

whether the information will have practical utility.

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Agency: DOL-Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

Type of Review: Extension Without Changes.

Title of Collection: Claim for Continuance of Compensation.

Agency Form Number: CA-12.

OMB Control Number: 1240-0015.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,866.

Frequency: Annually.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 2,866.

Estimated Average Time per Response: 5 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 239 hours.

Total Estimated Annual Other Cost Burden: \$1,562.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they will also become a matter of public record.

(Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A))

Anjanette Suggs,

Agency Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020-11471 Filed 5-27-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-CH-P

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 20-02]

Notice of Open Meeting

AGENCY: Millennium Challenge Corporation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C.—App., the Millennium Challenge Corporation

(MCC) Advisory Council was established as a discretionary advisory committee on July 14, 2016. Its charter was renewed for a second term on July 11, 2018. The MCC Advisory Council serves MCC solely in an advisory capacity and provides insight regarding innovations in infrastructure, technology and sustainability; perceived risks and opportunities in MCC partner countries; new financing mechanisms for developing country contexts; and shared value approaches. The MCC Advisory Council provides a platform for systematic engagement with the private sector and other external stakeholders and contributes to MCC's mission—to reduce poverty through sustainable, economic growth.

DATES: Tuesday, June 16, 2020, from 10 a.m.–12 p.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via conference call.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jennifer Rimbach, 202.521.3932, MCCAdvisoryCouncil@mcc.gov or visit <https://www.mcc.gov/about/org-unit/advisory-council>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Agenda.* During the Spring 2020 meeting of the MCC Advisory Council, members will be provided an update from MCC leadership. MCC Advisory Council Co-Chairs will provide updates from the subcommittee meetings, and council members will provide advice on the threshold development process and MCC's investment strategy in Ethiopia.

Public Participation. The meeting will be open to the public. Members of the public may file written statement(s) before or after the meeting. If you plan to attend, please submit your name and affiliation no later than Tuesday, June 9, 2020 to MCCAdvisoryCouncil@mcc.gov to receive dial-in instructions and to be placed on an attendee list.

Dated: May 21, 2020.

Thomas G. Hohenthanner,

Acting VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020-11408 Filed 5-27-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9211-03-P

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Solicitation of Written Comments by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence

AGENCY: National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence

ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence

(the "Commission") was created by Congress in the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 to "consider the methods and means necessary to advance the development of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and associated technologies by the United States to comprehensively address the national security and defense needs of the United States." In connection with this effort, the Commission seeks to learn more about the general public's views on these topics.

DATES: *Comment Date:* The Commission requests comments on or before September 30, 2020 to be considered by the Commission in the formation of its final report.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. 05-2020-01, by one of the following methods:

- *Email:* inquiry@nsc.gov. Please include the docket number in the subject line of the message.

- *Mail:* National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, Attn: RFI COMMENT—Docket No. 05-2020-01, 2530 Crystal Drive, Box 45, Arlington, VA 22202.

- *Fax:* +1-571-778-5049. Please include the docket number on the cover page of the fax.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, email is the Commission's primary method of receiving public comment. All submissions received must include the docket number. If the Commission cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, the Commission may not be able to consider your comment. Late comments will be considered as time permits. Please note, any comments received by the Commission may be published online or included with its reports and/or recommendations. Submitters should be aware that the Commission is subject to the Freedom of Information Act and will transfer official records, including comments received, to the National Archives and Records Administration upon termination of the Commission.

Website: The most current information about the Commission and its activities and recommendations is available on the Commission's website: <https://www.nsc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general inquiries, submission process questions, or any additional information about this request for comments, please contact Tara Rigler by email at inquiry@nsc.gov or by phone at 703-614-6379.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19 NDAA), Sec. 1051, Public Law 115–232, 132 Stat. 1636, 1962–65 (2018), as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Sec. 1735, Public Law 116–92 (2019), created the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (the “Commission”) to “consider the methods and means necessary to advance the development of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and associated technologies by the United States to comprehensively address the national security and defense needs of the United States.”

Specifically, in Section 1051 of the FY19 NDAA, Congress directed the Commission to consider:

A. “The competitiveness of the United States in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other associated technologies, including matters related to national security, defense, public-private partnerships, and investments.”

