

ai. advocate

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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CALIFORNIA AB2419 2023-2024



CALIFORNIA AB2419 2023-2024

AB2419 AMENDS SECTION 1524 OF THE PENAL CODE. IT SPECIFIES THAT SEARCH WARRANTS CAN BE ISSUED WHEN EVIDENCE SUGGESTS COMMUNICATION TO SOLICIT A MINOR FOR PROSTITUTION IS HAPPENING. THIS EVIDENCE DOESN'T NECESSARILY NEED TO PROVE A FELONY HAS ALREADY OCCURRED (AI SUMMARY - FULL DESCRIPTION BELOW)

PANEL RESULTS

ON APRIL 12, 2024 A PANEL OF SIX AI ADVOCATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS EVALUATED AB2419.

Love Never Fails' AI Advocate methodology was used to evaluate AB2419.

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=202320240AB2419.

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 AB2419.

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

- **Due to the lack of clarity regarding the purpose of this bill the committee cannot support or oppose it.**
- The purpose of this amendment is not clear; is the current law not allowing them to search for evidence?
- Does it update the law? Electronic devices or new technology?
- What would be the impact on the victim? Pictures, can the data be protected
- Does the victim's phone get searched too?
- It doesn't address the buyer (are there issues with getting search warrants for buyers in our current law?

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PROS

- If there is currently not a way to get a search warrant for this type of crime, it could deter potential exploiters

CONS

- Privacy concerns; if the current law is preventing a search at this stage, is there a violation of privacy concern. False allegations maybe?

AB2419 CONTENT REVIEW

ORIGINAL LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

An act to amend Section 1524 of the Penal Code, relating to crimes. LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST AB 2419, as introduced, Gipson. Search warrants: child prostitution. Existing law allows a search warrant to be issued upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person to be searched or searched for, and particularly describing the property, thing, or things and the place to be searched. Existing law also specifies the grounds upon which a search warrant may be issued, including, among other grounds, when the property or things to be seized constitute evidence showing that a felony has been committed. This bill would additionally authorize a search warrant to be issued on the grounds that the property or things to be seized consists of evidence that tends to show that communications in furtherance of solicitation of a minor for an act of prostitution has occurred or is occurring. DIGEST KEY Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: no Local Program: no

BASIC ORIGINAL AI

his bill, introduced by Assembly member Gipson, proposes changes to search warrant procedures in California related to child prostitution. **Key Points:** Current law allows search warrants based on probable cause for evidence of felonies. AB 2419 would expand this to include evidence of communications related to soliciting a minor for prostitution. This would presumably help law enforcement gather evidence to investigate and prosecute child prostitution crimes. **Details:** The bill amends Section 1524 of the Penal Code. It specifies that search warrants can be issued when evidence suggests communication to solicit a minor for prostitution is happening. This evidence doesn't necessarily need to prove a felony has already occurred. **Voting and Fiscal Impact:** The Legislative Counsel's Digest suggests the bill would likely require a majority vote to pass. It is not expected to require additional funding (no appropriation) or affect local programs.

SIMPLER AI

AB 2419 aims to disrupt child prostitution by making investigations easier. While it has the potential to increase arrests and evidence collection, Potential privacy concerns.

Increased investigations and arrests: With more obtainable warrants, law enforcement might investigate and arrest suspected child traffickers more readily. **More evidence collection:** Easier access to electronic devices like phones could lead to uncovering crucial digital evidence for prosecution. **Potential for witness/victim identification:** Communication records could reveal names or contact information of victims or witnesses involved in child prostitution rings. **Deterrence effect:** The increased likelihood of getting caught could deter potential child traffickers.

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MORE CASUAL AI

AB 2419 makes it easier for police to get search warrants in child prostitution cases. Currently, warrants need evidence of a felony. This bill allows warrants for evidence of communication about soliciting a minor for prostitution, even if no crime happened yet.

