

# STATE OF NEW YORK

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4273

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

February 1, 2021

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Introduced by M. of A. WALKER, QUART, GLICK, REYES, BRONSON, LAVINE,  
GOTTFRIED, DE LA ROSA, CRUZ -- read once and referred to the Committee  
on Codes

AN ACT to amend the civil practice law and rules, the criminal procedure  
law, the executive law, and the legislative law, in relation to the  
use in evidence of the fact of possession or presence on the premises  
of condoms and other sexual and reproductive health devices; and to  
repeal paragraph (d) of subdivision 1 of section 160.10 of the criminal  
procedure law relating thereto

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "End criminalization of condoms act".

2  
3 § 2. Legislative findings. The legislature hereby finds that promoting  
4 and protecting health and respecting and fulfilling human rights are  
5 necessarily linked, and that health-oriented and rights-based law  
6 enforcement efforts are central to the effective provision of government  
7 services for the benefit of the people of the State. Article 17, section  
8 3 of the New York constitution requires that the legislature protect and  
9 promote the health of the inhabitants of this state as a matter of  
10 public concern. Despite these provisions, for purposes of prosecuting  
11 certain criminal, civil and administrative offenses, reproductive and  
12 sexual health tools, including condoms, are currently being destroyed,  
13 confiscated, or used as evidence by law enforcement officers. This  
14 legislation is intended to strengthen the public health of all New Yorkers,  
15 including the most vulnerable, while preserving the ability of law  
16 enforcement to prosecute other crimes such as felony sexual offenses.  
17 The purpose of this bill is to avoid the disparate impact of the practice  
18 of citing condoms and other reproductive and sexual health tools as  
19 evidence upon survivors of trafficking and people who are or are  
20 profiled as being engaged in the sex trades.

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets  
[-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD07971-01-1

§ 3. The civil practice law and rules is amended by adding a new section 4519-a to read as follows:

§ 4519-a. Possession of reproductive or sexual health devices; receipt into evidence. 1. The fact of possession of a condom or other reproductive or sexual health device may not be received in evidence in any trial, hearing or proceeding pursuant to subdivision one of section twelve and article ten of the multiple dwelling law, sections twelve-a and twenty-three hundred twenty of the public health law, section two hundred thirty-one of the real property law or subdivision five of section seven hundred eleven and section seven hundred fifteen of the real property actions and proceedings law, or by any law, local law or ordinance of a political subdivision of this state, or by any word, rule or regulation of any governmental instrumentality authorized by law to adopt the same as evidence of prostitution, patronizing a prostitute, promoting prostitution, permitting prostitution, maintaining a premises for prostitution, lewdness or assignation, maintaining a bawdy house, compelling prostitution, or sex trafficking.

2. "Reproductive or sexual health device" shall include any contraceptive or other tool used to prevent unwanted pregnancy or the transmission of HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases, including but not limited to male condoms, female condoms, lubricants, pre-exposure prophylaxis ("PrEP"), post-exposure prophylaxis ("PEP"), HIV anti-retroviral medication, spermicide, hormonal methods, emergency contraception, diaphragm, cervical cap, or sponge.

§ 4. Section 60.47 of the criminal procedure law, as added by section 2 of part I of chapter 57 of the laws of 2015, is amended to read as follows:

§ 60.47 Possession of condoms or other reproductive or sexual health device; receipt into evidence.

1. Evidence that a person was in possession of one or more condoms or other reproductive or sexual health device may not be admitted at any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in a prosecution for [~~section 230.00~~] any offense, or an attempt to commit any offense, defined in article two hundred thirty or section 240.37 of the penal law, or section sixty-five hundred twelve of the education law, or any law, local law or ordinance of a political subdivision of this state, or any word, rule or regulation of any governmental instrumentality authorized by law to adopt the same, for the purpose of establishing probable cause for an arrest or proving any person's commission or attempted commission of such offense, as evidence of prostitution or trafficking-related activity.

2. "Reproductive or sexual health device" shall include any contraceptive or other tool used to prevent unwanted pregnancy or the transmission of HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases, including but not limited to male condoms, female condoms, lubricant, pre-exposure prophylaxis ("PrEP"), post-exposure prophylaxis ("PEP"), HIV anti-retroviral medication, spermicide, hormonal methods, emergency contraception, diaphragm, cervical cap, or sponge.

§ 5. Paragraph (d) of subdivision 1 of section 160.10 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.

§ 6. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 1 of section 160.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 762 of the laws of 1971, is amended to read as follows:

(c) A misdemeanor defined outside the penal law which would constitute a felony if such person had a previous judgment of conviction for a crime[ ~~or~~].

