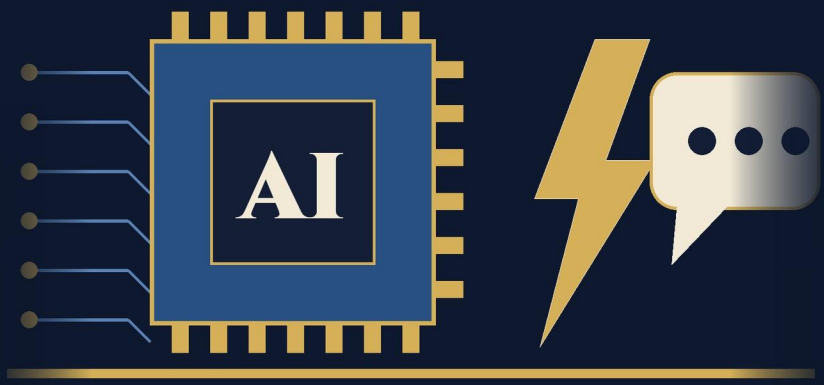
A PLAIN-ENGLISH FACT CHECK

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

CLAIMS AND FACTS

What the Records Show



JOBS · POWER · DEEPFAKES · SCAMS · LAWS

Jobs, Privacy, Deepfakes, Power Use and the Law

ANDREW DOMINGUEZ

TRINFINITY Enterprises

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: CLAIMS AND FACTS

What the Records Show About Jobs, Privacy, Deepfakes, Power Use and the Law

Jobs, public opinion, data centers and electricity, deepfakes, scams, chatbots and children, federal and state laws, Nevada, and the claims people make about all of it

Andrew Dominguez

Fact Check Series

Trinfinity Enterprises

Artificial Intelligence: Claims and Facts: What the Records Show About Jobs, Privacy, Deepfakes, Power Use and the Law

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The information in this book stops at November 18, 2026. Each figure comes from the newest report I could open on that date and carries the date of its source. Artificial intelligence changes month to month, and so do the laws about it, so check the sources named in the footnotes for newer information.

This book is for general information only. It is not legal, financial or technical advice, and it does not tell you what policy to support.

Questions and corrections: andrew@trinfinityenterprises.com

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Introduction: How to Read This Book

The information in this book stops at November 18, 2026.

Artificial intelligence (AI) went from a science-fiction word to something most people bump into every week. It writes emails, answers questions, makes pictures and voices, and sits behind the customer service chat on a lot of websites. Along with it came a flood of claims. AI is taking everyone's job. AI is draining the power grid. Nobody is regulating it. Scammers are using it to clean out bank accounts.

Some of those claims are true, some are half true and some are wrong. I wrote this book to put the records in one place. Every number traces to a source you can open and check. The book does not tell you whether AI is good or bad. It lays out what the records show and lets you decide what they mean.

What this book covers

- **Part One** covers jobs and what Americans think about AI.
- **Part Two** covers electricity, data centers and water.
- **Part Three** covers deepfakes, scams, privacy and children.
- **Part Four** covers the law: what Congress has passed, what the President ordered, what the states are doing, and what Nevada did.
- **Part Five** tests common claims and gives each one a verdict.
- **Part Six** shows where things stand and what nobody knows yet.

Where the facts come from

Tier	What it means	Examples in this book
1. Primary and official	Government agencies reporting their own data or actions	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
2. Nonpartisan and research groups	Research offices that do not lobby for a side	Congressional Research Service (CRS), Pew Research Center, The Budget Lab at Yale
3. Scholarly	Peer-reviewed research	None needed for this book
4. Journalism and commentary	News reports and law firm analysis, used for recent events	Scientific American, The Nevada Independent, SecureWorld, Malwarebytes, HousingWire, Ropes & Gray, Wilson Sonsini
5. Advocacy groups	Groups that argue a side	None used

CRS is the research office that works for Congress, and it writes for members of both parties. I read its reports through EveryCRSReport.com, a public copy, because the congress.gov site refused automated reading.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) publishes yearly fraud numbers through its Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3). I could not open the FBI's own report file, so the fraud numbers in this book come from three news reports that quote it. They agree with each other where they overlap. The International Energy Agency (IEA) page on AI and energy also refused automated reading, so its figures come from Scientific American's report on it.

