

9 Online Appendix

Table A1: Capacity and Percent Text Reuse (Noncopycat and $> 10\%$ Reuse)

	Dependent variable: Percentage of Text Reuse			
	Bills		Laws	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lower-Resourced	0.0513** (0.0237)	0.0172 (0.0182)	0.0312*** (0.0108)	0.0220** (0.00983)
Year FEs		✓		✓
Controls		✓		✓
Observations	1415237	1415237	394402	394402

Coefficient estimates from linear regressions. The outcome is Percent Text Reuse in the 50 states. Columns (1) and (2) report coefficient estimates on an indicator for lower-resourced statehouses in the full sample of bills. Columns (3) and (4) report coefficient estimates on an indicator for lower-resourced statehouses in the sample of laws. Even-numbered columns include year fixed effects and controls for house majority, senate majority, and governor party. Standard errors are clustered at the state level: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A2: Capacity Components and Percent Text Reuse (Noncopycat and > 10% Reuse)

	Dependent variable: Percentage of Text Reuse			
	Bills		Laws	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Salary	-0.000826** (0.000361)	-0.000333 (0.000358)	-0.000176 (0.000195)	-0.0000194 (0.000198)
Staff to Legislator Ratio	-0.00215 (0.00222)	-0.00263 (0.00260)	-0.00223 (0.00138)	-0.00262* (0.00153)
Year FEs		✓		✓
Controls		✓		✓
Observations	1415237	1415237	394402	394402

Coefficient estimates from linear regressions. The outcome is Percent Text Reuse from all 50 states. Salary captures the annualized 2021 legislator salary in thousands of dollars. Staff to Legislator Ratio captures the 2021 staff-to-legislator ratio. Every specification includes salary and staff jointly. Columns (1) and (2) report coefficient estimates from the full sample of bills. Columns (3) and (4) report coefficient estimates from the sample of laws. Even-numbered columns include year fixed effects and controls for house majority, senate majority, and governor party. Standard errors are clustered at the state level: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A3: Two-Way Fixed Effects (Noncopycat and > 10% Reuse)

	Dependent variable: % Mean Text Reuse by Sponsor-Year	
	(1)	(2)
Post x Lower-Resourced	-0.121** (0.0589)	-0.123** (0.0597)
Politician and Year FEs	✓	✓
Controls		✓
Observations	2042	2016

Coefficient estimates from OLS regressions. Controls include legislative majority in the originating statehouse and governor party. I interpret the resulting estimates as $(\mathbb{T}_{post} - \mathbb{C}_{post}) - (\mathbb{T}_{pre} - \mathbb{C}_{pre})$, where $\mathbb{T}$ denotes switchers from lower-resourced statehouses (treatment group) and $\mathbb{C}$ denotes switchers from higher-resourced statehouses (control group). Standard errors are clustered at the politician level: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Note: Observations decline from column (1) to column (2) because the controlled specification excludes observations without the required political controls.

Table A4: Interaction-Weighted Event Study

	(1)	(2)
t = -5	0.115 (0.200)	0.115 (0.200)
t = -4	-0.0709 (0.0675)	-0.0731 (0.0686)
t = -3	-0.0443 (0.0693)	-0.0455 (0.0705)
t = -2	-0.000126 (0.0572)	-0.00270 (0.0587)
t = 0	-0.149*** (0.0399)	-0.153*** (0.0408)
t = 1	-0.159*** (0.0443)	-0.164*** (0.0451)
t = 2	-0.119** (0.0508)	-0.122** (0.0519)
t = 3	-0.130** (0.0520)	-0.131** (0.0524)
t = 4	-0.148** (0.0613)	-0.150** (0.0623)
t = 5	-0.147** (0.0640)	-0.151** (0.0647)
Politician and Year FEs	✓	✓
Controls		✓
Observations	2046	2020

This table reports the interaction-weighted event-study estimates underlying Figure 11 (column 1) and Figure A11 (column 2). The focal treatment is congressional entry from a lower-resourced statehouse, with higher-resource switchers as the comparison cohort. Each coefficient aggregates cohort specific effects across lower-resource entry cohorts using cohort shares. I omit $t = -1$ as the reference period, the year before a politician transitions to the U.S. Congress. Standard errors are clustered at the politician level. Column (2) includes controls for the legislative majority and governor party in the original state of the politician. Observations decline from columns (1) to (2) because Nebraska is a nonpartisan statehouse, so legislative majority is not applicable for that state.

Figure A1: Pet Insurance Act Template Example

PET INSURANCE ACT <i>More than four million pets, mostly cats and dogs, are covered by their own health insurance policies. And yet, pet insurance is nearly unregulated and it's difficult for potential customers to know what they're really buying. The Pet Insurance Act, based on model legislation from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, creates a legal framework for the sale of health insurance for pets.</i> Note: This model is very closely based on the 2022 model act published by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Section 1. Short Title This Act shall be known as the "Pet Insurance Act." Section 2. Scope and Purpose A. The purpose of this Act is to promote the public welfare by creating a comprehensive legal framework within which Pet Insurance may be sold in this state. B. The requirements of this Act shall apply to Pet Insurance policies that are issued to any resident of this state, and are sold, solicited, negotiated, or offered in this state, and policies or certificates that are delivered or issued for delivery in this state. https://publicleadershipinstitute.org/model-bills/consumer-protection/pet-insurance-act/ Pet Insurance Act - Public Leadership Institute C. All other applicable provisions of this state's insurance laws shall continue to apply to Pet Insurance except that the specific provisions of this Act shall supersede any general provisions of law that would otherwise be applicable to Pet Insurance. Section 3. Definitions—If a pet insurer uses any of the terms in this Act in a policy of pet insurance, the pet insurer shall use the definition of each of those terms as set forth herein and include the definition of the term(s) in the policy. The pet insurer shall also make the definition available through a clear and conspicuous link on the main page of the pet insurer or pet insurer's program administrator's website. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prohibit or limit the types of exclusions pet insurers may use in their policies or require pet insurers to have any of the limitations or exclusions defined below. As used in this Act:	It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: SECTION 1. Title 27 of the General Laws entitled "INSURANCE" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter: CHAPTER 82 PET INSURANCE ACT 27-82-1. Scope and purpose. (a) The purpose of this chapter is to promote the public welfare by creating a comprehensive legal framework within which pet insurance may be sold in this state. (b) The requirements of this chapter shall apply to pet insurance policies that are issued to any resident of this state and are sold, solicited, negotiated, or offered in this state, and policies or certificates that are delivered or issued for delivery in this state. (c) All other applicable provisions of this state's insurance laws shall continue to apply to pet insurance except that the specific provisions of this chapter shall supersede any general provisions of law that would otherwise be applicable to pet insurance. 27-82-2. Definitions. (a) If a pet insurer uses any of the terms in this chapter in a policy of pet insurance, the pet insurer shall use the definition of each of those terms as set forth herein and include the definition of the term(s) in the policy. The pet insurer shall also make the definition available through a clear and conspicuous link on the main page of the pet insurer or pet insurer's program administrator's website.
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Figure A1: The left-hand side shows a 2022 Public Leadership Institute (PLI) template on pet insurance. The right-hand side shows Rhode Island House Bill 7435 from the 2024 General Assembly. The custom search engine identifies the bill as reusing text from the PLI template and measures a 62.35% match. The gold highlights correspond one-to-one across the two documents and indicate text reuse.