§ 7. The opening paragraph of subdivision 1, subdivision 2 and subdivision 3 of section 160.55 of the criminal procedure law, the opening paragraph of subdivision 1 as amended by chapter 359 of the laws of 2019, subdivision 2 as amended by chapter 476 of the laws of 2009 and subdivision 3 as amended by chapter 249 of the laws of 1981 and renumbered by chapter 142 of the laws of 1991, are amended to read as follows:

Regardless of the class of offense for which a person is initially charged, upon the termination of a criminal action or proceeding against a person by the conviction of such person of a traffic infraction or a violation, other than ~~[a violation of loitering as described in paragraph (d) of subdivision one of section 160.10 of this article or]~~ the violation of operating a motor vehicle while ability impaired as described in subdivision one of section eleven hundred ninety-two of the vehicle and traffic law, unless the district attorney upon motion with not less than five days' notice to such person or his or her attorney demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court that the interests of justice require otherwise, or the court on its own motion with not less than five days' notice to such person or his or her attorney determines that the interests of justice require otherwise and states the reasons for such determination on the record, the clerk of the court wherein such criminal action or proceeding was terminated shall immediately notify the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services and the heads of all appropriate police departments and other law enforcement agencies that the action has been terminated by such conviction. Upon receipt of notification of such termination:

2. A report of the termination of the action or proceeding by conviction of a traffic violation or a violation other than ~~[a violation of loitering as described in paragraph (d) or (e) of subdivision one of section 160.10 of this title or]~~ the violation of operating a motor vehicle while ability impaired as described in subdivision one of section eleven hundred ninety-two of the vehicle and traffic law, shall be sufficient notice of sealing to the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services unless the report also indicates that the court directed that the record not be sealed in the interests of justice. Where the court has determined pursuant to subdivision one of this section that sealing is not in the interests of justice, the clerk of the court shall include notification of that determination in any report to such division of the disposition of the action or proceeding. When the defendant has been found guilty of a violation of harassment in the second degree and it was determined pursuant to subdivision eight-a of section 170.10 of this title that such violation was committed against a member of the same family or household as the defendant, the clerk of the court shall include notification of that determination in any report to such division of the disposition of the action or proceeding for purposes of paragraph (a) and subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (d) of subdivision one of this section.

3. A person against whom a criminal action or proceeding was terminated by such person's conviction of a traffic infraction or violation other than ~~[a violation of loitering as described in paragraph (d) or (e) of subdivision one of section 160.10 of this chapter or]~~ the violation of operating a motor vehicle while ability impaired as described in subdivision one of section eleven hundred ninety-two of the vehicle and traffic law, prior to the effective date of this section, may upon motion apply to the court in which such termination occurred, upon not less than twenty days notice to the district attorney, for an

1 order granting to such person the relief set forth in subdivision one of  
2 this section, and such order shall be granted unless the district attor-  
3 ney demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court that the interests of  
4 justice require otherwise.

5 § 8. Section 841 of the executive law is amended by adding a new  
6 subdivision 7-b to read as follows:

7 7-b. Take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that all police  
8 officers and peace officers certified pursuant to subdivision three of  
9 this section receive appropriate instruction regarding the evidentiary  
10 prohibition set forth in section 60.47 of the criminal procedure law and  
11 section forty-five hundred nineteen-a of the civil practice law and  
12 rules relating to the use of condoms and other reproductive or sexual  
13 health devices as evidence in certain trials, hearings or proceedings,  
14 or as a basis for probable cause for arrest, including that unauthorized  
15 seizure or confiscation of condoms and other reproductive or sexual  
16 health devices is a breach of public policy.

17 § 9. The legislative law is amended by adding a new section 49 to read  
18 as follows:

19 § 49. Requirement with respect to bills amending certain laws which  
20 affect health and human rights. Whenever a committee favorably reports a  
21 bill to amend articles two hundred thirty or section 240.37 of the penal  
22 law, or, at the discretion of the voting majority of the committee, any  
23 bill which, if passed, would increase or decrease the number of arres-  
24 tees or pretrial or sentenced population of correctional facilities in  
25 this state, a majority of the committee members voting may request that  
26 a health and human rights impact statement be prepared. The legislature  
27 shall by concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly prescribe  
28 rules requiring health and human rights impact statements to accompany,  
29 on a separate form, bills and amendments to bills after such bills have  
30 been reported from committee. Health and human rights impact statements  
31 shall be prepared before the bill is considered for final passage. The  
32 statement shall indicate whether the bill would have a disparate impact  
33 by race, ethnicity, religion, age, gender, gender identity or  
34 expression, sexual orientation, immigration status, disability, or hous-  
35 ing status composition of the arrestee and correctional facility popu-  
36 lation and an explanation of that impact. Any impact statement printed  
37 with or prepared for a bill is solely for the purpose of information,  
38 summarization and explanation for members of the legislature and shall  
39 not be construed to represent the intent of the legislature or either  
40 chamber thereof for any purpose. Each impact statement shall bear the  
41 following disclaimer: "The following health and human rights impact  
42 statement is prepared for the benefit of the members of the legislature,  
43 solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and  
44 does not represent the intent of the legislature or either chamber ther-  
45 eof for any purpose."