Facts, interpretations and unknowns

- **Confirmed facts** are things the records show, such as the date a law was signed.
- **Interpretations** are what someone makes of the facts, such as whether a law will hold up in court. When I give one, I say whose it is.
- **Unknowns** are things the records don't settle yet. When I could not confirm something, I mark it **[Not verified]**.

The four verdicts

- **True:** The records support the claim as stated.
- **Partly true:** Part of the claim holds up, but it leaves out something important or overstates it.
- **False:** The records contradict the claim.
- **Inconclusive:** The evidence is not strong enough to say either way, or it is too soon to know.

A word about the term

In this book, AI means computer systems that produce text, images, sound or decisions that used to take a person, such as chatbots, voice cloning and image generators. A **chatbot** is a program you type or talk to that answers in plain language. A **data center** is a building full of computers that run websites, cloud storage and AI.

Part One: Jobs and Public Opinion

Chapter 1: Is AI Taking Jobs?

This is the question people ask most. The best answer as of 2026 is that the records do not show it yet, and the researchers who checked say that could change quickly.

The Budget Lab at Yale, a nonpartisan research group, studied the question in a report dated May 7, 2026. The authors compared jobs that are heavily exposed to AI with jobs that are not, over time. Their finding: they "generally find no statistically or economically significant effects as of yet."[1] Their summary put it plainly: "no clear evidence of AI effects on the labor market, but this could change quickly."[2]

A few details matter:

- **Unemployment.** In the most recent quarter they studied, unemployment in AI-exposed jobs was about half a percentage point higher, and more for workers 16 to 34. Both results were "statistically insignificant as of the first quarter of 2026," which means they could be chance.[3]
- **Young workers.** For workers 34 and younger, the authors found "mixed evidence of AI effects."[4] They could not separately study recent college graduates ages 22 to 27, because too few jobs met their sample size rules.[5]
- **Who is exposed.** People in the most AI-exposed jobs are "more likely to be women and much more likely to have a four-year college degree."[6] That is the opposite of past waves of automation, which hit factory and manual work first.

How many people use it at work

Pew Research Center reports that 21 percent of workers said in September 2025 that at least some of their work is done with AI, up from 16 percent in 2024.[7]

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[1] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[2] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[3] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[4] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[5] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[6] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[7] Pew Research Center, "Key findings about how Americans view artificial intelligence", March 12, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/03/12/key-findings-about-how-americans-view-artificial-intelligence/. Accessed

Chapter 2: What Americans Think

Pew Research Center tracks how Americans feel about AI.

- In June 2025, 50 percent of U.S. adults said they were more concerned than excited about AI in daily life, 10 percent were more excited than concerned and 38 percent felt both equally. In 2021, the concerned share was 37 percent.[8]
- In a survey of 3,488 adults taken June 22 to 28, 2026, the concerned share rose to 52 percent. Among adults under 30 it reached 55 percent, which Pew said was the first time a majority of that age group felt that way.[9]
- 71 percent of adults expect AI to mean fewer jobs over the next two decades, up from 64 percent in 2024. Only 5 percent expect more jobs.[10]
- 64 percent of teens ages 13 to 17 said in fall 2025 that they had used an AI chatbot.[11]
- 44 percent of adults said in March 2025 that they trust the United States to regulate AI well, and 47 percent said they do not.[12]

Put the two chapters side by side and you see the gap. Most Americans expect AI to cost jobs, but the job numbers through early 2026 do not show that it has yet. Both can be true. Expectations are about the future, and the data is about the past.

November 18, 2026.

[8] Pew Research Center, "Key findings about how Americans view artificial intelligence", March 12, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/03/12/key-findings-about-how-americans-view-artificial-intelligence/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[9] Pew Research Center, "Young adults in the U.S. are increasingly wary of AI, concerned it will take jobs", August 18, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/08/18/young-adults-in-the-us-are-increasingly-wary-of-ai-concerned-it-will-take-jobs/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[10] Pew Research Center, "Young adults in the U.S. are increasingly wary of AI, concerned it will take jobs", August 18, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/08/18/young-adults-in-the-us-are-increasingly-wary-of-ai-concerned-it-will-take-jobs/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[11] Pew Research Center, "Key findings about how Americans view artificial intelligence", March 12, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/03/12/key-findings-about-how-americans-view-artificial-intelligence/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[12] Pew Research Center, "Key findings about how Americans view artificial intelligence", March 12, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/03/12/key-findings-about-how-americans-view-artificial-intelligence/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Part Two: Power and Water

Chapter 3: How Much Electricity Data Centers Use

AI runs in data centers, and data centers run on electricity. Here is what the records show for the United States.

