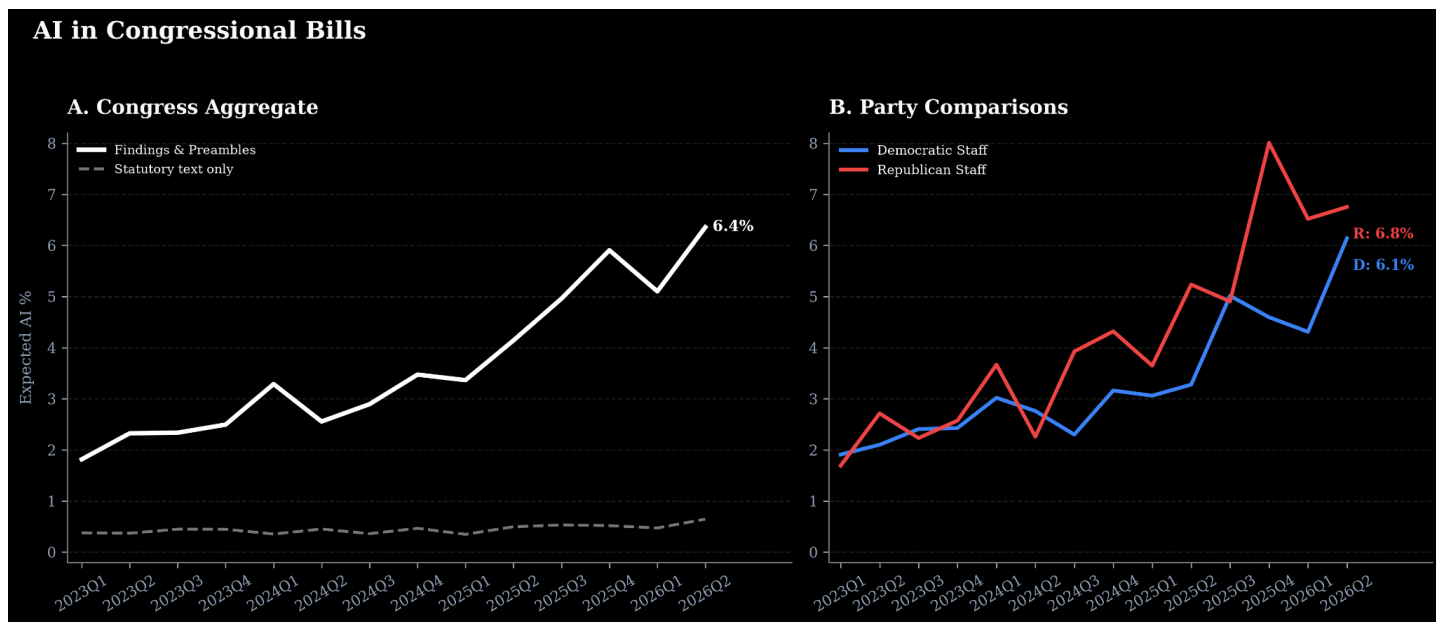


Is AI Writing American Law?

AI models are writing our laws. An Effort investigation¹ found the number of bills in the US Congress written by AI has tripled in the past three years.



Among congressional bills with preambles and findings sections, AI generated text rose from just under 2% to 6.4% likely AI written from Q1 2023 to in the last quarter, Q2 2026². The rate among bills with no preambles and findings is significantly lower. A large number of these bills are renewals, extensions and other copies of pre-AI legislation.

The Epstein Files Transparency Act is the only majority AI-written bill in our sample that became law³. It is one of the most widely covered and politically divisive bills in the past year.

¹ We use editlens_Llama-3.2-3B, an open-source version of Pangram, calibrated via Pangram 3.3.2 to improve accuracy.

