please describe in detail how those uses inform your department or agency's considerations on adjusting mission approach or allocating tasks among the department or agency's workforce, including, but not limited to, adjusting job responsibilities, daily tasks, or team compositions?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration of this matter and look forward to your response.

CC: Shalanda Young, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Arati Prabhakar, Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy
Rob Shriver, Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management
Clare Martorana, Chair, Chief AI Officer Council

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