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Jesse Hamel, CEO of VICTUS Technologies, Inc., brings a unique perspective to the AI Action Plan under Executive Order 14179, informed by his 20-year career as a retired USAF Lt. Col., AC-130 Gunship combat aviator, and AFSOC drone squadron commander, and as an MIT graduate. He launched VICTUS out of MIT in mid-2024 with his brother Jordan Hamel, a former Microsoft and Stripe engineer, based on the threat the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) posed to our national security and economy, driving innovations in resilient autonomy for dual-use applications. This response outlines a seven-pillar policy framework to secure U.S. AI and autonomy dominance against the CCP's $150 billion state-driven threat and $600 billion annual IP theft. Key proposals include FAA adoption of Beyond Visual Line of Sight operations, simulation-based machine learning for agile validation, exclusion of CCP-tied entities, aggressive legal action against IP theft, clean code prioritization, rapid funding for U.S. startups, and DHS/CBP deployment of CCP-resistant drones for border security. Rooted in Hamel's battlefield and tech expertise, this vision dismantles China's predatory advantages, forging a decentralized, American-led AI future that ensures economic competitiveness ($750B market), military primacy, and democratic values—urging a strategic overhaul to outpace and outlast the CCP.

Response to RFI: America's AI Action Plan
Submitted by: VICTUS Technologies, Inc.
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Executive Summary

The United States faces an unprecedented challenge to maintain AI and autonomy supremacy against the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) predatory strategy, targeting global dominance by 2030 with $150 billion in state-backed investment. VICTUS Technologies, Inc., founded at MIT by Jesse Hamel—retired USAF Lt. Col., AC-130 Gunship combat aviator, AFSOC drone squadron commander, and MIT graduate—and his brother Jordan Hamel, a former Microsoft and Stripe engineer, submits this response to shape the AI Action Plan under Executive Order 14179. Our expertise in resilient autonomy informs a seven-pillar framework to secure U.S. leadership over China's model of theft and control.

These pillars are: (1) FAA adoption of Beyond Visual Line of Sight (BVLOS) operations resilient to signal disruption; (2) simulation-based machine learning for agile AI validation; (3) exclusion of CCP-tied entities; (4) aggressive legal action against CCP IP theft; (5) prioritization of clean code AI; (6) rapid funding for U.S. small tech startups; and (7) DHS and CBP deployment of flexible, CCP-resistant autonomous systems for border security. This roadmap dismantles China's advantages—$600 billion in annual IP theft, pervasive infiltration, and electronic warfare prowess—while forging a decentralized, American-led AI future aligned with democratic values. The stakes demand bold action to outpace and outlast the CCP.

Introduction: The CCP Threat and America's Response

China's AI strategy, codified in its 2017 "New Generation AI Development Plan" (State Council of China, 2017), is a $150 billion assault on U.S. technological primacy, aiming for global dominance by 2030. The CCP's arsenal—IP theft costing $225-$600 billion yearly (IP Commission, 2021), forced tech transfers, and proxies like Huawei and the Thousand Talents Program (FBI, 2020)—exploits America's openness. Autonomy is a flashpoint: DJI's

70% drone market share (CNBC, 2023) and PLA drone swarms near Taiwan (CSIS, 2022) showcase China's edge, while U.S. systems lag under regulatory and security constraints.

About the Author

VICTUS Technologies, Inc., launched at MIT by Jesse Hamel, whose USAF career included AC-130 combat and AFSOC drone command, and Jordan Hamel, a Microsoft and Stripe veteran, embodies America's counter-potential. Our work in GPS-denied autonomy reflects the urgency of this race. EO 14179's deregulation pivot is a start, but beating China requires a strategic overhaul—out-innovating their scale, out-securing their theft, and out-scaling their centralization across military, economic, and border domains. This response delivers that vision.

1. FAA Adoption of BVLOS for Resilient Autonomy

The Challenge: China's autonomy dominance—DJI's market grip and PLA's signal-denial tactics (DoD, 2023)—exploits U.S. LOS limits and GPS vulnerabilities. BVLOS could unlock a $127 billion market (MarketsandMarkets, 2023), but FAA delays past 2026 cede this to Beijing.

Policy Vision: Mandate BVLOS by 2026, prioritizing AI resilience in GPS-loss and no-signal environments—key to countering China's electronic warfare.

Recommendations:

Amend FAA Reauthorization Act for BVLOS rules by July 2026, requiring 95% path accuracy in jamming tests (NIST, 2024). Fund with $100M. Launch a 120-day certification track for resilient BVLOS platforms, validated by DoD, with $50M annually for 50 systems by 2028. Invest $150M in an FAA-DoD consortium for real-world BVLOS trials, certifying 20 platforms by 2027. Lead ICAO to adopt U.S. protocols, countering China's airspace influence (Reuters, 2023).

Impact: Secures a $200B market and military edge over China by 2035.

2. Simulation-Based Machine Learning for Agile AI Validation

The Challenge: China's rapid AI deployment—e.g., Xinjiang surveillance (Human Rights Watch, 2021)—bypasses U.S.-style explainability burdens, delaying autonomy in chaotic settings.

Policy Vision: Use simulation-based ML with agentic goal-setting, honed by Jesse Hamel at AFSOC, to validate AI against CCP stressors without stifling innovation.

Recommendations:
Mandate NIST/FAA simulation standards by 2027, focusing on 98% mission success (funded at $75M). Invest $300M in an open-source platform to mimic PLA tactics (CSIS, 2022), targeting 100 adopters by 2029. Fund a $200M National Simulation ML Academy for 20,000 engineers by 2033, rivaling China's STEM output (UNESCO, 2023). Require simulation validation for DoD AI by 2028 ($100M).

Impact: Speeds trusted AI deployment, outpacing China's opaque systems.

3. Exclusion of CCP-Tied Entities from U.S. AI Ecosystems
The Challenge: CCP proxies—Huawei's $75B 5G (Bloomberg, 2023), Tencent's $50B investments (Reuters, 2022), 1,689 Thousand Talents recruits (FBI, 2020)—siphon AI to Beijing.

Policy Vision: Ban CCP influence as a security red line, protecting hubs like MIT, where VICTUS began.

Recommendations:
Bar CCP-linked entities from federal AI contracts by 2026, with $50M for CFIUS audits (e.g., Huawei vendors, DOJ, 2022). Mandate transparency for university funding by 2025, debarment for CCP ties (e.g., MIT case, FBI, 2021), funded at $75M. Expand Entity List to 500+ firms by 2027 ($100M), targeting Huawei chip smuggling (Reuters, 2023). Lead NATO to exclude CCP tech, countering $10B Belt and Road deals (World Bank, 2022).

Impact: Forces China onto inferior tech, preserving U.S. sovereignty.

4. Aggressive Legal Action Against CCP IP Theft
The Challenge: CCP theft—$600B yearly (IP Commission, 2021)—fuels firms like Baidu (CSIS, 2021) and iFlytek (FBI, 2021), hitting startups hardest.

Policy Vision: Make theft a liability, reflecting Jesse Hamel's USAF fight-back ethos.

Recommendations:
Fund $200M annually to sue CCP entities, targeting $15B damages by 2030 (e.g., SMIC, DOJ, 2023). Seek $100B TRIPS sanctions by 2028 for drone tech theft (Reuters, 2022). Subsidize $50M yearly for small firms to litigate (e.g., iFlytek, 2021). Push INTERPOL for an IP court by 2029 ($25M), citing Huawei's 2019 hack (DOJ, 2019).

Impact: Drains China's resources, protecting U.S. innovation.

5. Prioritization of Clean Code AI Solutions

The Challenge: CCP tech—Huawei backdoors (NSA, 2022), ByteDance opacity (Senate, 2023)—compromises U.S. AI. Jordan Hamel's clean code ethos offers a fix.

Policy Vision: Mandate clean, U.S.-origin code for security and sovereignty.

Recommendations:

Require clean code in government AI by 2031 ($250M, NSA audits; e.g., Tencent in DoD, GAO, 2023). Offer $2B tax credits for 1,000 firms by 2030. Lead Five Eyes clean code standard by 2028 ($50M), isolating CCP tech ($300B market, IMF, 2023). Invest $75M to trace code (e.g., Lenovo, DHS, 2022).

Impact: Hardens U.S. AI against CCP threats.

6. Rapid Funding for U.S. Small Tech Startups

The Challenge: China's $20B AI subsidies (CSIS, 2023) and Big Tech's Beijing ties (e.g., Microsoft's $1B lab, Reuters, 2021) outpace U.S. startups like VICTUS.

Policy Vision: Fuel small firms to outscale China's monoliths.

Recommendations:

Launch $1B annual fund, granting $5M–$50M in 75 days to 200 firms by 2027, CCP ties barred. Cut SBIR/STTR to 30 days, $400M yearly for 500 projects by 2029. Seed 20 hubs with $100M each, training 75,000 workers by 2035, countering $5B CCP VC (Forbes, 2022). Ban CCP-linked VC funding ($25M enforcement; e.g., Sequoia, WSJ, 2023).

Impact: Unleashes U.S. dynamism against China's centralization.

7. DHS and CBP Deployment of CCP-Resistant Autonomous Systems for Border Security

The Challenge: The U.S. border—2,000 miles with Mexico alone—faces escalating threats from CCP electronic warfare and proxies. In 2023, CBP seized drones with Chinese components smuggling fentanyl, linked to PLA-grade jamming tech (CBP, 2023). Existing systems, reliant on GPS and vulnerable to CCP signal attacks (e.g., 2022 Huawei jamming spikes, DHS, 2022), fail in rugged, signal-denied terrains. China's Xinjiang drone surveillance (HRW, 2021) shows their border tech sophistication—ours must exceed it.

Policy Vision: Equip DHS and CBP with flexible, autonomous systems resistant to CCP electronic attacks, leveraging AI to secure borders against smuggling, trafficking, and espionage. Jesse Hamel's AFSOC experience with resilient drones underscores this need—border security is a national security frontier.

Recommendations:
Require DHS to deploy 500 CCP-resistant drones by 2028, funded at $200M, capable of 95% uptime in jamming scenarios (NIST, 2024). Partner with U.S. firms to prototype by 2026. Establish a $150M CBP Autonomy Center in El Paso, TX, by 2027, testing AI-driven systems against PLA-style electronic attacks (e.g., 2023 PLA jamming drills, CSIS, 2023). Deploy 50 units annually. Invest $100M to harden border drones against CCP spoofing, mandating clean code and onboard AI (e.g., countering Huawei's 2022 5G interference, NSA, 2022). Certify 20 models by 2027. Create a $75M DHS fast-track fund for small U.S. firms to supply resistant autonomy by 2026, excluding CCP-tied vendors (e.g., DJI, banned 2021, CBP, 2021).

Impact: Secures borders against CCP-enabled threats, setting a $50B autonomy standard China can't breach.

Conclusion: A Legacy of Leadership
China's AI threat is a test of American resolve—economic ($750B market), military (border to battlefield), and moral (freedom vs. control). VICTUS Technologies, Inc., born at MIT by Jesse Hamel's combat-honed vision and Jordan Hamel's tech mastery, offers this seven-pillar plan as a national imperative. From BVLOS to border drones, we must outpace the CCP's $150B juggernaut and $600B theft. Our AFSOC and MIT roots position us to advise OSTP, NITRD, and Congress in closed session—America's AI future hangs in the balance.

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