- A report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), released by the U.S. Department of Energy on December 20, 2024, found that data centers "consumed about 4.4% of total U.S. electricity in 2023," or 176 terawatt-hours (TWh). That was up from 58 TWh in 2014.[13]
- The same report projected data centers would use "approximately 6.7 to 12% of total U.S. electricity by 2028," or 325 to 580 TWh.[14]
- Growth sped up. Data center use grew about 7 percent a year from 2014 to 2018 and about 18 percent a year from 2018 to 2023.[15]

A terawatt-hour is a billion kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt-hour is the unit on your power bill.

Around the world

The IEA, as reported by Scientific American on April 10, 2025, estimated that data centers worldwide used 415 TWh in 2024, "roughly 1.5% of the world's total electricity consumption," and projected 945 TWh by 2030, "roughly equivalent to the current annual electricity consumption of Japan."[16] China and the United States were expected to account for nearly 80 percent of that growth.[17]

How much of it is AI?

Less than many people think, at least so far. The IEA estimated that AI servers used 15 percent of total data center energy in 2024.[18] The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), cited by CRS, estimated AI used 10 to 20 percent of data center energy in 2024.[19] The rest runs everything else: websites, streaming, email, banking and cloud storage. AI's share is the part expected to grow fastest.

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[13] U.S. Department of Energy, "DOE Releases New Report Evaluating Increase in Electricity Demand from Data Centers (report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)", December 20, 2024. https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-releases-new-report-evaluating-increase-electricity-demand-data-centers. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[14] U.S. Department of Energy, "DOE Releases New Report Evaluating Increase in Electricity Demand from Data Centers (report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)", December 20, 2024. https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-releases-new-report-evaluating-increase-electricity-demand-data-centers. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[15] DatacenterDynamics, "DOE: Data centers consumed 4.4% of US power in 2023, could hit 12% by 2028", December 2024 (date not shown on page). https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/doe-data-centers-consumed-44-of-us-power-in-2023-could-hit-12-by-2028. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[16] Sophia Chen, Scientific American (from Nature), "Data Centers Will Use Twice as Much Energy by 2030, Driven by AI", April 10, 2025. https://scientificamerican.com/article/ai-will-drive-doubling-of-data-center-energy-demand-by-2030. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[17] Sophia Chen, Scientific American (from Nature), "Data Centers Will Use Twice as Much Energy by 2030, Driven by AI", April 10, 2025. https://scientificamerican.com/article/ai-will-drive-doubling-of-data-center-energy-demand-by-2030. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[18] Sophia Chen, Scientific American (from Nature), "Data Centers Will Use Twice as Much Energy by 2030, Driven by AI", April 10, 2025. https://scientificamerican.com/article/ai-will-drive-doubling-of-data-center-energy-demand-by-2030. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[19] Congressional Research Service, "Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions (R48646)", updated May 12, 2026. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2026-05-12_R48646_db8a48e54b6c090ddcb06a98be9291369c834766.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Chapter 4: Your Power Bill

People often say data centers are pushing up household electric bills. CRS summarized LBNL research in a report updated May 12, 2026. LBNL found that the main driver of retail electricity price increases from 2019 to 2025 was investment in the grid itself, such as poles, wires and substations. Data centers were not identified as major drivers in most areas. States with the largest growth in data center demand "generally saw electricity price decreases," though some saw increases or little change.[20]

That is a national pattern through 2025. It does not rule out higher bills in a particular utility area where a large data center forces new power plants or lines. If you want to know about your own area, look at your utility's rate cases before your state utility commission.

Chapter 5: Water

Many data centers use water to cool their computers. CRS gave an IEA example of a 100-megawatt data center in the United States using about 2 million liters of water a day in total, with a little less than 40 percent used on site and the rest used to make its electricity.[21] In one case CRS describes, Google's data centers in The Dalles, Oregon, used nearly 30 percent of the city's water, and Google's water use there tripled over five years.[22]

Across the United States, data centers used about 21.2 billion liters of water in 2014 and about 66 billion liters in 2023, according to the LBNL report as summarized by DatacenterDynamics.[23] A liter is about a quart.

Water matters a great deal in a desert state. How much water data centers in Northern Nevada use is **[Not verified]**; I did not find a public total for the state.

