

ai. advocate

CALIFORNIA AB1803 2023-2024



6937 Village Parkway #2074, Dublin, CA 94568 | 501(c)(3) Tax ID- 45-5551029
(844) 249-2698 | <http://www.loveneverfailsus.com/>

CALIFORNIA AB1803 2023-2024

THIS LAW PROPOSES EXPANDING THE CURRENT LAW TO ALLOW VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING TO BE COMPENSATED FOR EMOTIONAL HARM ON TOP OF ANY FINANCIAL LOSSES THEY EXPERIENCE. (AI SUMMARY - FULL DESCRIPTION BELOW)

PANEL RESULTS

ON 04/12/2024 A PANEL OF SIX AI ADVOCATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS EVALUATED AB1803.

Love Never Fails' AI Advocate methodology was used to evaluate AB1803.

Our evaluation process started with the bill's Legislative Counsel's Digest and proposed legislation

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1803.

We then evaluated the content using the following methodology:

1. Reviewed the Legislative Counsel's Digest, the current statute, and the proposed amendments.
2. Reviewed the Legislative Counsel's Digest, the current statute, and the proposed amendments using various AI versions.
3. Documented AI Advocate panel interpretation, evaluation, analysis, questions, and discussion of AB1803.

The AI Advocate Committee consisted of six human trafficking survivors ; the demographics of committee members can be found at the bottom of this brief.

PANEL INTERPRETATION, EVALUATION, ANALYSIS, QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION POINTS

- **Overall the committee supports; would like factors such as the victim having a criminal record and how or if that would be a determining factor.**
- Who pays if the perpetrator can't pay, does the state pay?
- Are there any restrictions on the restitution if the victim has a criminal record?
- Will it impact financial assistance through victims of crimes?
- Can we include an amendment that would not exclude Human trafficking and domestic violence victims with a criminal history from getting victims compensation assistance from the state.
- Is there another bill that needs to be passed to protect survivors
- Do children of victims receive restitution? If not, it should be included
- If it is considered sex work, they should receive full compensation as if it was a full time job that victims did not have the ability to work.
- Medical bills from during and post trafficking should be covered in full

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PROS

- It will reduce the number of victims that have to resort to having survival sex.
- It will help ensure that victims stay out of the lifestyle
- Allows for financial stability while recovering

CONS

- Perpetrator poverty; understanding the reality of those
- If the parents of a victim are receiving the money, how or can that be tracked?

AB1803 CONTENT REVIEW

ORIGINAL LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

An act to amend Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code, relating to criminal procedure.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

1803, as introduced, Jim Patterson. Criminal procedure: restitution.

The California Constitution entitles the victim of a crime to restitution. Existing law requires the court to order a person who is convicted of a crime to pay restitution to the victim or victims for the full amount of economic loss. Existing law also requires that order to include noneconomic losses, including, but not limited to, psychological harm, for felony violations of specified crimes relating to child sexual abuse. This bill would expand those provisions to also include noneconomic losses from felony violations of the crime of human trafficking, as specified. DIGEST KEY Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: no Local Program: no

BASIC ORIGINAL AI

This is a legal document outlining a proposed law in California about restitution for crime victims. Here's a simpler explanation: Currently in California: Crime victims can be awarded compensation (restitution) from the person convicted of the crime. This compensation covers financial losses (like stolen money). For specific child sexual abuse crimes, it can also include emotional harm. This law proposes: Expanding the current law to allow victims of human trafficking to be compensated for emotional harm on top of any financial losses they experience. Basically, if this law is passed, victims of human trafficking would get money for the emotional suffering caused by the crime, not just for any financial losses.

SIMPLER AI

If: A person is convicted of a felony violation of human trafficking (as specified in the bill). **Then: Restitution possible:** The court can order the convicted person to pay restitution to the victim(s). **Expanded restitution:** This restitution can now include compensation for non-economic losses, specifically emotional harm suffered by the victim(s). **Note:** Existing law already allows restitution for economic losses (stolen money etc.) and non-economic losses (emotional harm) for specific child sexual abuse crimes. This bill proposes adding human trafficking to that list.

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MORE CASUAL AI

This is about a California law to help victims of crimes get money back from the criminal. Right now, victims can get money back for things stolen or damaged (like a broken window). They can also get money for emotional harm if they were a victim of certain child sexual abuse crimes. This law wants to add human trafficking to the list of crimes where victims can get money back for emotional harm, on top of any money they lost.

