CHAPTER 21

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

§501. Disorderly conduct

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 740, §§64,65 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 510, §55 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 37, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 266 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 258, §1 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 144, §2 (RP).

§501-A. Disorderly conduct

1. A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if:

A. In a public place, the person intentionally or recklessly causes annoyance to others by intentionally:

(1) Making loud and unreasonable noise, including, but not limited to, loud and unreasonable noise resulting from the use of consumer fireworks;

(2) Activating a device, or exposing a substance, that releases noxious and offensive odors; or

(3) Engaging in fighting, without being licensed or privileged to do so; [PL 2021, c. 510, §3 (AMD).]

B. In a public or private place, the person knowingly accosts, insults, taunts or challenges any person with offensive, derisive or annoying words, or by gestures or other physical conduct, that would in fact have a direct tendency to cause a violent response by an ordinary person in the situation of the person so accosted, insulted, taunted or challenged; [PL 2007, c. 144, §3 (NEW).]

C. In a private place, the person makes loud and unreasonable noise, including, but not limited to, loud and unreasonable noise resulting from the use of consumer fireworks, that can be heard by another person, who may be a law enforcement officer, as unreasonable noise in a public place or in another private place, after having been ordered by a law enforcement officer to cease the noise; or [PL 2021, c. 510, §4 (AMD).]

D. In a private or public place on or near property where a funeral, burial or memorial service is being held, the person knowingly accosts, insults, taunts or challenges any person in mourning and in attendance at the funeral, burial or memorial service with unwanted, obtrusive communications by way of offensive, derisive or annoying words, or by gestures or other physical conduct, that would in fact have a direct tendency to cause a violent response by an ordinary person in mourning and in attendance at a funeral, burial or memorial service. [PL 2007, c. 144, §3 (NEW).]

[PL 2021, c. 510, §§3, 4 (AMD).]

2. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Public place" means a place to which the public at large or a substantial group has access, including but not limited to:

(1) Public ways as defined in section 505;

(2) Schools and government-owned custodial facilities; and

(3) The lobbies, hallways, lavatories, toilets and basement portions of apartment houses, hotels, public buildings and transportation terminals. [PL 2007, c. 144, §3 (NEW).]

B. "Private place" means any place that is not a public place. [PL 2007, c. 144, §3 (NEW).]

C. "Consumer fireworks" has the same meaning as in Title 8, section 221-A, subsection 1-A. [PL 2021, c. 510, §5 (NEW).]

[PL 2021, c. 510, §5 (AMD).]

3. Disorderly conduct is a Class E crime.

[PL 2007, c. 144, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2007, c. 144, §3 (NEW). PL 2021, c. 510, §§3-5 (AMD).

§502. Failure to disperse

1. When 6 or more persons are participating in a course of disorderly conduct likely to cause substantial harm or serious inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, a law enforcement officer may order the participants and others in the immediate vicinity to disperse.

[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

2. A person is guilty of failure to disperse if the person knowingly fails to comply with an order made pursuant to subsection 1 and:

A. The person is a participant in the course of disorderly conduct. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or [PL 2001, c. 383, §64 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

B. The person is in the immediate vicinity of the disorderly conduct. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime. [PL 2001, c. 383, §64 (NEW); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

[PL 2001, c. 383, §64 (RPR); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

3.

[PL 2001, c. 383, §65 (RP); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 2001, c. 383, §§64,64 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).

§503. Riot

1. A person is guilty of riot if, together with 5 or more other persons, that person engages in disorderly conduct:

A. With intent imminently to commit or facilitate the commission of a crime involving physical injury or property damage against persons who are not participants; or [PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

B. When that person or any other participant to that person's knowledge uses or intends to use a firearm or other dangerous weapon in the course of the disorderly conduct. [RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §13 (COR).]

[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §13 (COR).]

2. Riot is a Class D crime.

[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §13 (COR).

§504. Unlawful assembly

A person is guilty of unlawful assembly if: [PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

1. That person assembles with 5 or more other persons with intent to engage in conduct constituting a riot or, being present at an assembly that either has or develops a purpose to engage in conduct constituting a riot, that person remains there with intent to advance that purpose; and
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §14 (COR).]