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[20] Congressional Research Service, "Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions (R48646)", updated May 12, 2026. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2026-05-12_R48646_db8a48e54b6c090ddcb06a98be9291369c834766.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[21] Congressional Research Service, "Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions (R48646)", updated May 12, 2026. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2026-05-12_R48646_db8a48e54b6c090ddcb06a98be9291369c834766.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[22] Congressional Research Service, "Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions (R48646)", updated May 12, 2026. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2026-05-12_R48646_db8a48e54b6c090ddcb06a98be9291369c834766.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[23] DatacenterDynamics, "DOE: Data centers consumed 4.4% of US power in 2023, could hit 12% by 2028", December 2024 (date not shown on page). https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/doe-data-centers-consumed-44-of-us-power-in-2023-could-hit-12-by-2028. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Part Three: Deepfakes, Scams, Privacy and Children

Chapter 6: Deepfakes

A **deepfake** is a fake picture, video or voice made with AI to look or sound like a real person. Federal law calls an AI-made fake image of a real person a "digital forgery."

The TAKE IT DOWN Act

Congress passed the TAKE IT DOWN Act on April 28, 2025, and the President signed it on May 19, 2025.[24] CRS says the law "criminalizes the nonconsensual publication of intimate images, including 'digital forgeries' (i.e., deepfakes)."[25]

- **The crime.** It is a federal crime to knowingly publish an intimate image of an identifiable person without consent, whether the image is real or AI-made, in the circumstances the law describes.[26]
- **Penalties.** Up to two years in prison for images of adults and up to three years for images of minors. Threats to publish a digital forgery carry up to 18 months, or 30 months if a minor is involved.[27]
- **Websites and apps.** Covered platforms had until May 19, 2026, to set up a way for victims to report images. Once notified, a platform must remove the image "no later than 48 hours after receiving the notice" and make reasonable efforts to find and remove identical copies.[28]
- **Enforcement.** The FTC enforces the platform rules.[29]

Whether the platform rules are being followed as of November 2026 is **[Not verified]**.

Chapter 7: AI and Scams

The FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center report for 2025 included, for the first time, a section on AI.[30]

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[24] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[25] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[26] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[27] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[28] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[29] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[30] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

- Total reported cybercrime losses in 2025 were $20.877 billion across more than 1 million complaints.[31]
- 22,364 complaints mentioned AI, with $893 million in reported losses.[32]
- Of that, investment fraud with an AI link accounted for $632 million.[33]
- People 60 and older filed 201,266 complaints and reported $7.75 billion in losses, up 59 percent from 2024.[34] More than 3,100 of their complaints mentioned AI, with losses over $352 million.[35]

The $893 million is a floor, not a full count. SecureWorld noted that the number "reflects only what victims reported and recognized."[36] A victim who did not know the voice on the phone was cloned would not report AI.

The common methods named in the coverage are voice cloning, fake images and videos, and AI-written scripts.[37] The defense against all of them is old-fashioned. If a call or message asks for money in a hurry, hang up and call the person or company back at a number you already know.

Chapter 8: Privacy and Chatbots

What happens to what you type into a chatbot depends on the company and its settings, and I could not test every one. What the records show is that federal regulators are asking the question.

On September 11, 2025, the FTC voted 3 to 0 to order seven companies to report on AI chatbots that act as companions: Alphabet, Character Technologies, Instagram, Meta Platforms, OpenAI, Snap and X.AI.[38] The FTC asked how the companies "monetize user engagement," how they test for and limit harm, "particularly to children," whether they follow the federal children's online privacy law, and whether they "use or share personal information obtained through users' conversations with the chatbots."[39] The agency said it "is interested in particular on the impact of these chatbots on children."[40]

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[31] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[32] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026. Pieter Arntz, Malwarebytes, "Americans lost nearly $900 million to AI-powered scams, FBI says", June 8, 2026. https://www.malwarebytes.com/blog/scams/2026/06/americans-lost-nearly-900-million-to-ai-powered-scams-fbi-says. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[33] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[34] Jonathan Delozier, HousingWire, "Cybercrime against seniors is surging, with $7.75B reportedly lost in 2025", April 13, 2026. https://www.housingwire.com/articles/fbi-seniors-cybercrime-2025/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[35] Jonathan Delozier, HousingWire, "Cybercrime against seniors is surging, with $7.75B reportedly lost in 2025", April 13, 2026. https://www.housingwire.com/articles/fbi-seniors-cybercrime-2025/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[36] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[37] Pieter Arntz, Malwarebytes, "Americans lost nearly $900 million to AI-powered scams, FBI says", June 8, 2026. https://www.malwarebytes.com/blog/scams/2026/06/americans-lost-nearly-900-million-to-ai-powered-scams-fbi-says. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[38] Federal Trade Commission, "FTC Launches Inquiry into AI Chatbots Acting as Companions", September 11, 2025. https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2025/09/ftc-launches-inquiry-ai-chatbots-acting-companions. Accessed November 18, 2026.

