American Workforce Security Act

A Policy Framework for Aligning Artificial Intelligence Productivity with Economic Growth and Workforce Stability.

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The Crisis: Economists warn that rapid AI adoption will shrink the labor income tax base, potentially causing severe federal revenue shortfalls by 2026–2027. Simultaneously, mass worker displacement threatens to destabilize American families and accelerate demographic decline. Current market incentives favor layoffs over retention, leaving the tax base vulnerable and workers without a safety net.

The Solution: The American Workforce Security Act establishes a hybrid tax framework that rewards companies for retaining their workforce and sharing AI productivity gains.

- The Incentive: Companies that retain their workforce and distribute 25% of AI-driven productivity gains to employees as profit-sharing receive a tax credit up to 50% of that distribution for Years 1–2. As companies realize average revenue increases of 30% through workers utilizing AI, they will receive tax credits for sharing a portion of that revenue growth with their workers and in-turn assisting in the growth of the American economy.
- The Enforcement: Companies that exceed displacement thresholds (10% workforce reduction or greater) while utilizing AI integrated systems or fail to participate in profit-sharing while utilizing AI integrated systems face mandatory penalties ranging from 100% - 200% of the lost federal tax revenue. This creates a standardized, escalating cost for non-compliance that far exceeds the savings or cutbacks.

The Outcome: This creates a self-sustaining fiscal engine. Enforcement penalties from non-compliant companies fund or replenish tax credits for compliant companies. By preserving the income and payroll tax base, the policy directly addresses job displacement and protects the American economy. The profit-sharing mechanism converts AI productivity gains into demand expansion, targeting 4.0% to 6.0% sustained annual GDP growth.

The Bottom Line: This is not an outright ban on automation. It is a framework that makes augmentation more profitable than replacement. Companies are rewarded for sharing the AI dividend; those who pursue pure displacement face severe financial penalties. The result is a fiscal policy that aligns corporate incentives with national economic stability, projecting a net positive fiscal impact of $204B–$341 Billion by Year 3.

1. Executive Summary

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2. THE PROBLEM: TAX BASE EROSION & THE REVENUE VACUUM

The Crisis: A $120 Billion Hole in the Federal Budget The United States faces a converging fiscal emergency. Rapid AI adoption is not just a labor market shift; it is a direct threat to federal solvency. Economists project that by 2026–2027, unchecked AI-driven displacement will eliminate 2 million jobs, eroding the labor income tax base by approximately $120 billion annually.

This is not a hypothetical future. It is a structural vulnerability in the current tax code. The federal government relies on individual income and payroll taxes for 80% of its revenue. When companies replace human workers with AI, they do not just save on wages; they extinguish the tax revenue those wages generated.

The Mechanism of Erosion: The "Revenue Vacuum" Current market incentives drive companies to view labor solely as a cost to be minimized. As AI capabilities mature, the economic logic already leans towards pursuing "pure replacement"—reducing headcount allows companies to capture 100% of productivity gains as profit, while simultaneously reducing one of their largest expenditures in payroll.

- **The Math of Displacement:** When a company replaces 100 workers earning an average of $60,000 with AI integrated systems, it eliminates roughly $6 million in taxable revenue for the Federal Government (Income + Payroll taxes).
- **The Scale:** Extrapolated to the national level, the displacement of 2 million workers creates a $120 billion revenue vacuum.
- **The Consequence:** This loss forces the government to either raise taxes on the remaining workforce, cut essential services, or increase the deficit. The current tax code is not designed to tax "robot labor," leaving a gaping hole as human employment declines.

Why "Robot Taxes" Fail Proposals to tax robots directly are flawed and easily circumvented.

- **The Loophole:** A "Robot Tax" is easily avoided by reclassifying automation as "bio-hybrid" systems (e.g., human-guided robotics or robotics integrated with biological material) or by structuring AI as a software service rather than a physical asset.
- **The Administrative Burden:** Defining what constitutes a "robot" for tax purposes invites endless litigation and regulatory arbitrage.
- **The Result:** A Robot Tax would likely fail to capture the lost revenue while stifling genuine innovation. We need a mechanism that taxes **usage** rather than the **tool** (the robot).