CURRENT STATUTE AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1202.4. (a) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a victim of crime who incurs an economic loss as a result of the commission of a crime shall receive restitution directly from a defendant convicted of that crime. (2) Upon a person being convicted of a crime in the State of California, the court shall order the defendant to pay a fine in the form of a penalty assessment in accordance with Section 1464. (3) The court, in addition to any other penalty provided or imposed under the law, shall order the defendant to pay both of the following: (A) A restitution fine in accordance with subdivision (b). (B) Restitution to the victim or victims, if any, in accordance with subdivision (f), which shall be enforceable as if the order were a civil judgment. (b) In every case where a person is convicted of a crime, the court shall impose a separate and additional restitution fine, unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing so and states those reasons on the record. (1) The restitution fine shall be set at the discretion of the court and commensurate with the seriousness of the offense. If the person is convicted of a felony, the fine shall not be less than three hundred dollars (\$300) and not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). If the person is convicted of a misdemeanor, the fine shall not be less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). (2) In setting a felony restitution fine, the court may determine the amount of the fine as the product of the minimum fine pursuant to paragraph (1) multiplied by the number of years of imprisonment the defendant is ordered to serve, multiplied by the number of felony counts of which the defendant is convicted. (c) The court shall impose the restitution fine unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing so and states those reasons on the record. A defendant's inability to pay shall not be considered a compelling and extraordinary reason not to impose a restitution fine. Inability to pay may be considered only in increasing the amount of the restitution fine in excess of the minimum fine pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b). The court may specify that funds confiscated at the time of the defendant's arrest, except for funds confiscated pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 11469) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code, be applied to the restitution fine if the funds are not exempt for spousal or child support or subject to any other legal exemption. (d) In setting the amount of the fine pursuant to subdivision (b) in excess of the minimum fine pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the court shall consider any relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the defendant's inability to pay, the seriousness and gravity of the offense and the circumstances of its commission, any economic gain derived by the defendant as a result of the crime, the extent to which any other person suffered losses as a result of the crime, and the number of victims involved in the crime. Those losses may include pecuniary losses to the victim

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or the victim's dependents as well as intangible losses, such as psychological harm caused by the crime. Consideration of a defendant's inability to pay may include the defendant's future earning capacity. A defendant shall bear the burden of demonstrating the defendant's inability to pay. Express findings by the court as to the factors bearing on the amount of the fine shall not be required. A separate hearing for the fine shall not be required.(e) The restitution fine shall not be subject to penalty assessments authorized in Section 1464 or Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code, or the state surcharge authorized in Section 1465.7, and shall be deposited in the Restitution Fund in the State Treasury.(f) Except as provided in subdivisions (p) and (q), in every case in which a victim has suffered economic loss as a result of the defendant's conduct, the court shall require that the defendant make restitution to the victim or victims in an amount established by court order, based on the amount of loss claimed by the victim or victims or any other showing to the court. If the amount of loss cannot be ascertained at the time of sentencing, the restitution order shall include a provision that the amount shall be determined at the direction of the court. The court shall order full restitution. The court may specify that funds confiscated at the time of the defendant's arrest, except for funds confiscated pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 11469) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code, be applied to the restitution order if the funds are not exempt for spousal or child support or subject to any other legal exemption.(1) The defendant has the right to a hearing before a judge to dispute the determination of the amount of restitution. The court may modify the amount, on its own motion or on the motion of the district attorney, the victim or victims, or the defendant. If a motion is made for modification of a restitution order, the victim shall be notified of that motion at least 10 days prior to the proceeding held to decide the motion. A victim at a restitution hearing or modification hearing described in this paragraph may testify by live, two-way audio and video transmission, if testimony by live, two-way audio and video transmission is available at the court.(2) Determination of the amount of restitution ordered pursuant to this subdivision shall not be affected by the indemnification or subrogation rights of a third party. Restitution ordered pursuant to this subdivision shall be ordered to be deposited in the Restitution Fund to the extent that the victim, as defined in subdivision (k), has received assistance from the California Victim Compensation Board pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13950) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.(3) To the extent possible, the restitution order shall be prepared by the sentencing court, shall identify each victim and each loss to which it pertains, and shall be of a dollar amount that is sufficient to fully reimburse the victim or victims for every determined economic loss incurred as the result of the defendant's criminal conduct, including, but not limited to, all of the following:(A) Full or partial payment for the value of stolen or damaged property. The value of stolen or damaged property shall be the replacement cost of like property, or the actual cost of repairing the property when repair is possible.(B) Medical expenses.(C) Mental health counseling expenses.(D) Wages or profits lost due to injury incurred by the victim, and if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the minor's parent, parents, guardian, or guardians, while caring for the injured minor. Lost wages shall include commission income as well as base wages. Commission income shall be established by evidence of commission income during the 12-month period prior to the date of the crime for which restitution is being ordered, unless good cause for a shorter time period is shown.(E) Wages or profits lost by the victim, and if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the

