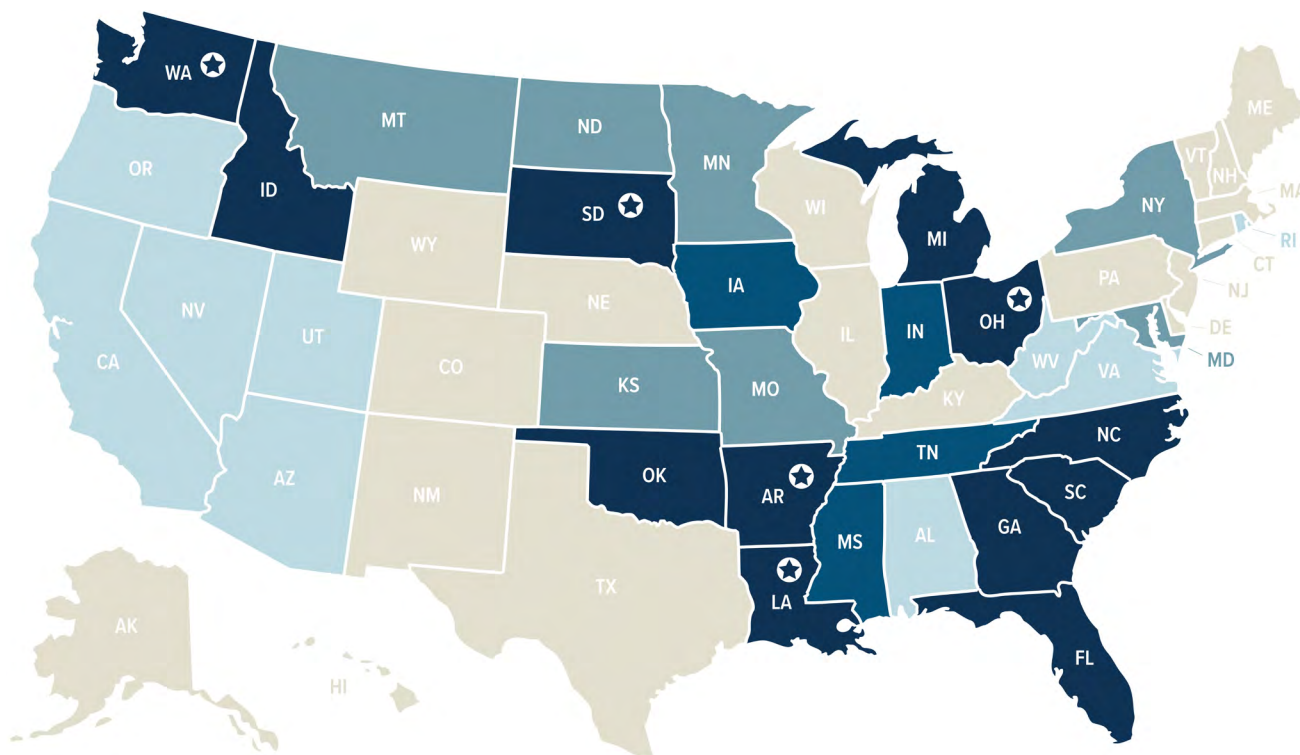


Mapping HIV Criminalization Laws in the U.S.

EXPOSURE AND TRANSMISSION OFFENSES

32 STATES have laws that specifically criminalize exposure to and/or transmission of HIV.



SCALE OF HIV SPECIFICITY

- 12 STATES** HIV is specifically named in the law and no other disease is listed.
- 4 STATES** HIV is specifically named in the law alongside other diseases.
- 7 STATES** **Communicable disease*** is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable disease specifically names HIV.
- 9 STATES** **Communicable disease*** is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable diseases **does not specifically name HIV but the definition is broad enough to include HIV.**
- ★ 5 STATES** may require registration on a Sex Offense Registry (SOR) as part of the punishment for a conviction under HIV-specific laws.

EXPOSURE AND TRANSMISSION OFFENSES

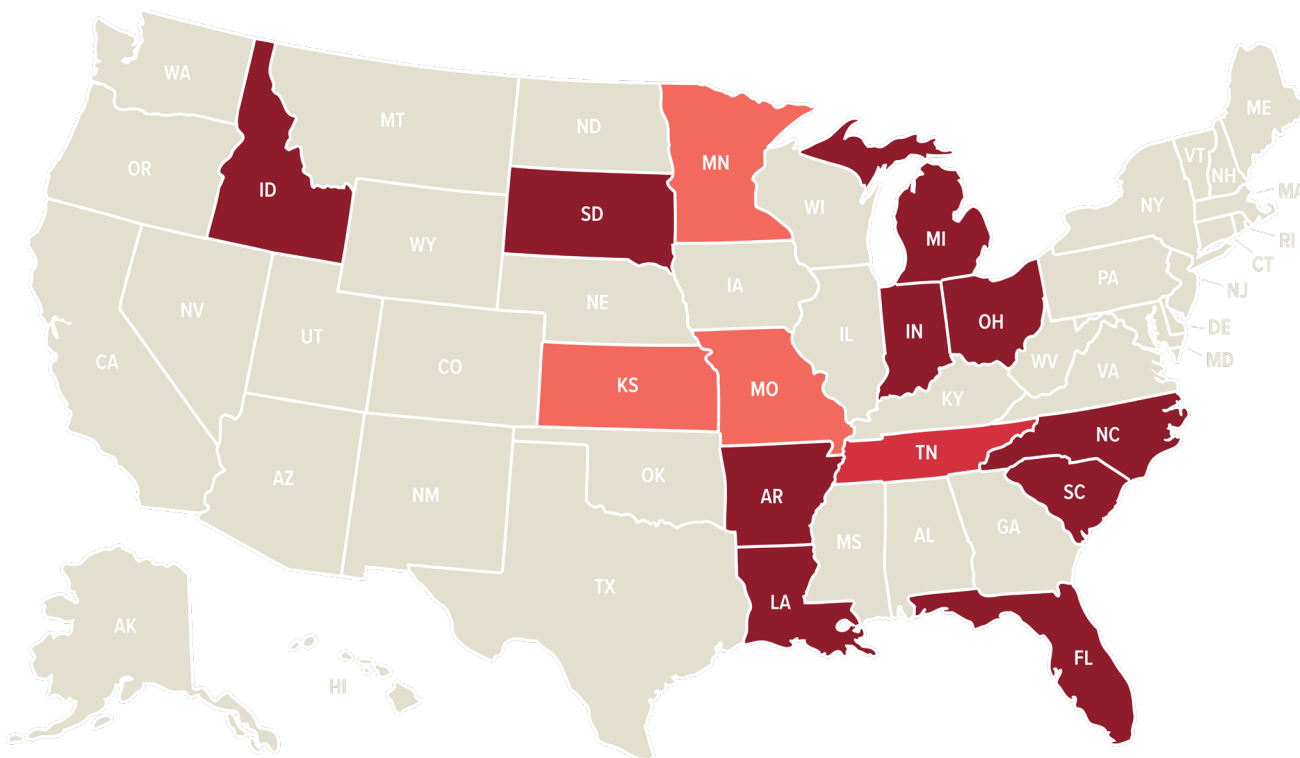
An exposure law imposes criminal penalties on PLHIV for engaging in behaviors that purportedly create the possibility of HIV transmission. A transmission law imposes criminal penalties for the transmission of HIV from one person to another. For more information, see [A User Guide to CHLP's Updated HIV Criminalization Maps](#).

*The term "communicable disease" is used within the HIV specificity scale, but HIV criminalization laws may refer to "contagious diseases," "infectious diseases," "sexually transmitted infections," "sexually transmitted diseases," "venereal diseases," or other similar terms.

Mapping HIV Criminalization Laws in the U.S.

DONATION OFFENSES

14 STATES have laws that criminalize blood product or organ donation by people living with HIV.



SCALE OF HIV SPECIFICITY

- 10 STATES** HIV is specifically named in the law and no other disease is listed.
- 1 STATE** HIV is specifically named in the law alongside other diseases.
- 3 STATES** Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable disease specifically names HIV.
- 0 STATES** Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable diseases does not specifically name HIV but the definition is broad enough to include HIV.

