**Activity: AI & FAR Scavenger Hunt**

**Objective:**  
Participants will explore how artificial intelligence (AI) solutions intersect with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) policies and related guidance. This activity sharpens skills in identifying applicable clauses, assessing acquisition risks, and crafting AI-aware procurement strategies.

**Audience:**  
Government acquisition professionals, legal and policy advisors, program managers, and IT leads.

**🧩 Instructions:**

1. **Small groups** are formed and will analyze **one scenario** below.
2. Use online access to FAR, agency supplements (e.g., DFARS), and relevant executive orders (e.g., EO 14110) as needed.
3. For each scenario, answer:
   * **Which FAR parts or clauses may apply?**
   * **What ethical, legal, or performance risks arise?**
   * **What supplemental guidance or standards apply?**
   * **What type of acquisition strategy or solicitation structure fits best?**
4. Share findings in a worksheet or brief group presentation.

**Scenario 1: AI Chatbot for Routing Citizen Complaints**

An agency is acquiring an AI chatbot to triage and route incoming citizen complaints by topic and urgency.

* FAR areas: Part 12 (Commercial Items), Part 39 (IT), Part 37 (Services)
* Clauses to consider: Accessibility, uptime, information accuracy, human fallback, content moderation.
* Risks: Public trust, transparency, error correction, data handling.

**Scenario 2: Predictive Maintenance for Federal Vehicle Fleet**

Your agency needs AI to predict and prevent equipment failures in government-owned vehicles.

* FAR areas: Part 12, Part 46 (Quality Assurance), Part 52.246-17 (Warranty of Supplies of a Noncomplex Nature)
* Clauses to consider: Warranty, liability, and performance guarantees.
* Risks: False positives, supply chain delays, lack of performance metrics or interpretability.

**Scenario 3: Public-Facing AI Chatbot for Benefits Assistance**

An AI assistant will answer FAQs and guide users through benefit applications.

* FAR areas: Part 12, Part 39, Section 508 compliance.
* Risks: Misinformation, accessibility (ADA compliance), FOIA requirements, content governance.

**Scenario 4: Resume Screening Tool for Contractor Hiring**

The agency is acquiring an AI tool to screen resumes for contractor personnel, not federal employees.

* Clarification: FAR governs contractor hiring, not federal employment (which is under OPM).
* FAR areas: Part 37 (Services), Part 22 (Labor Standards)
* Key concerns: Bias in AI, transparency of selection process, contract clauses on fairness.
* Possible requirement: Disclosure of model logic or auditing process.

**Scenario 5: AI for Grant Fraud Detection**

An AI model is proposed to flag potential fraud in financial assistance programs.

* FAR areas: Part 39, Part 24 (Privacy Protections), Part 52.239-1 (Privacy or Security Safeguards)
* Key issues: Explainability of fraud flags, handling of PII, auditability.
* Supplemental guidance: NIST AI Risk Management Framework, EO 14110.

**Scenario 6: AI-Driven Real-Time Surveillance at Federal Facilities**

The agency will implement a computer vision system to detect suspicious behavior in video feeds.

* FAR areas: Part 39 (IT), Part 24 (Privacy), FIPS & FedRAMP for cloud systems
* Specific clauses: Privacy Act, data minimization policies, civil liberties oversight
* Key risks: Profiling, misuse of video data, real-time system accountability.

**Scenario 7: AI-Based Call Center for Public Inquiries**

An AI-powered IVR and NLP-based call center solution is being procured to handle large volumes of public inquiries.

* FAR areas: Part 12, Part 39, Part 37
* Key risks: Language accessibility, misinterpretation of voice, automated decisions vs. human escalation.
* Clauses: Call quality and availability, escalation protocols, service-level guarantees.

**Scenario 8: AI Model to Forecast Emergency Response Needs**

A federal agency seeks a predictive model that can forecast the number of emergency personnel needed based on environmental and historical disaster data.

* FAR areas: Part 10 (Market Research), Part 16 (Types of Contracts), Part 39
* Considerations: Data provenance, performance thresholds, use of open data, model validation protocols.
* Supplemental needs: Risk-based performance-based contracting, human-in-the-loop decision making.