Figure A2: Honesty in Lawyering Template Example

Section 2. (Findings and Purposes) (A) Findings. – The legislature finds that: (1) State courts have held that Legislatures have constitutional authority to enact legislation affecting business or entrepreneurial aspects of the practice of law, as well as attorney misconduct that is against the public interest.[1] (2) The severity and number of high-profile episodes of unlawful or deceitful attorney practices nationally have exposed specific laws and rules, regulating either attorney business practices or misconduct against the public interest, that may not assure the public that such misconduct will be timely exposed or that the laws and rules will be adequately enforced in [the State]; and (3) Legislating specific measures to guard against such attorney misconduct is essential for protecting consumers and the public interest. (B) Purposes. – The purposes of this Act are: (1) To establish needed and greater protection for average consumers of legal services against unlawful or deceitful practices of attorneys; and (2) To provide transparency requirements and more checks and balances to expose, curb, and rectify attorney misconduct that violates the public interest. Section 3. (Substantive Provisions) (A) Attorney Disclosures and Requirements Related to Business Dealings With Clients and the Public. An Attorney admitted to the [state bar association] or otherwise permitted to practice law in [State] shall be required to comply with the following standards in his or her relations with any client, potential client, or other member of the public: (1) The Attorney shall affirm in writing in any Agreement to provide legal services that the Attorney, and/or those with whom he is in partnership or are otherwise employed by or affiliated with the Attorney's entity of legal practice, possesses the ability, time, and resources to provide those legal services adequately and competently.[2] (2) The Attorney shall fully disclose in any Agreement to provide legal services any agreement or intent for an Outside Counsel, defined as an attorney not in partnership with or employed by the Attorney's entity of legal practice, to provide any of the legal services pursuant to the Agreement.[3] The disclosure shall include the scope and reasonably anticipated costs associated with engaging such Outside Counsel. The Attorney must amend the Agreement and receive the client's written consent to engage an Outside Counsel should the agreement or intent to engage the Outside Counsel arise after the Agreement is effectuated. (3) In any Contingent Fee Agreement, defined as any agreement to provide legal services where the Attorney's fee is contingent, in whole or in part, upon a judgment being rendered in favor of or a settlement being obtained for a client and is either a fixed amount or an amount to be determined by a specified formula, including, but not limited to, a percentage of any judgment rendered in favor of or settlement obtained for the client,[4] (a) The Attorney shall fully disclose all fees and costs reasonably anticipated to be incurred to provide the legal services, and provide an explanation of how the contingent fee will be calculated and the manner in which costs will be handled, both while the matter is pending and at resolution.[5] The attorney shall also disclose the reasonably anticipated number of hours each attorney is likely to spend to provide said legal services. (b) The Attorney shall provide a client with three (3) business days to review and cancel the Agreement, and the Attorney shall conspicuously disclose in the Agreement this right to cancel.[6] (c) The Attorney shall not acquire from a client absolute authority to control major decisions in the matter. (d) The Attorney, during representation, shall have a duty to communicate timely and adequately so that a client is properly informed about his or her matter when the client inquires.[7] The Attorney shall also provide clients in a reasonable time with copies of any complaint, any answer or reply, and any other pleading or document served or received in the matter that materially impacts the client's interests in the matter. The Attorney shall notify the client in a reasonable time of any settlement offer, dispositive motion, court ruling and other material development affecting the client's principal interests. (e) The Attorney, if he or she becomes entitled to compensation or reimbursement of costs under that Contingent Fee Agreement, shall provide the client (or the lead plaintiff(s) and the court in a public filing where the Attorney represents a class) with a signed closing statement at the time of or prior to the receipt of such compensation or costs and a complete accounting of all financial transactions related to the provision of legal services,[8] including - (f) The amount of the contingent fee, including any division of the contingent fee with any Outside Counsel.	MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE 2016 Regular Session To: Judiciary A By: Representatives Brown, Boyd House Bill 1335 AN ACT TO CREATE THE HONESTY IN LAWYERING ACT; TO REQUIRE ATTORNEYS TO MAKE CERTAIN DISCLOSURES REGARDING FEE ARRANGEMENTS; TO PROVIDE THAT ATTORNEYS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN PENALTIES; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI: SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Honesty in Lawyering Act." SECTION 2. The Legislature finds that: (a) State courts have held that legislatures have constitutional authority to enact legislation affecting business or entrepreneurial aspects of the practice of law, as well as attorney misconduct that is against the public interest; (b) The severity and number of high-profile episodes of unlawful or deceitful attorney practices nationally have exposed specific laws and rules, regulating either attorney business practices or misconduct against the public interest, that may not assure the public that such misconduct will be timely exposed or that the laws and rules will be adequately enforced in Mississippi; and (c) Legislating specific measures to guard against such attorney misconduct is essential for protecting consumers and the public interest. SECTION 3. (1) An attorney admitted to The Mississippi Bar or otherwise permitted to practice law in Mississippi shall be required to comply with the following standards in his or her relations with any
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Figure A2: The left-hand side shows an ALEC template on honesty in lawyering. The right-hand side shows Mississippi House Bill 1335. The custom search engine identifies the bill as reusing text from the ALEC template and measures an 80.91% match. The gold highlights correspond one-to-one across the two documents and indicate text reuse.

Figure A3: Victim and Witness Confidentiality Act Template Example

counsel, need the consent of a witness or victim in order to have access to the address or phone number. The Act would also establish procedures for scheduling interviews between the defense counsel, victims, and witnesses.

DRAFT

VICTIM AND WITNESS ADDRESS CONFIDENTIALITY ACT

Model Policy.

(Title, enacting clause, etc.)

Section 1. (Title.) This Act may be cited as the Victim and Witness Address Confidentiality Act.

Section 2. (Definitions.) As used in this Act:

(A) "Victim" means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, emotional, or financial harm as the result of the commission of a crime, or an immediate family member of a homicide victim or a minor victim.

(B) "Witness" means an individual who has witnessed the commission of a crime, or who is otherwise called upon to cooperate by law enforcement officers or prosecutors in the investigation of a crime.

Section 3. (Confidentiality of victim and witness addresses and telephone numbers.) The residence and business addresses and telephone numbers of any victim or witness to a crime shall be confidential. No report, paper, picture, photograph, court file, or other document that relates to a crime and contains the residence or business address or telephone number of a victim or witness, and that is in the custody or possession of any public officer or employee, including the prosecuting attorney, the police, and any clerks, officials, or employees of any state court, shall be made available for public inspection, unless the residence and business addresses and telephone numbers of victims and witnesses have been deleted. No such public officer or employee shall disclose the residence or business address or telephone number of such a victim or witness except to:

(A) the public officers and employees, including police, prosecutors, probation and prison officers and employees, and court officials and employees, not to include counsel for the defense, who are charged with the duty of investigating, prosecuting, or keeping records relating to the crime or the defendant, or with performing any other act when done pursuant to the lawful discharge of their duties;

(B) any government agency or entity that provides compensation or services to victims or witnesses, or that investigates or adjudicates claims for such compensation or services;

(C) any organization or group that has as its primary purpose the provision of counseling, services, or other assistance to victims of crime, and that requires the addresses or telephone numbers of victims to offer such services, and that is approved for receipt of such information in accordance with the provisions of Section 8, except that under no circumstances shall a victim's or witness' residence or business address or telephone number be disclosed to entities who seek this information for commercial purposes;

(D) any person or agency, upon written consent of the victim or witness or the parents, spouse, or other person legally responsible for the care of the victim or witness except as may otherwise be required or provided by the order of a court; or

(E) any person who, either prior to or after the trial of the case involving the victim or witness, makes application to a court having jurisdiction over the alleged crime, and is authorized by court order to receive such information. The court order shall issue only after:

(1) the person making the application demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court that good cause exists for disclosure to that person;

(2) the court is reasonably assured by the prosecuting attorney that the victim or witness is known not to be at risk of personal harm resulting from the disclosure, or is adequately protected from such risk; and

STATE OF NEW YORK

1447
2019-2020 Regular Sessions
IN ASSEMBLY
January 15, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. D. ROSENTHAL, M. G. MILLER -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations

AN ACT to amend the civil rights law, in relation to confidentiality of victims and witnesses addresses and telephone numbers

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The civil rights law is amended by adding a new section 50-f to read as follows:

§ 50-f. Confidentiality of victim and witness addresses and telephone numbers. 1. The residence and business addresses and telephone numbers of any victim or witness to a crime shall be confidential. No report, paper, picture, photograph, court file, or other document that relates to a crime and contains the residence or business address or telephone number of a victim or witness, and that is in the custody or possession of any public officer or employee, including the prosecuting attorney, the police, and any clerks, officials, or employees of any state court, shall be made available for public inspection, unless the residence and business addresses and telephone numbers of the victim and witness have been deleted. No such public officer or employee shall disclose the residence or business address or telephone number of such a victim or witness except to:

a. the public officers and employees, including police, prosecutors, probation and prison officers and employees, not to include counsel for the defense, who are charged with the duty of investigating, prosecuting, or keeping records relating to the crime or the defendant, or with performing any other act when done pursuant to the lawful discharge of their duties;