2. That person knowingly fails to comply with an order to disperse given by a law enforcement officer to the assembly.
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §15 (COR).]

3. Unlawful assembly is a Class E crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §§14, 15 (COR).

§505. Obstructing public ways

1. A person is guilty of obstructing public ways if that person unreasonably obstructs the free passage of foot or vehicular traffic on any public way and refuses to cease or remove the obstruction upon a lawful order to do so given to that person by a law enforcement officer.
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §16 (COR).]

2. As used in this section, "public way" means a way, including a sidewalk, owned and maintained by the State, a county or a municipality over which the general public has a right to pass by foot or by vehicle, a way upon which the public has access as invitees or licensees or a way under the control of park commissioners or a body having like powers.
[PL 2017, c. 432, Pt. C, §2 (AMD).]

3. Obstructing public ways is a Class E crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 2015, c. 358, §2 (AMD). PL 2017, c. 432, Pt. C, §2 (AMD). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §16 (COR).

§506. Harassment by telephone or by electronic communication device

1. A person is guilty of harassment by telephone or by electronic communication device if:

A. By means of telephone or electronic communication device the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly makes any comment, request, suggestion or proposal without the consent of the person called or contacted:

(1) That is, in fact, obscene; or

(2) With conscious disregard of a substantial risk that a reasonable person would find the comment, request, suggestion or proposal offensively coarse.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; [PL 2023, c. 519, §3 (RPR).]

A-1. By means of telephone or electronic communication device the person, with the intent to cause affront or alarm or for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, sends an image or video of a sexual act as defined in section 251, subsection 1, paragraph C or of the actor's or another person's genitals and:

(1) The person called or contacted is in fact under 14 years of age;

(2) The person called or contacted is in fact 14 or 15 years of age and the actor is at least 5 years older than the person called or contacted; or

(3) The person called or contacted suffers from a mental disability that is reasonably apparent or known to the actor.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; [PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (NEW).]

A-2. By means of telephone or electronic communication device the person sends an image or a video of a sexual act as defined in section 251, subsection 1, paragraph C or of the actor's or another person's genitals without the consent of the person called or contacted after the person called or contacted has notified the actor, in writing or otherwise, that the person does not consent to receiving such images or videos. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; [PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (NEW).]

B. The person makes a telephone call or makes a call or contact by means of an electronic communication device, whether or not oral or written conversation ensues, without disclosing the person's identity and with the intent to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass any person at the called or contacted number or account. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; [PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (AMD).]

C. The person makes or causes the telephone or electronic communication device of another repeatedly or continuously to ring or activate or receive data, with the intent to harass any person at the called or contacted number or account. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; [PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (AMD).]

D. The person makes repeated telephone calls or repeated calls or contacts by means of an electronic communication device, during which oral or written conversation ensues, with the intent to harass any person at the called or contacted number or account. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; or [PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (AMD).]

E. The person knowingly permits any telephone or electronic communication device under the person's control to be used for any purpose prohibited by this section. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime. [PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (AMD).]

[PL 2023, c. 519, §3 (AMD).]

2. The crime defined in this section may be prosecuted and punished in the county in which the defendant was located when the defendant used the telephone or electronic communication device, or in the county in which the telephone called or made to ring or the electronic communication device called or made to ring or be activated or receive data by the defendant was located.

[PL 2011, c. 464, §14 (AMD); PL 2011, c. 464, §30 (AFF).]

2-A. As used in this section, "electronic communication device" means any electronic or digital product that communicates at a distance by electronic transmission impulses or by fiber optics, including any software capable of sending and receiving communication, allowing a person to electronically engage in the conduct prohibited under this section.

[PL 2011, c. 464, §14 (NEW); PL 2011, c. 464, §30 (AFF).]

3.

[PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (RP).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 740, §66 (RPR). PL 1981, c. 317, §20 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 464, §14 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 464, §30 (AFF). PL 2017, c. 397, §1 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 519, §3 (AMD).

