ai. advocate

<u>Educates</u> everyday people on legislation relevant to them

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

<u>Employs</u> everyday people to screen AI output and ensure it is culturally and experientially insightful



Al-Driven Bill Summarization

Utilize natural language processing (NLP) algorithms to analyze and break down complex government bills into easy-tounderstand 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.

ai. advocate

CALIFORNIA AB2034 2023-2024



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

AB2034 MAKES LOITERING IN A PUBLIC PLACE WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT PROSTITUTION A MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE. THIS REINSTATES A LAW THAT EXISTED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2023. CREATES ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STATE, CATEGORIZED AS A "STATE-MANDATED LOCAL PROGRAM." (AI SUMMARY - FULL DESCRIPTION BELOW)

PANEL RESULTS

On 04/12/2024 a panel of six AI Advocate Committee Members evaluated AB2034.

Love Never Fails' AI Advocate methodology was used to evaluate AB2034.

Our evaluation process started with the bill's Legislative Counsel's Digest and proposed legislation https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2034.

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 AB2034.

The Al 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

- → This bill is not supported by the committee based on how it will criminalize the victims.
- → Does not mention impact or criminalization of buyers/exploiters

PROS

- → Allows law enforcement to engage with victims that could be minors.
- \rightarrow Allows for a possible exit for victims.

<u>CONS</u>

- → There should not be any "punishment" for the victims, only DIVERSION requirements (classes, groups, services, etc.)
- → Bill does not allocate more funding to exit services for survivors of human trafficking
- → Reverses the impact of SB357 without consideration criminalization of victims

AB2034 CONTENT REVIEW

ORIGINAL LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

An act to amend Section 782.1 of the Evidence Code, to amend Sections 647.3, 653.23, 653.29, and 1203.47 of, and to add Sections 653.20 and 653.22 to, the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 18259 and 18259.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to crimes. LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGESTAB 2034, as introduced, Rodriguez. Crimes: loitering for the purpose of engaging in a prostitution offense.Existing law, until January 1, 2023, prohibited loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution, as defined, and made that crime a misdemeanor.This bill would make it a misdemeanor to loiter in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution generated local program.The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.DIGEST KEYVote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee:yes Local Program: yes

BASIC ORIGINAL AI

Assembly Bill 2034 (AB 2034), a California bill related to loitering for prostitution. Here's a breakdown of the key points: **What it Does:** Makes loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution a misdemeanor offense. This reinstates a law that existed before January 1, 2023. Creates additional requirements for the state, categorized as a "state-mandated local program." **Financial Impact:** The state will not reimburse local agencies for the costs associated with implementing AB 2034. **Legislative Details:** Authored by Assemblymember Freddie Rodriguez. Requires a majority vote to pass. Needs approval from the fiscal committee due to potential financial impact.

SIMPLER AI

Cause: Loitering in a public place with the intent to commit prostitution (as defined by law).**Effect:Direct:** Being charged with a misdemeanor offense.**Indirect:** Potential consequences of a misdemeanor conviction, such as fines, community service, or a criminal record.**Additional Causal Factors:Previous Law:** Elimination of loitering for prostitution as an offense in California (before January 1, 2023). This is considered a contributing factor to the introduction of AB 2034.**Legislative Intent:** The goals of the legislators who introduced AB 2034 are likely to be a cause for its creation. These goals might include concerns about public safety or sex trafficking.

MORE CASUAL AI

This law makes it illegal again to hang around in public places if the police think you're trying to sell sex. It's a misdemeanor offense, which is a less serious crime. This brings back a law that existed before 2023.

