MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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131st MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2023

Legislative Document

No. 1435

H.P. 931

House of Representatives, March 30, 2023

An Act to Reduce Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT
Clerk

Presented by Representative RECKITT of South Portland.
Cosponsored by Senator BEEBE-CENTER of Knox and
Representatives: COPELAND of Saco, DODGE of Belfast, GRAMLICH of Old Orchard
Beach, LOOKNER of Portland, SARGENT of York, SUPICA of Bangor, TERRY of Gorham,
ZAGER of Portland.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 5 MRSA §3360-I, first ¶, as amended by PL 2013, c. 607, §1, is further amended to read:

As part of the sentence or fine imposed, the court shall impose an assessment of \$35 on any person convicted of murder, a Class A crime, a Class B crime or a Class C crime and \$20 on any person convicted of a Class D crime or a Class E crime, except that the court shall impose an assessment of \$1,000 on any person convicted of aggravated sex trafficking as described in Title 17-A, section 852, an assessment of \$500 on any person convicted of sex trafficking as described in Title 17-A, section 853, an assessment of \$500 on any person for the first conviction and \$1,000 for each subsequent conviction of engaging a prostitute commercial sexual exploitation as described in Title 17-A, section 853-B and an assessment of \$500 on any person for the first conviction and \$1,000 for each subsequent conviction of patronizing prostitution commercial sexual exploitation of a minor or patronizing prostitution commercial sexual exploitation of a mentally disabled person with a mental disability as described in Title 17-A, section 855. Notwithstanding any other law, the court may not waive the imposition of the assessment required by this section. For purposes of collection and collection procedures, this assessment is considered part of the fine. At the time of commitment, the court shall inform the Department of Corrections or the county sheriff of any unpaid balances on assessments owed by the offender to the Victims' Compensation Fund. All funds collected as a result of these assessments accrue to the Victims' Compensation Fund.

Sec. 2. 17-A MRSA §18-A is enacted to read:

§18-A. Anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation protocol

A person who a law enforcement officer has reason to believe is experiencing or has experienced human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation must be treated in accordance with the anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation protocol adopted by the responding law enforcement agency under subsection 2.

- <u>1. Definition of law enforcement agency</u>. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, "law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as in Title 25, section 3701, subsection 1.
- 2. Adoption of anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation protocol. This subsection governs the adoption of anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation protocols by law enforcement agencies. An anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation protocol must include information on anti-trafficking organizations, sexual assault organizations, domestic violence advocacy organizations, crisis services, mental health and substance use disorder professionals, emergency and transitional housing and case management services.

A. By January 1, 2024, the Department of Public Safety shall consult with relevant stakeholders including anti-trafficking organizations, sexual assault organizations, domestic violence advocacy organizations and crisis services to adopt a model anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation protocol. Rules adopted pursuant to this paragraph are routine technical rules as defined by Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

1	B. By March 1, 2024, all law enforcement agencies snall adopt anti-sex-trafficking
2 3	and commercial sexual exploitation protocols. The protocol of a law enforcement
<i>3</i> 4	agency may, but is not required to, conform to the protocol adopted by the Department of Public Safety.
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<i>5</i>	3. Law enforcement response to a listed offense by a victim of human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation. A law enforcement officer who responds to a call
7	regarding or encounters a person who the law enforcement officer has reason to believe is
8	experiencing or has experienced human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation shall
9	inquire whether the person is experiencing or has experienced human trafficking or
10	commercial sexual exploitation. If the person self-identifies as experiencing or having
11	experienced human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation, the law enforcement
12	officer shall respond to the person using the anti-sex-trafficking and commercial sexual
13	exploitation protocol adopted by the officer's law enforcement agency as required under
14	subsection 2.
15	Sec. 3. 17-A MRSA §151, sub-§10 is enacted to read:
16	10. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the objective of the conspiracy
17	is a violation of section 853-B and the actor's participation was engaging or agreeing to
18	personally engage in a sexual act or sexual contact for pecuniary benefit.
19	Sec. 4. 17-A MRSA §259-B, as enacted by PL 2017, c. 135, §1, is amended to read:
20 21	§259-B. Solicitation of a child to engage in prostitution for commercial sexual exploitation
	