² Bills from the 118th and 119th Congress are analysed. (bills_full_analysis_data.csv)

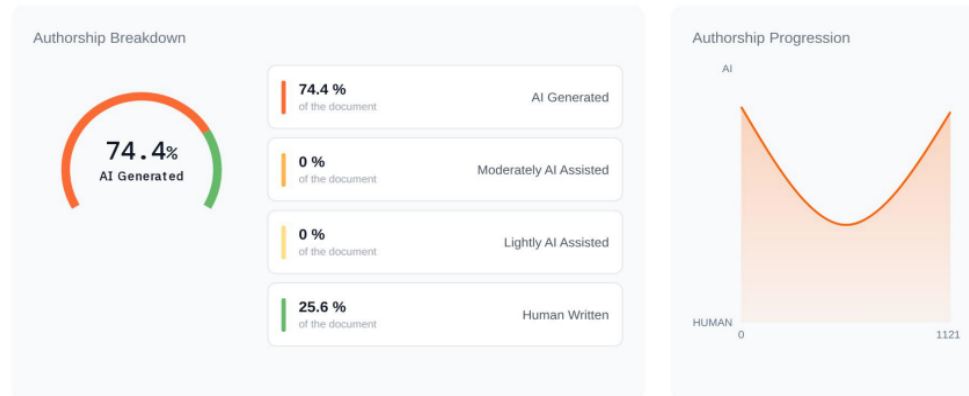
³ Only ~2% of the bills introduced ever become law.

AI Detection Report for BILLS-119hr4405ih.pdf

Aug 31, 2026 | 1,121 Words | Pangram 4.0

Summary

We believe that this text is a mix of AI and human-written content.



Pangram Report on [Epstein Bill](#)⁴

The Epstein Files Transparency Act may violate the House AI use policy, according to a [POPVOX summary](#). Neither the House or Senate AI policy is public, but the POPVOX foundation summarised the House policy.

Underneath these guardrails, the policy outlines a set of more detailed AI Principles that all House users must follow:

- Security (use approved tools, limit harm to infrastructure)
- Data Privacy (protect sensitive data, do not share PII with AI tools unless explicitly approved)
- Accuracy (validate all outputs against hallucinations and bias; never present unvalidated AI output to the public)
- Reliability (adopt a human-centered approach; attribute all AI-generated outputs to their source and tool)
- Transparency (disclose AI use; retain documentation about data origin and training)
- Fairness (monitor for biased results, employ technology controls)
- Ethical Use (align use cases with House ethics guidance).

House Approved Use Cases

The policy categorizes AI use cases into four tiers:

Generally Permissible: Uses that do not involve personal or sensitive House information, are for internal audiences only, and whose output will not be used in major decisions. Examples include AI-assisted internal research, summarizing content, formatting data, grammar correction, draft refinement, and brainstorming.

Requires Management Approval: Use cases involving public-facing information or outputs used in strategic decision-making. Examples include AI-generated constituent correspondence, AI-assisted scheduling for Member activities, and first drafts for talking points.

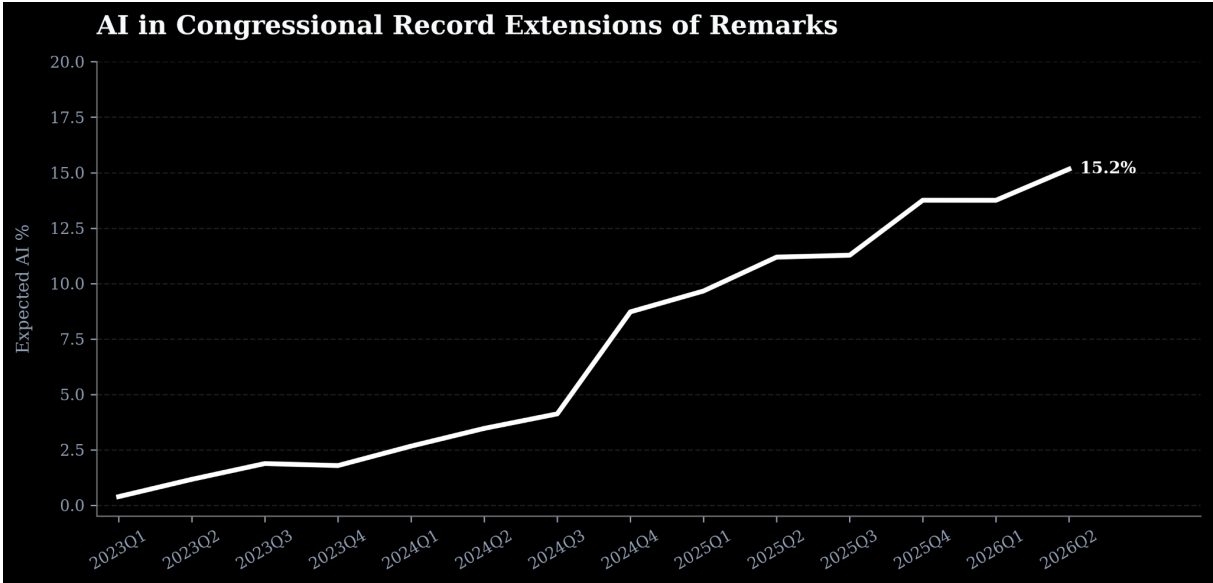
Requires HIR Approval: Use cases that generate code or directly impact House technology capabilities. Examples include AI-assisted chatbots and installation of third-party AI applications or extensions.

