XML in the U.S. House of Representatives

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The Challenge

Data and Documents

Documents are not databases.

Documents have three characteristics:

- Presentation: how it looks
- Structure: how is it organized
- Semantics: what does it mean

Raw data is not always raw. Look at it in context

XML Basics

```
□<recorded-vote>
Element
                <legislator name-id="C001101" party="D">
                Ms. Clark</legislator>
                <vote>Yea</vote>
               </recorded-vote>
               □<recorded-vote>
                          > name-id="B001250" party="R">
Attribute
                Mr. Bishop</legislator>
                <vote>Yea</vote>
               </recorded-vote>
```

XML Basics

section enum Sec. 2. **In the leader** Training and employment for veterans and members of armed forces in curation and historic preservation. **In the leader**

Employment.— (header) Training and
Employment.— (header) Etext The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall carry out a Veterans' Curation Program to hire veterans and members of the Armed Forces to assist the Secretary in carrying out curation and historic preservation activities. (text) (subsection)

SEC. 2. TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT FOR VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES IN CURATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

(a) TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT.—The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall carry out a Veterans' Curation Program to hire veterans and members of the Armed Forces to assist the Secretary in carrying out curation and historic

preservation activitie	17	SEC. 2. TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT FOR VETERANS AND
(b) AUTHORIZA carry out this section	18	MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES IN CURATION
(1) \$5,000	19	AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION.
(2) \$6,000	20	(a) Training and Employment.—The Secretary of
(3) \$7,000	21	the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall
	22	carry out a Veterans' Curation Program to hire veterans
	23	and members of the Armed Forces to assist the Secretary
	24	in carrying out curation and historic preservation activi-
	25	ties.

History of XML in the U.S. Congress

History of XML in U.S. Congress

1997

Establishment of exchange standards: During the 105th Congress, the Clerk's Office started an effort to establish a document exchange standard and the transformation, creation, and exchange of House documents using XML. This included an effort to customize an XML editor for the creation of bills and resolution. The initiative is rooted in a 1996 directive from the chairmen of the Committee on House Oversight (now known as the Committee on House Administration) and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to the Clerk of the House and Secretary of Senate, respectively, to work together toward establishing common data standards for the exchange of legislative information. (2 U.S.C. 181) (See also Public Law 104-197)

[Print] [Print selection]

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§181. Program for exchange of information among legislative branch agencies

- (a) On September 16, 1996, there shall be established a program for providing the widest possible exchange of information among legislative branch agencies with the long-range goal of improving information technology planning and evaluation. The Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate are requested to determine the structure and operation of this program and to provide appropriate oversight. All of the appropriate offices and agencies of the legislative branch as defined below shall participate in this program for information exchange, and shall report annually on the extent and nature of their participation in their budget submissions to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.
 - (b) As used in this section-
 - (1) the term "offices and agencies of the legislative branch" means, the office of the Clerk of the House, the office of the Secretary of the Senate, the office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Government Accountability Office, the Government Publishing Office, the Library of Congress, the Congressional Research Service, the Congressional Budget Office, the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate: and
 - (2) the term "technology" refers to any form of computer hardware and software; computer-based systems, services, and support for the creation, processing, exchange, and delivery of information; and telecommunications systems, and the associated hardware and software, that provide for voice, data, or image communication.

(Pub. L. 104–197, title III, §314, Sept. 16, 1996, 110 Stat. 2415; Pub. L. 108–271, §8(b), July 7, 2004, 118 Stat. 814; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

History of XML in U.S. Congress

2004: House and Senate Bills available in XML: The Library of Congress began publicly posting House and Senate bills in XML format. It was agreed that the same style sheet used for the web display should be used by all Legislative Branch web sites displaying XML bill format.

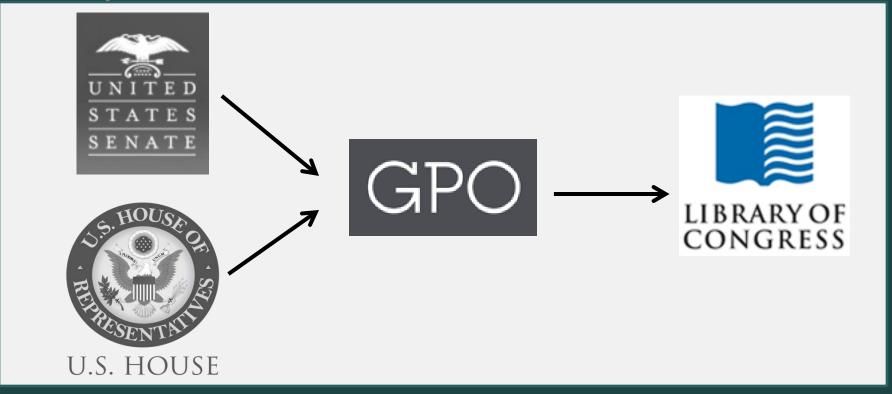
2003: House votes available in XML: During the 108th Congress, House Roll Call votes were made available in XML on the House Clerk's website. Votes were available online, but in HTML format, since 1997.

