

**Question 1: How can Congress work to ensure that state and local law enforcement agencies have access to the resources they need to train personnel and keep their proficiency up-to-date?**

In our technology assessment on forensic algorithms (GAO-21-435SP), we proposed a policy option to support training, but such efforts may require additional resources.

Specifically, we reported that there is variability in training requirements across different law enforcement agencies. For example, state and local law enforcement agencies using non-FBI databases for facial recognition do not necessarily have a training requirement, and available training may not be standardized. To address this challenge, we proposed a policy option that, among other things, proposed the support of increased training of law enforcement analysts, as well as investigators. Actions to support this policy option could include supporting the development of standards for training and certification.

One consideration to taking this approach is identifying an entity or entities that would actually develop relevant standards and certifications. Additionally, smaller law enforcement agencies may not have the funding or personnel to develop training materials. Addressing these and other considerations as discussed in our report could facilitate greater and more uniform proficiency among users of these algorithms.

**Question 2: Are you familiar with other jurisdictions that we could look to for examples of responsible use of training and policy around A-I technology?**

We did not conduct audit work focusing on local, state, and tribal law enforcement responsible use of artificial intelligence technology. While we did talk with some local law enforcement agencies, we did not specifically examine their use of artificial intelligence technology.

While not jurisdictions, federal agencies have worked on approaches to responsible implementation of artificial intelligence. For example, GAO issued an artificial intelligence accountability framework ([GAO-23-106811](#)) that could be used to guide responsible artificial intelligence use. Additionally, the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) has also done work on responsible use of artificial intelligence, namely their Trustworthy & Responsible Artificial Intelligence Resource Center.