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Legislative Document

No. 1888

H.P. 1259

House of Representatives, May 5, 2025

An Act to Combat Organized Criminal Enterprises in Maine

(EMERGENCY)

Received by the Clerk of the House on May 1, 2025. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary pursuant to Joint Rule 308.2 and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 401.

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

Presented by Representative ARATA of New Gloucester.

Cosponsored by Senator HARRINGTON of York and

Representatives: ARDELL of Monticello, FAULKINGHAM of Winter Harbor, GRAMLICH of Old Orchard Beach, LEE of Auburn, MCINTYRE of Lowell, POIRIER of Skowhegan, STOVER of Boothbay, Senator: BEEBE-CENTER of Knox.

1 2	Emergency preamble. Whereas, acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
3 4 5	Whereas, this legislation needs to take effect before the expiration of the 90-day period because racketeering is occurring in this State and needs to be addressed as soon as possible to protect the health and safety of residents of this State; and
6 7 8 9	Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,
10	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
11 12	Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §5821, sub-§10, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 97, §3, is amended to read:
13 14 15 16	10. Assets in sex trafficking offenses. All assets, including money instruments, personal property and real property, used or intended for use in or traceable to an aggravated sex trafficking offense as defined in Title 17-A, section 852 or a sex trafficking offense as defined in Title 17-A, section 853; and
17 18	Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §5821, sub-§11, as enacted by PL 2019, c. 97, §3, is amended to read:
19 20 21 22	11. Assets in criminal forced labor offenses. All assets, including money instruments, personal property and real property, used or intended for use in or traceable to a criminal forced labor offense as defined in Title 17-A, section 304 or an aggravated criminal forced labor offense as defined in Title 17-A, section 305-; and
23	Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §5821, sub-§12 is enacted to read:
24 25 26	12. Assets in racketeering offenses. All assets, including money instruments, personal property and real property, used or intended for use in or traceable to a racketeering offense as described in Title 17-A, section 1132.
27	Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA c. 46 is enacted to read:
28	CHAPTER 46
29	RACKETEERING
30	§1131. Definitions
31 32	As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
33 34 35	1. "Criminal act" means conduct constituting any of the following crimes, or conspiracy to commit or an attempt to commit any of the following Class A, B, C or D crimes, under the following provisions:
36	A. Section 201, murder;
37	B. Section 283, dissemination of sexually explicit material;

C. Section 284, possession of sexually explicit material; 1 2 D. Section 301, kidnapping; 3 E. Section 304, criminal forced labor; 4 F. Section 305, aggravated criminal forced labor; 5 G. Section 353, theft by unauthorized taking or transfer; 6 H. Section 354, theft by deception; 7 I. Section 355, theft by extortion; 8 J. Section 357, theft of services; 9 K. Section 363, organized retail theft: 10 L. Section 401, burglary; 11 M. Section 602, bribery in official and political matters; 12 N. Section 651, robbery; O. Section 702, aggravated forgery; 13 14 P. Section 703, forgery; 15 Q. Section 708, negotiating a worthless instrument; R. Section 757, trafficking in prison contraband; 16 17 S. Section 802, arson; 18 T. Section 852, aggravated sex trafficking; 19 U. Section 853, sex trafficking; 20 V. Section 905-A, misuse of identification; 21 W. Section 905-C, misuse of public benefits instrument; 22 X. Section 953, aggravated unlawful gambling; 23 Y. Section 955, possession of gambling records; 24 Z. Section 956, possession of gambling devices; 25 AA. Section 1103, unlawful trafficking in scheduled drugs; 26 BB. Section 1104, trafficking in or furnishing counterfeit drugs; 27 CC. Section 1105-A, aggravated trafficking of scheduled drugs; 28 DD. Section 1105-B, aggravated trafficking or furnishing of counterfeit drugs; 29 EE. Section 1105-C, aggravated furnishing of scheduled drugs; 30 FF. Section 1105-D, aggravated cultivating of marijuana; 31 GG. Section 1106, unlawfully furnishing scheduled drugs; 32 HH. Section 1117, subsection 1, paragraph B, subparagraph (1) or (2), cultivating 100 33 or more marijuana plants; or II. In the laws of this State relating to the taxation of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, 34 35 gasoline or cannabis, any Class C or higher crime.

- 2. "Enterprise" means any entity, corporate or otherwise, public, private or unregistered, engaged in business, commercial, professional, industrial, charitable, social, political or governmental activity. 3. "Pattern of criminal activity" means conduct, engaged in by persons charged with racketeering, constituting 2 or more criminal acts that: A. Were committed within 3 years of the commencement of the criminal action that includes the racketeering charge; B. Are neither isolated incidents nor so closely related and connected in point of time or circumstances of commission as to constitute a single criminal act, incident or venture;
 - C. Are either:

- (1) Related to one another through a common scheme or plan; or
- (2) Were committed, solicited, requested, importuned or intentionally aided by persons acting with the mental culpability required for the commission of those acts and associated with or in the racketeering enterprise; and
- D. Are not juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103.
- 4. "Racketeering enterprise" means a group of 3 or more persons sharing a common purpose of engaging in criminal conduct, associated in an ascertainable structure distinct from a pattern of criminal activity, and with a continuity of existence, structure and criminal purpose beyond the scope of individual criminal incidents.

§1132. Racketeering

- 1. A person is guilty of racketeering if, having knowledge of the existence of a racketeering enterprise and the nature of its activities, and being knowingly associated with the racketeering enterprise, that person:
 - A. Intentionally or knowingly conducts or participates in the affairs of the racketeering enterprise by participating in a pattern of criminal activity;
 - B. Intentionally acquires or maintains any interest in or control of the racketeering enterprise by participating in a pattern of criminal activity; or
 - C. Participates in a pattern of criminal activity and knowingly invests any proceeds derived from that conduct, or any proceeds derived from the investment or use of those proceeds, in the racketeering enterprise.
- 2. For purposes of this section, a person participates in a pattern of criminal activity when, with intent to participate in or advance the affairs of the racketeering enterprise, that person engages in conduct constituting, or is criminally liable for the conduct of another under section 57, at least 2 of the criminal acts included in the pattern if:
 - A. Both of the acts are Class D or higher crimes other than conspiracy; and
- B. Both of the acts occurred within 3 years of the commencement of the criminal action that includes the racketeering charge.
- 3. For purposes of this section, the enterprise associated with the racketeering enterprise in violation of this section is not required to be the racketeering enterprise by

- which the person is employed or with which that person is associated, and may be a legitimate enterprise.
 - **4.** If the highest sentencing class of the criminal acts included in the pattern of criminal activity is:
 - A. Class A or B, a violation of this section is a Class B crime; or
 - B. Class C or D, a violation of this section is a Class C crime.

§1133. Jurisdiction for racketeering prosecutions

- 1. In addition to the State's having jurisdiction pursuant to section 7 to convict a person under section 1132, the State has jurisdiction to convict a person under this chapter if that person is physically located outside of this State and the prohibited conduct:
 - A. Occurs outside of this State and the victim of the crime is a resident of this State at the time of the crime; and
 - B. Is sufficient under this chapter to constitute a crime in this State.
- 2. As used in this section, "resident" means a person who lives in this State either permanently or for an extended period. For purposes of this subsection, "extended period" includes, but is not limited to, the period of time a student attends a school or college and the period of time a person serving in the Armed Forces of the United States is stationed in this State.
- 3. The crime of racketeering as described in section 1132 may be prosecuted and punished in:
 - A. The county in which the defendant was located when the defendant committed one or more of the criminal acts;
 - B. The county in which the victim of one or more of the criminal acts was located when the act was committed; or
 - C. If the criminal acts are found to have occurred in one or more counties, the county where the criminal act with the highest sentencing class occurred.
- **Emergency clause.** In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

29 SUMMARY

This bill creates the criminal offense of racketeering, which allows for prosecution of individuals who are members of a racketeering enterprise when 2 or more qualifying criminal acts have been committed by members of the criminal enterprise. Qualifying criminal acts include human trafficking, drug trafficking, illicit marijuana cultivation operations, thefts and financial fraud, gambling and violent acts.

The bill provides a mechanism for assets, including money, wrongfully obtained through a racketeering enterprise to be forfeited by amending the criminal asset forfeiture laws.