CURRENT STATUTE AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. Section 1524 of the Penal Code is amended to read: **1524.** (a) A search warrant may be issued upon any of the following grounds: (1) When the property was stolen or embezzled. (2) When the property or things were used as the means of committing a felony. (3) When the property or things are in the possession of any person with the intent to use them as a means of committing a public offense, or in the possession of another to whom that person may have delivered them for the purpose of concealing them or preventing them from being discovered. (4) When the property or things to be seized consist of an item or constitute evidence that tends to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony. (5) When the property or things to be seized consist of evidence that tends to show that sexual exploitation of a child, in violation of Section 311.3, ~~or~~ possession of matter depicting sexual conduct of a person under 18 years of age, in violation of Section 311.11, *or communications in furtherance of solicitation of a minor, in violation of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 647*, has occurred or is occurring. (6) When there is a warrant to arrest a person. (7) When a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service has records or evidence, as specified in Section 1524.3, showing that property was stolen or embezzled constituting a misdemeanor, or that property or things are in the possession of any person with the intent to use them as a means of committing a misdemeanor public offense, or in the possession of another to whom that person may have delivered them for the purpose of concealing them or preventing their discovery. (8) When the property or things to be seized include an item or evidence that tends to show a violation of Section 3700.5 of the Labor Code, or tends to show that a particular person has violated Section 3700.5 of the Labor Code. (9) When the property or things to be seized include a firearm or other deadly weapon at the scene of, or at the premises occupied or under the control of the person arrested in connection with, a domestic violence incident involving a threat to human life or a physical assault as provided in Section 18250. This section does not affect warrantless seizures otherwise authorized by Section 18250. (10) When the property or things to be seized include a firearm or other deadly weapon that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 8102 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. (11) When the property or things to be seized include a firearm that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person who is subject to the prohibitions regarding firearms pursuant to Section 6389 of the Family Code, if a prohibited firearm is possessed, owned, in the custody of, or controlled by a person against whom a protective order has been issued pursuant to Section 6218 of the Family Code, the person has been lawfully served with that order, and the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law. (12) When the information to be received from the use of a tracking device constitutes evidence that tends to show that either a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code has been committed or is being

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committed, tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code, or is committing a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code, or will assist in locating an individual who has committed or is committing a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code. A tracking device search warrant issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be executed in a manner meeting the requirements specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1534.(13) When a sample of the blood of a person constitutes evidence that tends to show a violation of Section 23140, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code and the person from whom the sample is being sought has refused an officer's request to submit to, or has failed to complete, a blood test as required by Section 23612 of the Vehicle Code, and the sample will be drawn from the person in a reasonable, medically approved manner. This paragraph is not intended to abrogate a court's mandate to determine the propriety of the issuance of a search warrant on a case-by-case basis.(14) Beginning January 1, 2016, the property or things to be seized are firearms or ammunition or both that are owned by, in the possession of, or in the custody or control of a person who is the subject of a gun violence restraining order that has been issued pursuant to Division 3.2 (commencing with Section 18100) of Title 2 of Part 6, if a prohibited firearm or ammunition or both is possessed, owned, in the custody of, or controlled by a person against whom a gun violence restraining order has been issued, the person has been lawfully served with that order, and the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.(15) Beginning January 1, 2018, the property or things to be seized include a firearm that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person who is subject to the prohibitions regarding firearms pursuant to Section 29800 or 29805, and the court has made a finding pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 29810 that the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.(16) When the property or things to be seized are controlled substances or a device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully using or administering a controlled substance pursuant to the authority described in Section 11472 of the Health and Safety Code.(17) (A) When all of the following apply:(i) A sample of the blood of a person constitutes evidence that tends to show a violation of subdivision (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of Section 655 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.(ii) The person from whom the sample is being sought has refused an officer's request to submit to, or has failed to complete, a blood test as required by Section 655.1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.(iii) The sample will be drawn from the person in a reasonable, medically approved manner.(B) This paragraph is not intended to abrogate a court's mandate to determine the propriety of the issuance of a search warrant on a case-by-case basis.(18) When the property or things to be seized consists of evidence that tends to show that a violation of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 647 has occurred or is occurring.(19) (A) When the property or things to be seized are data, from a recording device installed by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle, that constitutes evidence that tends to show the commission of a felony or misdemeanor offense involving a motor vehicle, resulting in death or serious bodily injury to any person. The data accessed by a warrant pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the scope of the data that is directly related to the offense for which the warrant is issued.(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, "recording device" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 9951 of the Vehicle Code. The scope of the data accessible by a