B. “Means and methods for the United States to maintain a technological advantage in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other associated technologies related to national security and defense.”

C. “Developments and trends in international cooperation and competitiveness, including foreign investments in artificial intelligence, related machine learning, and computer science fields that are materially related to national security and defense.”

D. “Means by which to foster greater emphasis and investments in basic and advanced research to stimulate private, public, academic and combined initiatives in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and other associated technologies, to the extent that such efforts have application materially related to national security and defense.”

E. “Workforce and education incentives to attract and recruit leading talent in artificial intelligence and machine learning disciplines, including science, technology, engineering, and math programs.”

F. “Risks associated with United States and foreign country advances in military employment of artificial intelligence and machine learning, including international law of armed conflict, international humanitarian law, and escalation dynamics.”

G. “Associated ethical considerations related to artificial intelligence and machine learning as it will be used for future applications related to national security and defense.”

H. “Means to establish data standards, and incentivize the sharing of open

training data within related national security and defense data-driven industries.”

I. “Consideration of the evolution of artificial intelligence and appropriate mechanism for managing such technology related to national security and defense.”

J. “Any other matters the Commission deems relevant to the common defense of the Nation.”

The Commission is required to provide the President and the Congress a final report containing its findings and recommendations regarding these matters no later than March 2021. In connection with this effort, the Commission seeks to learn more about the general public’s views on these topics.

Specific Topics to Address: The Commission invites written comments on any of the topics set forth above under “Background” for which Congress has requested Commission input.

In addition, the Commission would welcome comments on any of the following seven consensus principles from its November 2019 Interim Report, which can be accessed at <https://www.nscai.gov/reports>:

1. Global leadership in AI technology is a matter of national security.

2. Adopting AI for defense and security is an urgent priority.

3. Private sector and government share responsibility for our nation’s future.

4. People matter more than ever in an AI competition.

5. Protecting our most valuable assets and ideas must not come at the expense of free inquiry and innovation.

6. Ethical and trustworthy AI is a strategic and operational necessity.

7. Any use of AI by the United States must have American values—including the rule of law—at its core.

Furthermore, the Commission also welcomes comments related to any of the Commission’s November 2019 Interim Report judgments stemming from the Commission’s lines of effort:

Line of Effort 1—Invest in AI Research & Development and Software

1. Federal R&D funding for AI has not kept pace with the revolutionary potential it holds or with aggressive investments by competitors. Investments that are multiple times greater than current levels are needed.

2. Untapped opportunities exist to build a nationwide AI R&D infrastructure and encourage regional innovation “clusters.” Such AI districts for defense would benefit both national security and economic competitiveness.

3. The U.S. government should implement more flexible funding mechanisms to support AI research. Business as usual is insufficient.

4. The U.S. government must identify, prioritize, coordinate, and urgently implement national security-focused AI R&D investments.

5. Bureaucratic and resource constraints are hindering government-affiliated labs and research centers from reaching their full potential in AI R&D.

Line of Effort 2—Apply AI to National Security Missions

6. AI can help the U.S. Government execute core national security missions, if we let it.

7. Implementation of the government’s national security strategies for AI is threatened by bureaucratic impediments and inertia. Defense and intelligence agencies must urgently accelerate their efforts.

8. Pockets of successful bottom-up innovation exist across the Department of Defense (DoD) and the United States Intelligence Community (IC). These isolated programs cannot translate into strategic change without top-down leadership to overcome organizational barriers.

9. AI adoption and deployment requires a different approach to acquisition.

10. Rapidly fielding AI is an operational necessity. To get there requires investment in resilient, robust, reliable, and secure AI systems.

11. AI is only as good as the infrastructure behind it. Within DoD in particular this infrastructure is severely underdeveloped.

12. The U.S. government is not adequately leveraging basic, commercial AI to improve business practices and save taxpayer dollars. Departments and agencies must modernize to become more effective and cost-efficient.

Line of Effort 3—Train and Recruit AI Talent

13. National security agencies need to rethink the requirements for an AI-ready workforce. That includes extending familiarity with a range of relevant AI technologies throughout organizations, infusing training on the ethical and responsible development and fielding of AI at every level, and spreading the use of modern software tools.