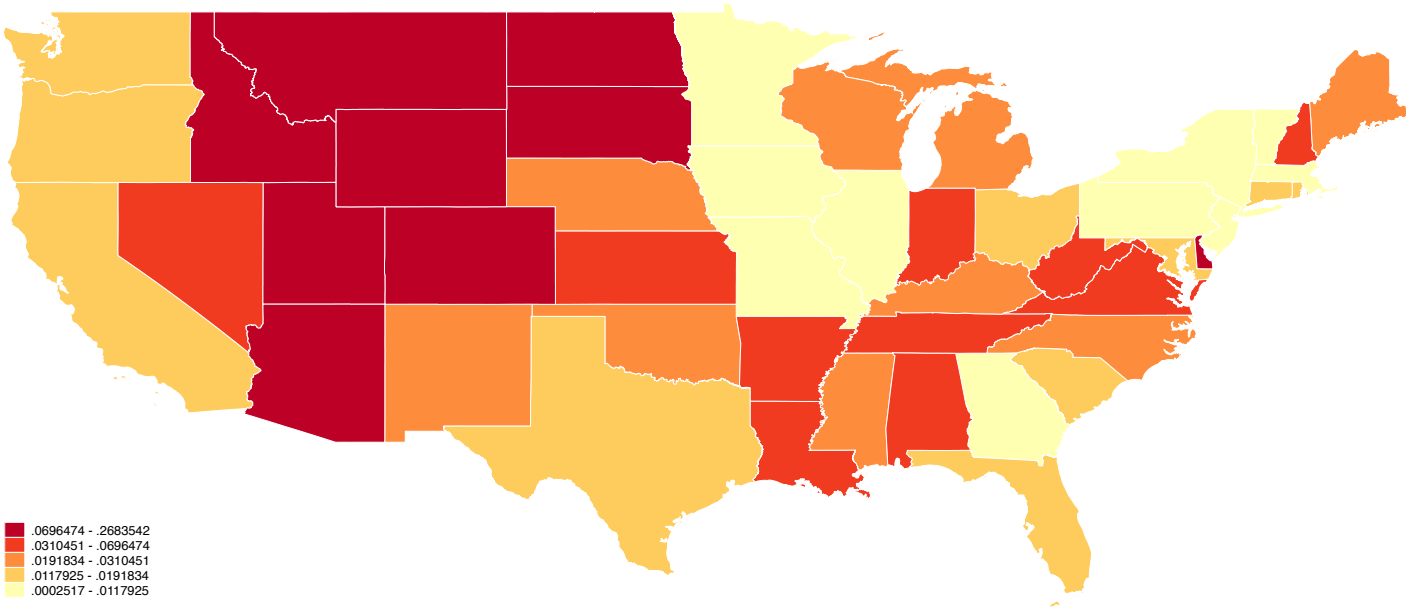
b. any government agency or entity which provides compensation or services to victims or witnesses, or which investigates or adjudicates claims for such compensation or services;

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [—] is old law to be omitted.

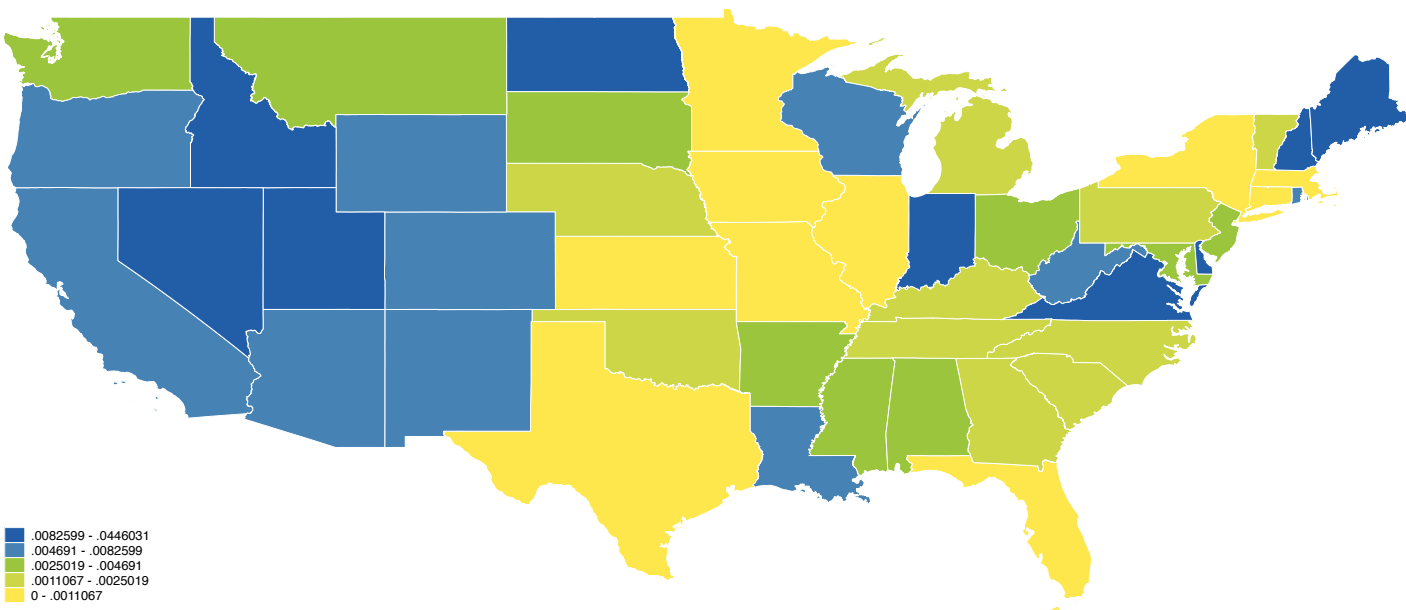
LBD01048-01-9

Figure A3: The left-hand side shows an ALEC template on victim and witness confidentiality. The right-hand side shows New York Assembly Bill 1447. The custom search engine identifies the bill as reusing text from the ALEC template and measures an 81.94% match. The gold highlights correspond one-to-one across the two documents and indicate text reuse.

Figure A4: Influence Maps of ALEC and PLI (Laws)



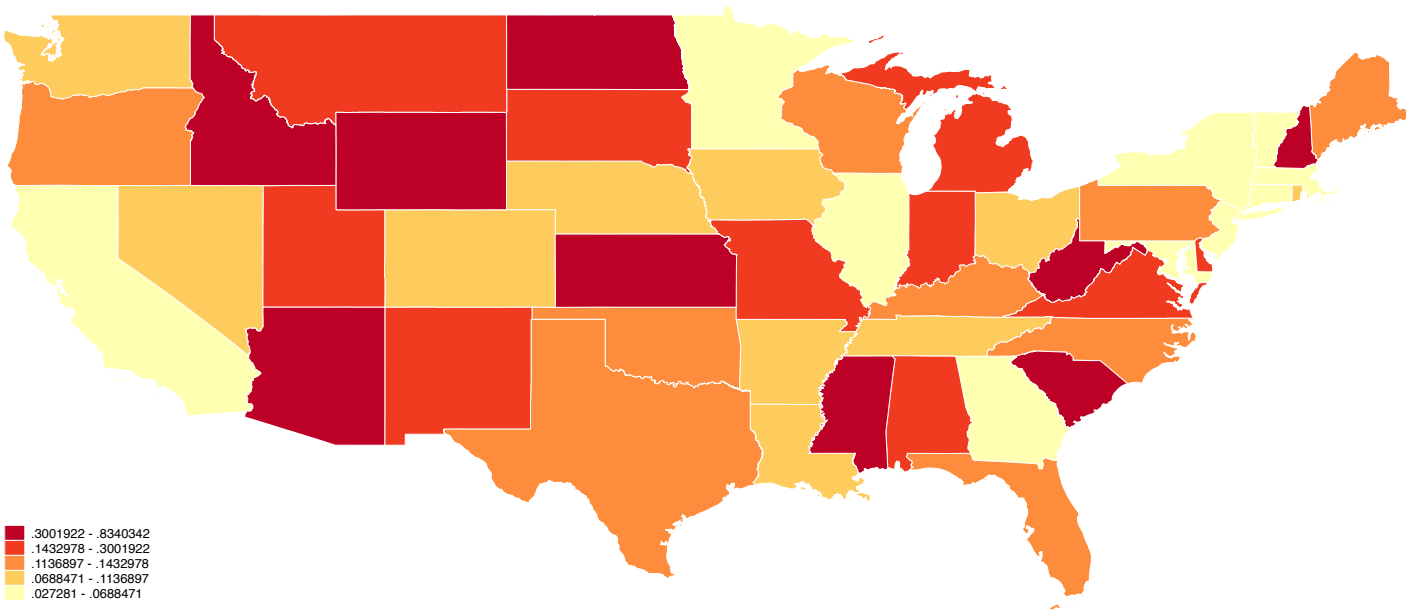
A: This map shows ALEC influence across American statehouses using average Percent Text Reuse from ALEC templates among laws.