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minor's parent, parents, guardian, or guardians, due to time spent as a witness or in assisting the police or prosecution. Lost wages shall include commission income as well as base wages. Commission income shall be established by evidence of commission income during the 12-month period prior to the date of the crime for which restitution is being ordered, unless good cause for a shorter time period is shown.(F) Noneconomic losses, including, but not limited to, psychological harm, for felony violations of Section 288, 288.5, or 288.7. all of the following:(i) Lewd acts on a child, in violation of Section 288, 288.5, or 288.7.(ii) Human trafficking, in violation of Section 236.1.(G) Interest, at the rate of 10 percent per annum, that accrues as of the date of sentencing or loss, as determined by the court.(H) Actual and reasonable attorney's fees and other costs of collection accrued by a private entity on behalf of the victim.(I) Expenses incurred by an adult victim in relocating away from the defendant, including, but not limited to, deposits for utilities and telephone service, deposits for rental housing, temporary lodging and food expenses, clothing, and personal items. Expenses incurred pursuant to this section shall be verified by law enforcement to be necessary for the personal safety of the victim or by a mental health treatment provider to be necessary for the emotional well-being of the victim.(J) Expenses to install or increase residential security incurred related to a violation of Section 273.5, or a violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5, including, but not limited to, a home security device or system, or replacing or increasing the number of locks.(K) Expenses to retrofit a residence or vehicle, or both, to make the residence accessible to or the vehicle operational by the victim, if the victim is permanently disabled, whether the disability is partial or total, as a direct result of the crime.(L) Expenses for a period of time reasonably necessary to make the victim whole, for the costs to monitor the credit report of, and for the costs to repair the credit of, a victim of identity theft, as defined in Section 530.5.(4) (A) If, as a result of the defendant's conduct, the Restitution Fund has provided assistance to or on behalf of a victim or derivative victim pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13950) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the amount of assistance provided shall be presumed to be a direct result of the defendant's criminal conduct and shall be included in the amount of the restitution ordered.(B) The amount of assistance provided by the Restitution Fund shall be established by copies of bills submitted to the California Victim Compensation Board reflecting the amount paid by the board and whether the services for which payment was made were for medical or dental expenses, funeral or burial expenses, mental health counseling, wage or support losses, or rehabilitation. Certified copies of these bills provided by the board and redacted to protect the privacy and safety of the victim or any legal privilege, together with a statement made under penalty of perjury by the custodian of records that those bills were submitted to and were paid by the board, shall be sufficient to meet this requirement.(C) If the defendant offers evidence to rebut the presumption established by this paragraph, the court may release additional information contained in the records of the board to the defendant only after reviewing that information in camera and finding that the information is necessary for the defendant to dispute the amount of the restitution order.(5) Except as provided in paragraph (6), in any case in which an order may be entered pursuant to this subdivision, the defendant shall prepare and file a disclosure identifying all assets, income, and liabilities in which the defendant held or controlled a present or future interest as of the date of the defendant's arrest for the crime for which restitution may be ordered. The financial disclosure statements shall be made available to the victim and the board

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pursuant to Section 1214. The disclosure shall be signed by the defendant upon a form approved or adopted by the Judicial Council for the purpose of facilitating the disclosure. A defendant who willfully states as true a material matter that the defendant knows to be false on the disclosure required by this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless this conduct is punishable as perjury or another provision of law provides for a greater penalty.(6) A defendant who fails to file the financial disclosure required in paragraph (5), but who has filed a financial affidavit or financial information pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 987, shall be deemed to have waived the confidentiality of that affidavit or financial information as to a victim in whose favor the order of restitution is entered pursuant to subdivision (f). The affidavit or information shall serve in lieu of the financial disclosure required in paragraph (5), and paragraphs (7) to (10), inclusive, shall not apply.(7) Except as provided in paragraph (6), the defendant shall file the disclosure with the clerk of the court no later than the date set for the defendant's sentencing, unless otherwise directed by the court. The disclosure may be inspected or copied as provided by subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 1203.05.(8) In its discretion, the court may relieve the defendant of the duty under paragraph (7) of filing with the clerk by requiring that the defendant's disclosure be submitted as an attachment to, and be available to, those authorized to receive the following:(A) A report submitted pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1203 or subdivision (g) of Section 1203.(B) A stipulation submitted pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 1203.(C) A report by the probation officer, or information submitted by the defendant applying for a conditional sentence pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 1203.(9) The court may consider a defendant's unreasonable failure to make a complete disclosure pursuant to paragraph (5) as any of the following:(A) A circumstance in aggravation of the crime in imposing a term under subdivision (b) of Section 1170.(B) A factor indicating that the interests of justice would not be served by admitting the defendant to probation under Section 1203.(C) A factor indicating that the interests of justice would not be served by conditionally sentencing the defendant under Section 1203.(D) A factor indicating that the interests of justice would not be served by imposing less than the maximum fine and sentence fixed by law for the case.(10) A defendant's failure or refusal to make the required disclosure pursuant to paragraph (5) shall not delay entry of an order of restitution or pronouncement of sentence. In appropriate cases, the court may do any of the following:(A) Require the defendant to be examined by the district attorney pursuant to subdivision (h).(B) If sentencing the defendant under Section 1170, provide that the victim shall receive a copy of the portion of the probation report filed pursuant to Section 1203.10 concerning the defendant's employment, occupation, finances, and liabilities.(C) If sentencing the defendant under Section 1203, set a date and place for submission of the disclosure required by paragraph (5) as a condition of probation or suspended sentence.(11) If a defendant has any remaining unpaid balance on a restitution order or fine 120 days prior to the defendant's scheduled release from probation or 120 days prior to the defendant's completion of a conditional sentence, the defendant shall prepare and file a new and updated financial disclosure identifying all assets, income, and liabilities in which the defendant holds or controls or has held or controlled a present or future interest during the defendant's period of probation or conditional sentence. The financial disclosure shall be made available to the victim and the board pursuant to Section 1214. The disclosure shall be signed and prepared by the defendant on the same form as described in paragraph (5). A defendant who willfully states as true a material matter that