14. DoD and the IC are failing to capitalize on existing technical talent because they do not have effective ways to identify AI-relevant skills already present in their workforce. They should systematically measure and incentivize the development of those skills.

15. The U.S. Government is not fully utilizing civilian hiring authorities to recruit AI talent. Agencies need to make better use of pipelines for people with STEM training.

16. Expanding AI-focused fellowships and exchange opportunities can give officials and service members access to cutting-edge technology, and bring talent from our top AI companies into federal service.

17. The military and national security agencies are struggling to compete for top AI talent. They need a better pitch, incentive structure, and better on-ramps for recent graduates.

18. American colleges and universities cannot meet the demand for undergraduate student interest in AI and computer science generally.

19. The American AI talent pool depends heavily on international students and workers. Our global competitiveness hinges on our ability to attract and retain top minds from around the world.

Line of Effort 4—Protect and Build Upon U.S. Technological Advantages & Hardware

20. The U.S. Government should continue to use export controls—including multilateral controls—to protect specific U.S. and allied AI hardware advantages, in particular those in semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

21. However, traditional item-based export controls and narrowly-scoped foreign investment reviews are by themselves insufficient to sustain U.S. competitiveness in AI.

22. The United States must continue leading in AI-related hardware, and ensure the government has trusted access to the latest technologies.

23. Law enforcement and academic leaders can and should find common ground on preserving an open research system while reducing security risks from foreign government-directed activity on American campuses.

Line of Effort 5—Marshal Global AI Cooperation

24. The United States must enhance its competitiveness in AI by establishing a network of partners dedicated to AI data sharing, R&D coordination, capacity building, and talent exchanges.

25. AI presents significant challenges for military interoperability. If the United States and its allies do not coordinate early and often on AI-enabled capabilities, the effectiveness of our military coalitions will suffer.

26. U.S. diplomacy should be open to possible cooperation with China and Russia on promoting AI safety and

managing AI's impact on strategic stability.

27. The United States should lead in establishing a positive agenda for cooperation with all nations on AI advances that promise to benefit humanity.

Line of Effort 6—Ethics and Responsible AI (this cross-cutting priority has been elevated to an identified level of effort since the publication of the November 2019 Interim Report)

28. Developing trustworthy AI systems is essential for operational integrity and adoption. It is closely connected to, and depends on, reliability, robustness, auditability, explainability, and fairness.

29. From the earliest phase, systems should be designed with ethics in mind.

30. Each agency's design and deployment of AI, as with other technologies, must align with America's democratic values and institutional values.

31. Throughout their life cycles, ethical AI systems for national security will need to preserve individual rights and liberties as protected by law. In international contexts, this includes America's commitments to international humanitarian law and human rights.

Dated: May 22, 2020.

Michael Gable,
Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 2020-11453 Filed 5-27-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3610-Y8-P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Information Collection; Improving Customer Experience (OMB Circular A-11, Section 280 Implementation)

AGENCY: National Science Foundation.

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: The National Science Foundation (NSF), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, is announcing an opportunity for public comment on a new proposed collection of information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on new collection proposed by the Agency. **DATES:** Submit comments on or before: July 27, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Suzanne H. Plimpton, Reports Clearance

Officer, National Science Foundation, 2415 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite W18200, Alexandria, Virginia 22314; telephone (703) 292-7556; or send email to splimpto@nsf.gov. Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339, which is accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year (including Federal holidays).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

Under the PRA, (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520) Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, GSA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

Whether seeking a loan, Social Security benefits, veterans benefits, or other services provided by the Federal Government, individuals and businesses expect Government customer services to be efficient and intuitive, just like services from leading private-sector organizations. Yet the 2016 American Consumer Satisfaction Index and the 2017 Forrester Federal Customer Experience Index show that, on average, Government services lag nine percentage points behind the private sector.

A modern, streamlined and responsive customer experience means: Raising government-wide customer experience to the average of the private sector service industry; developing indicators for high-impact Federal programs to monitor progress towards excellent customer experience and mature digital services; and providing the structure (including increasing transparency) and resources to ensure customer experience is a focal point for agency leadership. To support this, OMB Circular A-11 Section 280 established government-wide standards for mature customer experience organizations in government and measurement. To enable Federal