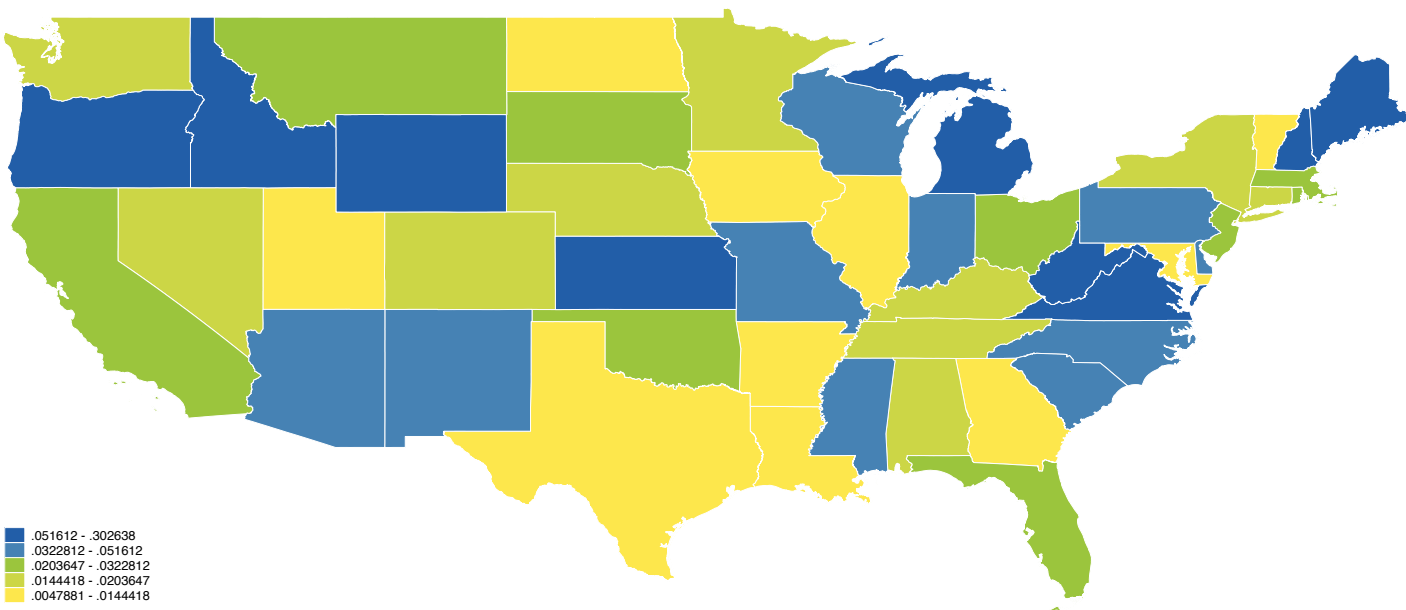
B: This map shows PLI influence across American statehouses using average Percent Text Reuse from PLI templates among laws.

Figure A4: Subfigure A (top) maps ALEC influence and subfigure B (bottom) maps PLI influence using Percent Text Reuse among laws.

Figure A5: Influence Maps of ALEC and PLI (Bills)



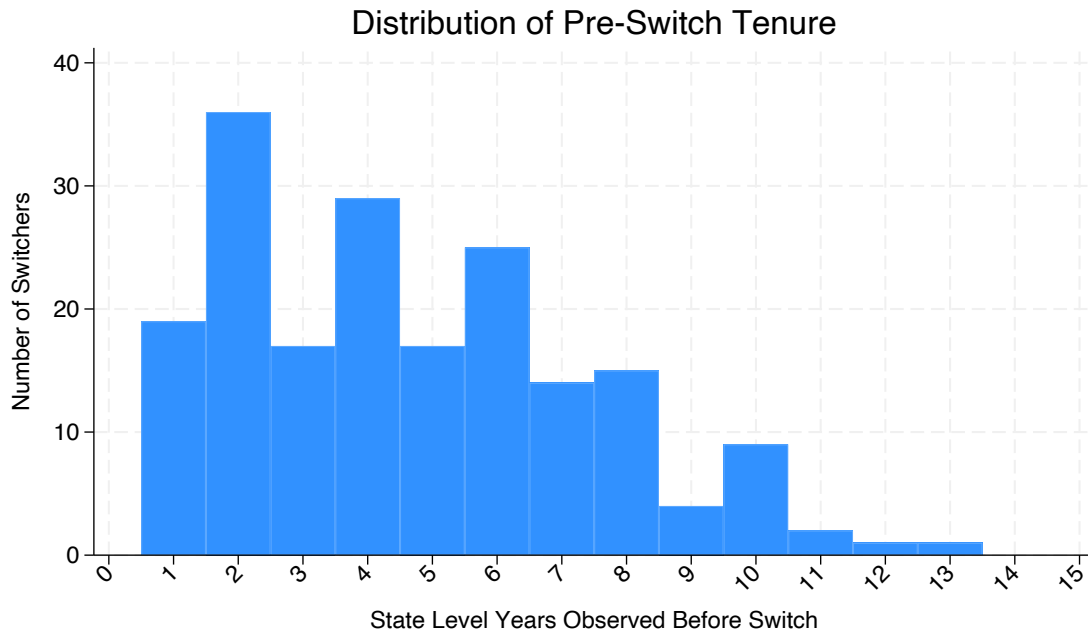
A: This map shows ALEC influence across American statehouses using average Percent Text Reuse from ALEC templates in the full sample of bills.



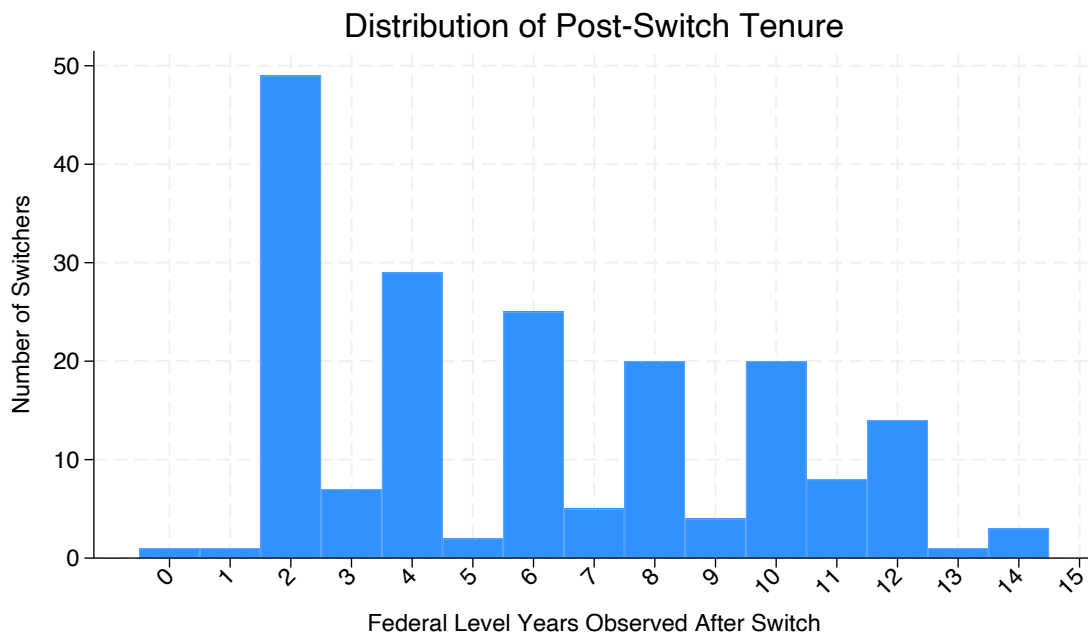
B: This map shows PLI influence across American statehouses using average Percent Text Reuse from PLI templates in the full sample of bills.

Figure A5: Subfigure A (top) maps ALEC influence and subfigure B (bottom) maps PLI influence using Percent Text Reuse in the full sample of bills from 2010–2024.