22 23	1. A person is guilty of soliciting a child to engage in prostitution for commercial sexual exploitation if the actor knowingly solicits directly or indirectly by any means a
24	person the actor knows or believes is under 18 years of age to engage in prostitution, for
25	commercial sexual exploitation as defined in section 851.
26	2. Violation of this section is a Class D C crime.
27	Sec. 5. 17-A MRSA c. 35, headnote is amended to read:
28	CHAPTER 35
29	SEX TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION COMMERCIAL SEXUAL
30	EXPLOITATION AND PUBLIC INDECENCY
31	Sec. 6. 17-A MRSA §851, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1995, c. 638, §1, is repealed.
32	Sec. 7. 17-A MRSA §851, sub-§1-A, as amended by PL 1995, c. 638, §2, is
33	repealed.
34	Sec. 8. 17-A MRSA §851, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1995, c. 638, §3, is repealed.
35	Sec. 9. 17-A MRSA §851, sub-§3 is enacted to read:
36	3. "Commercial sexual exploitation" or "engaging in commercial sexual exploitation"
37	means providing, agreeing to provide or offering to provide a pecuniary benefit to another
38	person to engage in a sexual act or sexual contact, as those terms are defined in section 251;

- **Sec. 10. 17-A MRSA §851, sub-§4** is enacted to read:
- **4.** "Promotes commercial sexual exploitation" means:

- A. Causing or aiding another to commit or engage in sexual conduct or sexual acts in exchange for a pecuniary benefit, other than as a patron;
 - B. Publicly soliciting patrons for commercial sexual exploitation. Publicly soliciting patrons for commercial sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to, an offer, made in a public place, to engage in a sexual act or sexual contact, as those terms are defined in section 251, in return for a pecuniary benefit to be received by the person making the offer or a 3rd person;
- 10 <u>C. Providing persons for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation;</u>
- D. Leasing or otherwise permitting a place controlled by the defendant, alone or in association with others, to be regularly used for commercial sexual exploitation;
- E. Owning, controlling, managing, supervising or otherwise operating, in association with others, a house or business used for commercial sexual exploitation;
 - F. Transporting a person into or within the State with the intent to require the person to engage in commercial sexual exploitation. For purposes of this paragraph, "require" means using any means, direct or indirect, to make another person engage in commercial sexual exploitation to which that person does not consent; or
- G. Accepting or receiving, or agreeing to accept or receive, a pecuniary benefit pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any person, other than with a patron, whereby the person participates or the person is to participate in the proceeds of commercial sexual exploitation.
 - Sec. 11. 17-A MRSA §851, sub-§5 is enacted to read:
 - 5. "Minor" means a person who has not attained 18 years of age.
- Sec. 12. 17-A MRSA §853, sub-§1, ¶B, as amended by PL 2015, c. 360, §1, is further amended to read:
 - B. The person violates paragraph A and has 2 or more prior convictions in this State for any combination of the Maine offenses listed in this paragraph or for engaging in substantially similar conduct to that of the Maine offenses listed in this paragraph in another jurisdiction. The Maine offenses are any violation of this section or section 852, 853-A, 853-B or 855 or attempts to commit any of these crimes. Section 9-A governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime.
 - Sec. 13. 17-A MRSA §853, sub-§4 is enacted to read:
 - 4. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the act alleged to constitute sex trafficking consisted of the person publicly soliciting a patron to engage in prostitution only with the person.
- **Sec. 14. 17-A MRSA §853-A,** as amended by PL 2021, c. 315, §§1 and 2, is repealed.
- **Sec. 15. 17-A MRSA §853-B,** as amended by PL 2013, c. 407, §4, is further amended to read:

§853-B. Engaging a prostitute Commercial sexual exploitation

- 1. A person is guilty of engaging a prostitute commercial sexual exploitation if:
- A. The person engages a prostitute engages in commercial sexual exploitation within the meaning of section 851, subsection 1-A 3. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; or
- B. The person violates paragraph A and, at the time of the offense, the person has one or more prior convictions under this section or for engaging in substantially similar conduct to that contained in this section in another jurisdiction. Section 9-A governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence, except that, for the purposes of this paragraph, the date of the prior conviction may not precede the commission of the offense by more than 2 years. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime.
- **Sec. 16. 17-A MRSA §855,** as amended by PL 2021, c. 447, §§2 and 3, is further amended to read:

§855. Patronizing prostitution Commercial sexual exploitation of minor or person with mental disability

- **1.** A person is guilty of patronizing prostitution commercial sexual exploitation of a minor if:
 - A. The person, in return for another's prostitution, gives or agrees to give a pecuniary benefit either to the person whose prostitution is sought or to a 3rd person and the person whose prostitution is sought has not in fact attained 18 years of age or engages in commercial sexual exploitation with a minor or the person actor knows or believes that the person whose prostitution commercial sexual exploitation is sought has not attained 18 years of age is a minor. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime; or.
- **3.** A person is guilty of patronizing prostitution commercial sexual exploitation of a mentally disabled person with a mental disability if:
 - A. The person, in return for another's prostitution, gives or agrees to give a pecuniary benefit either to the person whose prostitution is sought or to a 3rd person and the person whose prostitution is sought suffers from engages in commercial sexual exploitation with a person with a mental disability that is reasonably apparent or known to the actor and that in fact renders the other person with a mental disability substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct or conduct involved. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime.
- **Sec. 17. 17-A MRSA §1111-B, sub-§1, ¶A,** as enacted by PL 2021, c. 724, §1, is amended by amending subparagraph (16) to read:
 - (16) Patronizing prostitution Commercial sexual exploitation of a minor or person with <u>a</u> mental disability as described in section 855;
- **Sec. 18. 17-A MRSA §1604, sub-§5, ¶B,** as enacted by PL 2019, c. 113, Pt. A, §2, is amended to read:
 - B. If the State pleads and proves that, at the time any crime, excluding murder, under chapter 9, 11, 12, 13, 27 or 35, excluding section 853-A; section 402-A, subsection 1, paragraph A; or section 752-A or 752-C was committed, or an attempt of any such crime was committed, the individual had 2 or more prior convictions under chapter 9,

11, 12, 13, 27 or 35, excluding section 853-A; section 402-A, subsection 1, paragraph 1 2 A; or section 752-A or 752-C, or for an attempt of any such crime, or for engaging in substantially similar conduct in another jurisdiction, the sentencing class for the crime 3 is one class higher than it would otherwise be. 4 5 (1) In the case of a Class A crime, the sentencing class is not elevated, but the prior record must be assigned special weight by the court when imposing a sentence. 6 7 (2) Section 9-A governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence, except that, for the purposes of this paragraph, for violations under chapter 11, the 8 9 dates of prior convictions may have occurred at any time.

This paragraph does not apply to section 210-A if the prior convictions have already served to elevate the sentencing class under section 210-A, subsection 1, paragraph C or E or any other offense in which prior convictions have already served to elevate the sentencing class.

- **Sec. 19. 17-A MRSA §1902, sub-§6,** as corrected by RR 2019, c. 2, Pt. A, §21, is repealed.
- **Sec. 20. 18-C MRSA §9-401, sub-§4,** ¶**F,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. A, §106, is further amended to read:
 - F. Has in that child's family background factors such as severe mental illness, substance use disorder, prostitution commercial sexual exploitation, genetic or medical conditions or illnesses that place the child at risk for future problems.

21 SUMMARY

This bill:

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- 1. Eliminates the crime of engaging in prostitution;
- 2. Renames to commercial sexual exploitation the crime of engaging a prostitute or patronizing prostitution of a minor or a person with a mental disability;
- 3. Changes from a Class D crime to a Class C crime the crime of commercial sexual exploitation of a child and solicitation of a child for commercial sexual exploitation;
- 4. Replaces the terms "engage a prostitute" and "prostitution" with "commercial sexual exploitation";
- 5. Allows as a defense to conspiracy to commit commercial sexual exploitation that the person's participation is to conspire to engage a patron to engage in sex with the person;
- 6. Allows as a defense to sex trafficking that the actor was soliciting a patron to engage in sex only with the actor;
- 7. Replaces prostitution with commercial sexual exploitation in the list of circumstances in a child's family background that would qualify the child as a special needs child under the adoption assistance program; and
- 8. Directs the Department of Public Safety to adopt a protocol for law enforcement agencies to treat a person who is experiencing or has experienced human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation.