

Al Supplements Closeout Meeting

NIH Office of Data Science Strategy

Oct 24, 2021



Welcome!!



Showcase your work and share your experiences with other researchers and the NIH

	Oct 24 th	Oct 31st	Nov 1 st
Al-Workforce: (NOT-OD-21-079) Workforce Development at the Interface of Information Sciences, AI/ML, and Biomedical Sciences	✓		✓
Al-Readiness: (NOT-OD-21-094) Collaborations to Improve the Al/ML-Readiness of NIH-Supported Data		$\overline{\checkmark}$	\checkmark

https://www.scgcorp.com/odssaicloseout2022/

Contacts and Information

- Event website has up to date agenda https://www.scgcorp.com/odssaicloseout2022/
- If you have questions about the **program**, please email: Mike Spittel Michael.Spittel@nih.gov
- If you have any **technical or logistics issues**, please email: Mark Dennis mdennis@scgcorp.com
- Please be sure to visit the ODSS website to read the Tagline and Abstracts submitted by your colleagues.

https://datascience.nih.gov/artificial-intelligence/initiatives/Workforce-Gap-Data-Governance-Al

Plenary Sessions will be recorded

Request

Please use the chat freely!!

NIH Observers – please add "NIH" prefix to your name in Zoom

- Right click on your video box, or click "..."
- Choose "Rename"
- "NIH Laura Biven"

Abbreviated Agenda



11:00 a.m. – 11:10 a.m. Welcome and Introductions

11:10 a.m. - 11:40 a.m. Updates on AI from NIH

11:45 a.m. – 1:10 p.m. Parallel Interactive Lightning Talks 5 minute breaks between sessions

1:20 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Instructions for Breakout Discussion**

1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. **Discussion 1 (Breakouts)**

2:35 p.m. – 3:05 p.m. **Readout from Breakouts**

3:05 p.m. – 3:20 p.m. **Open Conversation of Cohort Support** and Future Vision

Abbreviated Agenda



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11:00 a.m. - 11:10 a.m. Welcome and Introductions
11:10 a.m. - 11:40 a m. Undates on Al from NIH
11:45 a
1:20 p.
          Use the breaks to stretch, get snacks...
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1:30 p
2:35 p.
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3:05 p.i
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Updates on Al from NIH

National Al Initiative

DIVISION E—NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2020

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020".

Established a coordinated program across the entire Federal government to accelerate AI research and application for the Nation's economic prosperity and national security.

https://www.ai.gov/



Federal Advisory Committee meetings are open to the publi

Al in the USG

NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVE OFFICE

Oversees interagency coordination of the NAII https://www.ai.gov/

SCAI – SELECT COMMITTEE ON AI

The senior interagency committee that oversees the NAII

AI R&D IWG - NITRD AI R&D INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP

Coordinates Federal AI R&D across 32 participating agencies

https://www.nitrd.gov/apps/itdashboard/ai-rd-investments/

NAIAC – NATIONAL AI ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Provides advice to the President and the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Office on matters related to the NAII https://www.ai.gov/naiac/

NAIRRTF – NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH RESOURCE TASK FORCE

Investigates the feasibility of a National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource (NAIRR), and proposes a roadmap detailing how to establish and sustain the NAIRR https://www.ai.gov/nairrtf/



NAII Strategic Pillars

THE OFFICE OF THE PARTY OF THE

ADVANCING TRUSTWORTHY AI
EDUCATION AND TRAINING
INFRASTRUCTURE
APPLICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

NITRD AI R&D INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP



THE NATIONAL
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIC PLAN: 2019 UPDATE

A Report by the

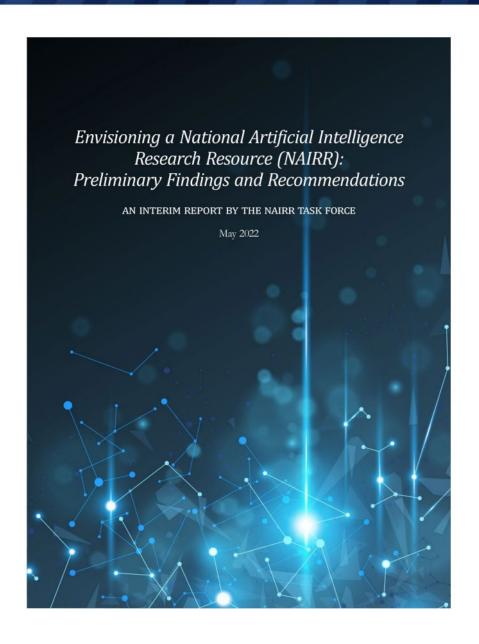
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE of the

NATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

JUNE 2019

- Strategy 1: Make long-term investments in Al research;
- Strategy 2: Develop effective methods for human-Al collaboration;
- Strategy 3: Understand and address the ethical, legal, and societal implications of Al;
- Strategy 4: Ensure the safety and security of Al systems;
- Strategy 5: Develop shared public datasets and environments for Al training and testing;
- Strategy 6: Measure and evaluate AI technologies through standards and benchmarks;
- Strategy 7: Better understand the national Al R&D workforce needs.
- Strategy 8: Expand public-private partnerships to accelerate advances in Al.

NAIRR



Definition of NAIRR (15 U.S.C. § 9415(g)(1))

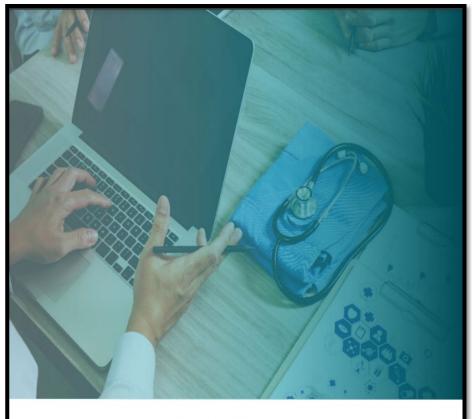
A system that provides researchers and students across scientific fields and disciplines with access to compute resources, co-located with publicly-available, artificial intelligence-ready government and non-government data sets and a research environment with appropriate educational tools and user support

"The strategic objective for establishing a NAIRR is to strengthen and democratize the U.S. Al innovation ecosystem in a way that protects privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties"

https://www.ai.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/NAIRR-TF-Interim-Report-2022.pdf

Final report expected in Dec 2022

HHS



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy

January 2021

"Together with its partners in academia, industry and government, HHS will leverage AI to solve previously unsolvable problems by continuing to lead advances in the health and wellbeing of the American people, responding to the use of AI across the health and human services ecosystem, and scaling trustworthy Al adoption across the Department."

https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/hhs-ai-strategy.pdf

M-21-06



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

November 17, 2020

M-21-06

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Russell T. Vought

Director

SUBJECT: Guidance for Regulation of Artificial Intelligence Applications

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/M-21-06.pdf

Principles for the Stewardship of Al Applications

- 1) Public Trust in Al
- 2) Public Participation
- 3) Scientific Integrity and Information Quality
- 4) Risk Assessment and Management
- 5) Benefits and Costs
- 6) Flexibility
- 7) Fairness and Non-Discrimination
- 8) Disclosure and Transparency
- 9) Safety and Security
- 10)Interagency Coordination

Executive Order 13960



FEDERAL REGISTER

The Daily Journal of the United States Government







Federal Government

A Presidential Document by the Executive Office of the P

12/08/2020

https://www.federalregister.gov/ documents /2020/12/08/2020-27065/ promoting-the-use-of-trustworthy-artificialintelligence-in-the-federal-government

- 1. Lawful and respectful of our Nation's values.
- 2. Purposeful and performance-driven.
- 3. Accurate, reliable, and effective.
- 4. Safe, secure, and resilient.
- 5. Understandable.
- 6. Responsible and traceable.
- 7. Regularly monitored.
- 8. Transparent.
- 9. Accountable.

HHS

Transparent /

Explainable

Responsible /

Accountable

Trustworthy AI (TAI) Playbook

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

SEPTEMBER 2021

HHS TRUSTWORTHY AI PLAYBOOK | PRINCIPLES FOR USE OF TRUSTWORTHY AI IN GOVERNMENT

Overview of TAI Principles 12

By applying these six TAI principles across all phases of an AI project, OpDivs and StaffDivs can promote ethical AI and achieve the full operational and strategic benefits of AI solutions.

Fair /

Impartial

TRUSTWORTHY

ΑI

Safe / Secure

Robust / Reliable

Privacy

Fair / Impartial

Al applications should include checks from internal and external stakeholders to help ensure equitable application across all participants

Transparent / Explainable

All relevant individuals should understand how their data is being used and how Al systems make decisions; algorithms, attributes, and correlations should be open to inspection

Responsible / Accountable

Policies should outline governance and who is held responsible for all aspects of the Al solution (e.g., initiation, development, outputs, decommissioning)

Robust / Reliable

Al systems should have the ability to learn from humans and other systems and produce accurate and reliable outputs consistent with the original design

Privacy

Individual, group, or entity privacy should be respected, and their data should not be used beyond its intended and stated use; data used has been approved by the data owner or steward

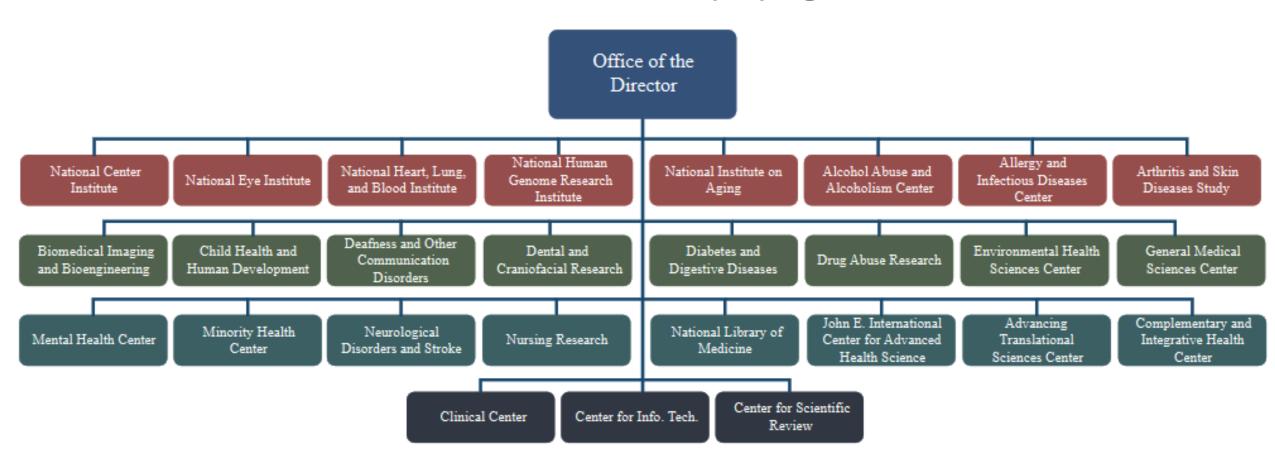
Safe / Secure

Al systems should be protected from risks (including Cyber) that may directly or indirectly cause physical and/or digital harm to any individual, group, or entity

TAI principles are not mutually exclusive, and tradeoffs often exist when applying them.

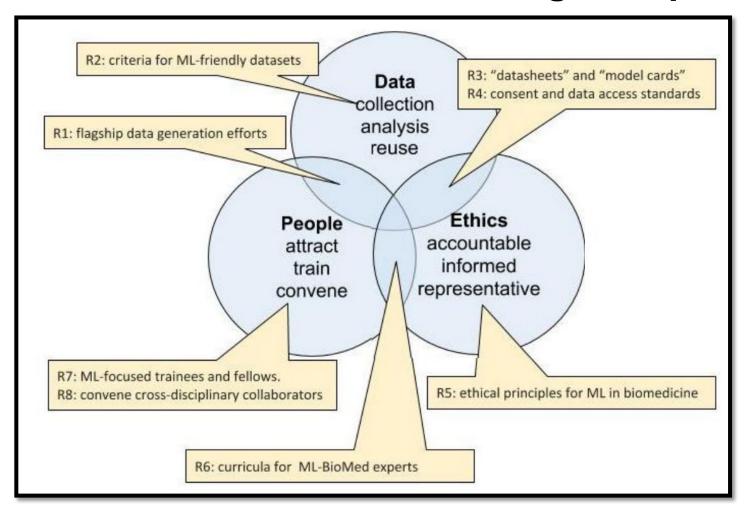
National Institutes of Health Institutes, Centers, and Offices

National Institute of Health (NIH) Org Chart



Biomedical AI: Visions for an ETHICAL Future

NIH ACD AI Working Group Recommendations:



- Outlined opportunities to fuse AI/ML with exponential increase in biomedical data
- Ethics was identified as equally important to Data and People, reflecting the primary importance of infusing ethical thinking into AI/ML use in biomedical research

NIH Strategic Plan for Data Science

VISION: A modernized, integrated, FAIR, biomedical data ecosystem

NIH STRATEGIC PLAN FOR DATA SCIENCE

As articulated in the National Institutes of Health (NIH)-Wide Strategic Plan $^{\perp}$ and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Strategic Plan, 2 our nation and the world stand at a unique moment of opportunity in biomedical research, and data science is an integral contributor. Understanding basic biological mechanisms through NIH-funded research depends upon vast amounts of data and has propelled biomedicine into the sphere of "Big Data" along with other sectors of the national and global economies. Reflecting today's highly integrated biomedical research landscape, NIH defines data science as "the interdisciplinary field of inquiry in which quantitative and analytical approaches, processes, and systems are developed and used to extract knowledge and insights from increasingly large and/or complex sets of data."

NIH supports the generation and analysis of substantial quantities of biomedical research data (see, for example, text box "Big Data from the Resolution Revolution3"), including numerous quantitative and qualitative datasets emanating from fundamental research using model organisms (such as mice, fruit

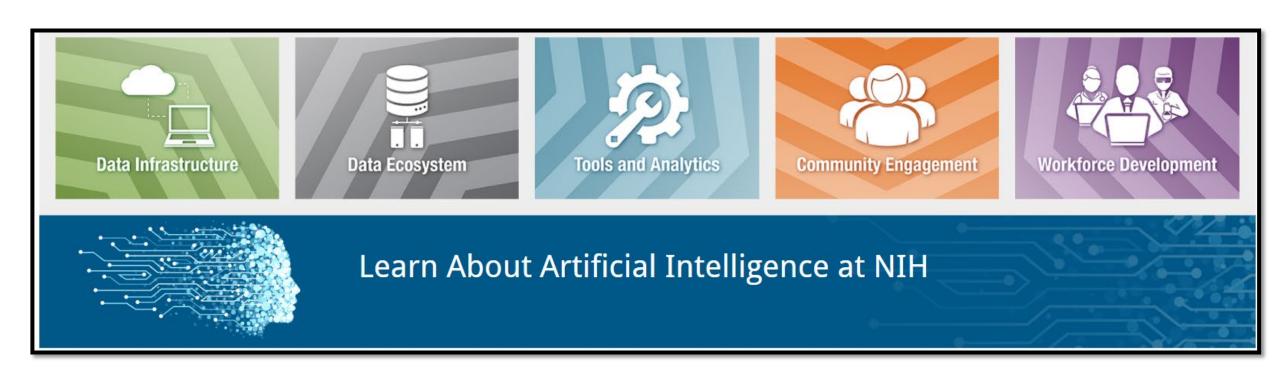
Big Data from the Resolution Revolution One of the revolutionary advances in microscope, detectors, and algorithms, cryogenic electron microscopy (cryoEM) has become one of the areas of science (along with astronomy, collider data, and

medical images), and observational and epidemiological studies (including data from electronic health records and wearable devices). Metadata, "data about data," provides



https://datascience.nih.gov/

Al



https://datascience.nih.gov/

Al













Learn About Artificial Intelligence at NIH



Artificial
Intelligence/Machine
Learning Consortium
to Advance Health
Equity and Researcher
Diversity (AIM-AHEAD)

https://datascience.nih.gov/artificial-intelligence/aim-ahead



Bridge to Artificial Intelligence (Bridge2AI)

https://www.commonfund.nih.gov/bridge2ai

Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning Consortium to Advance Health Equity and Researcher Diversity (AIM-AHEAD)