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the defendant knows to be false on the disclosure required by this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless this conduct is punishable as perjury or another provision of law provides for a greater penalty. The financial disclosure required by this paragraph shall be filed with the clerk of the court no later than 90 days prior to the defendant's scheduled release from probation or completion of the defendant's conditional sentence.(12) In cases where an employer is convicted of a crime against an employee, a payment to the employee or the employee's dependent that is made by the employer's workers' compensation insurance carrier shall not be used to offset the amount of the restitution order unless the court finds that the defendant substantially met the obligation to pay premiums for that insurance coverage.(g) A defendant's inability to pay shall not be a consideration in determining the amount of a restitution order.(h) The district attorney may request an order of examination pursuant to the procedures specified in Article 2 (commencing with Section 708.110) of Chapter 6 of Division 2 of Title 9 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in order to determine the defendant's financial assets for purposes of collecting on the restitution order.(i) A restitution order imposed pursuant to subdivision (f) shall be enforceable as if the order were a civil judgment.(j) The making of a restitution order pursuant to subdivision (f) shall not affect the right of a victim to recovery from the Restitution Fund as otherwise provided by law, except to the extent that restitution is actually collected pursuant to the order. Restitution collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be credited to any other judgments for the same losses obtained against the defendant arising out of the crime for which the defendant was convicted.(k) For purposes of this section, "victim" shall include all of the following:(1) The immediate surviving family of the actual victim.(2) A corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity when that entity is a direct victim of a crime.(3) A person who has sustained economic loss as the result of a crime and who satisfies any of the following conditions:(A) At the time of the crime was the parent, grandparent, sibling, spouse, child, or grandchild of the victim.(B) At the time of the crime was living in the household of the victim.(C) At the time of the crime was a person who had previously lived in the household of the victim for a period of not less than two years in a relationship substantially similar to a relationship listed in subparagraph (A).(D) Is another family member of the victim, including, but not limited to, the victim's fiancé or fiancée, fiance, and who witnessed the crime.(E) Is the primary caretaker of a minor victim.(4) A person who is eligible to receive assistance from the Restitution Fund pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13950) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.(5) A governmental entity that is responsible for repairing, replacing, or restoring public or privately owned property that has been defaced with graffiti or other inscribed material, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 594, and that has sustained an economic loss as the result of a violation of Section 594, 594.3, 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7.(l) In every case in which the defendant is granted probation, the court shall make the payment of restitution fines and orders imposed pursuant to this section a condition of probation. Any portion of a restitution order that remains unsatisfied after a defendant is no longer on probation shall continue to be enforceable by a victim pursuant to Section 1214 until the obligation is satisfied.(m) If the court finds and states on the record compelling and extraordinary reasons why a restitution fine should not be required, the court shall order, as a condition of probation, that the defendant perform specified community service, unless it finds and states on the record