§506-A. Harassment

1. A person is guilty of harassment if, without reasonable cause:

A. The person engages in any course of conduct with the intent to harass, torment or threaten another person:

(1) After having been notified, in writing or otherwise, not to engage in such conduct by:

(a) Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, police officer or justice of the peace. The notification not to engage in such conduct expires one year from the date of issuance; or

(b) A court in a protective order issued under Title 5, section 4654 or 4655 or Title 19-A, former section 4006 or 4007 or Title 19-A, section 4108 or 4110;

(2) If the person is an adult in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections, after having been forbidden to engage in such conduct by the Commissioner of Corrections, the chief administrative officer of the facility, the correctional administrator for the region or their designees; or

(3) After having been notified, in writing or otherwise, while the person was a member of the National Guard, not to engage in such conduct by a commanding officer. A person violates this subparagraph regardless of whether the person is a member of the National Guard when the person engages in the conduct and regardless of where the conduct occurs. The notification not to engage in such conduct expires one year from the date of issuance.

Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; or [PL 2021, c. 634, Pt. B, §§2-4 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §31 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF).]

B. The person violates paragraph A and, at the time of the harassment, the person has 2 or more prior Maine convictions under this section in which the victim was the same person or a member of that victim's immediate family or for engaging in substantially similar conduct to that contained in this paragraph in another jurisdiction. Section 9-A governs the use of prior convictions when determining a sentence. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime. [PL 2007, c. 476, §23 (AMD).]

[PL 2021, c. 634, Pt. B, §§2-4 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §31 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF).]

2.

[PL 2001, c. 383, §67 (RP); PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF).]

3. For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" means spouse, parent, child, sibling, stepchild and stepparent, "National Guard" has the same meaning as in Title 37-B, section 102, subsection 1 and "commanding officer" has the same meaning as in Title 37-B, section 402, subsection 4.

[PL 2021, c. 634, Pt. B, §5 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 740, §67 (NEW). PL 1981, c. 456, §A59 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 736, §36 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 566, §§2,3 (AMD). PL 1993, c. 475, §§4,5 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 694, §D24 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 694, §E2 (AFF). PL 1997, c. 267, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 267, §3 (AFF). PL 2001, c. 383, §§66,67 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 383, §156 (AFF). PL 2007, c. 476, §23 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 246, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 634, Pt. B, §§2-5 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §31 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF).

§506-B. Violation of protective order

1. Violation of a protection from harassment order issued under Title 5, section 4654 or 4655, subsection 1, paragraphs A to C-1, is a Class D crime as provided in Title 5, section 4659, subsection 1.

[PL 1993, c. 475, §6 (NEW).]

2. Violation of a protective order in crimes between family members issued under Title 15, section 321 is a Class D crime as provided in Title 15, section 321, subsection 6.
[PL 1993, c. 475, §6 (NEW).]

3. Violation of a protection from abuse order issued under Title 19-A, section 4108 or 4110, subsection 3, paragraphs A to G, is a Class D crime as provided in Title 19-A, section 4113, subsection 1 or a Class C crime as provided in Title 19-A, section 4113, subsection 4.
[PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §32 (AMD); PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1993, c. 475, §6 (NEW). PL 1995, c. 694, §D25 (AMD). PL 1995, c. 694, §E2 (AFF). PL 2005, c. 207, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §32 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 647, Pt. B, §65 (AFF).

§507. Desecration and defacement

1. A person is guilty of desecration and defacement if that person intentionally desecrates any public monument or structure, any place of worship or burial or any private structure not owned by that person.
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §17 (COR).]

2. As used in this section, "desecrate" means marring, defacing, damaging or otherwise physically mistreating, in a way that will outrage the sensibilities of an ordinary person likely to observe or discover the actions.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

3. Desecration is a Class D crime.
[PL 1983, c. 710 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1983, c. 710 (AMD). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §17 (COR).

§507-A. Interference with cemetery or burial ground

1. No person may intentionally or knowingly destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, marker or other structure placed or designed as a memorial for the dead, or any portion or fragment of any such memorial, or any fence, railing, curb or other enclosure for the burial of the dead.
[PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to any person:

A. Who performs an act as authorized under Title 13, section 1371; or [PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

B. Who meets the requirements governing eminent domain as established by state or federal law. [PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]
[PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

3. Any person who violates subsection 1 commits a Class D crime.
[PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).