CURRENT STATUTE AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. Section 782.1 of the Evidence Code is amended to read: 782.1. The possession of a condom is not admissible as evidence in the prosecution of a violation of Section 372 of, or subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647 of, or former Section 653.22 of, the Penal Code, if the offense is related to prostitution.SEC. 2. Section 647.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:647.3. (a) A person who reports being a victim of, or a witness to, a serious felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, an assault in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 245, domestic violence in violation of Section 273.5, extortion in violation of Section 518, human trafficking in violation of Section 236.1, sexual battery in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 243.4, or stalking in violation of Section 646.9 shall not be arrested for any of the following offenses if that offense is related to the crime that the person is reporting or if the person was engaged in that offense at or around the time that the person was the victim of or witness to the crime they are reporting:(1) A misdemeanor violation of the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code).(2) A violation of Section 372 or 372, subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647, or former Section 653.22, if the offense is related to an act of prostitution.(b) Possession of condoms in any amount shall not provide a basis for probable cause for arrest for a violation of Section 372 or 372, subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647, or former Section 653.22 if the offense is related to an act of prostitution.SEC. 3. Section 653.20 is added to the Penal Code, to read:653.20. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:(a) "Commit prostitution" means to engage in sexual conduct for money or other consideration, but does not include sexual conduct engaged in as a part of any stage performance, play, or other entertainment open to the public.(b) "Public place" means an area open to the public, or an alley, plaza, park, driveway, or parking lot, or an automobile, whether moving or not, or a building open to the general public, including one that serves food or drink, or provides entertainment, or the doorways and entrances to a building or dwelling, or the grounds enclosing a building or dwelling.(c) "Loiter" means to delay or linger without a lawful purpose for being on the property and for the purpose of committing a crime as opportunity may be discovered. SEC. 4. Section 653.22 is added to the Penal Code, to read:653.22. (a) Except as specified in subdivision (c), it is unlawful for any person to loiter in a public place and engage in behaviors indicative of intent to commit prostitution. Among the circumstances that a peace officer shall consider in determining whether a person is loitering and engaging in behaviors with the intent to commit prostitution are that the person:(1) Repeatedly beckons to, stops, engages in conversations with, or attempts to stop or engage in conversations with passersby, in a manner consistent with patterns of behavior previously identified as indicative of soliciting for prostitution.(2) Repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicles by hailing the drivers, waving arms, or making any other bodily gestures, or engages or attempts to engage the drivers or passengers of the motor vehicles in conversation, in a manner consistent with patterns of behavior previously identified as indicative of soliciting for prostitution.(3) Circles an area in a motor vehicle and repeatedly beckons to, contacts, or attempts to contact or stop pedestrians or other motorists, indicative of soliciting for prostitution.(4) Engaging in the behaviors described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, in an area and time that is known for prostitution activity.(5) Has been convicted of violating this section, subdivision (a) or (b) of

Section 647, or any other offense relating to or involving prostitution, within five years of the arrest under this section and is engaging in the behaviors outlined in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive.(b) The clothing of a person shall not solely determine whether a person is loitering with the intent to commit prostitution.(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), this section does not apply to a child under 18 years of age who is alleged to have engaged in conduct that would, if committed by an adult, violate this subdivision. A commercially exploited child under this subdivision may be adjudged a dependent child of the court pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and may be taken into temporary custody pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 305 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, if the conditions allowing temporary custody without warrant are met.(d) No one circumstance or combination of circumstances is in itself determinative of intent. Intent shall be determined based on an evaluation of the particular circumstances of each case. SEC. 5. Section 653.23 of the Penal Code is amended to read:653.23. (a) It is unlawful for a person to do either of the following:(1) Direct, supervise, recruit, or otherwise aid another person in the commission of a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 647. 647 or subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.(2) Collect or receive all or part of the proceeds earned from an act or acts of prostitution committed by another person in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 647.(b) Nothing in this section shall preclude the prosecution of a suspect for a violation of Section 266h or 266i or for any other offense, or for a violation of this section in conjunction with a violation of Section 266h or 266i or any other offense.SEC. 6. Section 653.29 of the Penal Code is amended to read:653.29. (a) (1) A person currently serving a sentence for a conviction of violating former Section 653.22, as it read on or before January 1, 2023, whether by trial or by open or negotiated plea, may petition for a recall or dismissal of sentence before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in the case to request resentencing or dismissal, and sealing, as applicable.(2) Upon receiving a petition under paragraph (1), the court shall presume the petitioner satisfies the criteria in paragraph (1) unless the party opposing the petition proves by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner does not satisfy the criteria. If the petitioner satisfies the criteria in paragraph (1), the court shall grant the petition to recall the sentence or dismiss the sentence because it is legally invalid and shall seal the conviction as legally invalid.(b) (1) A person who has completed their sentence for a conviction of violating former Section 653.22, as it read on or before January 1, 2023, whether by trial or open or negotiated plea, may file an application before the trial court that entered the judgment of conviction in their case to have the conviction dismissed and sealed because the prior conviction is now legally invalid.(2) The court shall presume the petitioner satisfies the criteria in paragraph (1) unless the party opposing the application proves by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner does not satisfy the criteria in paragraph (1). Once the applicant satisfies the criteria in paragraph (1), the court shall seal the conviction as legally invalid.(c) Unless requested by the applicant, no hearing is necessary to grant or deny an application filed under subdivision (b).(d) If the court that originally sentenced the petitioner is not available, the presiding judge shall designate another judge to rule on the petition or application.(e) Nothing in this section is intended to diminish or abrogate any rights or remedies otherwise available to the petitioner or applicant.(f) The Judicial Council shall promulgate and make available all necessary forms to enable the filing of the petitions and applications provided in this section.SEC. 7. Section 1203.47 of the Penal Code is amended to read:1203.47. (a) A person who was found to be a person described in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions

Code by reason of the commission of an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 647 or in former Section 653.22 may, upon reaching 18 years of age, petition the court to have their record sealed, as provided in Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, except that, as pertaining to any records regarding the commission of an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 647 or in former Section 653.22, it shall not be a requirement in granting the petition for the person to show that they have not been convicted of a felony or of any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or that rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the court. Upon granting the petition, all records relating to the violation or violations of subdivision (b) of Section 647 or of former Section 653.22, or both, shall be sealed pursuant to Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.(b) The relief provided by this section does not apply to a person adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 647 or of Section 653.22 who paid money or any other valuable thing, or attempted to pay money or any other valuable thing, to any person for the purpose of prostitution as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 647.(c) This section applies to adjudications that occurred before, as well as those that occur after, the effective date of this section.(d) A petition granted pursuant to this section does not authorize the sealing of any part of a person's record that is unrelated to a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 647. 647, Section 635.22, or both.SEC. 8. Section 18259 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:18259. (a) The County of Alameda, contingent upon local funding, may establish a project consistent with this chapter to develop a comprehensive, replicative, multidisciplinary model to address the needs and effective treatment of commercially sexually exploited minors who have been arrested or detained by local law enforcement for a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647 or subdivision (a) of former Section 653.22 of the Penal Code, or who have been adjudged a dependent of the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 300.(b) The District Attorney of the County of Alameda, in collaboration with the county child welfare agency, county probation, sheriff, and community-based agencies, may develop, as a component of the program described in this chapter, protocols for identifying and assessing minors, upon arrest or detention by law enforcement, who may be victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The protocol shall include the process for how to make a report to the county child welfare agency if there is reason to believe the minor is a person described in Section 300. The protocol shall also include the process for the child welfare agency to investigate the report pursuant to Section 328.(c) The District Attorney of the County of Alameda, in collaboration with the county child welfare agency, county probation, sheriff, and community-based agencies that serve commercially sexually exploited minors, may develop, as a component of the program described in this chapter, a diversion program reflecting the best practices to address the needs and requirements of minors who have been determined to be victims of commercial sexual exploitation.(d) The District Attorney of the County of Alameda, in collaboration with the county and community-based agencies, may form, as a component of the program described in this chapter, a multidisciplinary team including, but not limited to, city police departments, the county sheriff's department, the public defender's office, the probation department, child protection services, and community-based organizations that work with or advocate for commercially sexually exploited minors, to do both of the following:(1) Develop a training curriculum reflecting the best practices for identifying and assessing minors who may be victims of commercial sexual exploitation.(2) Offer and provide this training curriculum through multidisciplinary

teams to law enforcement, child protective services, and others who are required to respond to arrested or detained minors who may be victims of commercial sexual exploitation.SEC. 9. Section 18259.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:18259.3. (a) For purposes of this chapter, "commercially sexually exploited minor" means a person under 18 years of age who is described by one or more of the following:(1) Has been abused in the manner described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 11165.1 of the Penal Code, and who has been detained for a violation of the law or placed in civil protective custody on a safety hold based only on a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647 of the Penal Code or subdivision (a) of former Section 653.22 of the Penal Code.(2) Has been adjudged a dependent of the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 300.(3) Has been the victim of abduction, as described in Section 267 of the Penal Code.(4) Meets the definition of a victim of a severe form of trafficking, as defined in Section 7105 of Title 22 of the United States Code.(b) If a minor is arrested or detained for an alleged violation of subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647 of the Penal Code or of subdivision (a) of former Section 653.22 of the Penal Code, or if a minor is the subject of a petition to be adjudged a dependent of the juvenile court pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 300, they shall be presumed to be a commercially sexually exploited minor, as defined in subdivision (a).SEC. 10. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction. eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