The results of that inquiry, as of November 18, 2026, are **[Not verified]**.

Plain steps for chatbot privacy

These are common-sense steps, not findings from a source:

1. Read the privacy settings before you use a chatbot, and look for a setting about whether your chats are used to train the system.
2. Do not type passwords, account numbers, Social Security numbers or medical details into a chatbot.
3. Talk with children and teens about what they share. Pew found 64 percent of teens have used a chatbot.[41]

[39] Federal Trade Commission, "FTC Launches Inquiry into AI Chatbots Acting as Companions", September 11, 2025. https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2025/09/ftc-launches-inquiry-ai-chatbots-acting-companions. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[40] Federal Trade Commission, "FTC Launches Inquiry into AI Chatbots Acting as Companions", September 11, 2025. https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2025/09/ftc-launches-inquiry-ai-chatbots-acting-companions. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[41] Pew Research Center, "Key findings about how Americans view artificial intelligence", March 12, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/03/12/key-findings-about-how-americans-view-artificial-intelligence/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Part Four: The Law

Chapter 9: Congress

As of June 4, 2025, CRS reported that "No federal legislation establishing broad regulatory authorities for the development or use of AI or prohibitions on AI has been enacted."[42] Federal oversight runs mostly through existing agencies using the powers they already have, such as the FTC on unfair or deceptive practices.[43] Congress has passed narrower laws, such as the TAKE IT DOWN Act.[44]

I found no source showing that a broad federal AI law passed between June 2025 and November 18, 2026. That is **[Not verified]** as an absence.

The fight over a state-law ban

In 2025, a provision in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act would have blocked state AI rules for 10 years. The Senate voted 99 to 1 to strip it out.[45] Congress then declined to add a similar moratorium to the 2025 defense authorization bill.[46]

Chapter 10: The President

Presidents have used executive orders on AI. The Biden administration issued Executive Order (EO) 14110 on October 30, 2023. It was revoked on January 20, 2025, and EO 14179 followed on January 23, 2025.[47]

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[42] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[43] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[44] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[45] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[46] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[47] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

In December 2025, the President issued EO 14365, "Ensuring a National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence," published in the Federal Register on December 11, 2025.[48] According to Ropes & Gray's summary, the order:[49]

- directs the Attorney General to create an "AI Litigation Task Force" to challenge state AI laws in court;
- directs the Commerce Department to list state AI laws it considers "onerous";
- directs the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and FTC to act on federal standards;
- ties some federal broadband grant money, the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) program, to state AI laws; and
- calls for a draft bill to preempt state laws, with exceptions for child safety, data center infrastructure and state purchasing.

An executive order cannot overrule state law by itself. Ropes & Gray put it this way: "The Executive Order, standing on its own, lacks preemptive force."[50] Overriding state law takes an act of Congress or a court ruling.

Chapter 11: The States

The states have moved faster than Congress. In 2025, all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands introduced AI bills, and 38 states adopted or enacted AI laws, according to Ropes & Gray.[51] Colorado passed one of the first broad laws, SB 24-205, in May 2024, focused on consumer protection, safety and telling people when AI is used.[52]

Chapter 12: Nevada

Nevada took a limited approach, according to an Associated Press report published by The Nevada Independent on June 23, 2026.[53]

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[48] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[49] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[50] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[51] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[52] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[53] Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it. Accessed November 18, 2026.