Figure A6: Years Observed Before and After Congressional Entry



A: This figure is a histogram of the observed years at the state level for politicians who transitioned to the U.S. Congress. The data cover 2010 to 2024.



B: This figure is a histogram of the observed years at the federal level for politicians who transitioned to the U.S. Congress. The data cover 2010 to 2024.

Figure A6: Subfigure A (top) and subfigure B (bottom) show histograms of observed years before and after each politician transitioned to the U.S. Congress. The data cover 2010 to 2024.

Figure A7: Partisan Share of Noncopycat Bill Primary Sponsorship

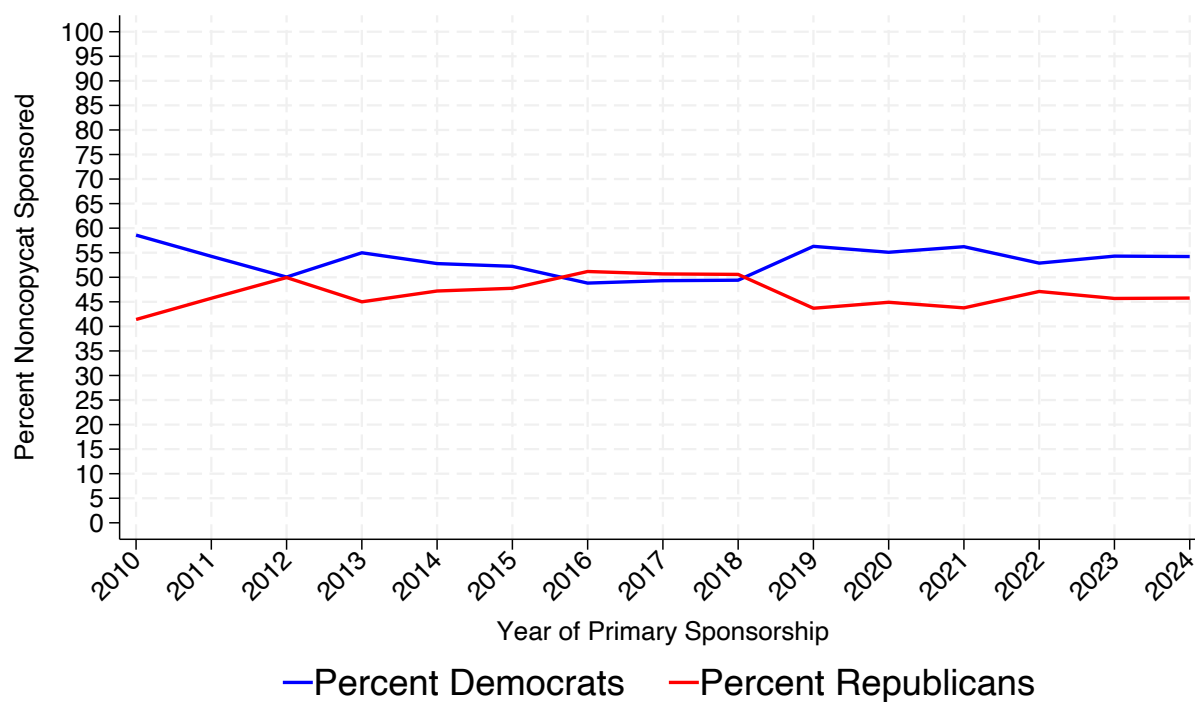


Figure A7: This figure compares noncopycat bill sponsorship among Democratic and Republican lawmakers. Both lines remain near 50%.

Figure A8: Percent Text Reuse by NCSL Resource Type

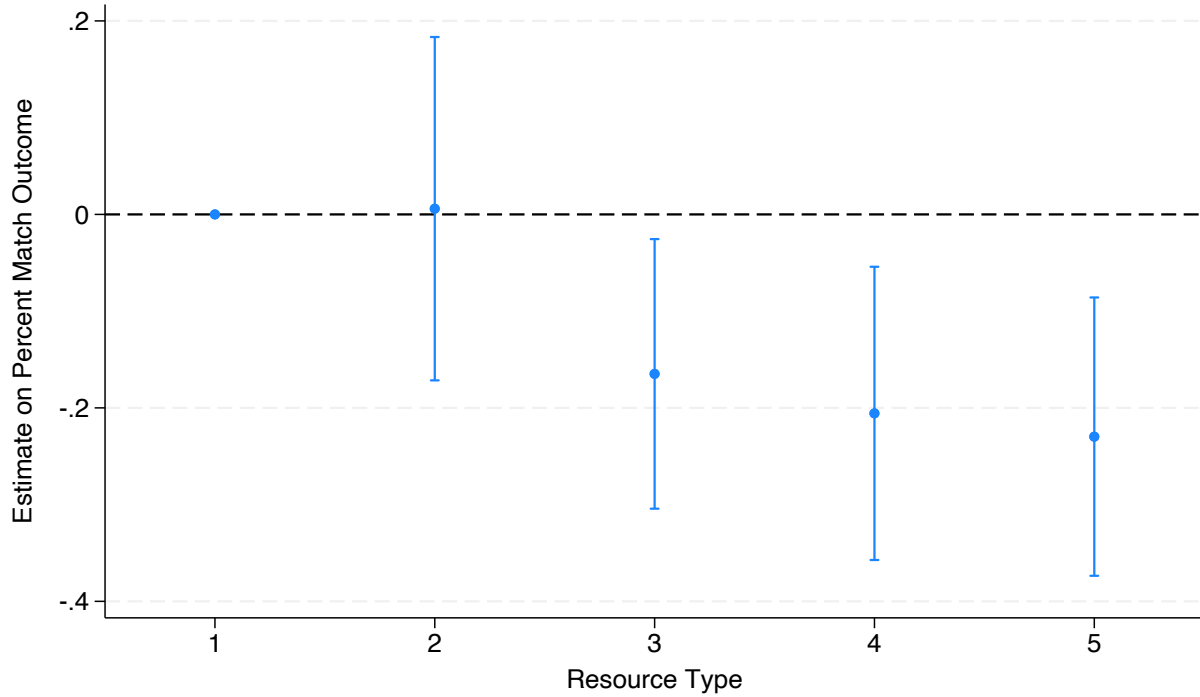


Figure A8: This figure plots mean template-originated text reuse in the full sample of bills in the 50 U.S. states since 2010, by NCSL resource type. NCSL categorizes resources into five levels from lowest (level 1) to highest (level 5). The confidence intervals use standard errors clustered at the state level, and resource category 1 is the baseline.

Note: The relationship is not perfectly ordinal across all five categories because the estimate for resource category 2 does not lie monotonically between categories 1 and 3. The main pattern is lower text reuse in the higher-resource categories relative to the lowest-resource baseline.

Figure A9: Distribution of Text Reuse Among Copycat Bills

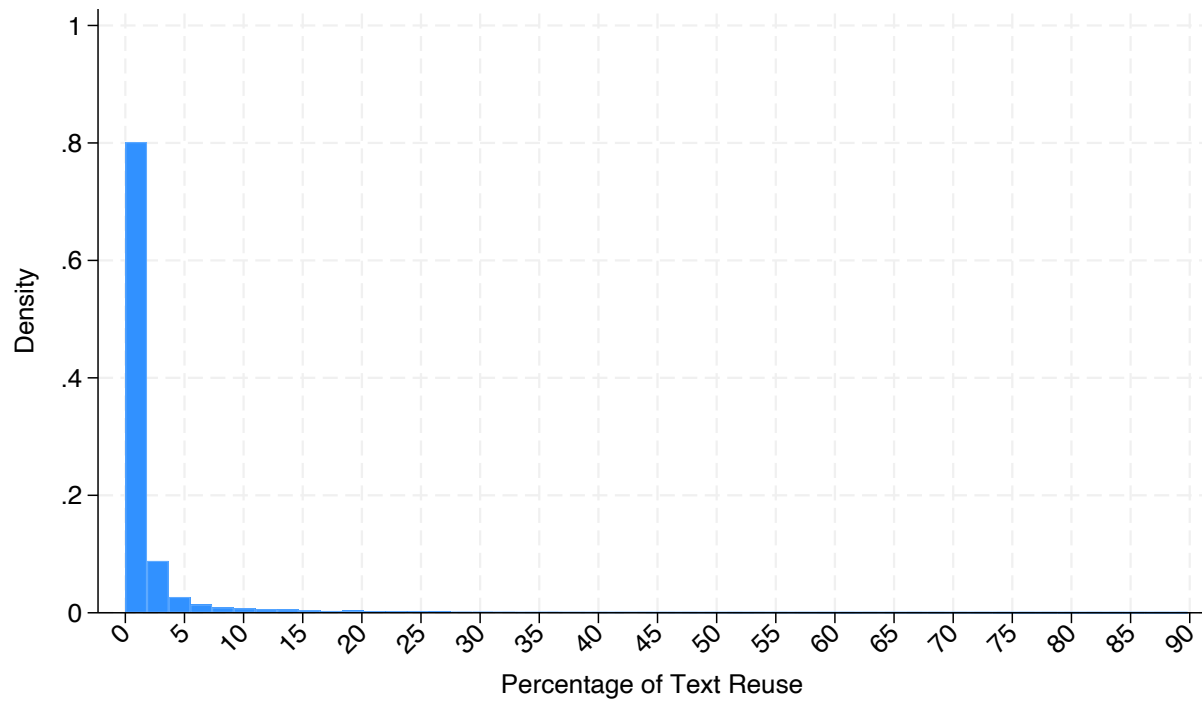


Figure A9: This figure shows the distribution of text reuse among copycat bills with a positive amount of detected text reuse in the 50 states. Legislation years range from 2010 to 2024.

Figure A10: Number of Matched Bills by Text-Reuse Threshold

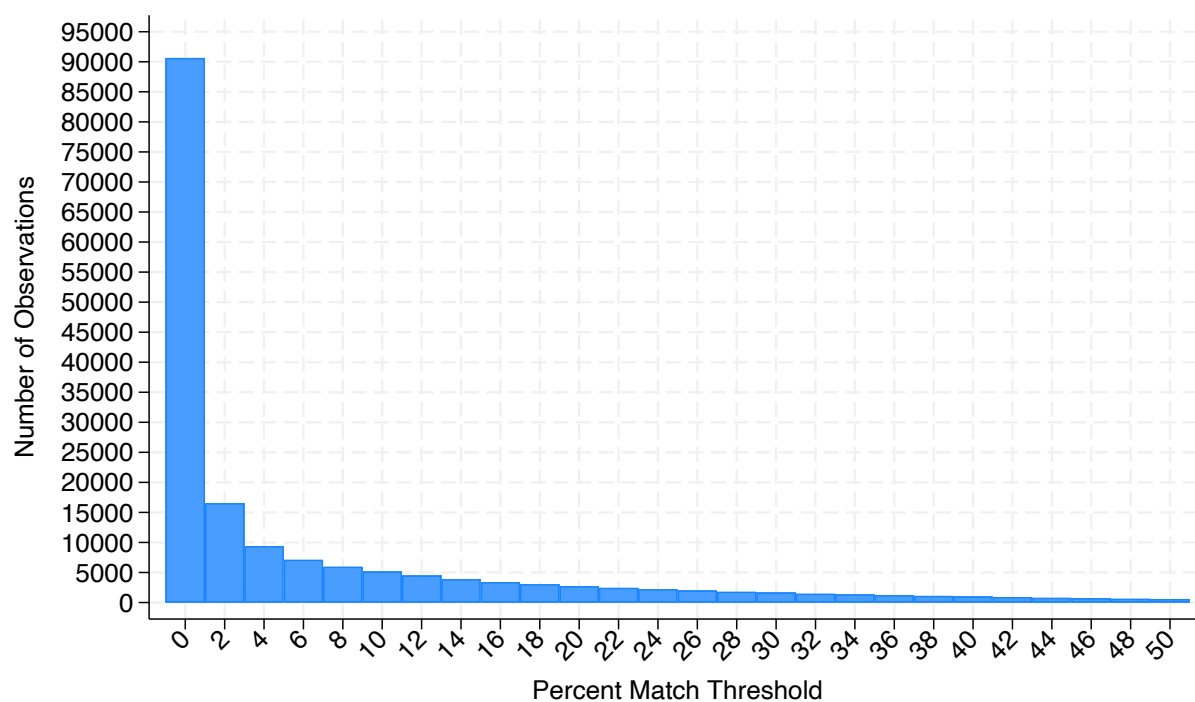


Figure A10: This bar graph shows the number of bills with text reuse above each threshold on the x-axis in the 50 states. Legislation years range from 2010 to 2024.

Figure A11: Event Study with Political Controls

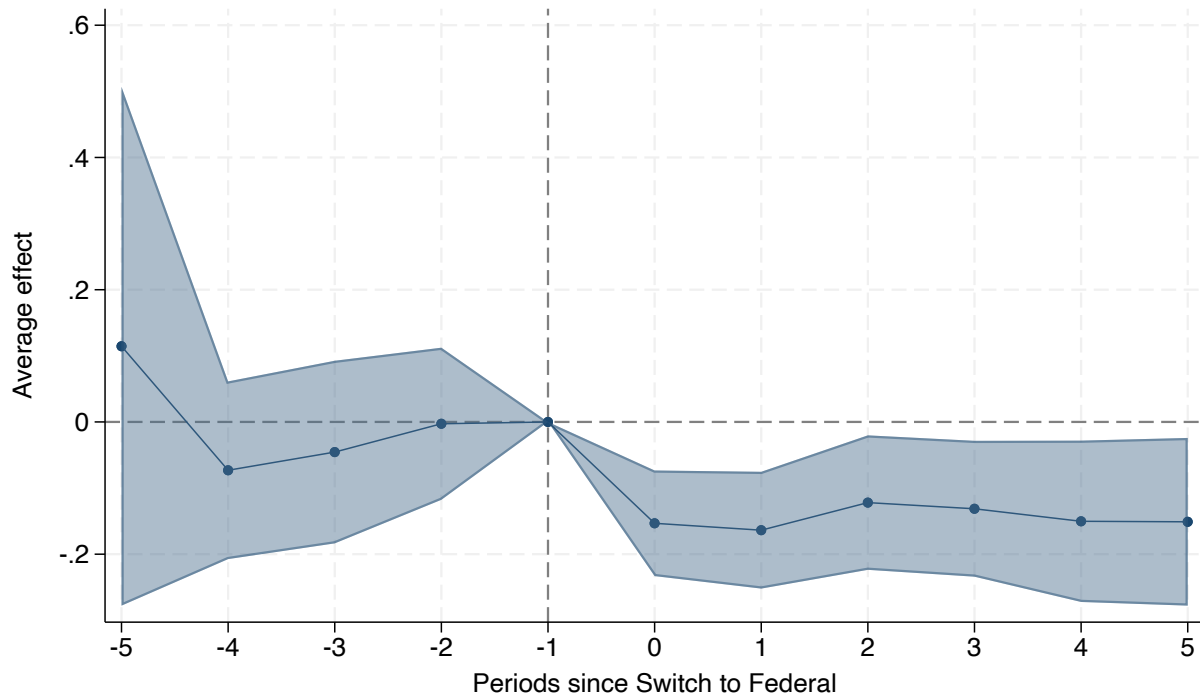
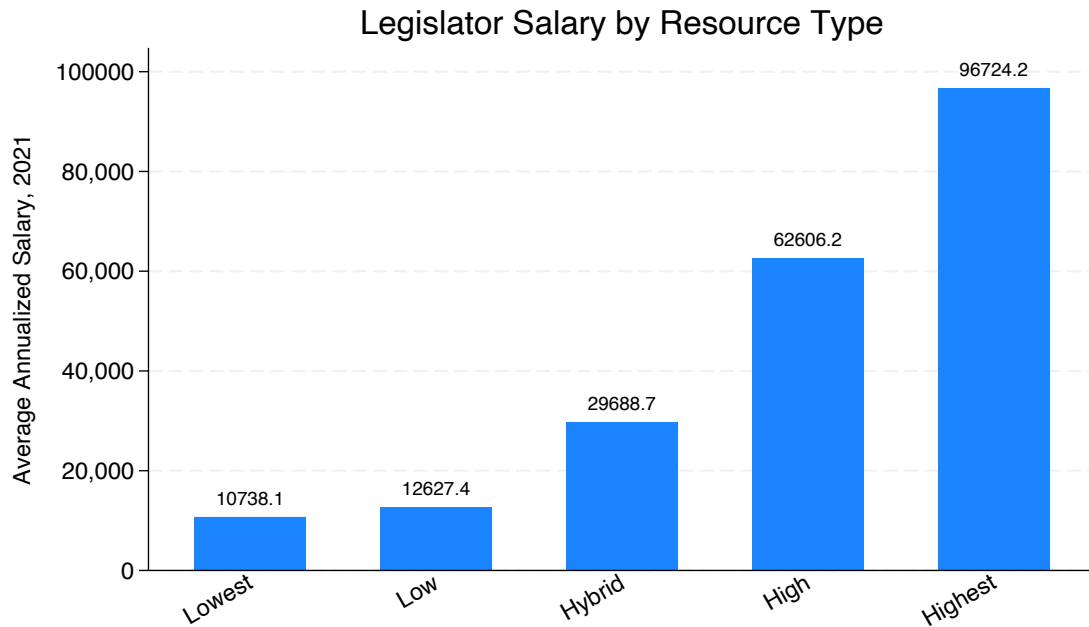
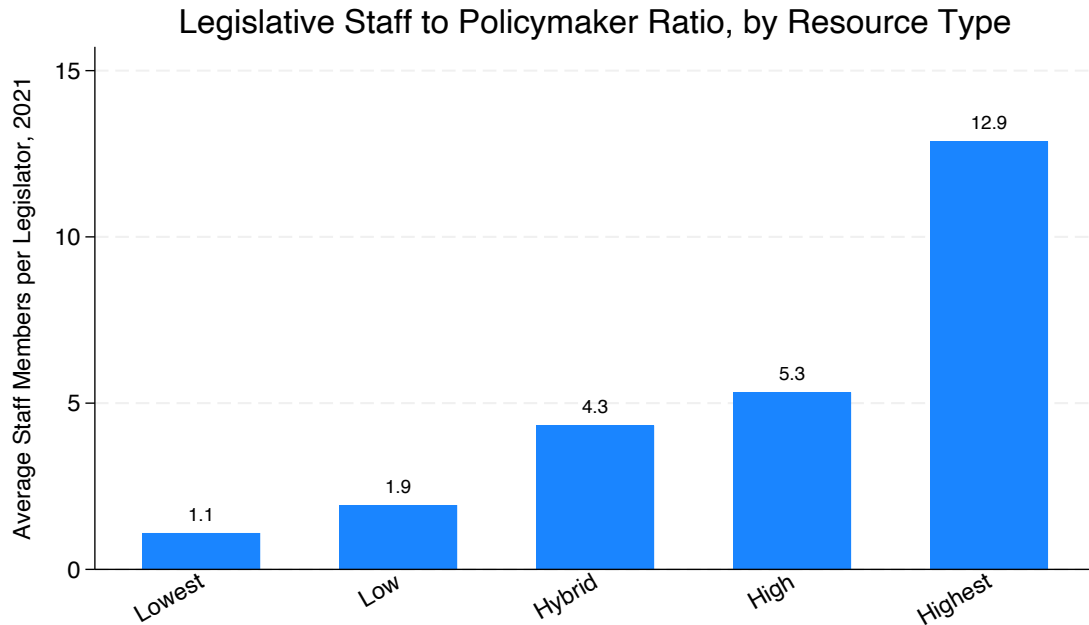