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compelling and extraordinary reasons not to require community service in addition to the finding that a restitution fine should not be required. Upon revocation of probation, the court shall impose the restitution fine pursuant to this section.(n) The provisions of Section 13963 of the Government Code shall apply to restitution imposed pursuant to this section.(o) The court clerk shall notify the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board within 90 days of an order of restitution being imposed if the defendant is ordered to pay restitution to the board due to the victim receiving compensation from the Restitution Fund. Notification shall be accomplished by mailing a copy of the court order to the board, which may be done periodically by bulk mail or email.(p) Upon conviction for a violation of Section 236.1, the court shall, in addition to any other penalty or restitution, order the defendant to pay restitution to the victim in a case in which a victim has suffered economic loss as a result of the defendant's conduct. The court shall require that the defendant make restitution to the victim or victims in an amount established by court order, based on the amount of loss claimed by the victim or victims or another showing to the court. In determining restitution pursuant to this section, the court shall base its order upon the greater of the following: the gross value of the victim's labor or services based upon the comparable value of similar services in the labor market in which the offense occurred, or the value of the victim's labor as guaranteed under California law, or the actual income derived by the defendant from the victim's labor or services or any other appropriate means to provide reparations to the victim.(q) (1) In addition to any other penalty or fine, the court shall order a person who has been convicted of a violation of Section 350, 653h, 653s, 653u, 653w, or 653aa that involves a recording or audiovisual work to make restitution to an owner or lawful producer, or trade association acting on behalf of the owner or lawful producer, of a phonograph record, disc, wire, tape, film, or other device or article from which sounds or visual images are derived that suffered economic loss resulting from the violation. The order of restitution shall be based on the aggregate wholesale value of lawfully manufactured and authorized devices or articles from which sounds or visual images are devised corresponding to the number of nonconforming devices or articles involved in the offense, unless a higher value can be proved in the case of (A) an unreleased audio work, or (B) an audiovisual work that, at the time of unauthorized distribution, has not been made available in copies for sale to the general public in the United States on a digital versatile disc. For purposes of this subdivision, possession of nonconforming devices or articles intended for sale constitutes actual economic loss to an owner or lawful producer in the form of displaced legitimate wholesale purchases. The order of restitution shall also include reasonable costs incurred as a result of an investigation of the violation undertaken by the owner, lawful producer, or trade association acting on behalf of the owner or lawful producer. "Aggregate wholesale value" means the average wholesale value of lawfully manufactured and authorized sound or audiovisual recordings. Proof of the specific wholesale value of each nonconforming device or article is not required.(2) As used in this subdivision, "audiovisual work" and "recording" shall have the same meaning as in Section 653w.(r)This section shall become operative on January 1, 2022.

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California's law regarding restitution for crime victims. Money for Victims: Crime victims can be awarded money (restitution) from the convicted person to cover their losses. This includes financial losses (stolen money, property damage) and emotional harm (for certain child sexual abuse crimes). The court can also order the defendant to pay a separate fine (restitution fine) on top of any other penalties. How Much Money? The court decides the amount of restitution based on the seriousness of the crime and the victim's losses. Losses can include: Stolen or damaged property, Medical expenses, Mental health counseling, Lost wages due to injury, Relocation expenses (if needed for safety), Security installations. In some cases, emotional harm (for specific crimes). The defendant has a right to dispute the amount of restitution. Who Gets Money? The victim or their family (immediate survivors). Certain businesses or organizations that are direct victims of crime. People who suffered economic loss due to the crime (e.g., family members, people living with the victim). People who received assistance from the California Victim Compensation Fund. Government entities for repairing public property damaged by graffiti. Making the Defendant Pay: The court can order the defendant to perform community service if they can't afford the restitution fine. The order to pay restitution stays in effect even after probation ends until the debt is settled. The court clerk must notify a state agency if the defendant owes money to the Victim Compensation Fund. Specific Crimes: Human trafficking: Victims can be compensated for emotional harm in addition to financial losses. Labor trafficking: The court considers the value of the victim's labor or services when determining restitution. Copyright infringement: The defendant might have to pay the owner or producer for the value of illegally copied materials. Important Note: This is a simplified explanation. The law includes many additional details and exceptions.

SIMPLER AI

California restitution law for crime victims: **If:** A person is convicted of a crime. **Then: Restitution possible:** The court can order the convicted person (defendant) to pay restitution to the victim(s). **Compensation for losses:** This restitution can cover economic losses, such as: Stolen or damaged property, Medical expenses, Lost wages due to injury, Relocation expenses (if needed for safety), Security installations. **Expanded coverage:** In some cases (specific child sexual abuse crimes and human trafficking), emotional harm can also be included in the restitution. **Determining amount:** The court decides the amount of restitution based on the seriousness of the crime and the victim's losses. **Defendant's rights:** The defendant has the right to dispute the amount of restitution ordered by the court. **Enforcement:** The order to pay restitution stays in effect even after probation ends until the debt is settled.

MORE CASUAL AI

Imagine a criminal hurts someone or steals something. This law says the criminal has to pay the victim back. This payback can be for: Stolen stuff (like a phone), Broken stuff (like a window), Medical bills, Lost wages (if hurt), Moving expenses (if scared to stay), Emotional harm (for some very serious crimes). The judge decides how much money the criminal owes. The criminal can argue about the amount. This law also applies to some other situations, like human trafficking where the victim is forced to work.

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Educates everyday people on legislation relevant to them

Empowers everyday people to share their voice about what is being proposed

Employs everyday people to screen AI output and ensure it is culturally and experientially insightful

AI-Driven Bill Summarization

Utilize natural language processing (NLP) algorithms to analyze and break down complex government bills into easy-to-understand summaries and provide users the power to increase/decrease complexity.

Breaking Down Barriers

When the complexities of legislation are demystified individuals gain a newfound sense of agency.

Advocate Engagement

Provide a platform for advocates to contribute directly to their communities, bridging the gap between legal expertise and everyday understanding.

Survivor Panels

Review content & provide recommendations based on lived experience.