2001: During the 107th Congress, the House Office of Legislative Counsel began to use an XML editor to draft legislation.

2000: The House Clerk presented the SGML/XML Feasibility Study Final Report to the House Committee on Administration.

http://xml.house.gov/resources/TechTimeline.htm

Simple Workflow



The shortest success path for a bill to become law is twenty decision points

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.33996/

N. S. Congress LEGISLATIVE STATUS STEPS*

Finding Legislative Information United States House

DOCS.HOUSE.GOV

Text of legislation being considered now

HOUSE.GOV

House information

CONGRESS.GOV

House and Senate data and documents

GPO.GOV all government documents

http://xml.house.gov/resources/SelectedList-LegisBranchData.htm



A Selected List of Legislative Branch Data

This document was compiled by staff in the Legislative Computer Systems division of the House Office of the Clerk for the 2015 Legislative Data and Transparency Conference (4/29/2015). Staff at the Library of Congress, the Government Publishing Office and the Senate Office of the Secretary assisted in the preparation of this document.

Additional government publications and publications related to Congress can be found at GPO.gov. The list of collections can be found: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectiontab.action

Legislative Branch-wide DTDs, Schemas and other resources can be found at http://xml.house.gov.

U.S. House and U.S. Senate

What		Location(s)	Format(s)
Chamber	House and Senate	http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse	PDF, TXT
activity	Calendars	/collection.action?collectionCode=CCAL	
		Links available on Congress.gov home page.	
	Congressional	https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record (searchable)	PDF, TXT
	Record		
		https://www.congress.gov/advanced-search/command-line#toggler-	
		congressional-record (describes searchable data fields)	
		Daily: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse	
		/ II 2 II C. I CDEC	1

Drafting Legislation with an XML editor

"The less the people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they sleep in the night."

Unknown phrase, often attributed to Otto von Bismarck

Who uses the XML editor?

House Office of Legislative Counsel

- Main drafters of House legislation, est. in 1919;
- 35 attorneys and 15 support staff;
- Attorneys are non-partisan; Attorneys develop expertise in particularly areas of the law, as well as legislative drafting expertise.

House Enrolling Clerks

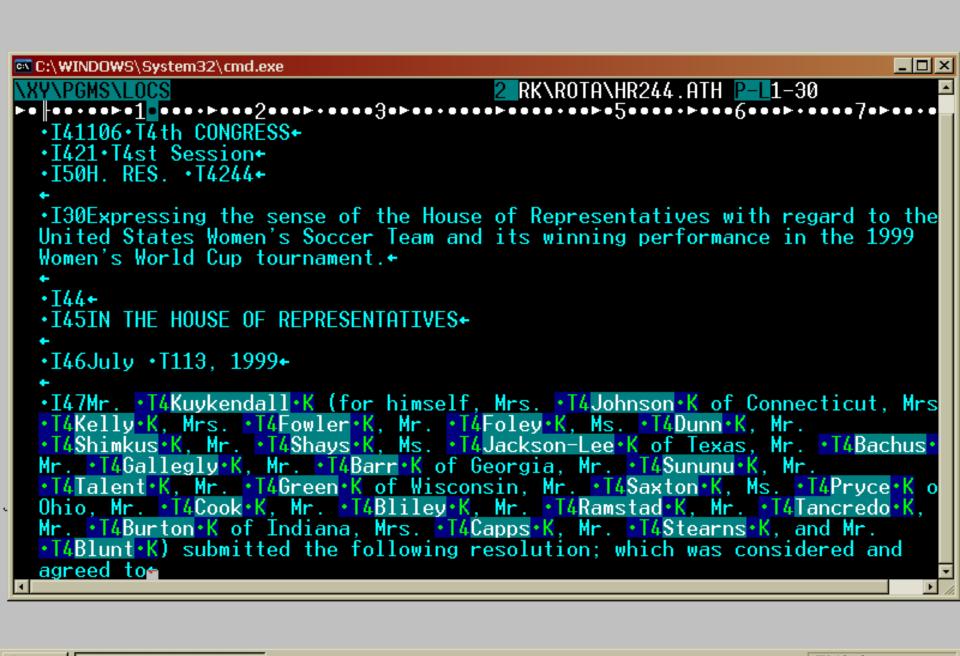
- Prepare official engrossed version that passed the House and the official enrolled - version that passed both chambers;