Figure A11: Robustness interaction-weighted event study following Sun and Abraham (2021). The specification adds controls for the legislative majority and governor party in the original state of each switcher. The specification otherwise uses the same outcome, treatment and control groups, omitted period ($t=-1$), and standard errors clustering as Figure [11](#).

Figure A12: Legislative Capacity Decomposition



A: This figure shows average legislator salary by resource type across five levels from lowest to highest resourced statehouses. Quantities are in dollars, and the sample contains all 50 statehouses.



B: This figure shows the statehouse staff-to-legislator ratio by resource type across five levels from lowest to highest resourced statehouses. The sample contains all 50 statehouses.

Figure A12: Subfigure A (top) and subfigure B (bottom) decompose average legislative capacity by resource type.

Figure A13: Correlation Between Capacity Components

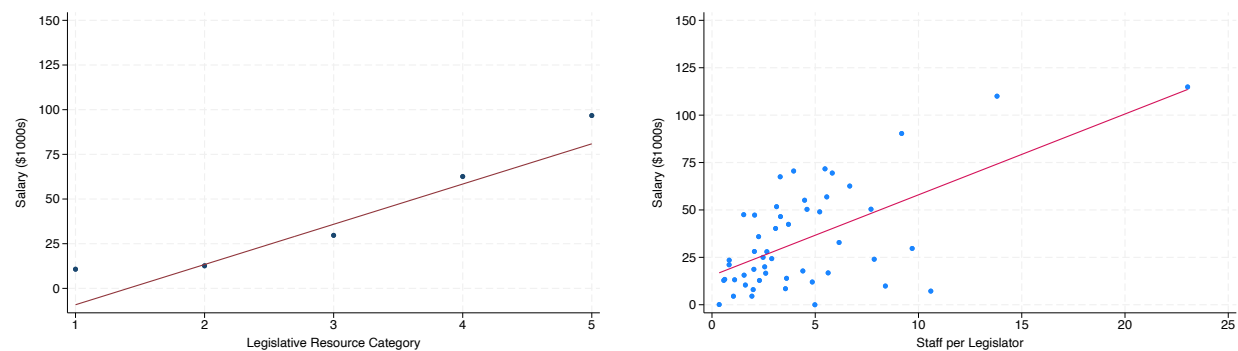


Figure A13: The left panel plots average legislator salary across the five NCSL legislative resource categories. The right panel plots legislator salary against staff per legislator. The 2021 cross section provides the salary and staff measures.

Figure A14: Partisan Sponsorship, Bills

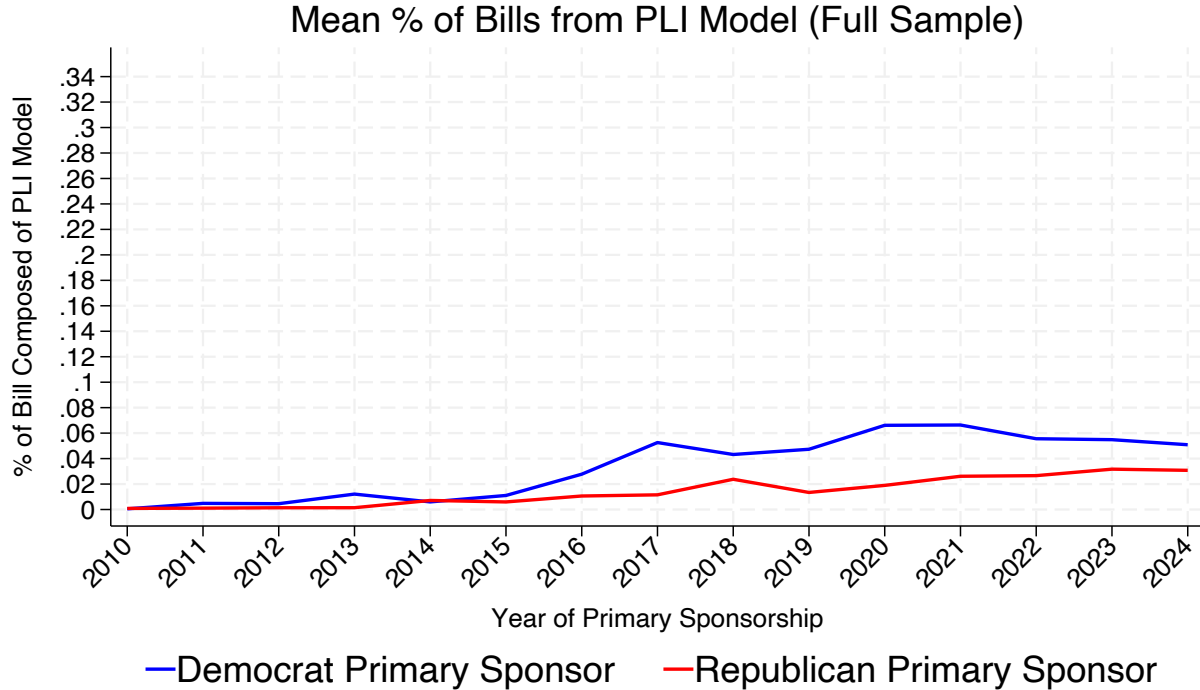
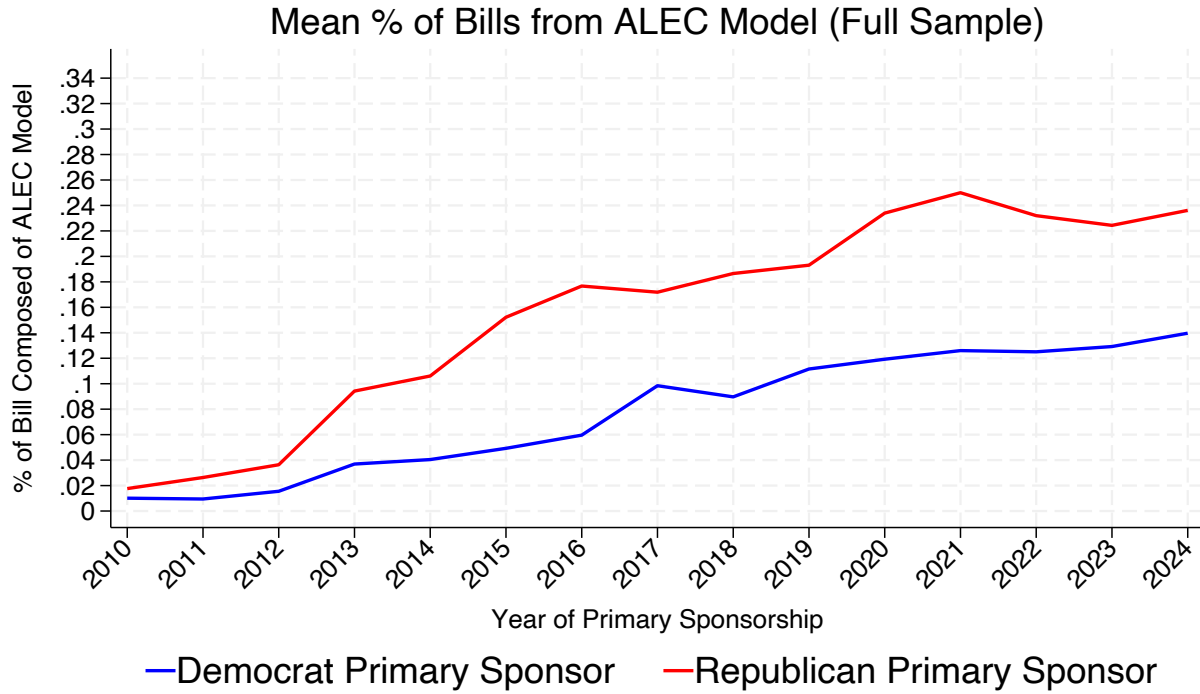