- **AB406.** Signed by Governor Joe Lombardo on June 5, 2025, and effective July 1, 2025.[54] It bars AI systems from offering services that would count as professional mental or behavioral health care, and from presenting themselves as a therapist. Licensed providers may not use AI in providing care directly to a patient, though they may use it for paperwork with review. Civil penalties run up to $15,000 per violation.[55] The law also covers AI in schools.[56]
- **AB325.** Covers AI in emergency planning.[57]
- **SB199.** A broader AI framework that failed in the state Senate.[58]

Chapter 13: Other Countries

The European Union passed the EU AI Act, which CRS says "classifies AI systems into risk categories," with stricter rules for higher-risk uses.[59] The United States has no matching national law.[60]

[54] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Data Advisor, "Nevada Passes Law Limiting AI Use for Mental and Behavioral Healthcare", June 2025. https://www.wsgrdataadvisor.com/2025/06/nevada-passes-law-limiting-ai-use-for-mental-and-behavioral-healthcare/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[55] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Data Advisor, "Nevada Passes Law Limiting AI Use for Mental and Behavioral Healthcare", June 2025. https://www.wsgrdataadvisor.com/2025/06/nevada-passes-law-limiting-ai-use-for-mental-and-behavioral-healthcare/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[56] Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[57] Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[58] Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[59] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[60] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Part Five: Testing the Claims

Chapter 14: Twelve Common Claims

Each claim below is stated the way it usually appears, followed by the verdict and the evidence.

Claim 1: "AI is already wiping out jobs across the economy."

Verdict: False as of early 2026.

The Budget Lab at Yale found "no clear evidence of AI effects on the labor market" through the first quarter of 2026, and warned "this could change quickly."[61]

Claim 2: "Most Americans are worried about AI."

Verdict: True.

In June 2026, 52 percent of adults said they were more concerned than excited about AI.[62] A year earlier, only 10 percent said they were more excited than concerned.[63]

Claim 3: "Young workers are already losing jobs to AI."

Verdict: Inconclusive.

Yale found "mixed evidence" for workers 34 and younger, and the rise in unemployment it saw for ages 16 to 34 was not statistically significant.[64] Recent college graduates could not be studied separately.[65]

Claim 4: "Data centers use a huge share of America's electricity."

Verdict: Partly true.

They used about 4.4 percent in 2023. That is a large amount of power but not a huge share. LBNL projects 6.7 to 12 percent by 2028, so the share is growing fast.[66]

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[61] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[62] Pew Research Center, "Young adults in the U.S. are increasingly wary of AI, concerned it will take jobs", August 18, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/08/18/young-adults-in-the-us-are-increasingly-wary-of-ai-concerned-it-will-take-jobs/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[63] Pew Research Center, "Key findings about how Americans view artificial intelligence", March 12, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/03/12/key-findings-about-how-americans-view-artificial-intelligence/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[64] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[65] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Claim 5: "AI is the main reason data centers use so much power."

Verdict: False for 2024.

The IEA put AI at 15 percent of data center energy in 2024, and EPRI estimated 10 to 20 percent.[67] AI is the fastest-growing part, not the largest.

Claim 6: "Data centers are driving up everyone's electric bill."

Verdict: False as a national claim through 2025.

LBNL found grid investment was the main driver of price increases from 2019 to 2025, and states with the most data center growth generally saw prices fall. Some areas saw increases.[68] Local effects can differ.

Claim 7: "There is no federal law against deepfake porn."

Verdict: False.

The TAKE IT DOWN Act, signed May 19, 2025, makes it a federal crime to knowingly publish nonconsensual intimate images, including AI-made ones, and requires platforms to remove them within 48 hours of notice.[69]

Claim 8: "Congress has passed a law regulating AI."

Verdict: False for a broad law.

CRS reported in June 2025 that no broad federal AI law had been enacted.[70] Congress has passed narrower laws, such as the TAKE IT DOWN Act.[71] I found no broad law since then **[Not verified]**.

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[66] U.S. Department of Energy, "DOE Releases New Report Evaluating Increase in Electricity Demand from Data Centers (report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)", December 20, 2024. https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-releases-new-report-evaluating-increase-electricity-demand-data-centers. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[67] Sophia Chen, Scientific American (from Nature), "Data Centers Will Use Twice as Much Energy by 2030, Driven by AI", April 10, 2025. https://scientificamerican.com/article/ai-will-drive-doubling-of-data-center-energy-demand-by-2030. Accessed November 18, 2026. Congressional Research Service, "Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions (R48646)", updated May 12, 2026. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2026-05-12_R48646_db8a48e54b6c090ddcb06a98be9291369c834766.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[68] Congressional Research Service, "Data Centers and Their Energy Consumption: Frequently Asked Questions (R48646)", updated May 12, 2026. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2026-05-12_R48646_db8a48e54b6c090ddcb06a98be9291369c834766.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[69] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[70] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[71] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Claim 9: "The President banned state AI laws."

