RFI AI Commission

Action

Request for information.

Summary

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) Commission on Competition, Inclusion, and Innovation is a non-partisan, multistakeholder, expert body established by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Technology Engagement Center (C_TEC). The Commission's charge is to study and recommend policy recommendations for establishing responsible leadership and a thriving workforce in an AI-driven economy. The Commission will host a series of public hearings across the country and internationally over the next year to guide the expected policy recommendations.

The Commission seeks public comment on the following Request for Information (RFI) through May 27th, 2022. The Commission seeks comment around workforce and AI. This RFI will help inform the Commission's work in developing strong bipartisan recommendations.

Dates

Comments in response to this notice must be received by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 27th, 2022. Written comments in response to the RFI should be submitted according to the instructions in the ADDRESSES. Comments received after May 27th, 2022, may not be considered.

Addresses

Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

- *Email*: Comments in electronic form can be sent to AICommission@uschamber.com in any of the following formats: HTML; ASCII; Word; RTF; or PDF. Please submit comments only and include your name and your organization's name. *Also, please indicate if you are ok with your comments being made public in the email.*

Supplemental Information

The future of work is here. Automation is already eliminating certain jobs or tasks within jobs but also creating new opportunities. Private sector leaders realize they must transform their culture and processes, as well as reskill employees, to benefit from the full value potential presented by new technologies. It is also increasingly important for business leaders, governments, and others to focus on building adaptability into retraining and reskilling programs – not only as it pertains to technical skills, but soft skills as well. That's why greater attention to innovative and collaborative workforce capabilities is needed to better equip and respond to change and seamlessly adopt the technology. It is also important to highlight that AI – if developed and deployed ethically – provides a new ability to augment human capabilities and to empower people to do much more. There is still a significant reserve for human activity that machines and software cannot reach for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, the AI Commission on Competition, Inclusion, and Innovation is asking for comments on these essential issues to seek further clarity.

Request for Information

The commission requests further feedback on the following questions.

1. What is the role of the private sector in ensuring the workforce is reskilled and prepared for the demands of an AI-driven digital economy?

2. What tools exist or should be developed to assist workers and employers in acquiring a more holistic picture regarding the potential impact of AI on jobs? Can predictive analytics be deployed to provide a finer-grained analysis to help local and regional economies prepare for AI impacts?

3. The AI-driven digital economy includes a wide range of industries, from business analytics to high-tech manufacturing. How can the federal government incentivize AI workforce development that is tailored to the comparative strengths of a local or regional economy?

4. What federal policies should be modified or adopted to provide students and job-seekers opportunities for a career path that will better equip them for the jobs of the future, without solely depending on traditional higher education models like the four-year degree?

5. What is the role of community colleges and technical schools in preparing workers for AI job impacts and new opportunities within AI itself?

6. Evidence-based, sector job training strategies have been shown to be especially effective in creating "on-ramps" for disadvantaged individuals in a variety of fields, including information technology. How might sector-based training programs be deployed for expanding opportunity in the field of AI?

7. What role should workforce preparation play in attracting, retaining and advancing a diverse talent pipeline?

8. In addition to access to training programs in terms of stipends, wrap-around services, and other non-work-related supports, what will be needed to expand worker access and opportunities in the AI economy? How should access to these supports be structured, and what are the roles of employers, government, and non-governmental institutions in delivering them?

9. Are there public-private partnerships that can elevate and scale new opportunities for current and prospective workers?

10. How is the federal government investing and empowering states and regions to develop training programs that are well aligned with in-demand skills required by employers?

11. How can the federal government expand financing tools that can be used for short-term programming, such as apprenticeships, internships, individual training accounts, and community college classes?

12. How can Congress modernize the Higher Education Act to expand career-oriented skills and training pathways for students and mid-career professionals?

13. What can policymakers do to help incentivize small and medium-sized businesses to offer on-the-job training programs?

14. What can be done to reduce the tax bias against human capital investments that support training and retraining relative to the tax treatment of investment in traditional physical capital, such as plant machinery?

15. How can short-term and incumbent worker training incorporate soft/noncognitive-skill acquisition in their curricula?

16. If automation renders specific tasks obsolete, what mechanisms could be leveraged to maximize employee retention?

17. As the labor market changes, please describe what you believe success looks like in assisting employment disruptions in the age of automation