Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, combating sex trafficking by any means, in this case with using the power of our contracting system, is truly a bipartisan effort in this committee.

Mr. Speaker, I support and urge passage of this bill, S. 3470.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3470.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1515

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FOR THE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE ACT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2551), to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to establish or otherwise provide an artificial intelligence training program for the acquisition workforce, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2551

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act'' or the ''AI Training Act''.

SEC. 2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AI.—The term ''AI'' has the meaning given the term ''artificial intelligence'' in section 238(g) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note).

(2) AI TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term ''AI training program'' means the training program established under subsection (b)(1).

(3) COVERED WORKFORCE.—The term ''covered workforce'' means—

(A) employees of an executive agency who are responsible for—

(i) program management;

(ii) the planning, research, development, engineering, testing, and evaluation of systems, including quality control and assurance;

(iii) procurement and contracting;

(iv) logistics; or

(v) cost estimating; and

(B) other personnel of an executive agency designated by the head of the executive agency to participate in the AI training program.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency''—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code; and

(B) does not include—

(i) the Department of Defense or a component of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) the National Nuclear Security Administration or a component of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Director, in coordination with the Administrator of General Services and any other person determined relevant by the Director, shall develop and implement or otherwise provide an AI training program for the covered workforce.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the AI training program shall be to ensure that the covered workforce has knowledge of the capabilities and risks associated with AI.

(3) TOPICS.—The AI training program shall include information relating to—

(A) the science underlying AI, including how AI works;

(B) introductory concepts relating to the technological features of artificial intelligence systems;

(C) the ways in which AI can benefit the Federal Government;

(D) the risks posed by AI, including discrimination and risks to privacy;

(E) ways to mitigate the risks described in subparagraph (D), including efforts to create and identify AI that is reliable, safe, and trustworthy; and

(F) future trends in AI, including trends for homeland and national security and innovation.

(4) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Director shall update the AI training program to—

(A) incorporate new information relating to AI; and

(B) ensure that the AI training program continues to satisfy the requirements under paragraph (3).

(5) FORMAT.—The Director is encouraged to develop and implement or otherwise include under the AI training program interactive learning with—

(A) technologists;

(B) scholars; and

(C) other experts from the private, public, and nonprofit sectors.

(6) METRICS.—The Director shall ensure the existence of a means by which to—

(A) understand and measure the participation of the covered workforce; and

(B) receive and consider feedback from participants in the AI training program to improve the AI training program.

(7) SUNSET.—Effective 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, this section shall have no force or effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2551, the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act, sponsored by Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman PETERS and Ranking Member PORTMAN. I am proud to have introduced the House companion to this bill with Ranking Member COMER.

The AI Training Act would require the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the General Services Administration, to develop and implement an AI training program for Federal workers whose jobs involve this technology, including acquisition and program management employees.

The program would educate employees on the science underlying AI, introductory concepts, potential benefits of the technology, and future trends. Importantly, the program would also cover the risks posed by AI, including discrimination and risks to privacy, and would teach Federal workers how to mitigate these risks.

To ensure that the AI technology procured and employed by the U.S. Government is reliable, safe, and trustworthy, it is critical that Federal workers involved in procurement and management of this technology are well-trained.

AI tools have become essential in the global race to solve societal challenges, protect national security, and remain economically competitive. At the same time, the algorithms that drive AI systems present new challenges to oversight and accountability efforts. So we need proactive approaches to ensure transparency and governance that preserves privacy and civil liberties and protects the public interest.

The training program would be updated at least every 2 years, ensuring it keeps up with the rapid evolution of this field.

I thank Ranking Member COMER for joining me in advancing this legislation to require specialized Federal workforce training in AI that will help ensure the responsible acquisition and use of this technology that will have long-term benefits to the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2551, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, artificial intelligence, or AI, is a term that applies to a wide variety of technologies. AI plays a role in applications to simplify our everyday lives by performing complex tasks.

Navigation apps, online banking apps, spam filters, and even asking Siri or Alexa who won the Presidents Cup in North Carolina this weekend all employ various types of AI technology. The Federal Government also uses AI to improve government services and efficiency.

While there are multiple executive orders and initiatives promoting the use of AI across the government, to date there has not been a collective effort to train Federal workers who identify, buy, and manage artificial intelligence capabilities.

The National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, established in the fiscal year 2019 NDAA, has called for the Federal workforce to be better trained on artificial intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, when you consider the technology race against nations like China, the stakes are very high. In fact, the commission noted in its final report that the competition for government adoption of artificial intelligence technologies will not be won by the side with the best technology, it will be won by the side with the best, most diverse, and tech-savvy talent.

The Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act establishes a government-wide training program for Federal workers responsible for AI program management and acquisition. This training will help ensure the consistent and safe procurement and use of AI products across the Federal Government.