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warrant issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to the information described in subdivision (b) of Section 9951 of the Vehicle Code.(C) For the purposes of this paragraph, “serious bodily injury” has the same meaning as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 243 of the Penal Code.(20) When the property or things to be seized consists of evidence that tends to show that a violation of Section 647.9 has occurred or is occurring. Evidence to be seized pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to evidence of a violation of Section 647.9 and shall not include evidence of a violation of a departmental rule or guideline that is not a public offense under California law.(b) The property, things, person, or persons described in subdivision (a) may be taken on the warrant from any place, or from any person in whose possession the property or things may be.(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or (b), a search warrant shall not be issued for any documentary evidence in the possession or under the control of any person who is a lawyer as defined in Section 950 of the Evidence Code, a physician as defined in Section 990 of the Evidence Code, a psychotherapist as defined in Section 1010 of the Evidence Code, or a member of the clergy as defined in Section 1030 of the Evidence Code, and who is not reasonably suspected of engaging or having engaged in criminal activity related to the documentary evidence for which a warrant is requested unless the following procedure has been complied with:(1) At the time of the issuance of the warrant, the court shall appoint a special master in accordance with subdivision (d) to accompany the person who will serve the warrant. Upon service of the warrant, the special master shall inform the party served of the specific items being sought and that the party shall have the opportunity to provide the items requested. If the party, in the judgment of the special master, fails to provide the items requested, the special master shall conduct a search for the items in the areas indicated in the search warrant.(2) (A) If the party who has been served states that an item or items should not be disclosed, they shall be sealed by the special master and taken to court for a hearing.(B) At the hearing, the party searched shall be entitled to raise any issues that may be raised pursuant to Section 1538.5 as well as a claim that the item or items are privileged, as provided by law. The hearing shall be held in the superior court. The court shall provide sufficient time for the parties to obtain counsel and make motions or present evidence. The hearing shall be held within three days of the service of the warrant unless the court makes a finding that the expedited hearing is impracticable. In that case, the matter shall be heard at the earliest possible time.(C) If an item or items are taken to court for a hearing, any limitations of time prescribed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 799) of Title 3 of Part 2 shall be tolled from the time of the seizure until the final conclusion of the hearing, including any associated writ or appellate proceedings.(3) The warrant shall, whenever practicable, be served during normal business hours. In addition, the warrant shall be served upon a party who appears to have possession or control of the items sought. If, after reasonable efforts, the party serving the warrant is unable to locate the person, the special master shall seal and return to the court, for determination by the court, any item that appears to be privileged as provided by law.(d) (1) As used in this section, a “special master” is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the California State Bar and who has been selected from a list of qualified attorneys that is maintained by the State Bar particularly for the purposes of conducting the searches described in this section. These attorneys shall serve without compensation. A special master shall be considered a public employee, and the governmental entity that caused the search warrant to be issued shall be considered the employer of the special master and the applicable public entity, for