DONATION OFFENSES

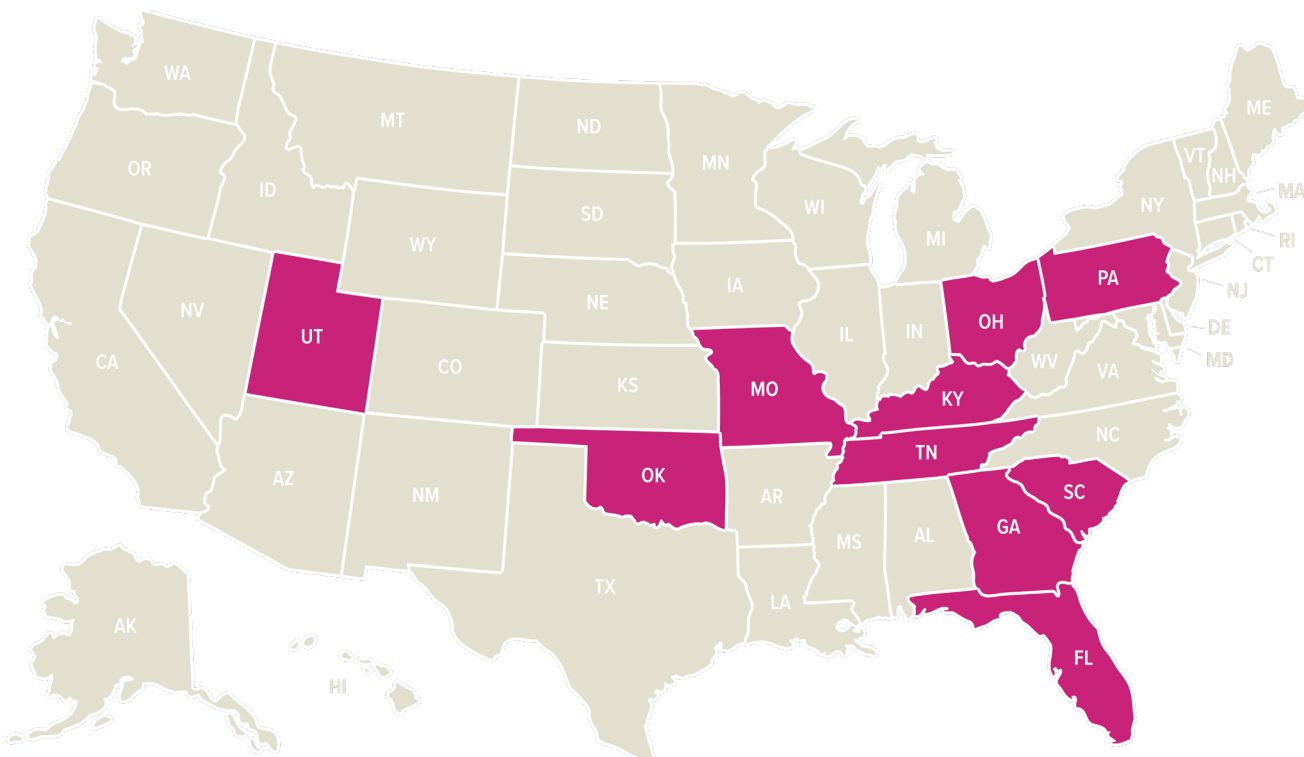
A donation offense imposes criminal penalties on PLHIV for attempting to donate or sell or actually donating or selling blood, blood products (such as plasma or platelets), semen, tissue, organs, or other bodily fluids. For more information, see [A User Guide to CHLP's Updated HIV Criminalization Maps](#).

*The term "communicable disease" is used within the HIV specificity scale, but HIV criminalization laws may refer to "contagious diseases," "infectious diseases," "sexually transmitted infections," "sexually transmitted diseases," "venereal diseases," or other similar terms.

Mapping HIV Criminalization Laws in the U.S.

SEX WORK PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

10 STATES have HIV-specific penalty enhancements for people living with HIV who engage in sex work.



SCALE OF HIV SPECIFICITY

10 STATES HIV is specifically named in the law and no other disease is listed.

0 STATES HIV is specifically named in the law alongside other diseases.

0 STATES Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable disease specifically names HIV.

0 STATES Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable diseases does not specifically name HIV but the definition is broad enough to include HIV.