Verdict: False.

EO 14365 directs agencies to challenge state laws and puts pressure on states through grants, but an executive order "standing on its own, lacks preemptive force," as Ropes & Gray put it.[72] State AI laws remain on the books unless Congress or a court says otherwise.

Claim 10: "Scammers are using AI to steal billions."

Verdict: Partly true.

Reported losses tied to AI were $893 million in 2025, out of $20.877 billion in total cybercrime losses.[73] That is under a billion, but it counts only cases where victims recognized and reported AI, so the true number is higher by an unknown amount.[74]

Claim 11: "Nevada banned AI therapists."

Verdict: True.

AB406, in effect since July 1, 2025, bars AI systems from providing professional mental or behavioral health care or presenting themselves as a therapist, with penalties up to $15,000 per violation.[75]

Claim 12: "Nobody in government is looking at what chatbots do to kids."

Verdict: False.

The FTC ordered seven companies in September 2025 to report on companion chatbots, with particular attention to children.[76] Nevada and other states have also passed laws.[77]

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[72] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[73] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[74] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[75] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Data Advisor, "Nevada Passes Law Limiting AI Use for Mental and Behavioral Healthcare", June 2025. https://www.wsgrdataadvisor.com/2025/06/nevada-passes-law-limiting-ai-use-for-mental-and-behavioral-healthcare/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[76] Federal Trade Commission, "FTC Launches Inquiry into AI Chatbots Acting as Companions", September 11, 2025. https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/news/press-releases/2025/09/ftc-launches-inquiry-ai-chatbots-acting-companions. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[77] Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it. Accessed November 18, 2026. Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Part Six: Where Things Stand

Chapter 15: As of November 18, 2026

- **Jobs:** no clear evidence yet of AI effects on jobs through early 2026.[78]
- **Opinion:** 52 percent of adults are more concerned than excited, and 71 percent expect fewer jobs.[79]
- **Power:** data centers used 4.4 percent of U.S. electricity in 2023 and could use 6.7 to 12 percent by 2028.[80]
- **Deepfakes:** the TAKE IT DOWN Act is law, and the platform removal rules took effect May 19, 2026.[81]
- **Scams:** $893 million in reported AI-related losses in 2025.[82]
- **Federal law:** no broad AI law; an executive order is pushing against state laws.[83]
- **States:** 38 states adopted or enacted AI laws in 2025.[84]
- **Nevada:** AB406 limits AI in mental health care and covers AI in schools.[85]

What nobody knows yet

- Whether AI will show up in the job numbers, and when.
- How much of the growth in electricity use AI will drive by 2030.

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[78] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[79] Pew Research Center, "Young adults in the U.S. are increasingly wary of AI, concerned it will take jobs", August 18, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/08/18/young-adults-in-the-us-are-increasingly-wary-of-ai-concerned-it-will-take-jobs/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[80] U.S. Department of Energy, "DOE Releases New Report Evaluating Increase in Electricity Demand from Data Centers (report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)", December 20, 2024. https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-releases-new-report-evaluating-increase-electricity-demand-data-centers. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[81] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[82] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[83] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026. Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[84] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[85] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Data Advisor, "Nevada Passes Law Limiting AI Use for Mental and Behavioral Healthcare", June 2025. https://www.wsgrdataadvisor.com/2025/06/nevada-passes-law-limiting-ai-use-for-mental-and-behavioral-healthcare/. Accessed November 18, 2026. Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it. Accessed November 18, 2026.

- Whether courts will uphold federal efforts to block state AI laws.
- What the FTC will do with what it learns about companion chatbots.

Plain steps for readers

1. When you hear that AI is taking jobs, ask whether the claim is about something that has happened or something someone expects.
2. When you hear a power number, check whether it is all data centers or AI alone, and what year.
3. If a call or message asks for money in a hurry, hang up and call back at a number you already know, no matter how real the voice sounds.
4. If someone posts an intimate image of you without consent, real or fake, the TAKE IT DOWN Act gives you a way to have it removed.