Credible ITBiz Data Analyst

Employed to document panel results and maintain AI Advocate application. (Future)



Community Education & Empowerment

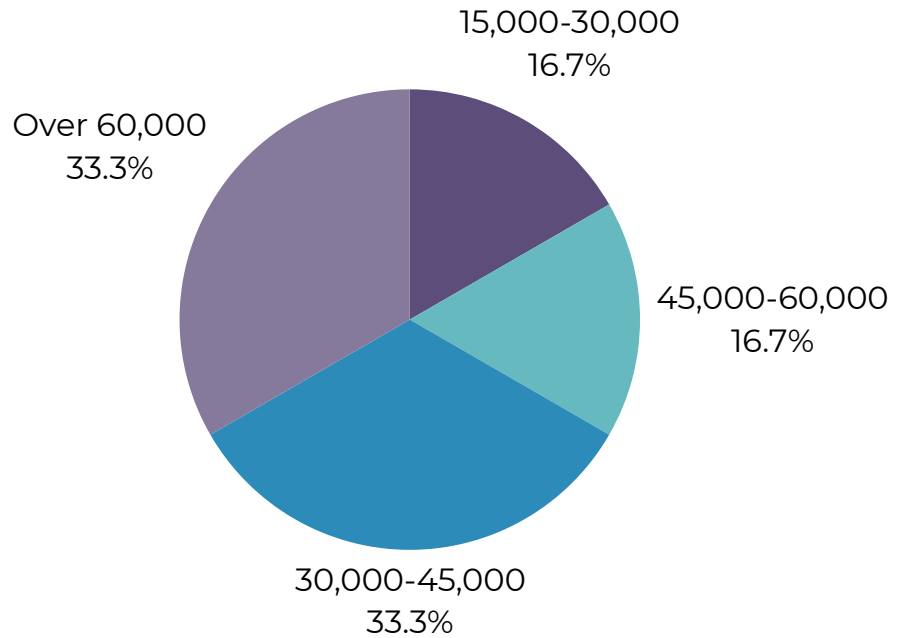
Educate users about government bills, empowering them to make informed decisions and actively participate in civic processes.

Translate these summaries into multiple languages and complexity levels to cater to the diversity of underserved communities.

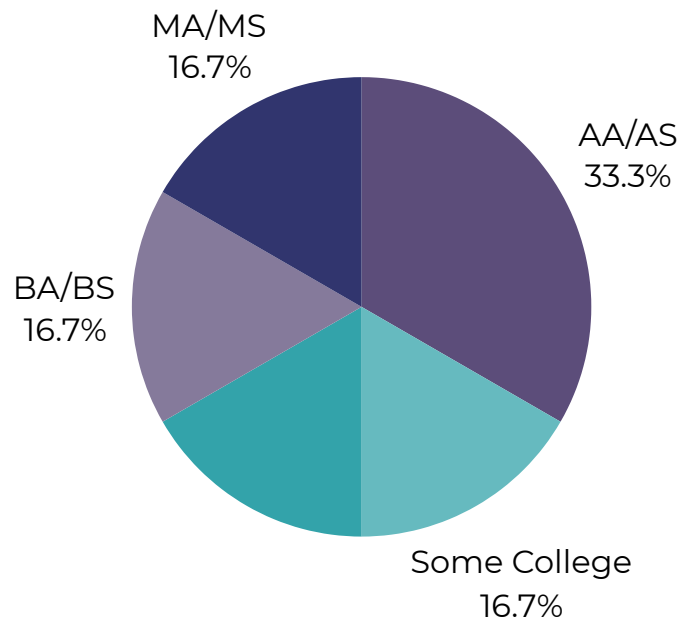
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DEMOGRAPHICS

ANNUAL INCOME

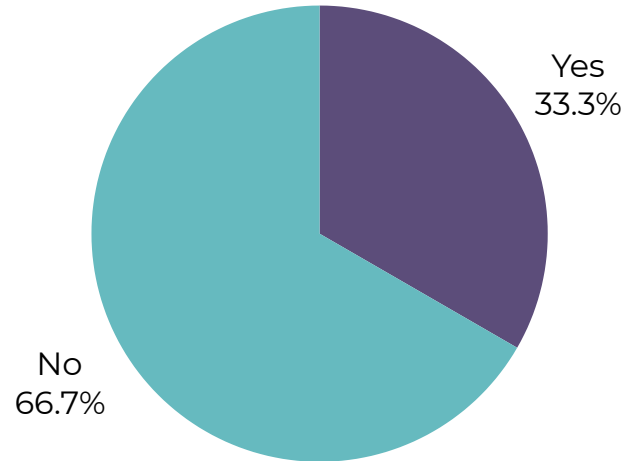


HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION



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HAVE YOU BEEN IN FOSTER CARE?