Partnerships

Research

Infrastructure

Training

Goals:

- to enhance the participation and representation of researchers and communities currently underrepresented in the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) models
- to address health disparities and inequities using AI/ML
- to improve the capabilities of this emerging technology, beginning with the use of electronic health record (EHR) and extending to other diverse data

https://aim-ahead.net/ https://datascience.nih.gov/artificial-intelligence/aim-ahead

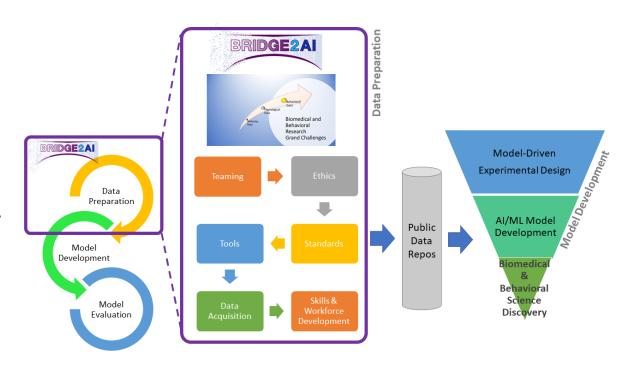
AIM-AHEAD Accomplishments

- 22 Research Fellowships awarded in 2022, engaging early-career researchers from under-represented populations in biomedical research that involves the use of AI/ML methodologies on Electronic Health Record Data.
- 25 <u>Leadership Fellowships</u> awarded in 2022, preparing a diverse leaders to champion the use of AI/ML in addressing persistent health disparities
- 22 <u>Pilot research projects</u> awarded in 2022, to test new paradigms of research, data analysis, and the new ways for underrepresented groups to derive value from their own health data.
- AIM-AHEAD connect platform launched as virtual hub for research at the intersection of AI/ML and health equity.
- Numerous <u>webinars</u> and symposia, including AI for Health Equity (<u>AIEHS 2022</u>)

Bridge to Al

Bridge2Al program will:

- •Generate **new flagship biomedical and behavioral data sets** that are ethically sourced,
 trustworthy, well-defined, and accessible
- •Develop software and standards to unify data attributes across multiple data sources and across data types
- •Create automated tools to accelerate the creation of FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) and ethically sourced data sets
- •Provide resources to disseminate data, ethical principles, tools, and best practices
- •Create training materials and activities for workforce development that bridges the AI, biomedical, and behavioral research communities



Al













Learn About Artificial Intelligence at NIH

<u>Addressing the Workforce Gap in Data</u> <u>Governance for AI in Biomedicine</u>

New investigators trained at the interface of information, AI, and biomedical sciences, ready to advance the field of data science for AI in biomedicine.

Ethics, Bias, and Transparency for People and Machines

Social and technical solutions for embedding ethics across the lifecycle of AI applications.

<u>Improving the AI-readiness of Existing, IC-</u> <u>supported Data</u>

Enhancing NIH data to be FAIR and AI-ready.

Training the Workforce to Make Data FAIR and AI/ML-Ready

Support Workforce Development at the Interface of Information Sciences, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML), and Biomedical Sciences (NOT-OD-21-079)

ODSS supported the development and implementation of curricular or training activities at the interface of information science, AI/ML, and biomedical sciences to develop the competencies and skills needed to make biomedical data FAIR and AI/ML-ready.

FY21: 23 Awards

- 5 IDeA States
- 4 Minority Serving Institutions
- 11 propose training on ethics of Al
- 8 with a diversity focus

Most common biomedical focus areas: cancer, environmental health, ophthalmology

Collaborations to Make Data FAIR and AI/ML Ready

NIH supported collaboration, bringing together expertise in biomedicine, data management, and artificial intelligence and machine learning (Al/ML) to make NIH-supported data Already for Al/ML analytics.