Appendix A: Timeline

Date	Event
October 30, 2023	EO 14110 on AI issued.[86]
May 2024	Colorado enacts SB 24-205.[87]
December 20, 2024	DOE releases the LBNL data center energy report.[88]
January 20, 2025	EO 14110 revoked.[89]
January 23, 2025	EO 14179 issued.[90]
April 28, 2025	Congress passes the TAKE IT DOWN Act.[91]
May 19, 2025	TAKE IT DOWN Act signed.[92]
June 5, 2025	Nevada AB406 signed.[93]
July 1, 2025	Nevada AB406 takes effect.[94]
2025	Senate votes 99 to 1 to strip a 10-year ban on state AI rules.[95]

[86] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[87] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[88] U.S. Department of Energy, "DOE Releases New Report Evaluating Increase in Electricity Demand from Data Centers (report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)", December 20, 2024. https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-releases-new-report-evaluating-increase-electricity-demand-data-centers. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[89] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[90] Congressional Research Service, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence: U.S. and International Approaches and Considerations for Congress (R48555)", June 4, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-06-04_R48555_7d02922d220d3407a7304569f0091cedaf006704.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[91] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[92] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[93] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Data Advisor, "Nevada Passes Law Limiting AI Use for Mental and Behavioral Healthcare", June 2025. https://www.wsgrdataadvisor.com/2025/06/nevada-passes-law-limiting-ai-use-for-mental-and-behavioral-healthcare/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[94] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, Data Advisor, "Nevada Passes Law Limiting AI Use for Mental and Behavioral Healthcare", June 2025. https://www.wsgrdataadvisor.com/2025/06/nevada-passes-law-limiting-ai-use-for-mental-and-behavioral-healthcare/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[95] Ropes & Gray LLP, "Examining the Landscape and Limitations of the Federal Push to Override State AI Regulation", March 2026. https://www.ropesgray.com/en/insights/alerts/2026/03/examining-the-landscape-and-limitations-of-the-federal-push-to-override-state-ai-regulation. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Date	Event
September 11, 2025	FTC orders seven companies to report on companion chatbots.[96]
December 11, 2025	EO 14365 published in the Federal Register.[97]
April 2026	FBI reports $893 million in AI-related losses for 2025.[98]
May 7, 2026	Yale Budget Lab reports no clear job effects yet.[99]
May 19, 2026	TAKE IT DOWN Act platform removal rules take effect.[100]
August 18, 2026	Pew reports 52 percent more concerned than excited.[101]

Appendix B: Glossary

Artificial intelligence (AI): Computer systems that produce text, images, sound or decisions that used to take a person.

Chatbot: A program you type or talk to that answers in plain language.

Data center: A building full of computers that run websites, cloud storage and AI.

Deepfake: A fake picture, video or voice made with AI to look or sound like a real person. Federal law calls an intimate one a "digital forgery."

Executive order: A directive from the President to federal agencies. It is not a law passed by Congress.

Preemption: When federal law overrides state law.

Terawatt-hour (TWh): A billion kilowatt-hours.

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[98] Drew Todd, SecureWorld, "FBI: AI-Enabled Fraud Topped $893M in 2025, Real Toll Likely Far Higher", April 9, 2026. https://www.secureworld.io/industry-news/ai-enabled-fraud-topped-893m-fbi. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[99] Martha Gimbel, Joshua Kendall and Ryan Nunn, The Budget Lab at Yale, "What We Do and Don't Know About How AI is Affecting the Labor Market", May 7, 2026. https://budgetlab.yale.edu/research/what-we-do-and-dont-know-about-how-ai-affecting-labor-market. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[100] Congressional Research Service, "The TAKE IT DOWN Act: A Federal Law Prohibiting the Nonconsensual Publication of Intimate Images (LSB11314)", May 20, 2025. https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-05-20_LSB11314_03fca49432d79d3eab4a37663b1cce578dac2df6.html. Accessed November 18, 2026.

[101] Pew Research Center, "Young adults in the U.S. are increasingly wary of AI, concerned it will take jobs", August 18, 2026. https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2026/08/18/young-adults-in-the-us-are-increasingly-wary-of-ai-concerned-it-will-take-jobs/. Accessed November 18, 2026.

Voice cloning: Using AI to copy a person's voice from a recording.

Appendix C: Full Source List

Every source cited in this book is listed here once, grouped by the five tiers explained in the Introduction. Sources were read on November 18, 2026.

Tier 1: Primary and official sources

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Tier 2: Nonpartisan analysis

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- Associated Press, via The Nevada Independent, "Nevada pursues limited regulation on AI despite Trump's warning against it", June 23, 2026. https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/nevada-pursues-limited-regulation-on-ai-despite-trumps-warning-against-it.

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