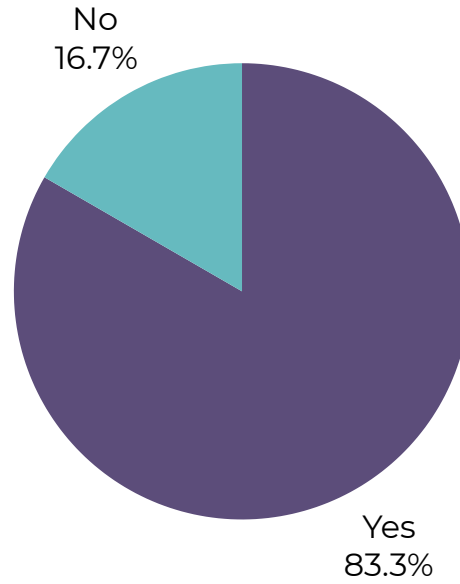


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED CHILDHOOD ABUSE/NEGLECT?

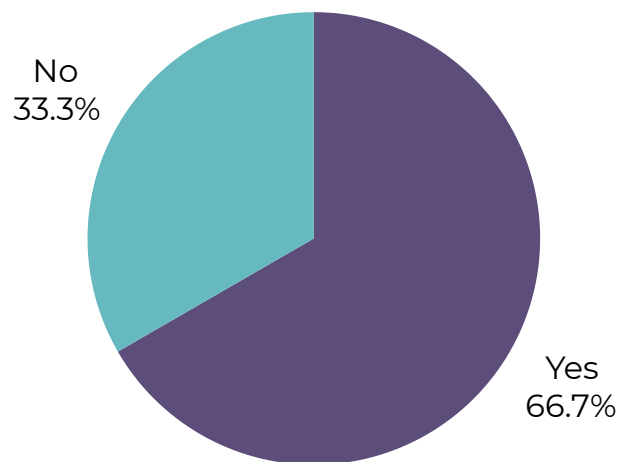


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HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS?

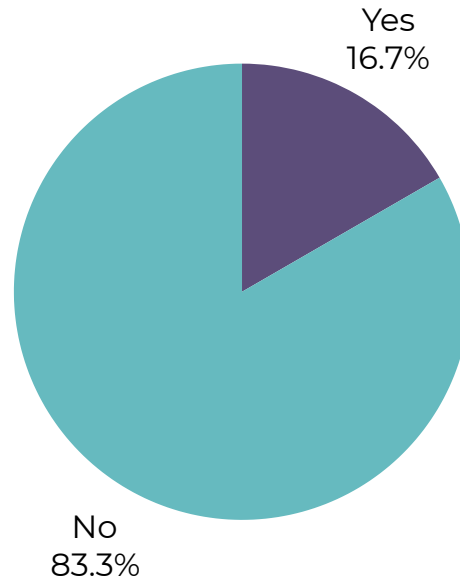


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE?

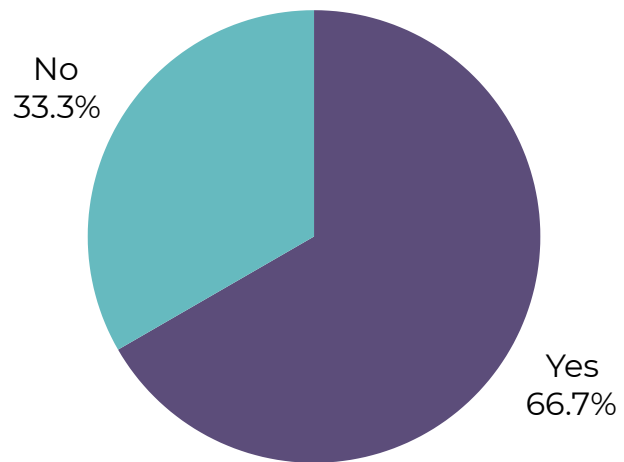


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HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED LABOR TRAFFICKING

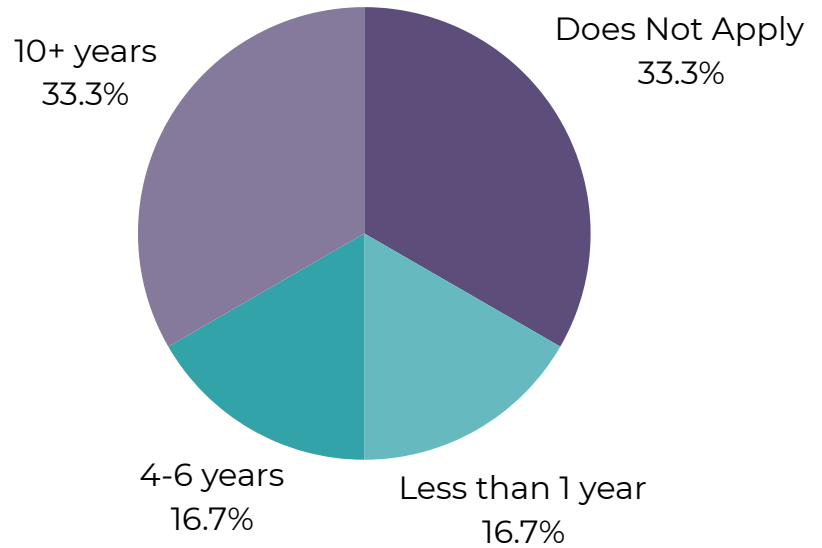


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED SEX TRAFFICKING?