§507-B. Illegal possession or sale of gravestones

1. No person may possess, sell, attempt to sell, offer for sale, transfer or dispose of any tomb, monument, gravestone, marker or other structure placed or designed as a memorial for the dead, or any

portion or fragment of any such memorial, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that it has been illegally removed from a cemetery or burial ground.
[PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

2. Any person who violates subsection 1 commits a Class C crime.
[PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

3. Any person who violates subsection 1 is liable to the following for triple damages to be recovered in a civil action:

A. The municipality or, in the case of unorganized territory, the county in which the cemetery or burial ground is located; [PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

B. A cemetery association authorized to bring suit and recover damages by the municipality or, in the case of unorganized territory, the county in which the cemetery or burial ground is located; or [PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

C. A historical society authorized to bring suit and recover damages by the municipality or, in the case of unorganized territory, the county in which the cemetery or burial ground is located. [PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]
[PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1987, c. 326, §2 (NEW).

§508. Abuse of corpse

1. A person is guilty of abuse of corpse if that person intentionally and unlawfully disinters, digs up, removes, conceals, mutilates or destroys a human corpse or any part or the ashes of a human corpse.
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §18 (COR).]

2. It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the actor was a physician, scientist or student who had in that actor's possession, or used human bodies or parts of human bodies lawfully obtained, for anatomical, physiological or other scientific investigation or instruction.
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §19 (COR).]

3. Abuse of corpse is a Class D crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §§18, 19 (COR).

§509. False public alarm or report; aggravated false public alarm or report

1. A person is guilty of false public alarm or report if:

A. The person knowingly gives or causes to be given false information to a law enforcement officer, an emergency communications center or the 9-1-1 services established in Title 25, chapter 352 with the intent of inducing the officer, the emergency communications center or any other emergency services personnel to believe that a crime has been committed or that another has committed a crime, knowing the information to be false; [PL 2025, c. 167, §2 (AMD).]

B. The person knowingly gives or causes to be given false information to a law enforcement officer, a member of a firefighting agency, including a volunteer fire department, an emergency communications center, the 9-1-1 services established in Title 25, chapter 352 or any other person knowing that the other person is likely to communicate the information to a law enforcement officer, a member of a firefighting agency, an emergency communications center or any other emergency services personnel concerning a fire, explosive or other similar substance that is capable of endangering the safety of persons, knowing that the information is false, or knowing that the

person has no information relating to the fire, explosive or other similar substance; or [PL 2025, c. 167, §3 (AMD).]

C. The person knowingly gives or causes to be given false information concerning an emergency to an ambulance service, an emergency communications center, the 9-1-1 services established in Title 25, chapter 352, any other emergency services personnel or a government agency or public utility that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property, with the intent of inducing the service, personnel, agency, center or utility to respond to the reported emergency, knowing the information to be false. [PL 2025, c. 167, §4 (AMD).]

A violation of this subsection is a Class D crime.

For the purposes of this subsection, "emergency communications center" means a state, county or municipal government entity that receives calls by 9-1-1, business lines, radio or other methods requesting public service or emergency response from public safety agencies and, as appropriate, dispatches requests to public safety agencies and assists in coordinating the response between agencies and other specialized professionals.
[PL 2025, c. 167, §§2-4 (AMD).]

2.
[PL 2023, c. 430, §1 (RP).]

3. A person is guilty of aggravated false public alarm or report if the person violates subsection 1 and the violation causes the evacuation, shutdown or lockdown of a building, school, public square or park, place of assembly or public transportation facility.

A violation of this subsection is a Class C crime.
[PL 2023, c. 430, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 740, §68 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 510, §56 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 430, §1 (AMD). PL 2025, c. 167, §§2-4 (AMD).

§510. Cruelty to animals

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 638, §3 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 740, §69 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 35 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 169 (AMD). PL 1979, c. 120 (AMD). PL 1987, c. 383, §7 (RP).

§511. Violation of privacy

1. A person is guilty of violation of privacy if, except in the execution of a public duty or as authorized by law, that person intentionally:

A. Commits a civil trespass on property with the intent to overhear or observe any person in a private place; [PL 1997, c. 467, §1 (AMD).]

B. Installs or uses in a private place without the consent of the person or persons entitled to privacy in that place, any device for observing, photographing, recording, amplifying or broadcasting sounds or events in that place; [PL 1997, c. 467, §1 (AMD).]