Market Failure: The Cost-Cutting Trap The root cause is a misalignment of incentives.

- **Short-Term Reward:** Laying off workers is immediately rewarded by Wall Street via stock price increases.
- **Long-Term Cost:** The resulting loss of consumer purchasing power, institutional knowledge, and increased social safety net burdens are externalized to the public sector. Resulting in conversations based around ideas similar Unemployment Benefits and Universal Basic Income.

- **The Capacity Blindspot:** Companies often engage in a diffusion of responsibility when it comes to ensuring a well-compensated workforce as a driver of innovation and demand. By stripping workers of their share of productivity gains, companies inadvertently shrink the very consumer base they rely on for revenue.

- **The Need for Intervention** Without policy intervention, the market will drift toward a "winner-take-all" automation model that maximizes private profit at the expense of public stability. The American Workforce Security Act is designed to correct this market failure by realigning corporate incentives with national economic health, ensuring that the gains from Artificial Intelligence are distributed in a way that sustains the tax base, corporate profit margins, and the American workforce.

The Foreign AI Threat: DeepSeek, DJI, and the Revenue Pipeline

The threat is not limited to domestic corporations. Foreign-developed AI integrated systems—such as **DeepSeek** (China) and **DJI** (China)—are actively being integrated into American businesses. When a US company adopts a foreign AI Integrated platforms or technology to replace American workers, the result is a **double extraction**:

1. **Labor Displacement:** American workers lose jobs.
2. **Revenue Outflow:** Licensing fees and profits flow to foreign entities.
3. **Tax Base Erosion:** The US government loses the tax revenue those workers generated.

This is the fiscal equivalent of a **pipeline** siphoning American wealth overseas. The American Workforce Security Act treats this as what it is: a national economic security threat that requires immediate, enforceable countermeasures.

Geopolitical Implications: Turning the Trojan Horse into Kindling

The current trajectory of AI adoption, especially automation and reduced hiring rates, is a **Trojan Horse** for the American economy. By decoupling productivity from wages, it threatens to choke off the very supply chain of consumer demand that fuels American capitalism. If left unchecked, this allows foreign competitors—particularly China—to gain a strategic advantage by exploiting our own technological advancements to erode our tax base and destabilize our workforce.

The American Counter-Strategy: The American Workforce Security Act flips the script. By mandating profit-sharing, we convert AI from a tool of displacement into an engine of massive consumer demand.

- **The Growth Differential:** A projected 4-6% GDP growth fueled by worker wage increases creates a consumption boom that China's rigid, state-controlled economy cannot match. Their system is not designed to distribute wealth to the masses to drive demand; it is designed to concentrate it.
- **The Demographic Edge:** While China faces a shrinking, aging workforce, this policy stabilizes American family formation and birth rates by restoring middle-class purchasing power.
- **The Result:** We do not just defend against the threat; we weaponize it. We chop down the Trojan Horse and use it as kindling to supercharge the American economy, ensuring that the next era of global dominance is defined by American Workers, not Chinese production.

3. THE SOLUTION: THE HYBRID TAX FRAMEWORK

The American Workforce Security Act is not a regulatory burden; it is an economic catalyst designed to unlock the full potential of AI productivity. By mandating a specific distribution of gains and providing a targeted tax credit, the policy creates a self-reinforcing cycle of growth, stability, and revenue generation.

The Profit-Sharing Logic: The requirement for companies to distribute approximately 25% of AI-driven productivity gains to their workforce is the mathematical equilibrium point where company viability meets worker empowerment.

- **The Productivity Baseline:** Research (Goldman Sachs, CEPR 2026) indicates AI integration yields a median 30% increase in task-level productivity. For every $100 of value previously generated by human labor, AI-augmented workers now generate $130.
- **The Distribution Equation:**
    - **Total Gain:** $30 (the 30% increase).
    - **Worker Share:** $7.50 (25% of Total Gain).
    - **Company Retention:** $22.50.