FY21-FY22: 73 Awards

Most common biomedical focus areas:

Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and aging

Most common data types: imaging, EHRs, -omics, microbes/pathogens, speech

NHGRI | NIA | NIBIB | NIDA | NIDCD | NIDCR | NIEHS |
NIGMS | NIMH | NINDS | NCI | NLM | NIMHD | NIDDK |
NICHD | NIAID | NIAMS | NHLBI

Advancing the Ethical Development and Use of Al/ML

New Activity in 2022: Advance the understanding, tools, metrics, and practices for the ethical development and use of AI/ML in biomedical and behavioral sciences. (NOT-OD-22-065)

ODSS supported the generation of **new understanding**, **practices**, **tools**, **techniques**, **metrics**, **or resources that will aid** *others* in making ethical decisions throughout the development and use of Al/ML, which includes the collection and generation of data as well as the reuse of data and models by others.

23 Awards:

Most common focus areas: bias, community engagement, trust, explainability, equity.



Collaboratively Envisioning AI and Ethics in Biomedical Research

NIH hosted Microlabs and Innovation Lab

Collaboratively Envisioning AI and Ethics in Biomedical Research

The NIH is interested in bringing together a diverse cross-section of scientists, social scientists, ethicists, advocates, legal scholars, communicators, and artists interested in the social implications of technology to

- Forge new collaborations among these cross-disciplinary groups
- Identify important areas of consideration at the intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), biomedicine, and ethics.
- Generate creative strategies to solve ethical dilemmas in biomedical AI/ML

Collaboratively Envisioning AI and Ethics in Biomedical Research

Micro Lab #1

Dec 15th, 2021, 2-4pm ET

Who are the relevant stakeholders?

Micro Lab #2

Jan 12th, 2022, 2-4pm ET

What are the key opportunities, challenges, and themes?

Micro Lab #3

Jan 26th, 2022, 2-4pm ET

Organizing and understanding opportunity

Innovation Lab

March 14-18th, 10-5pm ET

A Data Ecosystems Approach to Ethical AI for Biomedical and Behavioral Research

ML3: Organizing and understanding opportunity

Activity: Deep dive breakout discussions

Towards a systems approach to ethics for the AI data ecosystem*

Robust assessment and control of Al products

Unifying the qualitative and quantitative for a more complete understanding of AI

Appropriately accounting for known determinants of health

Using intent for ethical AI

Learning from the Limits of Al

Creating ethical models when data are limited

Understanding what digital dignity means in the practice of AI

Scaling ethics to multistakeholder AI Risk based approaches for mitigating social harm and enhancing social justice

Al as a tool for ethics research

Training for deep expertise, general competency, or the ability to translate

Ubiquitous Al

Cross walking disciplinary terminology and literacy

Understanding ethical considerations of Human-Al teaming in basic research

*So popular it was split into two breakouts

InnovationLab: A Data Ecosystems Approach to Ethical AI for Biomedical and Behavioral Research

Developing social and technical approaches to defining and implementing ethics across the AI data ecosystem

Creating a culture of ethical inquiry

**

March 14-18, 2022 from 10:00 AM ET - 5 PM ET. https://apply.hub.ki/aiandethicsinnovationlab/

Diversity of Innovation Lab Applicants and Attendees

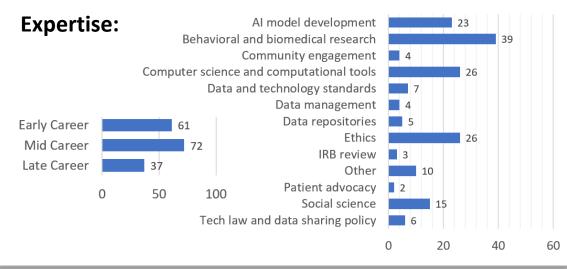
Applicants: 170

17% from MSIs. **21%** identify as a racial or ethic group underrepresented in biomedical research.