46 § 10. The legislative law is amended by adding a new section 83-n to  
47 read as follows:

48 § 83-n. Legislative commission on health and human rights. 1. The  
49 legislature hereby finds that promoting and protecting health and  
50 respecting and fulfilling human rights are necessarily linked, and that  
51 coordination between health and law enforcement efforts is central to  
52 the effective provision of government services for the benefit of the  
53 people of the state.

54 2. A legislative commission on health and human rights is hereby  
55 established to examine, evaluate and make recommendations concerning  
56 rights-based approaches to health and law enforcement interventions.

1 The commission shall act as a mechanism for ongoing and meaningful  
2 involvement of those who are or potentially could be affected by this  
3 law, including, but not limited to, survivors of trafficking, people who  
4 are or are profiled as being involved in the sex trades, communities of  
5 color, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, and people in  
6 custodial settings. The commission shall provide monitoring and expert  
7 perspective to the legislature, promoting awareness of problems in real  
8 time as they emerge, increase cooperation and collaboration between the  
9 individuals and communities directly impacted and their legislators, and  
10 allow legislators to share responsibility for successes and failures of  
11 these initiatives. The commission shall make such recommendations as it  
12 may deem necessary as to regulations, policies, programs, and proposed  
13 legislation to provide an equitable system of providing for the public  
14 safety while also protecting public health, to encourage the most effec-  
15 tive use of state and local resources, to preserve the fiscal integrity  
16 of both state and local government health systems and otherwise to  
17 strengthen the fundamental human right to health.

18 3. The commission shall consist of ten representatives from organiza-  
19 tions that promote advocacy by and for directly impacted communities.  
20 From among the members so appointed, a chairperson and vice chairperson  
21 shall be designated by the joint action of the chairpersons of the  
22 senate and assembly health committees. Any vacancy that occurs in the  
23 commission or in the chairmanship or vice chairmanship shall be filled  
24 in the same manner in which the original appointment or designation was  
25 made.

26 4. The commission in addition to the above mentioned powers shall have  
27 all the powers and privileges of a legislative committee pursuant to  
28 this chapter.

29 5. For the accomplishment of its purpose, the commission shall be  
30 authorized and empowered to undertake any study, inquiry, survey, or  
31 analysis it may deem relevant through its own personnel in cooperation  
32 with or by agreement with any other public or private agency.

33 6. The commission may require and shall receive from any department,  
34 board, bureau, commission, authority, office, or other instrumentality  
35 of the state, and from any county, city, town or village of this state,  
36 such facilities, assistance, and data, as it deems necessary or desira-  
37 ble for proper execution of its powers and duties.

38 7. The commission may hold public or private hearings and shall have  
39 full powers to subpoena witnesses and all records or data it shall deem  
40 necessary or desirable pursuant to this chapter.

41 8. The members of the commission shall serve on a voluntary basis and  
42 receive no compensation for their services.

43 § 11. Paragraph (f) of subdivision 4 of section 837 of the executive  
44 law, as amended by chapter 169 of the laws of 1994, is amended and a new  
45 paragraph (g) is added to read as follows:

46 (f) Accomplish all of the functions, powers, and duties set forth in  
47 paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subdivision with respect to the  
48 processing and disposition of cases involving violent felony offenses  
49 specified in subdivision one of section 70.02 of the penal law[-]; and

50 (g) Accomplish all of the functions, powers, and duties set forth in  
51 paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this subdivision with respect to all  
52 chapters of law resulting from legislative bills that have been subject  
53 to the provisions of sections forty-nine and eighty-three-n of the  
54 legislative law. The division shall present to the governor, the tempo-  
55 rary president of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the  
56 speaker of the assembly and the minority leader of the assembly an annu-

1 al report containing the statistics and other information relevant to  
2 this subdivision.

3 § 12. If any provision of this article or the application thereof to  
4 any person, circumstances, or political subdivision of this state is  
5 adjudged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction such judgment  
6 shall not affect or impair the validity of the other provisions of the  
7 article or the application thereof to other political subdivisions of  
8 this state, persons, and circumstances.

9 § 13. This act shall take effect on the first of March next succeeding  
10 the date on which it shall have become a law; provided, however that the  
11 amendments to article 5-A of the legislative law made by section ten of  
12 this act shall not affect the repeal of such article and shall be deemed  
13 repealed therewith.