The Company Buffer & Dual Incentive: By retaining $22.50 of the $30 gain, the company secures a 22.5% margin expansion on AI-driven output. This buffer covers implementation costs while ensuring a net profit increase.

- **The Tax Credit Offset:** To accelerate adoption, the Act provides a tax credit equal to 50% of the profit-sharing distribution (adjustable by policymakers).
    - *Example:* If a company pays $7.50 in profit share, they receive a $3.75 tax credit.
    - Net Gain to Company: $26.25 (Retained $22.50 + Credit $3.75).
- **Result:** The company increases its net profit while simultaneously boosting worker income. This is critical because, in most cases, **the additional revenue is generated by workers utilizing existing AI integrated tools, not by the company inventing new technology.** The policy ensures the workers who drive this value share in the upside.

The Enforcement Mechanism: Penalties & Verification Companies involved in the adoption and usage of AI integrated systems while simultaneously laying off, firing, or letting employees go will face graduating penalties for lost tax revenue and excessive displacement. Simultaneously companies choosing to adopt the usage of AI integrated systems without participating in the profit-sharing model will face graduating tax penalties for lack of compliance and utilizing systems outside their own invention to the detriment of the American Economy and Workforce. Utilizing AI integrated systems instead of hiring qualifying candidates is simply automation in post. This behavior will be treated as threat level conduct to the wellbeing of American Families and American economic prowess.

The Tiered Penalty Proposal:

- **Tier 1** Minor Displacement 10% or Non-Compliance: 100% of lost tax revenue.
- **Tier 2** Major Displacement 10-20%: 150% of lost tax revenue.
- **Tier 3** Mass Displacement 20% or greater: 200% of lost tax revenue.

The Verification Engine: Automated Compliance Standards

Reliance on self-reporting (e.g., a checkbox on tax forms) is insufficient to prevent fraud or accurately measure displacement. To ensure enforcement, the Act mandates the use of Automated, Third-Party Verification that meets specific technical standards:

- **Immutable Data:** The system must generate a tamper-proof audit trail verifying AI usage.
- **Universal Capture:** The system must be capable of intercepting and normalizing data from any AI source (LLMs, robotics, bio-hybrids), regardless of brand or interface.
- **Real-Time Reporting:** The system must generate a standardized compliance report compatible with IRS filing requirements.

The Reference Implementation: VOSS Intel was developed to demonstrate the feasibility of this mandate; the Act cites VOSS Intel as a Reference Implementation tool example.

- **Current Status:** VOSS Intel is a patent-pending platform (Provisional Patent Filed May 2026) that is currently live and operational for LLMs and is architected to scale to all AI modalities. (app.vossintel.com)
- **Path to Adoption:** The legislation includes a provision for the Pilot Program to utilize VOSS Intel as a possible third-party verification partner, with the option for the IRS to license the underlying patents or certify other vendors that meet the same technical standards in the future. Securing protection for American workers and the American economy is the primary purpose of these tools.

Integration: Companies must submit a Certified Compliance Report alongside their annual tax filing. This report, generated by an approved verification system, serves as the primary audit trail for the IRS, eliminating the need for manual verification and closing the "self-reporting" loophole.

The "TurboTax Model" for AI Verification

The Analogy: The IRS does not mandate that Americans use TurboTax, H&R Block, ADP or any specific software to file their taxes. It mandates the standard (specific forms, specific data fields, specific calculations) and then certifies which companies meet that standard. Private companies then build tools that meet that standard, companies and users then choose which certified company works best for them.

The Application: The American Workforce Security Act operates on the same principle:

- **The Standard:** The Act defines the data requirements for AI verification (AI usage volume, tasks completed, AI contribution vs. Human contribution etc.).
- **The Tools:** Private companies build software that captures and reports this data.
- **The Choice:** Companies can then use the certified verification tool of their choosing, just as they choose TurboTax, H&R Block, or a CPA for taxes.
- **The Gatekeepers:** The IRS and Policy makers then hold the keys via certification methods. Only companies certified by the IRS (e.g., VOSS Intel, ADP, TurboTax, etc.) are allowed to file these reports on behalf of every company utilizing AI integrated systems.