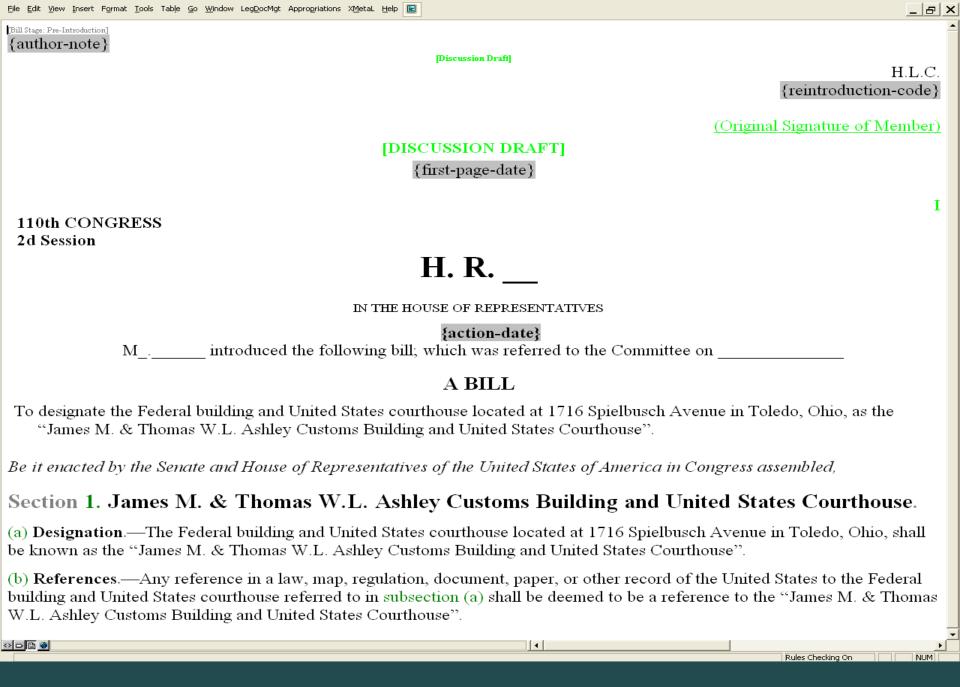
Government Printing Office

- Prepares and publishes copies of the legislation for use by Congress; makes copies available to libraries and the general public.

Original Goals for drafting in XML

- Minimize drafters' attention to typesetting;
- Maximize drafters' consideration of the legislative language itself;
- Provide "just-in-time" knowledge support during the drafting process;
- Provide a tags-off environment;
- Reduce training effort, and;
- Improve quality of output.





Smart Authoring

- Context sensitive;
- Auto-renumbering;
- Auto-regeneration of table of contents;
- Absence of typesetting rules while author drafts;
- Ability to move legislative structures around;
- Simple keystrokes.

Lessons Learned: The Editor

Original Lessons Learned (from 2005 to 2008)

- An XML editor can be created that meets the needs of the author, so the goals of consistent formatting, better search, and the ability to publish in multiple formats are achieved.
- Authors do not always like working in a structured editor. Ensure that the XML editor improves their document. Provide "smart authoring".
- A "tags-off" environment requires little XML knowledge by the authors.
- When naming elements, use easy to understand tag names.

Smart Authoring For the Future

- Context sensitive;
- Auto-renumbering; Auto-regeneration of table of contents;
- Absence of typesetting rules while author drafts;
- Ability to move legislative structures around;
- Simple keystrokes.
- Expand "just-in-time" knowledge support during the drafting process
- Provide an editor that does both things keeps the editor in a valid document, but provides flexibility to draft "free-form"
- Easy methods to insert added value tags and maintain unique identifiers

Lessons Learned: The DTDs

The U.S. Code

the general and permanent laws of the United States, organized into titles based on subject matter

