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

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AB2646 MAKES IT A MISDEMEANOR TO LOITER WITH THE INTENT TO COMMIT PROSTITUTION WITHIN 1000 FEET OF SPECIFIC LOCATIONS LIKE SCHOOLS, PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AMUSEMENT PARKS, AND STATE HIGHWAYS. THIS CREATES A NEW LAW, POTENTIALLY REQUIRING CHANGES IN HOW LOCAL AGENCIES HANDLE SUCH SITUATIONS (STATE-MANDATED LOCAL PROGRAM). (AI SUMMARY - FULL DESCRIPTION BELOW)

PANEL RESULTS

ON 04/12/2024 A PANEL OF SIX AI ADVOCATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS EVALUATED AB2646.

Love Never Fails' AI Advocate methodology was used to evaluate AB2646.

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=202320240AB2646.

We then evaluated the content using the following methodology:

- Reviewed the Legislative Counsel's Digest, the current statute, and the proposed amendments.
- Reviewed the Legislative Counsel's Digest, the current statute, and the proposed amendments using various AI versions.
- Documented AI Advocate panel interpretation, evaluation, analysis, questions, and discussion of AB2646.

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

- Time and Day makes a difference; if school is in session or out.
- **Bill would gain support only if the victims were not criminalized but the buyers/exploiters were criminalized within the 1000 ft of parks, schools, etc.**

PROS

- Reduces visibility to children that would be present at the schools, parks, etc.
- Reduces the recruiting of minors
- Reduces exposure to other negative factors that often accompany trafficking

CONS

- Criminalizes victims of human trafficking
- Contributes to increasing racial disparities, would increase police presence in areas that experience the most police violence.

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AB2646 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, to amend Section 99171 of the Public Utilities Code, and to amend Section 18259.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to crimes. LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST AB 2646, as introduced, Ta. 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 within 1,000 feet of a school, park, playground, amusement park, or state highway with the intent to commit prostitution, as defined, and make other conforming changes. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated 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 KEY Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

BASIC ORIGINAL AI

California law (AB 2646) that restricts loitering for prostitution. **Currently:** Loitering in public with the intent to commit prostitution is illegal in California (until January 2023). It's considered a misdemeanor. **This Law proposes:** Making it a misdemeanor to loiter with the intent to commit prostitution within 1000 feet of specific locations like schools, parks, playgrounds, amusement parks, and state highways. This creates a new law, potentially requiring changes in how local agencies handle such situations (state-mandated local program). **Financial Impact:** The state usually reimburses local agencies for certain mandated programs. This law specifies that there's no reimbursement required here (reason not mentioned). **In simpler terms:** This law wants to make it harder for people to solicit sex near places where children might be present. It creates a new crime and adds workload to local law enforcement, but the state won't necessarily pay for those extra costs

SIMPLER AI

If: A person loiters (hangs out) in a public place within 1,000 feet of a school, park, playground, amusement park, or state highway. **And:** The person has the intent to commit prostitution (sell sex). **Then:** This act creates a new crime classified as a misdemeanor. **Because:** Existing law only prohibits loitering for prostitution in any public place, regardless of location. This bill creates a stricter zone around specific areas where children might be present. **Possible consequences:** Increased police presence near these areas to deter loitering for prostitution. Apprehension and prosecution of individuals who violate the law. Potential for a criminal record for those convicted. **Note:** This law also creates a state-mandated local program because it may require local law enforcement agencies to adjust their procedures for handling these situations. The impact on local resources is uncertain, and the state may not provide additional funding

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MORE CASUAL AI

Imagine someone hanging out in public to try and sell sex. This California law makes it illegal to do that near places where kids might be, like schools, parks, or playgrounds. Right now, hanging out to sell sex in public is only a crime in general. This law makes it a bigger crime if you do it close to these specific places. This might mean more work for police, but the state probably won't pay extra to cover those costs.

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 which 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) (1) Except as specified in paragraph (2), it is unlawful for any person to loiter in any public place within 1,000 feet of a school, park, playground, amusement park, or state highway with the intent to commit prostitution. This intent is evidenced by acting in a manner and under circumstances that openly demonstrate the purpose of inducing, enticing, or soliciting prostitution, or procuring another to commit prostitution. (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), this subdivision does not apply to a child under 18 years of

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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 paragraph 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.

(b) Among the circumstances that may be considered in determining whether a person loiters 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, 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, indicative of soliciting for prostitution.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Has engaged, within six months prior to the arrest under this section, in any behavior described in this subdivision, with the exception of paragraph (3), or in any other behavior indicative of prostitution activity.

