

Maine's aggravated sex trafficking law does not apply to buyers, leaving limited options for combatting demand. Although Maine prohibits the criminalization of minors for trafficking offenses, state law does not provide for a general or specialized service response, leaving survivors disconnected from resources that are necessary to address trauma and promote healing.

Final Score
69.5

Final Grade
D

7.5	17.5	15	6	13.5	10
10	25	15	10	27.5	15

Criminalization of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking

Maine's sex trafficking law does not require proof of force, fraud, or coercion when the victim is a minor. The state commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws include: "patronizing prostitution of minor or person with mental disability," "sexual exploitation of a minor," "endangering the welfare of a child," "solicitation of a child to commit a prohibited act," and "solicitation of a child to engage in prostitution." Maine's prostitution law refers to the sex trafficking law through an affirmative defense for victims of sex trafficking, but victims must prove they were compelled to commit the prostitution offense. Maine has not enacted a racketeering statute that could be used to prosecute sex trafficking enterprises.

Criminal Provisions for Demand



Limited options exist to prosecute buyers since Maine's sex trafficking law does not criminalize the purchase of sex with minors. However, a CSEC law, "patronizing prostitution of minor," includes the crime of buying sex with a minor, and another criminalizes the solicitation of a child for prostitution. State law distinguishes soliciting an adult versus a minor for commercial sex by creating distinct offenses and providing higher penalties when a minor victim is involved. Buyers convicted of patronizing or soliciting a minor for prostitution may face up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$5,000, which fails to reflect the seriousness of the offense; even lower penalties may apply based on the buyer's knowledge or victim's age. Buyers may be prosecuted for "patronizing prostitution of minor" without regard to their knowledge of the minor's age, but enhanced liability applies if the offender knew the victim was under 18. Two CSEC laws could be used to prosecute a buyer who uses the Internet to solicit sex with a minor. Buyers could be subject to restitution for the economic losses of a victim, and forfeiture is authorized for all computer equipment used for child sexual abuse material (CSAM) offenses. Buyers of sex with minors are required to register as sex offenders if convicted of "patronizing prostitution of minor" or any offense requiring registration under the federal Adam Walsh Act.

Criminal Provisions for Traffickers



"Aggravated sex trafficking" is a Class B crime punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$20,000. "Solicitation of a child to commit a prohibited act" is a Class D crime punishable by less than 1 year in county jail and a fine not to exceed \$2,000 unless the minor is, or is believed to be, under 12 in which case the offense is a Class C crime punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$5,000. "Endangering the welfare of a child" is also a Class D crime punishable by less than 1 year in county jail and a possible fine not to exceed \$2,000. Although not specific to Internet offenses, "solicitation of a child to commit a prohibited act" could be used to prosecute a trafficker who entices a minor under 14 years of age to engage in a prohibited act, including sexual exploitation. Traffickers may face restitution, civil liability, and asset forfeiture. Traffickers convicted of "aggravated sex trafficking" must register as sex offenders, and a trafficker's parental rights may be terminated if the trafficker is convicted of "sexual exploitation of a minor," "sex trafficking" or "aggravated sex trafficking."



Criminal Provisions for Facilitators

Facilitators who benefit from the prostitution of a minor may be guilty of “aggravated sex trafficking” and subject to imprisonment up to 10 years and a possible fine not to exceed \$20,000. Disseminating CSAM is a felony punishable by a maximum of 5 years imprisonment and a possible fine up to \$5,000. Though

not mandatory, the facilitator may be ordered to pay restitution to the victim. If convicted of a CSAM or trafficking offense, a facilitator is subject to asset forfeiture. No laws in Maine address sex tourism.

Protective Provisions for the Child Victims



Maine’s sex trafficking law does not include all commercially sexually exploited children. State sex trafficking and CSEC offenses are silent regarding a defense based on the willingness of the minor to engage in the commercial sex act, and Maine law has a general consent defense to crimes. The prostitution law does not apply to minors under 18. Although specialized services may be available to some children who are identified as homeless youth or as runaways, which may include commercially sexually exploited youth, there are no statutorily mandated services for sex trafficked youth. For purposes of child welfare intervention, a victim may be found to be abused or neglected—defined to include “sexual exploitation,” “sex trafficking,” and “aggravated sex trafficking,” but the definitions of “custodian” and “person responsible for the child” are narrowly defined to only include persons with legal custody of the child or responsibility for the health and welfare of the child, presenting a barrier to child welfare intervention in non-familial trafficking cases. While CSEC victims would likely be eligible for state crime victims’ compensation, several

eligibility criteria may limit their ability to recover, including a bar to recovery for contributory conduct or non-cooperation with law enforcement. Further, state law requires the crime to be reported within five days and a claim to be filed within three years unless good cause is shown. Victim-friendly court procedures may be available to CSEC victims, and the “rape shield law” includes all cases of sexual misconduct to limit traumatizing cross-examination of testifying victims. Maine law does not provide a mechanism for minors to vacate delinquency adjudications related to their trafficking victimization, and juvenile records may only be sealed after a 3 year waiting period. Civil remedies are available to sex trafficking victims, but victim restitution is not mandatory. A civil cause of action for sex trafficking must be brought within 10 years of the time that the victim “was freed from the trafficking situation.” Criminal actions must be brought within three or six years depending on the classification of the offense; CSEC crimes do not have extended statutes of limitations.

Criminal Justice Tools for Investigation and Prosecution



Law enforcement training on human trafficking is not mandated or expressly authorized under Maine law. Single party consent to audiotaping is permitted; however, Maine does not authorize wiretapping for any offenses. Two CSEC offenses prohibit a defense based on the use of a law enforcement decoy posing as a

minor to investigate attempts to buy or sell commercial sex acts with a child. Law enforcement may use the Internet to investigate buyers and traffickers. Maine requires a statewide reporting and response system for missing and located missing children.

The Report Card is based on the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework, an analysis of state laws performed by Shared Hope International, and sets a national standard of protection against domestic minor sex trafficking. To access the Protected Innocence Challenge Legislative Framework Methodology, all state Report Cards, and foundational analysis and recommendations, please visit: www.sharedhope.org/reportcards.