Prohibited: Use cases that fail to align with House principles, manipulate human images or data, or exploit vulnerabilities — including inputting constituent PII for casework, executing personnel actions based on AI outputs, creating deepfakes, and “finalizing legislation” (a prohibition whose practical meaning is unclear).

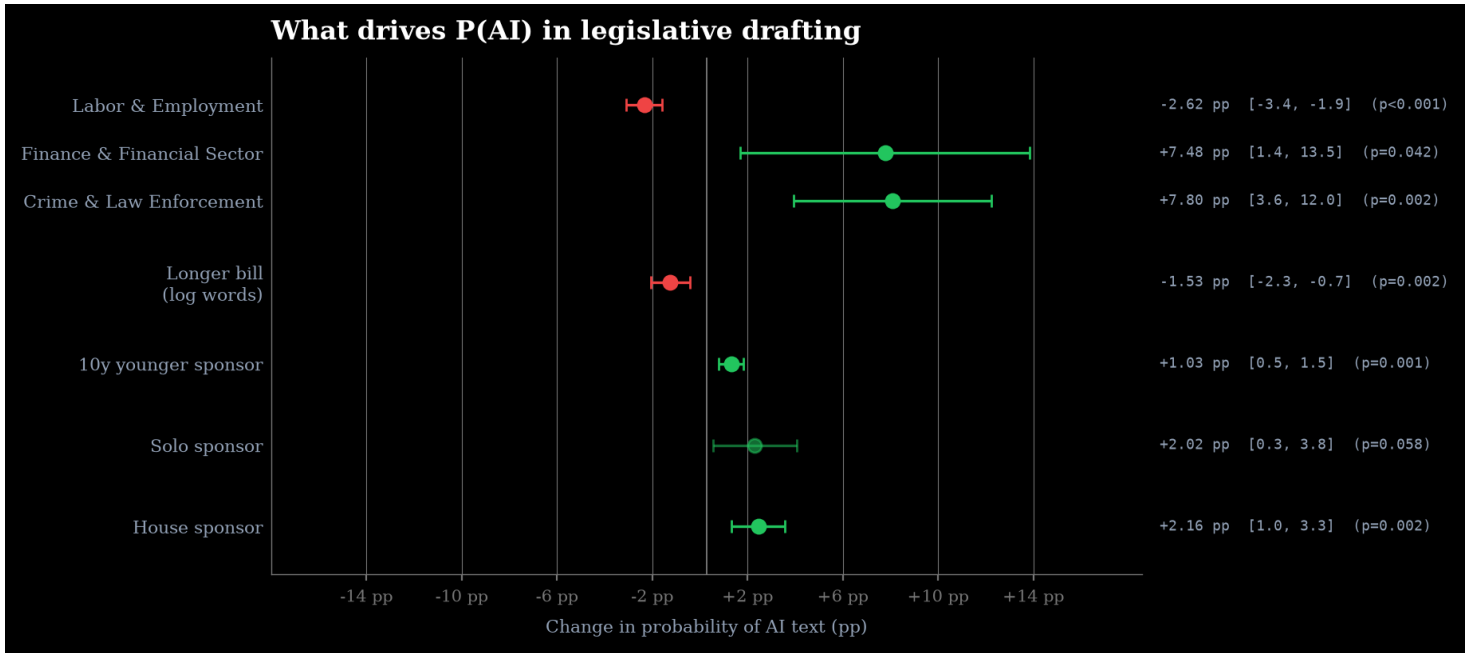
There is no public disclosure of AI use on any bill. The Epstein Transparency Act would be a clear case of 'finalizing legislation' with AI, which the policy prohibits. Staff are [likely unaware](#) of the House AI policy. As of publication, there have been no public consequences for undisclosed AI use in congress.