Those purchasing and using AI systems in Federal agency missions and programs need to understand the limits of the technology's capabilities and the risks posed by potential misuse. The American taxpayers deserve nothing less.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Chairwoman MALONEY working with me on the House companion bill for this legislation. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on this side, and if the gentleman is prepared to close, then I am also prepared to close.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker I have no further speakers.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, artificial intelligence is proving to be a game-changing technology for nearly every sector of our economy. For instance, artificial intelligence helps farmers efficiently grow crops, scientists develop new materials, and weather forecasters predict hurricanes more accurately.

In the Federal Government, the Social Security Administration uses AI to determine benefit claims. Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act will be invaluable to the Federal approach to artificial intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, I, once again, encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Mr. COMER, for his help and assistance on this bill. We worked on it together.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 2551, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2551.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CHANCE TO COMPETE ACT OF 2022

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6967) to implement merit-based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills- and competency-based hiring, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6967

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Chance to Compete Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) TERMS DEFINED IN SECTION 3304 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—In this Act, the terms ''agency'', ''Director'', ''examining agency'', ''Office'', ''subject matter expert'', and ''technical assessment'' have the meanings given those terms in subsection (c)(1) of section 3304 of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 3(a).

(b) OTHER TERMS.—In this Act, the term ''competitive service'' has the meaning given the term in section 2102 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 3. DEFINING THE TERM "EXAMINATION" FOR PURPOSES OF HIRING IN THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE.

(a) EXAMINATIONS; TECHNICAL ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3304 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) EXAMINATIONS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—

''(A) EXAMINATION.—

''(i) In this chapter, the term 'examination'—

''(I) means an opportunity to directly demonstrate knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies, through an assessment;

''(II) includes a résumé review that is—

''(aa) conducted by a subject matter expert; and

''(bb) based upon indicators that—

''(AA) are derived from a job analysis; and

''(BB) bear a rational relationship to performance in the position for which the examining agency is hiring; and

''(III) on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Chance to Compete Act of 2022, does not include a self-assessment from an automated examination, a résumé review (except as provided in subclause (II)), or any other method of determining the experience or level of educational attainment of an individual, alone.

''(ii)(I) An agency's Chief Human Capital Officer may waive clause (i)(III) if the Officer provides a written report to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management within 30 days of authorizing the waiver that justifies the need for such waiver and articulates the data, evidence, and circumstances for such need.

''(II) The Director is authorized to provide agencies guidance and instruction on the data, evidence, and circumstances that should be included in the waiver described in subclause (I) and shall post any waiver on a public website within 30 days of receipt of the waiver.

''(III) A waiver shall not be considered in effect until it is posted on the public website pursuant to subclause (II).

''(B) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(i) the term 'agency' means an agency described in section 901(b) of title 31;

''(ii) the term 'Director' means the Director of the Office;

''(iii) the term 'examining agency' means—

''(I) the Office; or

''(II) an agency to which the Director has delegated examining authority under section 1104(a)(2) of this title;

''(iv) the term 'subject matter expert' means an employee or selecting official—

''(I) who possesses understanding of the duties of, and knowledge, skills, and abilities required for, the position for which the employee or selecting official is developing or administering an assessment; and

''(II) whom the agency that employs the employee or selecting official designates to assist in the development and administration of technical assessments under paragraph (2); and

''(v) the term 'technical assessment' means an assessment developed under paragraph (2)(A)(i) that—

''(I) allows for the demonstration of job-related technical skills, abilities, and knowledge;

''(II)(aa) is based upon a job analysis; and

''(bb) is relevant to the position for which the assessment is developed; and

''(III) may include—

''(aa) a structured interview;

''(bb) a work-related exercise;

''(cc) a custom or generic procedure used to measure an individual's employment or career-related qualifications and interests; or

''(dd) another assessment that meets the criteria under subclauses (I) and (II).

''(2) TECHNICAL ASSESSMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of conducting an examination for a position in the competitive service, an individual or individuals whom an agency determines to have an expertise in the subject and job field of the position, as affirmed and audited by the Chief Human Capital Officer or Human Resources Director (as applicable) of that agency, may—

''(i) develop, in partnership with human resources employees of the examining agency, a position-specific assessment that is relevant to the position; and

''(ii) administer the assessment developed under clause (i) to—

''(I) determine whether an applicant for the position has demonstrated qualification for the position; or

''(II) rank applicants for the position for category rating purposes under section 3319.

''(B) SHARING AND CUSTOMIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.—

''(i) SHARING.—An examining agency may share a technical assessment with another examining agency if each agency maintains appropriate control over examination material.

''(ii) CUSTOMIZATION.—An examining agency with which a technical assessment is shared under clause (i) may customize the assessment as appropriate, provided that the resulting assessment satisfies the requirements under part 300 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

''(iii) PLATFORM FOR SHARING AND CUSTOMIZATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish and operate an online platform on which