Lesson Learned: Model the data as it appears

```
1
       Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
  tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
  SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4
       This Act may be cited as the "National Park Service
  100th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act".
  SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
       The Congress 1
                        <section id="H354CA4636A1B41A693F90E736E818B0A"</p>
                        section-type="section-one"><enum>1.</enum><header>Short
                        Title</header><text display-inline="yes-display-inline">
                        This Act may be cited as the <quote>National Park
                         Service 100th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act
                         . </text></section>
                        <section id="H5181530F2C244C558618C5BD142456CD"><enum>2.
                        </enum><header>Findings</header><text display-inline=</pre>
                         "yes-display-inline">The Congress finds the following:
                        </text> </section>
```

Not this...

```
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
  tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3
                      SHORT TITLE
4
      Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "National
  Park Service 100th Anniversary Commemorative Coin
6 Act".
                       FINDINGS
      Sec. 2. The Congress finds the following:
8
                         <section id="H354CA4636A1B41A693F90E736E818B0A"</p>
                         section-type="section-one"><enum>1.</enum><header>Short
                         Title</header><text display-inline="yes-display-inline">
                         This Act may be cited as the <quote>National Park
                         Service 100th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Act</quote>
                         . </text></section>
                         <section id="H5181530F2C244C558618C5BD142456CD"><enum>2.
                         </enum><header>Findings</header><text display-inline=</pre>
                         "yes-display-inline">The Congress finds the following:
                         </text> </section>
```

Lesson Learned: Avoid generated text

- 3 SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND DEFINITIONS.
- 4 (a) FINDING.—Congress finds it in the public interest
- 5 to authorize the sale of certain federally owned land in

```
<section id="H171EBBB26FB14E62A44B0B19946A7C98"
section-type="section-one"><enum>1.</enum><header>
Findings and definitions.</header>
<subsection id="HC3CC357C072B42A0B016AF9F81724346"
><enum>(a)</enum><header>Finding.—</header><text
display-inline="yes-display-inline">Congress finds it
in the public interest to authorize the sale of
certain federally owned land in
```

Not this...

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<subsection id="HC3CC357C072B42A0B016AF9F81724346"
><enum>(a)</enum><header>Finding</header><text
display-inline="yes-display-inline">Congress finds it
in the public interest to authorize the sale of
certain federally owned land in
```

Lesson Learned: No attribute text in online or printed presentation

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds it in the public interest to authorize the sale of certain federally owned land in

```
<section id="H171EBBB26FB14E62A44B0B19946A7C98"
section-type="section-one"><enum>1.</enum><header>
Findings and definitions.</header>
<subsection id="HC3CC357C072B42A0B016AF9F81724346"
><enum>(a)</enum><header>Finding.-</header><text
display-inline="yes-display-inline">Congress finds it
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```

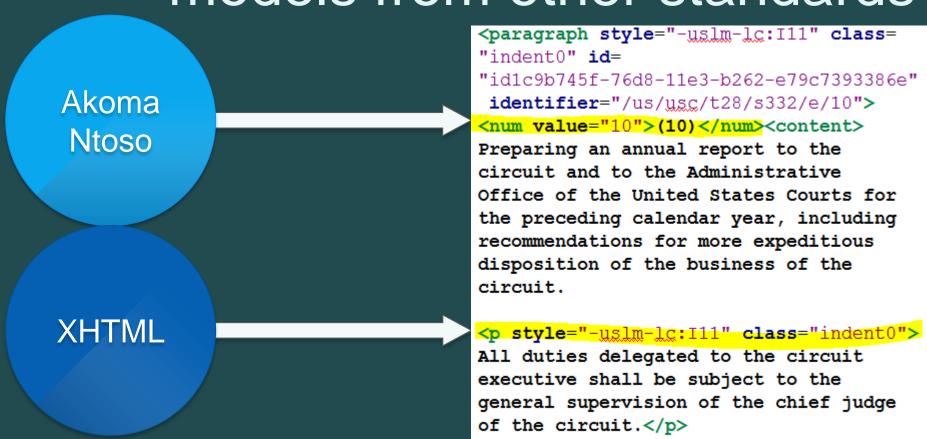
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SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND DEFINITIONS.

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```
<section id="H171EBBB26FB14E62A44B0B19946A7C98"
section-type="section-one" enum="1" <header>Findings
and definitions.</header>
<subsection id="HC3CC357C072B42A0B016AF9F81724346"
enum="(a)" ><header>Finding. -</header><text
display-inline="yes-display-inline">Congress finds it
in the public interest to authorize the sale of
certain federally owned land in
```

Lesson Learned: Reuse elements and data models from other standards



</content>

Best Practice: User Manual

http://uscode.house.gov

Thank you Merci Gracias

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