C. Installs or uses outside a private place without the consent of the person or persons entitled to privacy therein any device for observing, photographing, hearing, recording, amplifying or broadcasting images or sounds originating in that place that would not ordinarily be visible, audible or comprehensible outside that place; [PL 2023, c. 227, §1 (AMD).]

D. Engages in visual surveillance in a public place by means of mechanical or electronic equipment with the intent to observe or photograph, or record, amplify or broadcast an image of any portion

of the body of another person present in that place when that portion of the body is in fact concealed from public view under clothing and a reasonable person would expect it to be safe from surveillance; [PL 2023, c. 227, §2 (AMD).]

E. Violates paragraph A, B, C or D and the other person subject to a violation of privacy has not in fact attained 16 years of age; or [PL 2023, c. 227, §3 (NEW).]

F. Violates paragraph A, B, C or D for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of that person or another person, and the person subject to a violation of privacy has not in fact attained 16 years of age. [PL 2023, c. 227, §4 (NEW).]

[PL 2023, c. 227, §§1-4 (AMD).]

1-A. It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection 1, paragraph D that the person subject to surveillance had in fact attained 14 years of age and had consented to the visual surveillance.

[PL 1997, c. 467, §2 (NEW).]

2. As used in this section, "private place" means a place where one may reasonably expect to be safe from surveillance, including, but not limited to, changing or dressing rooms, bathrooms and similar places.

[PL 2007, c. 688, §2 (AMD).]

3. Violation of privacy is a Class D crime.

[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1997, c. 467, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 116, §1 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 688, §2 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 373, §1 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 227, §§1-4 (AMD).

§511-A. Unauthorized dissemination of certain private images

1. A person is guilty of unauthorized dissemination of certain private images if the person, with the intent to harass, torment or threaten the depicted person or another person, intentionally or knowingly disseminates, displays or publishes an image of another person in a state of nudity or engaged in a sexual act or engaged in sexual contact or an image that has been created or modified so that it appears to show the depicted person in a state of nudity or engaged in a sexual act or engaged in sexual contact in a manner in which there is no public or newsworthy purpose when the person knows or should have known that the depicted person:

A. [PL 2015, c. 394, §5 (RP).]

B. Is identifiable from the image itself or information displayed in connection with the image; and [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

C. Has not consented to the dissemination, display or publication of the image. [PL 2025, c. 400, §2 (AMD).]

[PL 2025, c. 400, §2 (AMD).]

2. This section does not apply to the following:

A. Lawful and common practices of medical treatment; [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

B. Images involving voluntary exposure in a public or commercial setting; or [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

C. An interactive computer service, as defined in 47 United States Code, Section 230(f)(2), or an information service, as defined in 47 United States Code, Section 153, with regard to content provided by another person. [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

3. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Sexual act" has the same meaning as in section 251, subsection 1, paragraph C and also includes:

(1) The transfer or transmission of semen upon any part of the clothed or unclothed body of the depicted person;

(2) Urination within a sexual context;

(3) Bondage or sadomasochism in any sexual context;

(4) Simulated sexual acts; and

(5) Masturbation. [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

B. "Sexual contact" has the same meaning as in section 251, subsection 1, paragraph D and includes simulated sexual contact. [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

C. "State of nudity" means the condition of displaying fully unclothed, partially unclothed or transparently clothed genitals, pubic area or anus or, if the person is female, a partially or fully exposed breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola. [PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

D. "Image" means something that is made, captured, generated or saved as a print, negative, slide, motion picture, photograph, computer data file, animation, videotape, livestream or other mechanically, electronically or chemically reproduced visual image or material. [PL 2025, c. 400, §3 (NEW).]

[PL 2025, c. 400, §3 (AMD).]

4. Unauthorized dissemination of certain private images is a Class D crime.

[PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW).]

5. Access to and dissemination of certain private images as described in subsection 1 and any written information describing and directly pertaining to the images contained in court records are governed by rule or administrative order adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court.

[PL 2015, c. 410, Pt. A, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2015, c. 339, §1 (NEW). PL 2015, c. 394, §5 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 410, Pt. A, §1 (AMD). PL 2025, c. 400, §§2, 3 (AMD).