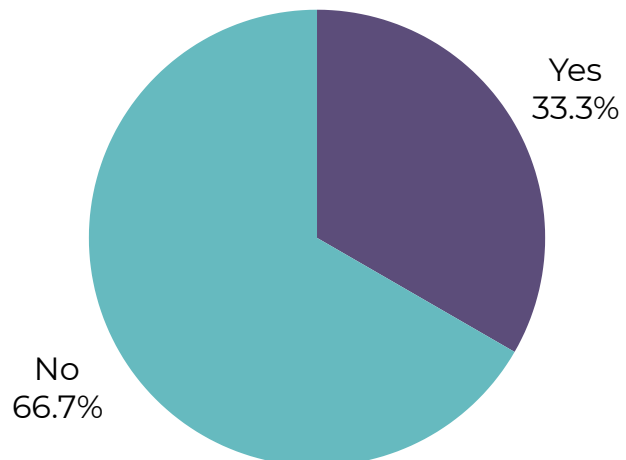


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IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCE SEX TRAFFICKING, HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU WERE ABLE TO ESCAPE?

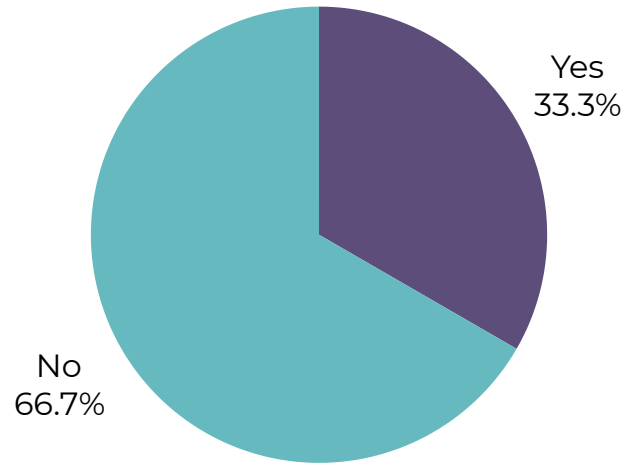


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED POLICE VIOLENCE?

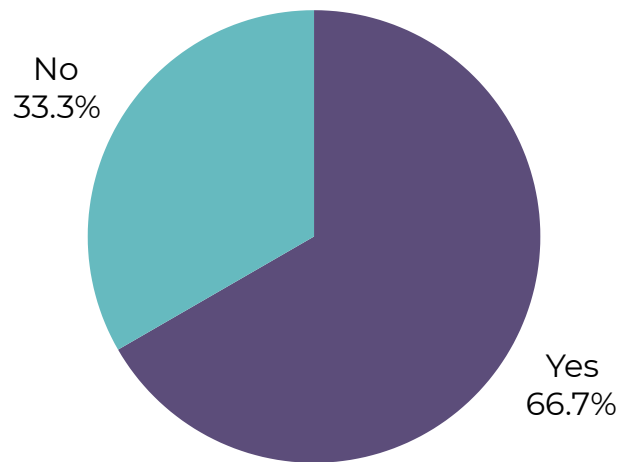


CALIFORNIA AB1803 2023-2024

HAVE YOU HAD AN INCARCERATED LOVED ONE?



HAVE YOU BEEN INCARCERATED?



CALIFORNIA AB1803 2023-2024

| | COMMITTEE MEMBER | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| | 1 = lowest | | | 5 = highest | | |
| | CM1 | CM2 | CM3 | CM4 | CM5 | CM6 |
| Do you feel that you are impacted by legislative bills that are passed or not passed in your state? | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| How familiar are you with the process in which a legislative bill is passed? | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| How would you rate your ability to read and comprehend legislative bills that are currently in session? | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| How interested are you in reading and comprehending legislative bills that are currently in session? | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Would your interest increase if an app could break down legislative bills so they were easier to understand? | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

| | Gender | Race | Hispanic? | Primary Language | Marital Status | Number of Dependents | Zip Code |
|-----|--------|------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|
| CM1 | Woman | White | No | English | Single | 0 | 94521 |
| CM2 | Woman | White | Yes | English | Divorced | 1 | 94579 |
| CM3 | Woman | White | Yes | English | Married | 1 | 95122 |
| CM4 | Woman | Black | No | English | Single | 0 | 94568 |
| CM5 | Woman | Indigenous | Yes | Spanish | Divorced | 0 | 94551 |
| CM6 | Woman | White | Yes | English | Married | 4 | 94582 |