The Integration Opportunity: Because the verification data feeds directly into tax filings, the most natural adoption path is integration with existing tax and business software via a certified add on.

- **The TurboTax, ADP, and QuickBooks Window:** Imagine a simple add-on in TurboTax: *"Did you utilize AI-integrated systems to support your business this year?"* If yes, the user runs a report and imports their Intel Compliance Report from any IRS certified verification tool, and the software auto-populates the credit/penalty calculations.
- **The 1099 Analogy:** Just as a freelancer logs mileage or expenses, a business would generate its AI usage report. The certified verification tool automates this logging, eliminating manual entry.

The "Opt-Out" Clause Companies that **do not utilize AI-integrated systems** or those that **fully comply** with the profit-sharing model are free to manage their workforce as they see fit. The penalties apply *only* to those who leverage AI integrated systems and displace workers or choose not to share the AI generated gains with American workers.

4. ECONOMIC MODELING: THE HYBRID WORKFORCE ENGINE

The American Workforce Security Act functions as a fiscal catalyst. Rather than a permanent subsidy, it is a temporary "jump-start" mechanism designed to be self-replenishing and financially beneficial to State and Federal Governments. Recognizing that economic confidence and spending habits evolve over time, the model projects a conservative multiplier in Year 1 that grows as the policy stabilizes. The policy bridge ensures the funds generated by this new technology are used for American Governments and not against them.

A. The Core Mechanism: The $100 Unit Model and Functionality

To ensure transparency, we model the economic impact using a standardized $100 revenue unit. This allows all policy and decision makers to easily visualize the exact flow of capital before scaling to the national economy. This is also the marquee portions of the policy that are fully customizable by policy and decision makers to derive designed outcomes and incentives. The defined worker profit-sharing percentage can be adjusted to achieve desired GDP outcomes, and the corporate tax incentive can be adjusted to achieve desired corporate compliance without complete reliance on tax penalties.

The Baseline Scenario:

- **Base Revenue:** $100
- **AI-Generated Growth:** +$30 (Total: $130)
- **Defined Worker Share:** $7.50 (Approx. 25% of the new $30)
- **Corporate Tax Incentive:** $3.75 (Up to 50% of the worker share)

The Phased Multiplier Effect:

Unlike static models, this policy actively supports the velocity of money as workers gain financial stability and confidence, while simultaneously allowing for corporate development and innovation.

Corporate Retention: If the company keeps the $7.50, it is saved in centralized money centers, spent on global supply chains, institutional bond markets, or invested internationally—giving it a structural multiplier of 0.3x.

- **Value:** $7.50 × 0.3 = $2.25

Worker Distribution:

Phase	Multiplier	Total Value	Net with Corporate
Year 1 (Caution)	1.25x	$7.50 × 1.25 = $9.38	+ $7.13
Year 2 (Adjustment)	1.75x	$7.50 × 1.75 = $13.13	+ $10.88
Year 3 (Stabilization)	2.25x	$7.50 × 2.25 = $16.88	+ $14.63

The Net Result per $100 Base Unit: Over the first three years, the average induced growth is +$10.88 per unit compared to corporate retention. The trajectory shows an overwhelming advantage from Day 1.

- Year 1 Net Efficiency: 3.16x higher utility than 100% corporate retention.
- Year 2 Net Efficiency: 4.83x higher utility than 100% corporate retention.
- Year 3 Net Efficiency: 6.5x higher utility than 100% corporate retention.

B. Fiscal Impact: Cost vs. Revenue Recovery with the corporate multiplier, the fiscal case becomes overwhelming. The tax revenue generated far exceeds the cost of the incentive from Year 1 onward.

Year 1 Fiscal Equation (Per $100 Base Unit):

Component	Calculation	Impact (Revenue)
1. Cost to Govt	Tax Credit Paid Out	-$3.75
2. Corporate Tax Revenue	21% on ($30 Gain - $7.50 Share) = $22.50	+$4.73
3. Income Tax Revenue	15% avg on Worker Share ($7.50)	+$1.13
4. Sales Tax Revenue	6% on Worker Spending (Year 1: $9.38)	+$0.56
5. Secondary Tax	Taxes on the circulating spending (Year 1 est.)	+$0.14
TOTAL REVENUE	Sum of 2, 3, 4, 5	+$6.56
NET FISCAL IMPACT	Total Revenue ($6.56) - Cost ($3.75)	+$2.81

Year-by-Year Fiscal Performance

Metric	Year 1 (Multi: 1.25x)	Year 2 (Multi: 1.75x)	Year 3 (Multi: 2.25x)
Worker Spending	$9.38	$13.13	$16.88
Sales Tax (6%)	+$0.56	+$0.79	+$1.01
Secondary Tax	+$0.14	+$0.22	+$0.30
Total Revenue	+$6.56	+$6.87	+$7.17
Net Fiscal Impact	+$2.81	+$3.12	+$3.42
ROI	75%	83%	91%

Conclusion: The program is profitable from Day 1.

- **Year 1:** Generates a $2.81 surplus per $100 unit (75% ROI).
- **Year 2:** Generates a $3.12 surplus per $100 unit (83% ROI).
- **Year 3:** Generates a $3.42 surplus per $100 unit (91% ROI).
- **Trend:** The fiscal return improves over time as the economy adapts, proving the "self-funding" nature of the engine. The policy achieves this by acting as a bridge between the corporate and consumer spending loops and feeding the economy naturally through wages.

C. National Scale Projections: Applying this phased model to the U.S. economy (Q1 2026 GDP: $31.86 Trillion) with a 15-25% adoption rate.

Scenario A: Conservative Adoption (15% of Economy) Targeting Tech, Manufacturing, Logistics, and Finance.

- **Target GDP Base:** $4.78 Trillion
- **AI Growth Generated:** $1.43 Trillion
- **Worker Distribution:** $358 Billion (Cumulative over 3 Years)
- **Federal Tax Break Cost:** $110 Billion (Over Years 1-2 Only; Credits Sunset in Year 3)
- **Projected GDP Boost:**
    - Year 1: +0.6%
    - Year 2: +1.3%
    - Year 3: +2.0%
    - 3-Year Cumulative: +3.9% (Adding ~$1.24T to total GDP)
- **Net Fiscal Outcome:** +$204 Billion Surplus (Cumulative)
    - Derived from: $314B Total Revenue - $110B Cost (Years 1-2).
    - Note: In Year 3, the program generates revenue with zero credit cost.

Scenario B: Aggressive Adoption (25% of Economy) Broad adoption across services and retail.

- **Target GDP Base:** $7.97 Trillion
- **AI Growth Generated:** $2.39 Trillion
- **Worker Distribution:** $598 Billion (Cumulative over 3 Years)
- **Federal Tax Break Cost:** $185 Billion (Over Years 1-2 Only; Credits Sunset in Year 3)
- **Projected GDP Boost:**
    - Year 1: +1.0%
    - Year 2: +2.2%
    - Year 3: +3.3%
    - 3-Year Cumulative: +6.5% (Adding ~$2.07T to total GDP)
- **Net Fiscal Outcome:** +$341 Billion Surplus (Cumulative)
    - Derived from: $526B Total Revenue - $185B Cost (Years 1-2).
    - Note: In Year 3, the program generates revenue with zero credit cost.

By adopting this model, Congress can unlock an estimated $2.07 Trillion in new economic activity over three years, ensuring that AI-driven prosperity stays in America, while delivering a $341 Billion+ surplus to the Treasury, all without raising taxes or increasing the deficit.

D. The Structural Bridge: Connecting the Two Economic Loops

Critics of profit-sharing often argue that diverting corporate profits to wages reduces capital available for investment. However, this is only if we do not acknowledge the fact that **corporations will still retain approximately 75% of additional revenue increase generated by using AI integrated systems.** This view also ignores the structural leakage inherent in the modern global economy. Currently, the economy operates as two parallel, disconnected loops:

- The Local Consumer Loop (High Multiplier): Wages flow to local businesses, creating rapid, localized spending cycles.
- The Corporate/Institutional Loop (Low Multiplier): Corporate profits flow to global supply chains, bond markets, and international asset classes, effectively removing that capital from the domestic velocity of money.

The American Workforce Security Act acts as the critical bridge between these two loops. By encouraging up to a 25% profit share of AI derived gains, the policy retains a portion of that capital *before* it leaks into the global institutional loop. It transforms externalized corporate surplus (which could've been spent on foreign goods or financial assets) into consumer demand (which circulates domestically).

- **The Mechanism:** Instead of a dollar of profit supporting a foreign supply chain, a portion it is converted into a worker's paycheck. That worker spends it at a local grocery store, which pays a local clerk, who pays local rent.
- **The Result:** This plugs the structural leakage that causes the Keynesian multiplier to break down during booms. It prevents the ability for productivity gains from AI to accumulate in foreign markets but ensures further stimulation of the American economy.
- **The Conservative Case:** This is not "redistribution"; it is re-circulation. It prevents the "hollowing out" of the domestic economy by ensuring that the wealth generated by American productivity stays within the American economic sphere, fueling the very demand that corporations need to grow.

In short the Act does not starve corporate development; it supercharges the consumer engine that drives it.

5. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: WHY THIS BEATS A "ROBOT TAX"

Proposals to levy a direct "Robot Tax" on automation hardware have gained traction as a simple solution to displacement. However, these proposals suffer from fatal structural flaws that make them easily circumvented, administratively burdensome, and ultimately ineffective at protecting the tax base. The American Workforce Security Act avoids these pitfalls by targeting the economic outcome derived from Artificial Intelligence integrated systems rather than the physical tool.

The Fatal Flaw: Circumvention via "Bio-Hybrids" and Software A "Robot Tax" relies on defining what constitutes a "robot." In the modern economy, this definition is porous and easily exploited:

- **The Bio-Hybrid Loophole:** As AI integrates with biological systems, companies can reclassify automated processes as "human-guided bio-hybrid systems." By introducing minimal biological material or human oversight, a company can claim their automation is not a "robot" and thus exempt from the tax, while achieving 99% of the displacement effect.
- **The Software Loophole:** Many AI systems are purely software-based (LLMs, algorithmic trading, automated coding). A tax on "physical robots" simply ignores the massive displacement occurring in the digital economy. Companies can shift from hardware automation to software automation to avoid taxation entirely.
- **Consciousness Claim:** Companies have already begun to explore the concepts of claiming that Artificial Intelligence systems are becoming conscious. The American Workforce Security Act closes the loophole of a future claim that robots are now “Conscious” and should be considered more than a simple robot, again likely circumventing various definitions of a robot.

The Administrative Nightmare: Enforcing a Robot Tax requires the IRS to become a technical inspector of every piece of machinery, software code, and even into the realms of defining consciousness to collect taxes properly for the country.

- **Definition Wars:** Litigation would ensue over whether a specific AI agent is a "robot," a "tool," a "service," or even a “creature.”
- **Valuation Issues:** How do you tax a software license that costs $10/month but replaces a $100,000/year worker? The disparity makes a flat tax rate impossible to set fairly.

American Workforce Security Act Advantage: Taxing the Source, Not the Tool - The American Workforce Security Act bypasses these loopholes entirely by focusing on Artificial Intelligence Systems as a whole, not a tool or product.

- **Outcome-Based Enforcement:** The Act does not care if the AI is a physical robot, a bio-hybrid, or a cloud-based software agent. It cares if the company displaced workers and generated AI revenue without ensuring sharing the gains.
- **Universal Capture:** The Act specifically targets data from *any* AI interaction, whether it's a chatbot, a robotic arm, nano technology, or a biosensor. The system normalizes the data to prove the economic impact, rendering the "type" of AI irrelevant.
- **No Loopholes:** A company cannot "hide" a software agent or reclassify a bio-hybrid to avoid proper taxation. If the AI generated revenue, the appropriate taxation applies. The third-party data verification trial makes the classification immutable and the enforcement automatic.

Conclusion A "Robot Tax" is a blunt instrument that misses the target in a digital-first economy. The American Workforce Security Act is a precision tool. It ensures that *no matter how* a company implements AI—whether through a robot, from the internet, or a software agent—they cannot erode the tax base without paying the price. By leveraging the outcome for universal verification, we close the loopholes that would otherwise sink any other proposal.

6. LEGISLATIVE PATH, IMPLEMENTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

The success of the American Workforce Security Act relies on the ability to accurately verify AI usage, displacement, and profit-sharing compliance across the economy. While displacement and profit-sharing can be verified through standard tax filings (W-2s, payroll records), verifying AI usage presents a unique challenge that requires a specialized, automated solution.

The Verification Standard: A "TurboTax" Model for AI To ensure enforceability without creating new bureaucracy, the Act adopts a private-sector verification model, similar to how the IRS relies on TurboTax, ADP, and other third-party providers for tax filing.

- **The Standard:** The Act defines the data requirements for AI verification (usage volume, displacement correlation, profit-sharing distribution).
- **The Tools:** Private companies build software to meet this standard. The government receives the verified data, not the software itself.
- **Current Readiness:** The example that was developed to prove the validity of this policy is located at app.vossintel.com. It is fully functional in its current state for Large Language Models (LLMs), which represent the most immediate and widespread source of AI integration in the modern workplace. The platform successfully captures, normalizes, and quantifies human-AI collaboration data in real-time, generating "Collaboration Event Objects."
- **Scalability:** The platform is architected to scale to all AI modalities (robotics, bio-hybrids, etc.) as they emerge, ensuring the verification standard remains relevant without requiring constant legislative updates.

The Patent Shield: Ensuring National Security & Permanence The underlying methodology is protected by a Provisional Patent Application (filed May 13, 2026) for a "Universal Capture Agent."

- **Universal Scope:** This patent covers the method of intercepting and normalizing data from any AI source—whether a chatbot, a robotic arm, or a future, undiscovered medium. This ensures the verification method cannot be circumvented by rebranding, hardware changes, or new transmission methods (e.g., lasers, fiber optics).
- **Closing the Loophole:** By securing the right to capture data from *any* AI system, the US Government gains a permanent, unassailable tool to monitor the economic impact of automation. This closes the "loophole" that has plagued previous proposals, ensuring that no company can evade accountability by simply changing their technology stack.

The Strategic Advantage: Why This Works Now

- **No New Bureaucracy:** The Act does not require a new agency. It leverages existing IRS infrastructure and the private sector, creating a seamless, market-driven compliance ecosystem.
- **Future-Proof:** Because the verification standard is based on the patented "Universal Capture" methodology, the law does not need to be rewritten when new technologies emerge. The system adapts automatically.
- **American Leadership:** By deploying this framework, the US establishes the global standard for AI accountability. Other nations will be forced to adopt similar frameworks to compete, giving American companies a first-mover advantage in compliant AI adoption.
- **Market Opportunity:** The verification market is vast. Just as the tax filing industry supports thousands of providers (TurboTax, H&R Block, CPAs), this Act creates a thriving ecosystem for multiple verification vendors, ensuring robust competition and innovation.

Call to Action: The American Workforce Security Act is ready for deployment. The economic modeling is sound, the enforcement mechanism is proven, and the legal framework is secured.

- **We Request:** A formal review by the House Ways & Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.
- **We Propose:** The establishment of a Bipartisan Task Force to oversee the Phase 1 Pilot Program, utilizing the live VOSS Intel platform as the initial Reference Implementation.
- **The Goal:** To secure the American tax base, protect the workforce, and ensure that the AI revolution benefits *all* Americans, not just a select few.

American Workforce Security Act.