⁴ Re-scored using state of the art AI detection model: Pangram 4

AI text is even more prevalent in Extensions of Remarks in the Congressional Record — AI wrote ~15% of them last quarter, more than twice the rate for bills⁵. We found no statistically significant difference between Democratic and Republican use of AI.



Across all policy⁶ areas we investigated, law enforcement and finance bills are the likeliest to be written by AI.⁷ Other factors have small, but statistically significant effects on likely AI usage.



⁵ Daily records from 118th and 119th Congress are analysed. (extensions_full_analysis_data.csv)

⁶ Table with all policy areas at the end of the document

⁷ To understand the institutional mechanisms that drive AI use, we built a linear probability model built to predict whether a bill is flagged AI or not. Graph shows 90% CIs. (table at the end of the article)

Topic coefficients point to institutional mechanisms. Financial bills flagged as AI are sponsored by committees where a majority of members come from corporate backgrounds⁸. They tend to adopt AI faster than members from traditional government careers. At the other end, Labor bills are usually drafted with large unions, which are slower adopters, and are reviewed more carefully given their implications for the voter base.

Crime bills stood out because the mechanism was less obvious. One hypothesis is that many are responses to recent events requiring fast turnarounds. For example, in response to the Los Angeles ICE raids (6th June 2025), a [bill](#) was introduced in the House (10th June 2025) demanding condemnation of acts of violence against law enforcement officers, similarly in response to the assassination of Charlie Kirk (10th Sep 2025), a [bill](#) was introduced in the Senate (5th Nov 2025) demanding the death penalty for ideological motivated crime.

Table for footnote 4 -

⁸ Majority of the AI bills come from Banking and Financial Service committee (table at the end)

Policy area	Total bills	AI-positive	AI rate (%)
Crime & Law Enforcement	184	21	11.4%
Finance & Financial Sector	72	8	11.1%
Government Operations & Policy	183	15	8.2%
Transportation & Public Works	80	6	7.5%
Immigration	91	6	6.6%
Education	123	6	4.9%
Armed Forces & National Security	204	8	3.9%
Health	357	13	3.6%
Civil Rights & Liberties	110	4	3.6%
Science, Technology & Communications	88	3	3.4%
No topic flagged (reference)	578	13	2.2%
International Affairs	600	12	2.0%
Congress	90	1	1.1%
Public Lands & Natural Resources	99	1	1.0%
Environmental Protection	72	0	0.0%
Labor & Employment	63	0	0.0%
Total	2,994	117	3.9%

Table corresponding to footnote 5 -

Variable	Group	N bills	% of total	N AI-positive	% AI-positive
All bills	119th Congress Bills	2,994	100.0%	117	3.9%
Reference category	Senate, has cosponsors, older, non-pole topics	525	17.5%	6	1.1%
House sponsor	Senate	1,090	36.4%	23	2.1%
	House	1,904	63.6%	94	4.9%
Solo sponsor	Has cosponsors	2,509	83.8%	88	3.5%
	Solo sponsor	485	16.2%	29	6.0%
10y younger sponsor	Older (>63)	1,464	48.9%	36	2.5%
	Younger (≤63)	1,530	51.1%	81	5.3%
Longer bill (log words)	Shorter (≤5.8 ln words)	1,499	50.1%	74	4.9%
	Longer (>5.8 ln words)	1,495	49.9%	43	2.9%
Crime & Law Enforcement	All other topics	2,810	93.9%	96	3.4%
	Crime topic	184	6.1%	21	11.4%
Finance & Financial Sector	All other topics	2,922	97.6%	109	3.7%
	Finance topic	72	2.4%	8	11.1%
Labor & Employment	All other topics	2,931	97.9%	117	4.0%
	Labor topic	63	2.1%	0	0.0%

Table corresponding to footnote 6 -

Committee	Total	Corporate	Govt	Other
Banking/Financial Services (combined)	77	49 (64%)	23	5
Intelligence	27	19 (70%)	5	3
Foreign Affairs	53	25 (47%)	25	3
Natural Resources	45	21 (47%)	19	5
Transportation & Infrastructure	67	32 (48%)	32	3
Science, Space & Technology	40	21 (52%)	15	4