(c) The list of circumstances set forth in subdivision (b) is not exclusive. The circumstances set forth in subdivision (b) should be considered particularly salient if they occur in an area that is known for prostitution activity. Any other relevant circumstances may be considered in determining whether a person has the requisite intent. Moreover, no one circumstance or combination of circumstances is in itself determinative of intent. Intent must 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) Among the circumstances that may be considered in determining whether a person is in violation of subdivision (a) are that the person does the following:

- (1) Repeatedly speaks or communicates with another person who is acting in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.
- (2) Repeatedly or continuously monitors or watches another person who is acting in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.
- (3) Repeatedly engages or attempts to engage in conversation with pedestrians or motorists to solicit, arrange, or facilitate an act of prostitution between the pedestrians or motorists and another person who is acting in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.
- (4) Repeatedly stops or attempts to stop pedestrians or motorists to solicit, arrange, or facilitate an act of prostitution between pedestrians or motorists and another person who is acting in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.
- (5) Circles an area in a motor vehicle and repeatedly beckons to, contacts, or attempts to contact or stop pedestrians or other motorists to solicit, arrange, or facilitate an act of prostitution between the pedestrians or motorists and another person who is acting in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.
- (6) Receives or appears to receive money from another person who is acting in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.
- (7) Engages in any of the behavior described in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, in

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regard to or on behalf of two or more persons who are in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.(8) Has been convicted of violating this section, subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 647, subdivision (a) of Section 653.22, Section 266h, or 266i, or any other offense relating to or involving prostitution within five years of the arrest under this section.(9) Has engaged, within six months prior to the arrest under subdivision (a), in any behavior described in this subdivision, with the exception of paragraph (8), or in any other behavior indicative of prostitution activity.(c) The list of circumstances set forth in subdivision (b) is not exclusive. The circumstances set forth in subdivision (b) should be considered particularly salient if they occur in an area that is known for prostitution activity. Any other relevant circumstances may be considered. Moreover, no one circumstance or combination of circumstances is in itself determinative. A violation of subdivision (a) shall be determined based on an evaluation of the particular circumstances of each case.(b)(d) 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 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 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 formerSection 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

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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, Section 635.22, or both.

SEC. 8. Section 99171 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:99171. (a) (1) A transit district may issue a prohibition order to any person to whom either of the following applies:(A) On at least three separate occasions within a period of 90 consecutive days, the person is cited for an infraction committed in or on a vehicle, bus stop, or train or light rail station of the transit district or a property, facility, or vehicle upon which the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District owes policing responsibilities to a local government pursuant to an operations and maintenance agreement or similar interagency agreement for an act that is a violation of paragraph (2) or (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 99170 of this code or paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 640 or Section 640.5 of the Penal Code.(B) The person is arrested or convicted for a misdemeanor or felony committed in or on a vehicle, bus stop, or light rail station of the transit district for acts involving violence, threats of violence, lewd or lascivious behavior, or possession for sale or sale of a controlled substance.(C) The person is convicted of a violation of Section 11532 of the Health and Safety Code. Code or Section 653.22 of the Penal Code.(2) A person subject to a prohibition order may not enter the property, facilities, or vehicles of the transit district or the property, facilities, or vehicles upon which the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District owes policing responsibilities to a local government pursuant to an operations and maintenance agreement or similar interagency agreement for a period of time deemed appropriate by the transit district, provided that the duration of a prohibition order shall not exceed the following, as applicable:(A) Thirty days if issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), provided that a second prohibition order within one year may not exceed 90 days, and a third or subsequent prohibition order within one year may not exceed 180 days.(B) Thirty days if issued pursuant to an arrest pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1). Upon conviction of a misdemeanor offense, the duration of the prohibition order for the conviction, when added to the duration of the prohibition order for the initial arrest, if any, may not exceed 180 days. Upon conviction of a felony offense, the duration of the prohibition order for the conviction, when added to the duration of the prohibition order for the initial arrest, if any, may not exceed one year.(3) A prohibition order issued pursuant to this subdivision shall not be effective unless the transit district first affords the person an opportunity to contest the transit district's proposed action in accordance with procedures adopted by the transit district for this purpose. A transit district's procedures shall provide, at a minimum, for the notice and other protections set forth in subdivisions (b) and (c), and the transit district shall provide reasonable notification to the public of the availability of those procedures.(b) (1) A notice of a prohibition order issued under subdivision (a) shall set forth a description of the

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conduct underlying the violation or violations giving rise to the prohibition order, including reference to the applicable statutory provision, ordinance, or transit district rule violated, the date of the violation, the approximate time of the violation, the location where the violation occurred, the period of the proposed prohibition, and the scope of the prohibition. The notice shall include a clear and conspicuous statement indicating the procedure for contesting the prohibition order. The notice of prohibition order shall be personally served upon the violator. The notice of prohibition order, or a copy, shall be considered a record kept in the ordinary course of business of the transit district and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained in the notice establishing a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence. For purposes of this paragraph, "clear and conspicuous" means in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from the surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks that call attention to the language.(2) For purposes of this section, "personal service" means any of the following:(A) In-person delivery.(B) Delivery by any form of mail providing for delivery confirmation, postage prepaid, to at least one address provided by the person being served, including, but not limited to, the address set forth in any citation or in court records.(C) Any alternate method approved in writing by the transit district and the person being served.(3) If a person served with a notice of prohibition order is not able, or refuses, to provide a mailing address, the notice of prohibition order shall set forth the procedure for obtaining any letters, notices, or orders related to the prohibition order from the administrative offices of the transit district. For purposes of this section, delivery shall be deemed to have been made on the following date, as applicable:(A) On the date of delivery, if delivered in person.(B) On the date of confirmed delivery, for any delivery by mail.(C) For any alternate method of service, as provided in the writing specifying the alternate method.(4) Proof of service of the notice shall be filed with the transit district.(5) If a person contests a notice of prohibition order, the transit district shall proceed in accordance with subdivision (c). If the notice of prohibition order is not contested within 10 calendar days after delivery by personal service, the prohibition order shall be deemed final and shall go into effect, without further action by the transit district, for the period of time set forth in the order.(6) All prohibition orders shall be subject to an automatic stay and shall not take effect until the latest of the following:(A) Eleven calendar days after delivery of the prohibition order by personal service.(B) If an initial review is timely requested under paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), 11 calendar days after delivery by personal service of the results of the review.(C) If an administrative hearing is timely requested under paragraph (3) of subdivision (c), the date the hearing officer's decision is delivered by personal service.(c) (1) For a period of 10 calendar days from the delivery of the prohibition order by personal service, the person may request an initial review of the prohibition order by the transit district. The request may be made by telephone, in writing, or in person. There shall be no charge for this review. In conducting its review and reaching a determination, the transit district shall determine whether the prohibition order meets the requirements of subdivision (a) and, unless the person has been convicted of the offense or offenses, whether the offense or offenses for which the person was cited or arrested are proven by a preponderance of the evidence. If, following the initial review, based on these findings, the transit district determines that the prohibition order is not adequately supported or that extenuating circumstances make dismissal of the prohibition order appropriate in the interest of justice, the transit district shall cancel the notice. If, following the initial

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review, based on these findings, the transit district determines that the prohibition order should be upheld in whole or in part, the transit district shall issue a written statement to that effect, including any modification to the period or scope of the prohibition order. The transit district shall serve the results of the initial review to the person contesting the notice by personal service.(2) The transit district may modify or cancel a prohibition order in the interest of justice. The transit district shall cancel a prohibition order if it determines that the person did not understand the nature and extent of their actions or did not have the ability to control their actions. If the person is dependent upon the transit system for trips of necessity, including, but not limited to, travel to or from medical or legal appointments, school or training classes, places of employment, or obtaining food, clothing, and necessary household items, the transit district shall modify a prohibition order to allow for those trips. A person requesting a cancellation or modification in the interest of justice shall have the burden of establishing the qualifying circumstances by a preponderance of the evidence.(3) If the person is dissatisfied with the results of the initial review, the person may request an administrative hearing of the prohibition order no later than 10 calendar days after the results of the initial review are delivered by personal service. The request may be made by telephone, in writing, or in person. An administrative hearing shall be held within 30 calendar days after the receipt of a request for an administrative hearing. The person requesting the hearing may request one continuance, not to exceed seven calendar days.(4) The administrative hearing process shall include all of the following:(A) The person requesting the hearing shall have the choice of a hearing by mail or in person. An in-person hearing shall be conducted within the jurisdiction of the transit district.(B) The administrative hearing shall be conducted in accordance with written procedures established by the transit district and approved by the governing body or chief executive officer of the transit district. The hearing shall provide an independent, objective, fair, and impartial review of the prohibition order.(C) The administrative review shall be conducted before a hearing officer designated to conduct the review by the transit district's governing body or chief executive officer. In addition to any other requirements, a hearing officer shall demonstrate the qualifications, training, and objectivity prescribed by the transit agency's governing body or chief executive officer as are necessary to fulfill and that are consistent with the duties and responsibilities set forth in this subdivision. The hearing officer's continued service, performance evaluation, compensation, and benefits, as applicable, shall not be directly or indirectly linked to the number of prohibition orders upheld by the hearing officer.(D) The person who issued the notice of prohibition order shall not be required to participate in an administrative hearing, unless participation is requested by the person requesting the hearing. The request for participation shall be made at least five calendar days before the date of the hearing and may be made by telephone, in writing, or in person. The notice of prohibition order, in proper form, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation or violations pursuant to subdivision (a) establishing a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of producing evidence.(E) In issuing a decision, the hearing officer shall determine whether the prohibition order meets the requirements of subdivision (a) and, unless the person has been convicted of the offense or offenses, whether the offense or offenses for which the person was cited or arrested are proven by a preponderance of the evidence. Based upon these findings, the hearing officer may uphold the prohibition order in whole, determine that the prohibition order is not adequately supported, or cancel or modify the prohibition order in the interest of justice. The hearing officer shall cancel a prohibition

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order if they determine that the person did not understand the nature and extent of their actions or did not have the ability to control their actions. If the person is dependent upon the transit system for trips of necessity, including, but not limited to, travel to or from medical or legal appointments, school or training classes, places of employment, or obtaining food, clothing, and necessary household items, the transit district shall modify a prohibition order to allow for those trips. A person requesting a cancellation or modification in the interest of justice shall have the burden of establishing the qualifying circumstances by a preponderance of the evidence.(F) The hearing officer's decision following the administrative hearing shall be delivered by personal service.(G) A person aggrieved by the final decision of the hearing officer may seek judicial review of the decision within 90 days of the date of delivery of the decision by personal service, as provided by Section 1094.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure.(d) A person issued a prohibition order under subdivision (a) may, within 10 calendar days of the date the order goes into effect under paragraph (6) of subdivision (b), request a refund for any prepaid fare media rendered unusable in whole or in part by the prohibition order, including, but not limited to, monthly passes. If the fare media remain usable for one or more days outside the period of the prohibition order, the refund shall be prorated based on the number of days the fare media will be unusable. The issuance of a refund may be made contingent on surrender of the fare media.(e) For purposes of this section, "transit district" means the Sacramento Regional Transit District, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the Fresno Area Express, the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, or the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority.

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.

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This set of legal amendments addresses various aspects related to prostitution, including evidence admissibility, arrest protocols, definitions, and penalties. Evidence Admissibility (Section 1): Possession of a condom is not admissible as evidence in cases related to prostitution offenses. Arrest Protocols (Sections 2-5): Specifies conditions under which individuals reporting certain crimes shall not be arrested for prostitution-related offenses. It also prohibits the use of possession of condoms as a basis for probable cause for arrest in prostitution-related cases. Definitions (Section 3): Defines terms like "commit prostitution" and "public place" for legal clarity. Loitering Prohibition (Section 4): Prohibits loitering within a specified distance of certain locations with the intent to commit prostitution. Prohibition on Aiding Prostitution (Sections 5-7): Outlines prohibitions and circumstances related to aiding or benefiting from prostitution-related activities. Record Sealing (Sections 6-7): Provides mechanisms for petitioning for the recall, dismissal, and sealing of sentences related to offenses previously covered under prostitution laws. Transit District Regulations (Section 8): Authorizes transit districts to issue prohibition orders to individuals involved in certain offenses related to prostitution and establishes procedures for contesting such orders. Definition of Commercially Sexually Exploited Minor (Section 9): Expands the definition of a commercially sexually exploited minor to include certain minors involved in prostitution-related activities. Overall, these amendments aim to refine existing laws related to prostitution, addressing issues such as evidence admissibility, arrest procedures, and the treatment of minors involved in such activities.

SIMPLER AI

These legal changes are all about how the law deals with prostitution. Condoms can't be used as evidence: If someone is caught with a condom, it can't be used to prove they were involved in prostitution. Protecting crime witnesses: If someone reports a serious crime like assault or human trafficking, they won't get arrested for prostitution if they were involved in it at the time. Defining terms: The law now clearly says what "prostitution" and "public place" mean. No hanging around for prostitution: It's against the law to hang around certain places with the intention of doing prostitution. No helping with prostitution: It's illegal to help someone with prostitution, like by supervising them or collecting money from their activities. Sealing old records: People with old convictions related to prostitution can ask to have their records sealed, meaning they won't show up in background checks. Rules for public transportation: Transit authorities can ban people from using their services if they're involved in certain prostitution-related activities. Protecting young people: The law now includes more protections for minors involved in prostitution, like making it easier for them to get help. These changes are meant to make the law clearer and protect vulnerable people involved in prostitution.

MORE CASUAL AI

Condoms can't get you in trouble: If you have a condom on you, it won't be used as proof that you were involved in prostitution. Safety for crime witnesses: If you report a serious crime, like assault or human trafficking, you won't get in trouble for prostitution if you were doing it at the same time. Defining stuff: They're making it clear what "prostitution" and "public place" mean in the law. No hanging around for shady stuff: It's illegal to hang around certain places intending to do prostitution. No helping out with prostitution: You

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can't help someone with prostitution, like by supervising them or collecting money from their activities. Old records hidden: People with old prostitution-related convictions can ask to have their records hidden, so they won't come up in background checks. Rules for buses and trains: Transit companies can ban people from using their services if they're caught up in certain prostitution-related stuff. Protecting young folks: The law now has extra protections for young people involved in prostitution, making it easier for them to get help. These changes are meant to make things clearer in the law and keep people safe.