Geographical Representation:



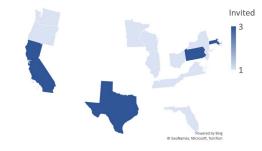
Hawaii - HI	2
Alaska - AK	1
Puerto Rico - PR	3
International	
(Belgium, Canada, India,	
Nigeria)	11



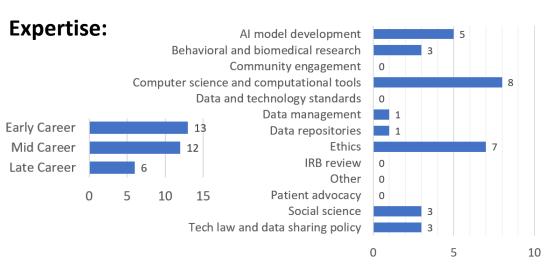
Invited: 31

16% from MSIs. **21%** identify as a racial or ethic group underrepresented in biomedical research.

Geographical Representation:



Alaska - AK	1
Puerto Rico - PR	2
International	
(Belgium, Canada)	3

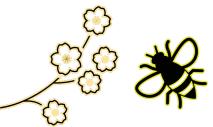


Innovation Lab Subject Guides



Kristofer Bouchard

PI and Group Lead Computational Biosciences Group Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory





Mildred Cho

Associate Director
Stanford Center for
Biomedical Ethics
Stanford University



Beth Plale

Director

Data to Insight Center

University of Indiana







Katie Shilton

Associate Professor and Lead Ethics & Values in Design (EViD) Lab University of Maryland

A Data Ecosystems Approach

Data Infrastructure

The social impact of AI depends on the context in which it's used. What types of knowledge are needed to apply AI ethically?

Community **Engagement** Workforce Development **Tools and Analytics**

Data Ecosystem

Does the connectivity of the ecosystem create its own ethical challenge?

Physicians create data and metadata for AI. What ethics apply to their role in data science?

What does beneficence mean for a search engine?

To whom is the developer responsible?

What does beneficence mean for a data repository? What are potential harms?

Innovation Lab: Key Emergent Themes

- The need for and challenges associated with drafting an NIH framework for ethical AI/ML in biomedical/behavioral research.
- The need for and challenges of gathering and honoring input from community groups contributing to or affected by biomedical/behavioral research.
- The value of risk management and mitigation approaches for addressing ethical challenges.
- The need for novel governance structures to define and uphold ethical principles across the data ecosystem.
- The value of social research, namely ethnographic methods, to discover, uncover, and define the Al-data ecosystem supporting biomedical/behavioral research through studies of the behaviors of the participants in this ecosystem. These studies have the potential to integrate feedback from a currently siloed field of experts.

Summary of the Kickoff Meeting

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Office of the Director (OD)

Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives (DPCPSI)

Office of Data Science Strategy (ODSS)

Foundational Discussions in Artificial Intelligence–Readiness and Workforce Development: Joint Kickoff Meeting

November 1, 2, and 15, 2021 Virtual

Summary Report

Description

This series of three meetings, sponsored by the NIH Office of Data Science Strategy (ODSS), brought together recipient team members (i.e., awardees) of the Notice of Special Interest (NOSI) for Administrative Supplements for Workforce Development at the Interface of Information Sciences, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), and Biomedical Sciences (NOT-OD-21-079) and Administrative Supplements to Support Collaborations to Improve the AI/ML-Readiness of NIH-Supported Data (NOT-OD-21-094). Artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) are a collection of data-driven technologies with the potential to significantly advance biomedical research. Much of this potential is unrealized however because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized however because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized. However because biomedical data are not collected and prepared in ways that potential is unrealized.

Thank you for your input. We are listening!

https://datascience.nih.gov/sites/default/files/ ODSS-FY21-Al-Readiness-Workforce-Dev-NOSI-November-2021-Executive-Summary-508.pdf

Thank you



https://datascience.nih.gov/

Introduction to Lightning Talks

11:40 a.m. – 11:45 a.m. Introduction to Lightning Talks

What are Interactive Lightning Talks?