SEX WORK ENHANCEMENTS

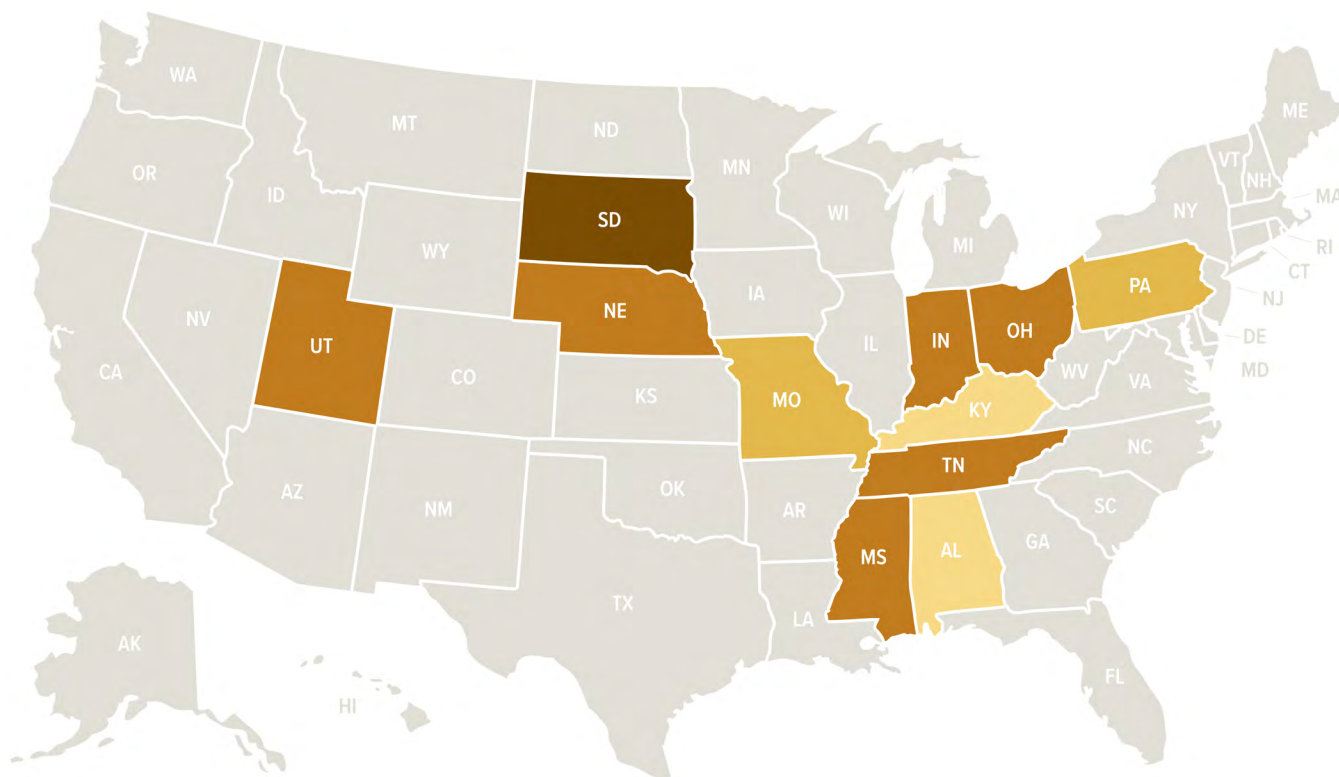
Sex work enhancements impose heightened criminal penalties on PLHIV for engaging in sex work. For more information, see [A User Guide to CHLP's Updated HIV Criminalization Maps](#).

*The term "communicable disease" is used within the HIV specificity scale, but HIV criminalization laws may refer to "contagious diseases," "infectious diseases," "sexually transmitted infections," "sexually transmitted diseases," "venereal diseases," or other similar terms.

Mapping HIV Criminalization Laws in the U.S.

BODILY FLUID PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

11 STATES have HIV-specific penalty enhancements that target bodily fluid exposure by people living with HIV.



SCALE OF HIV SPECIFICITY

1 STATE HIV is specifically named in the law and no other disease is listed.

6 STATES HIV is specifically named in the law alongside other diseases.

2 STATES Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable disease specifically names HIV.

2 STATES Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable diseases does not specifically name HIV but the definition is broad enough to include HIV.

BODILY FLUID PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

Bodily fluid enhancements impose additional criminal penalties on PLHIV who are accused of exposing another person to HIV by causing them to come in contact with their bodily fluids.

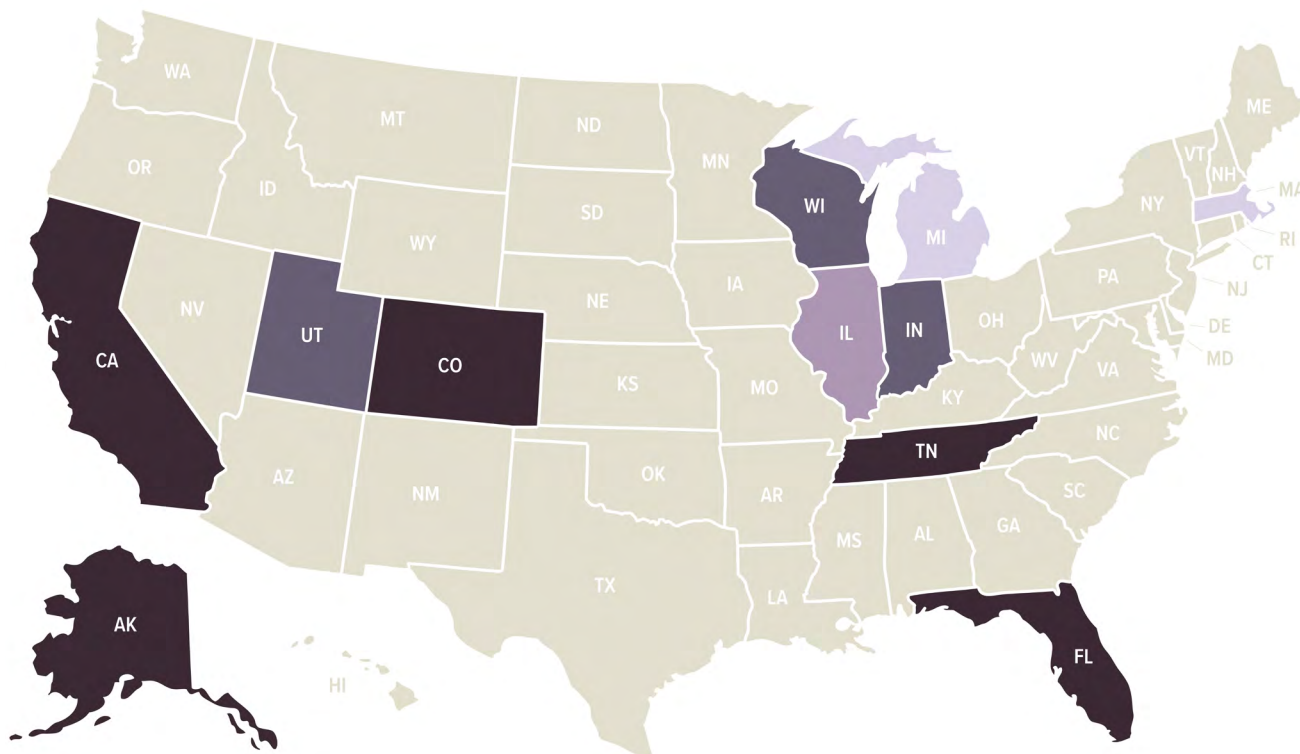
For more information, see [A User Guide to CHLP's Updated HIV Criminalization Maps](#).

*The term "communicable disease" is used within the HIV specificity scale, but HIV criminalization laws may refer to "contagious diseases," "infectious diseases," "sexually transmitted infections," "sexually transmitted diseases," "venereal diseases," or other similar terms.

Mapping HIV Criminalization Laws in the U.S.

GENERAL CRIMINAL LAW PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

11 STATES have HIV-specific penalty enhancements for people living with HIV who violate a general criminal law.



SCALE OF HIV SPECIFICITY

- 5 STATES** HIV is specifically named in the law and no other disease is listed.
- 3 STATES** HIV is specifically named in the law alongside other diseases.
- 1 STATE** Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable disease specifically names HIV.
- 2 STATES** Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable diseases does not specifically name HIV but the definition is broad enough to include HIV.