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purposes of Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code, relating to claims and actions against public entities and public employees. In selecting the special master, the court shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that the person selected has no relationship with any of the parties involved in the pending matter. Information obtained by the special master shall be confidential and may not be divulged except in direct response to inquiry by the court.(2) In any case in which the magistrate determines that, after reasonable efforts have been made to obtain a special master, a special master is not available and would not be available within a reasonable period of time, the magistrate may direct the party seeking the order to conduct the search in the manner described in this section in lieu of the special master.(e) Any search conducted pursuant to this section by a special master may be conducted in a manner that permits the party serving the warrant or that party's designee to accompany the special master as the special master conducts the search. However, that party or that party's designee may not participate in the search nor shall they examine any of the items being searched by the special master except upon agreement of the party upon whom the warrant has been served.(f) As used in this section, "documentary evidence" includes, but is not limited to, writings, documents, blueprints, drawings, photographs, computer printouts, microfilms, x-rays, files, diagrams, ledgers, books, tapes, audio and video recordings, films, and papers of any type or description.(g) No warrant shall issue for any item or items described in Section 1070 of the Evidence Code.(h) No warrant shall issue for any item or items that pertain to an investigation into a prohibited violation, as defined in Section 629.51.(i) Notwithstanding any other law, no claim of attorney work product as described in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 2018.010) of Title 4 of Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be sustained where there is probable cause to believe that the lawyer is engaging or has engaged in criminal activity related to the documentary evidence for which a warrant is requested unless it is established at the hearing with respect to the documentary evidence seized under the warrant that the services of the lawyer were not sought or obtained to enable or aid anyone to commit or plan to commit a crime or a fraud.(j) Nothing in this section is intended to limit an attorney's ability to request an in-camera hearing pursuant to the holding of the Supreme Court of California in *People v. Superior Court (Laff)* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 703.(k) In addition to any other circumstance permitting a magistrate to issue a warrant for a person or property in another county, when the property or things to be seized consist of any item or constitute evidence that tends to show a violation of Section 530.5, the magistrate may issue a warrant to search a person or property located in another county if the person whose identifying information was taken or used resides in the same county as the issuing court.(l) This section shall not be construed to create a cause of action against any foreign or California corporation, its officers, employees, agents, or other specified persons for providing location information.

BASIC ORIGINAL AI

Amendment to Section 1524 of the Penal Code:**Grounds for Issuing a Search**

Warrant:Stolen or Embezzled Property: If something was stolen or embezzled, a warrant can be issued to search for it.**Property Used in a Felony:** If something was used to

commit a serious crime, a warrant can be issued to search for it.**Property Intended for**

Criminal Use: If someone has something with the intent to use it for a crime, or if they

gave it to someone else to hide, a warrant can be issued to search for it.**Evidence of a**

Felony: If something is evidence of a felony, like a weapon or stolen goods, a warrant can

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be issued to search for it. **Evidence of Child Exploitation:** If there's evidence of child exploitation or possession of illegal material involving minors, a warrant can be issued to search for it. And so on, with detailed explanations for different scenarios where a search warrant can be issued.

SIMPLER AI

This update to the law outlines reasons for issuing search warrants. For example, if something was stolen, used in a crime, or connected to illegal activities like child exploitation, a warrant can be issued to search for it. It's basically about when the police can search for evidence.

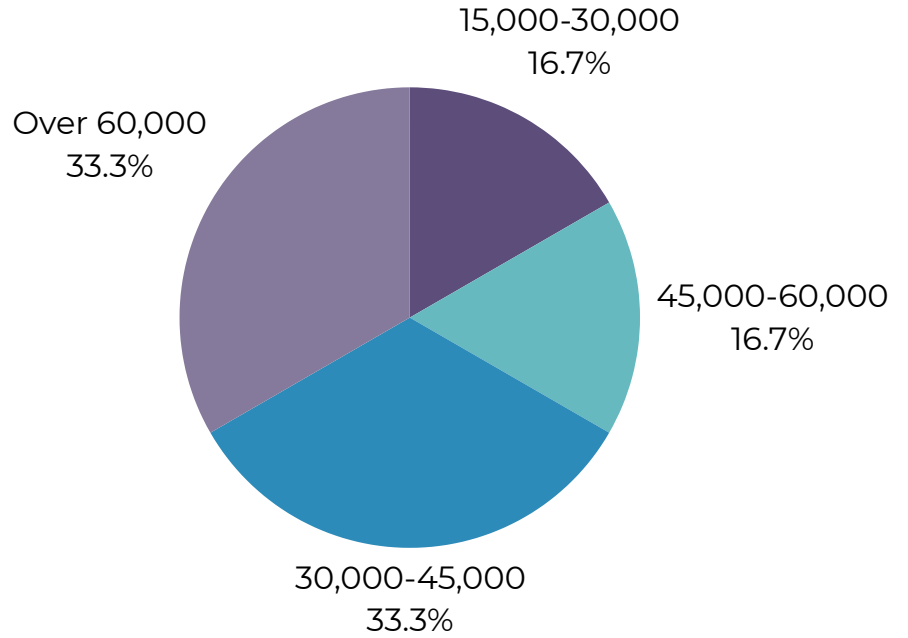
MORE CASUAL AI

This law explains when police can get a search warrant. If something's stolen, used in a crime, or linked to illegal activities like child exploitation, they can ask for a warrant to search for it. It sets out the rules for when and why they can search for evidence.

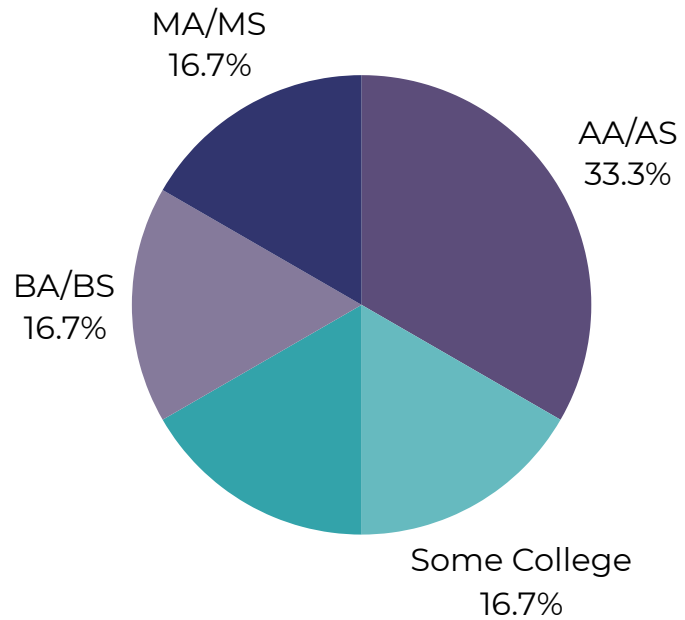
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DEMOGRAPHICS

ANNUAL INCOME

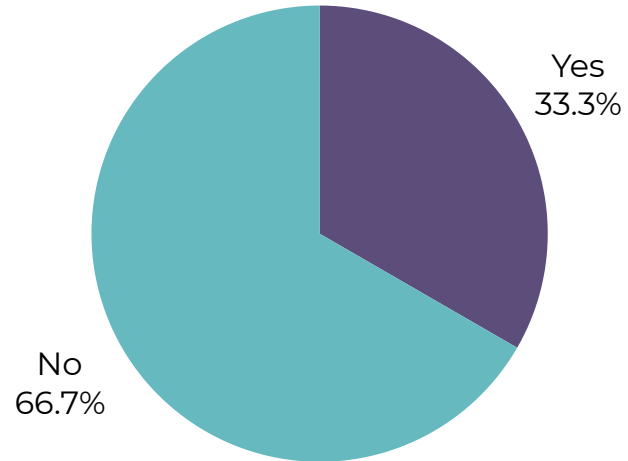


HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION



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HAVE YOU BEEN IN FOSTER CARE?

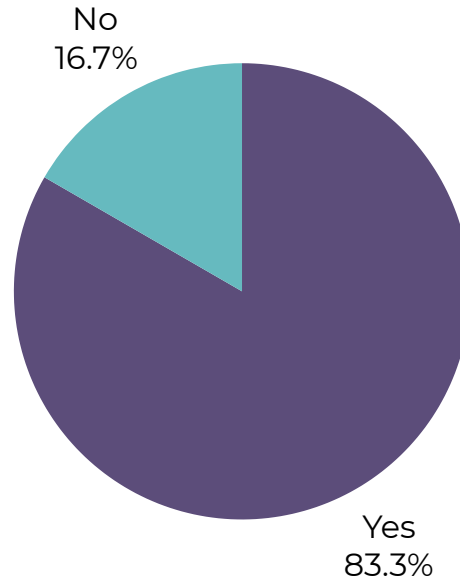


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED CHILDHOOD ABUSE/NEGLECT?

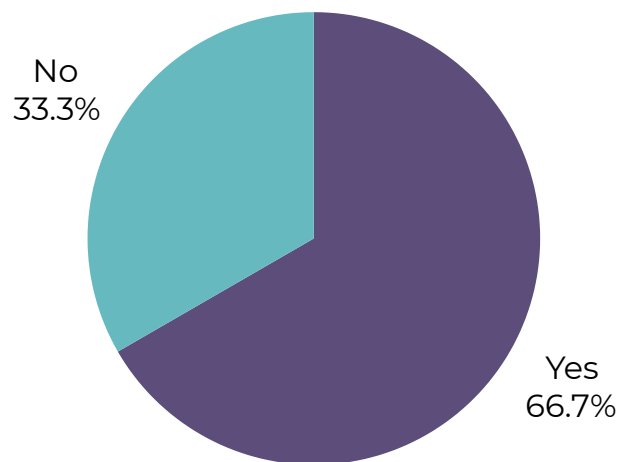


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HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS?

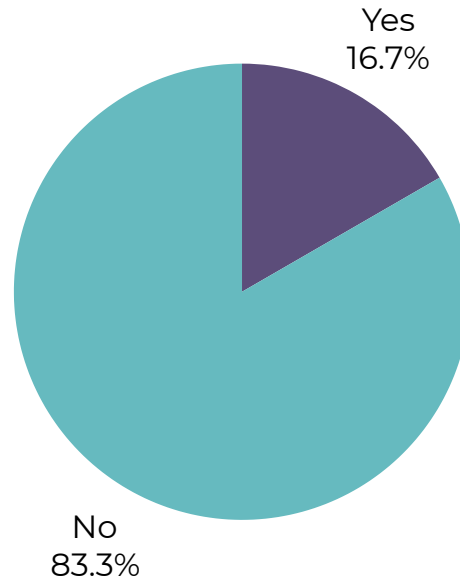


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE?

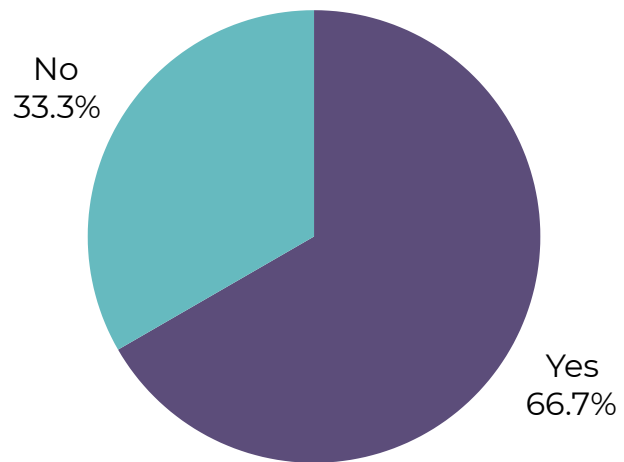


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HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED LABOR TRAFFICKING