Figure A14: Mean Percent Text Reuse from ALEC templates (top) and PLI templates (bottom) in the full sample of bills by primary-sponsor party. The subfigures contain 8,603 Democrats and 9,751 Republicans.

Figure A15: Partisan Sponsorship, Laws

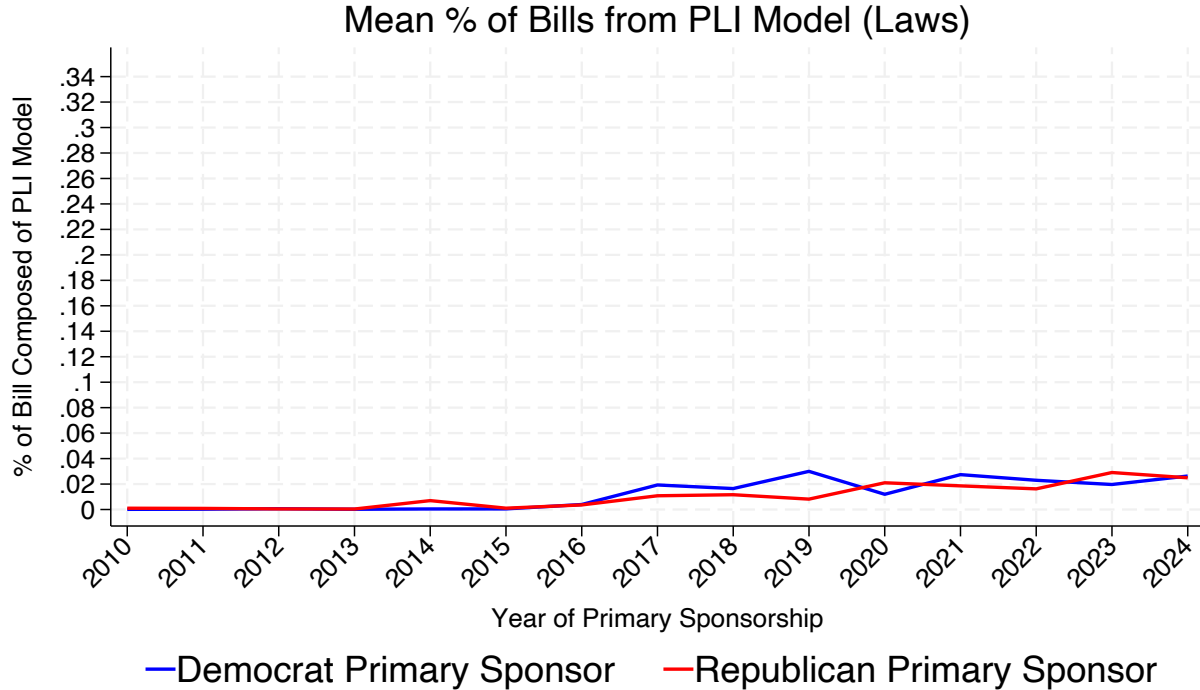
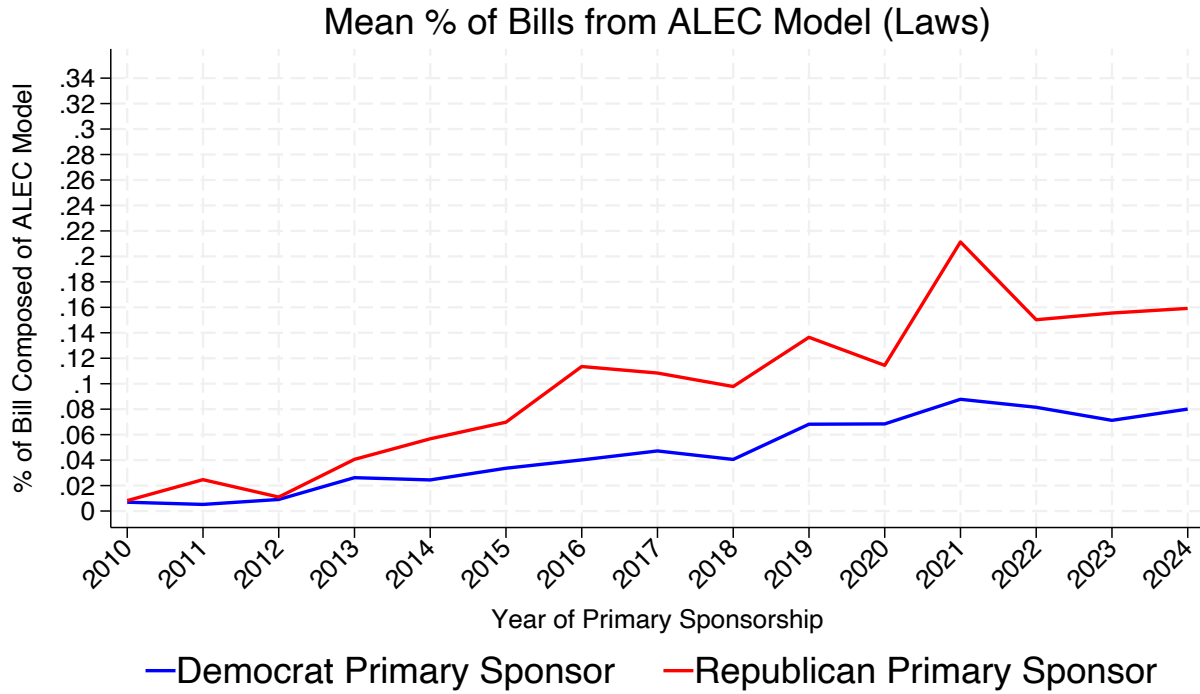


Figure A15: Mean Percent Text Reuse from ALEC templates (top) and PLI templates (bottom) among laws by primary-sponsor party. The subfigures contain 7,239 Democrats and 8,389 Republicans.