BASIC ORIGINAL AI

Section 1: This says that just having a condom can't be used as proof in court for certain prostitution-related offenses. Section 2: If you report a serious crime or are a witness to one, you won't get in trouble for certain prostitution-related offenses if you were involved in them at the same time. Section 3: It defines what "committing prostitution" means, what counts as a "public place," and what it means to "loiter" for the purposes of the law.Section 4: This section outlines what behaviors can be considered as intending to commit prostitution and what factors police should consider when determining if someone is loitering with that intent. Section 5: It's illegal to direct, supervise, or help someone else commit prostitution, or to collect money from their activities. Section 6: People with past convictions related to certain prostitution offenses can ask to have their records cleared.Section 7: If someone was a minor when they committed certain prostitution-related offenses, they can ask to have their records sealed when they turn 18. Section 8: This talks about a project in Alameda County to help minors who have been involved in prostitution offenses. Section 9: It defines what a "commercially sexually exploited minor" is and outlines how they should be treated under the law.Section 10: Basically, this section says that the new rules won't require the government to pay any extra money to make them happen.

SIMPLER AI

Section 1: Having a condom won't be used as evidence if you're caught up in certain prostitution-related offenses. Section 2: If you report a serious crime or witness one, you

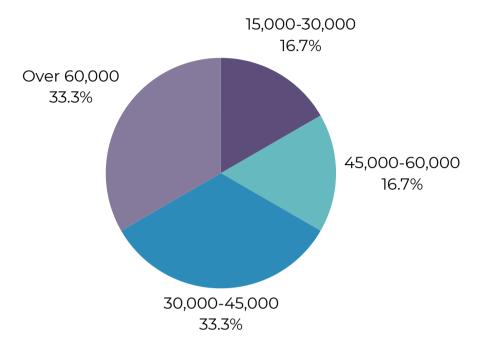
won't get busted for certain prostitution-related stuff if you were also involved in that at the same time.**Section 3:** This part explains what "doing prostitution" means, what counts as a "public place," and what "loitering" means for this law.**Section 4:** It lays out what actions might show someone is planning to do prostitution and what cops should think about when figuring out if someone's hanging around to do that.**Section 5:** It's against the law to organize, supervise, or help someone else do prostitution, or to make money from their actions.**Section 6:** People with past convictions for certain prostitution-related crimes can ask to have those records cleared.**Section 7:** If someone was a minor when they did certain prostitution-related stuff, they can ask to have their records hidden when they turn 18.**Section 8:** Talks about a program in Alameda County to help minors caught up in prostitution.**Section 9:** It explains what a "commercially sexually exploited minor" is and how they should be treated under the law.**Section 10:** Basically, this part says the new rules won't cost the government any extra money to put in place.

MORE CASUAL AI

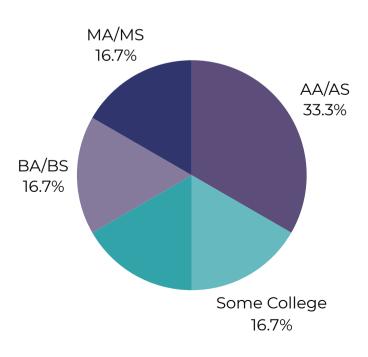
Section 1: If you have a condom on you and get caught up in certain prostitution-related crimes, they can't use that as evidence against you. Section 2: If you report a serious crime or see one happening, you won't get in trouble for certain prostitution-related things if you were also involved in that at the same time. Section 3: This part explains what "doing prostitution" means, what counts as a "public place," and what "loitering" means for this law.Section 4: It talks about what behaviors might show someone is planning to do prostitution and what cops should think about when figuring out if someone's hanging around to do that. Section 5: It's against the law to organize, supervise, or help someone else do prostitution, or to make money from their actions. Section 6: People with past convictions for certain prostitution-related crimes can ask to have those records cleared.Section 7: If someone was a minor when they did certain prostitution-related stuff, they can ask to have their records hidden when they turn 18. Section 8: Talks about a program in Alameda County to help minors caught up in prostitution.Section 9: It explains what a "commercially sexually exploited minor" is and how they should be treated under the law.Section 10: Basically, this part says the new rules won't cost the government any extra money to put in place.

DEMOGRAPHICS

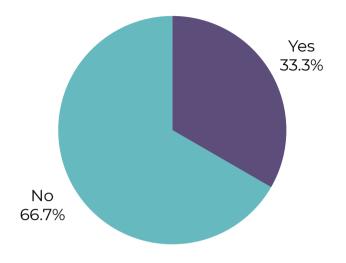
ANNUAL INCOME



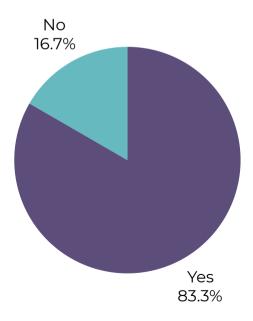
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION



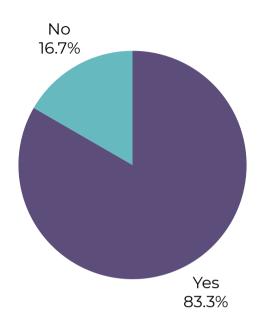
HAVE YOU BEEN IN FOSTER CARE?



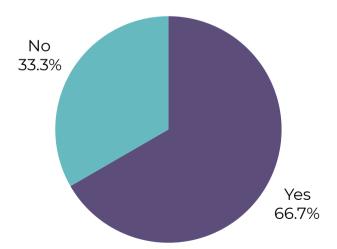
HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED CHILDHOOD ABUSE/NEGLECT?



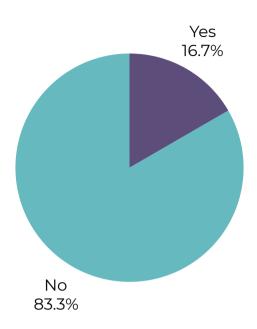
HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS?



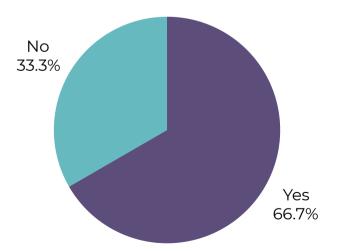
HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE?



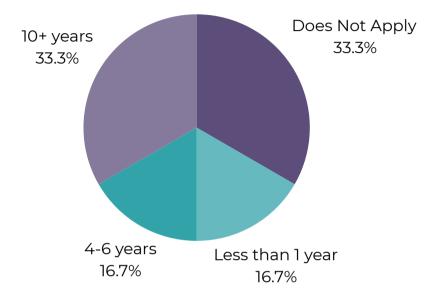
HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED LABOR TRAFFICKING



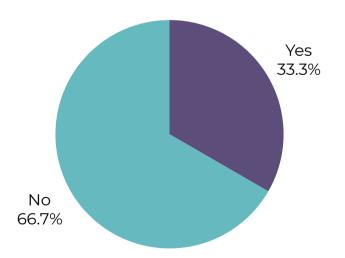
HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED SEX TRAFFICKING?



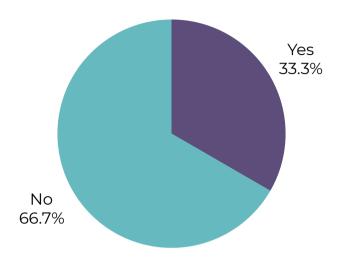
IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCE SEX TRAFFICKING, HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU WERE ABLE TO ESCAPE?



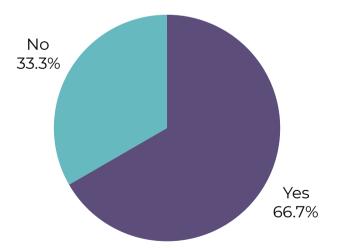
HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED POLICE VIOLENCE?



HAVE YOU HAD AN INCARCERATED LOVED ONE?



HAVE YOU BEEN INCARCERATED?



	COMMITTEE MEMBER						
	1 = lowest			5 = highest			
	СМІ	СМ2	СМЗ	СМ4	СМ5	СМ6	
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	Marital	Number of	Zip Code	
				Language	Status	Dependents	94521	
CM1	Woman	White	No	English	Single	0	54521	
CM2	Woman	White	Yes	English	Divorced	1	94579	
СМЗ	Woman	White	Yes	English	Married	1	95122	
СМ4	Woman	Black	No	English	Single	0	94568	
СМ5	Woman	Indigenous	Yes	Spanish	Divorced	0	94551	
СМ6	Woman	White	Yes	English	Married	4	94582	