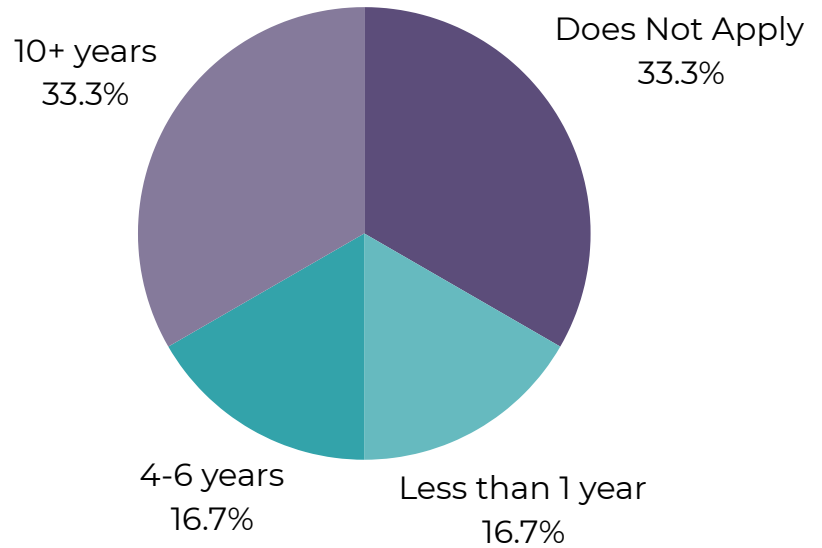


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED SEX TRAFFICKING?

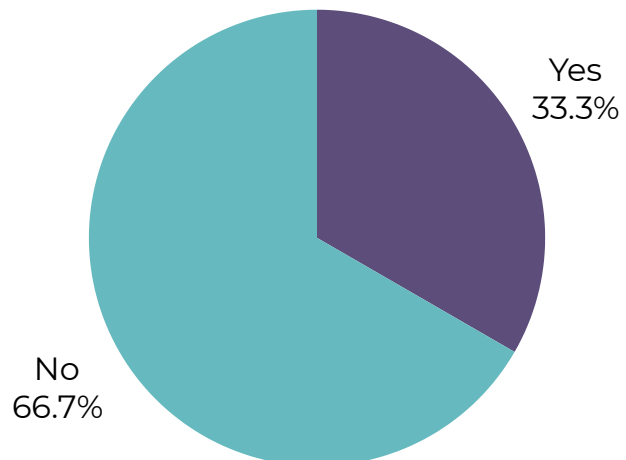


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IF YOU HAVE EXPERIENCE SEX TRAFFICKING, HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOU WERE ABLE TO ESCAPE?

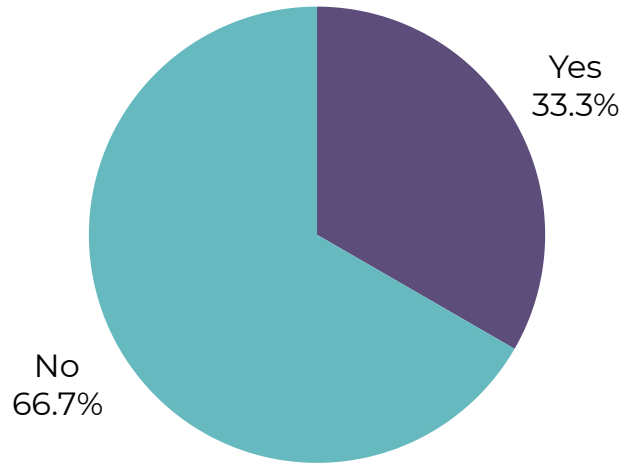


HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED POLICE VIOLENCE?

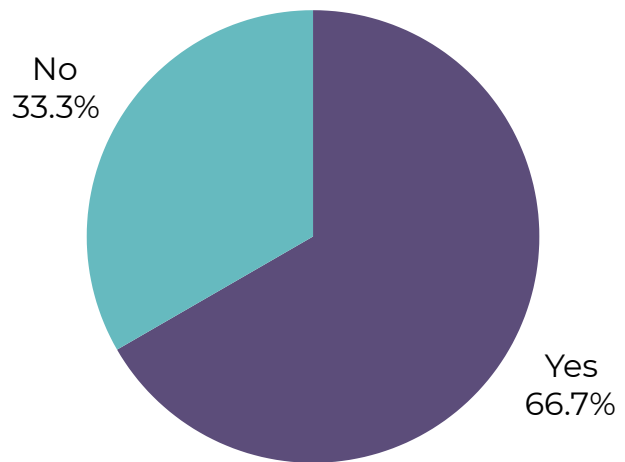


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HAVE YOU HAD AN INCARCERATED LOVED ONE?



HAVE YOU BEEN INCARCERATED?



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	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