You will be assigned to a parallel session at random

- Instructions for speakers:
 - Please share and drive your own slides
 - There is a 5 min break between sessions

11:45 a.m. – 11:55 a.m. – Session A

Room 1

- Project: FAIR and Practical Data Science Training at the Chemistry

 –Biology Interface
- Catherine Grimes, PI

Room 2

- Project: Adding a FAIR Data Practices Curriculum to UF's Practicum AI AI/ML Training Workshops
- Julian David, PI

• Room 3

- Project: Learner-Centered Training in Biological Data Science
- Sohini Ramachandran, Pl

12:00 p.m. – 12:10 p.m. – Session B

Room 1

- Project: Stackable Trainings in the FAIRification and AI/ML-Readiness of Data with Applications to Environmental Health and Justice
- Phil Brown, Pl

Room 2

- Project: Al Training Module for Vision Science
- Kate Keller, PI

Room 3

- Project: Predoctoral Training in Biological Data Management for Advanced Computational Analysis and the Ethical Usage of Biological Data
- Thomas Tullius, PI

12:15 p.m. – 12:25 p.m. – Session C

Room 1

- Project: Maximizing Student Development in Data- and Information Science-Related Disciplines for Biomedical Ph.D. Trainees at Texas A&M University and Beyond
- Karen Butler-Purry, PI

Room 2

- Project: Workforce Training for Making Data FAIR and Compatible with Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence Applications
- Marcus Craig, Pl

Room 3

- Project: Development of Data Science Course and Summer Bootcamp for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia Researchers
- Chunyu Wang, Pl

12:30 p.m. – 12:40 p.m. – Session D

• Room 1

- Project: Cancer Research Workforce Development in FAIR Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
- William Cress, Pl

Room 2

- Project: Making Data FAIR and AI/ML Applications for Cancer Prevention and Control (AI/ML-CAPAC) Research Among Hispanics
- Ana Patricia Ortiz, Pl

Room 3

- Project: Demystifying Machine Learning and Best Data Practices Workshop Series for Underrepresented STEM Undergraduate and M.S. Researchers Bound for Ph.D. Training Programs
- Raymond Esquerra, PI

12:45 p.m. – 12:55 p.m. – Session E

- Room 1
 - Project: Making Environmental Health Data FAIR and AI/ML-Ready
 - Gary Miller, PI

1:00 p.m. – 1:10 p.m. – Session F

- Room 1
 - Project: Next Generation Sequencing and Biological Imaging in the era of Machine Learning
 - Karen Guillemin, PI

BREAK

1:10 p.m. – 1:20 p.m.

Instruction for Breakout Discussions

Breakout Discussion Instructions

- You have a total of 60 mins until 2:30pm ET
- Take just a few minutes for brief, "one-breath" introductions.
- Designate one member of the group to give a ~5 min read out of key themes from this discussion in the next session
- Capture your thoughts in the google doc as much as possible. This
 document will stay open and can be referenced during the read-out

Breakout Discussion Instructions

- https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vKq9wGkECXGiKvTUR5SNj6F8 KaSNLbxq2bW0Cmb74WM/edit
- When you get to your breakout room, open the google doc that matches your breakout room number

Discussion Questions

- Considering your own project, and the projects you learned about in the lightning talks: What are some of the successes or highlights?
- Considering your own project, and the projects you learned about in the lightning talks: What are some of the important gaps that exist in training in FAIR and AI-Ready Data?
 - e.g. in terms of skills and competencies, creating collaborations, biomedical research areas, data types, trainees,...
- What are the key challenges in integrating ethics into training for FAIR and Al-ready data?
- What does the future of training in this space look like, in 5 year? In 10 years?
- What is the value of tools, services, and training opportunities from the private sector? What are some examples of impactful potential uses for the research community?

BREAK

2:30 p.m. – 2:35 p.m.

Readout from Breakouts

2:35 p.m. – 3:05 p.m. Readout from Breakouts

• Recap: One volunteer from each group, share most interesting points of discussion from your breakout in 5 minute or less

Open Conversation

Open Conversation

- Please join the SLIDO platform:
 - https://app.sli.do/event/4vedY5WqKT4JU9eTJpxAc5
 - Event Code: 2171247

Thank you!!!

Thank you!



Michael Spittel, Ph.D. Health Scientist Administrator Office of Data Science Strategy



Mark Dennis
Deputy Director,
Conference Services at The
Scientific Consulting Group,
Inc.

NIH-Wide working groups in Al-Workforce and Al-Readiness



https://www.scgcorp.com/odssaicloseout2022/

Join us again on Nov 1st!

We will be joined by recipients of the AI-Readiness supplements and ODSS leadership.