§512. Failure to report treatment of a gunshot wound

1. A person is guilty of failure to report treatment of a gunshot wound if, being a health care practitioner or emergency medical services person, that person treats a human being for a wound apparently caused by the discharge of a firearm and knowingly fails to report the same to a law enforcement agency immediately by the quickest means of communication.

[PL 2009, c. 49, §1 (AMD).]

2. Failure to report treatment of a gunshot wound is a Class E crime.

[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

3. As used in this section, "health care practitioner" has the same meaning as in Title 24, section 2502, subsection 1-A, and "emergency medical services person" has the same meaning as in Title 32, section 83, subsection 12.

[PL 2009, c. 49, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 2009, c. 49, §§1, 2 (AMD).

§513. Maintaining an unprotected well

1. A person is guilty of maintaining an unprotected well if, being the owner or occupier of land on which there is a well, that person knowingly fails to enclose the well with a substantial fence or other substantial enclosing barrier or to protect it by a substantial covering that is securely fastened. [RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §20 (COR).]

2. Maintaining an unprotected well is a Class E crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §20 (COR).

§514. Abandoning an airtight container

1. A person is guilty of abandoning an airtight container if:

A. That person abandons or discards in any public place, or in a private place that is accessible to minors, any chest, closet, piece of furniture, refrigerator, icebox or other article having a compartment capacity of 1 1/2 cubic feet or more and having a door or lid that when closed cannot be opened easily from the inside; or [RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §21 (COR).]

B. Being the owner, lessee, manager or other person in control of a public place or of a place that is accessible to minors on which there has been abandoned or discarded a container described in paragraph A, that person knowingly or recklessly fails to remove the container from that place or to remove the door, lid or other cover of the container. [RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §22 (COR).]
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §§21, 22 (COR).]

2. Abandoning an airtight container is a Class E crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §§21, 22 (COR).

§515. Unlawful prize fighting

1. A person is guilty of unlawful prize fighting if:

A. That person knowingly engages in, encourages or does any act to further a premeditated fight without weapons between 2 or more persons or a fight commonly called a ring fight or prize fight; or [RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §23 (COR).]

B. That person knowingly sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such fight, or acts as umpire or judge for such fight. [RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §24 (COR).]
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §§23, 24 (COR).]

2. This section shall not apply to any boxing contest or exhibition:

A. [PL 2011, c. 305, §11 (RP).]

B. Under the auspices of a nonprofit organization at which no admission charge is made. [PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]
[PL 2011, c. 305, §11 (AMD).]

2-A. This section does not apply to any mixed martial arts, Muay Thai, kickboxing or boxing competition, exhibition or event authorized pursuant to Title 8, chapter 20 as long as rules have been adopted by the Combat Sports Authority of Maine pursuant to Title 8, chapter 20.

[PL 2023, c. 152, §12 (AMD).]

3. Unlawful prize fighting is a Class E crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). PL 1975, c. 740, §70 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 352, §3 (AMD). PL 2009, c. 582, §8 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 305, §§11, 12 (AMD). PL 2023, c. 152, §12 (AMD). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §§23, 24 (COR).

§516. Champerty

1. A person is guilty of champerty if, with the intent to collect by a civil action a claim, account, note or other demand due or to become due to another person, that person gives or promises anything of value to the other person.
[RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §25 (COR).]

2. This section does not apply to agreements between attorney and client to bring, prosecute or defend a civil action on a contingent fee basis.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

3. Champerty is a Class E crime.
[PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1975, c. 499, §1 (NEW). RR 2025, c. 2, Pt. F, §25 (COR).

§517. Creating police standoff

1. Creating police standoff. A person is guilty of creating a police standoff if that person:

A. Is in fact barricaded as a result of the person's own actions; [PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).]

B. Is or claims to be armed with a dangerous weapon; [PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).]

C. Is instructed by a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency, either personally, electronically or in writing, to leave the barricaded location; and [PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).]

D. Fails in fact to leave the barricaded location within 1/2 hour of receiving the instruction as described in paragraph C from a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency. [PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).]
[PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).]

2. Class E crime. Creating a police standoff is a Class E crime.
[PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2017, c. 86, §1 (NEW).

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