GENERAL CRIMINAL LAW PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

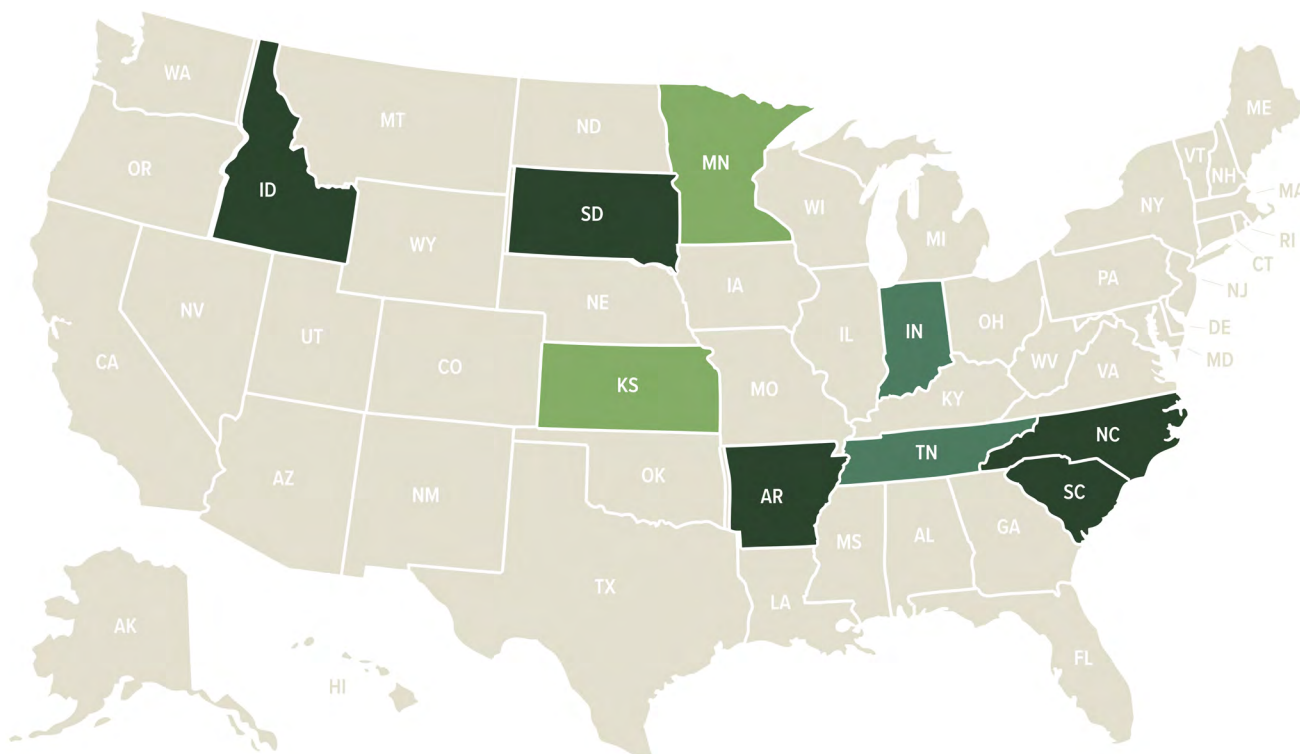
General criminal law enhancements refer to heightened criminal penalties for PLHIV who are accused of violating a general criminal law. For more information, see [A User Guide to CHLP's Updated HIV Criminalization Maps](#).

*The term "communicable disease" is used within the HIV specificity scale, but HIV criminalization laws may refer to "contagious diseases," "infectious diseases," "sexually transmitted infections," "sexually transmitted diseases," "venereal diseases," or other similar terms.

Mapping HIV Criminalization Laws in the U.S.

NEEDLE/SYRINGE SHARING PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

9 STATES have HIV-specific penalty enhancements for people living with HIV who share used needles/syringes.



SCALE OF HIV SPECIFICITY

5 STATES HIV is specifically named in the law and no other disease is listed.

2 STATES HIV is specifically named in the law alongside other diseases.

2 STATES Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable disease specifically names HIV.

0 STATES Communicable disease* is named in the law and the statutory, administrative, or case law definition of communicable diseases does not specifically name HIV but the definition is broad enough to include HIV.

SYRINGE OR NEEDLE SHARING PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

Syringe or needle-sharing enhancements impose heightened criminal penalties on PLHIV who share used syringes, needles, or other drug use equipment. For more information, see [A User Guide to CHLP's Updated HIV Criminalization Maps](#).

*The term "communicable disease" is used within the HIV specificity scale, but HIV criminalization laws may refer to "contagious diseases," "infectious diseases," "sexually transmitted infections," "sexually transmitted diseases," "venereal diseases," or other similar terms.