



**SUBCOMMITTEE ON
MODERNIZATION**

FLASH REPORT:

Artificial Intelligence Strategy & Implementation

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

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 1) We have a growing list of public AI use case inventories, including the Library of Congress (LOC), the Government Publishing Office (GPO), and the Clerk. Notable use cases include:
 - a. The National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled is experimenting with available machine learning (ML) models to synthesize and compress lengthy book descriptions into succinct and engaging content for patron discovery.
 - b. LOC's LC Labs is experimenting with legislative bill data to generate bill summaries using natural language processing (NLP) with an emphasis maintaining the highest standard of quality and accuracy.
 - c. The CAO has developed an extensive list of over 200 possible use cases across several functional categories.

- 2) We have seen sustained management attention to establish comprehensive AI-related governance documents in line with the NIST framework. Notable efforts include:
 - a. LOC has made progress in thinking through AI governance in the context of its FY23-28 strategic plan and existing governance structures, as well as participating in national and international committees.
 - b. The Congressional Research Service, a component of LOC, has produced research reports about the implications of AI,

addressing regulatory, oversight, and policymaking considerations.

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

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND:

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

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

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

CHA requested monthly updates from several congressional support entities on:

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

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