

Question

The individuals submitted false documents to Texas courts, which were prepared in Oklahoma, and requested the U.S. Marshals to serve the orders. The submission of false documents and misuse of court processes were part of a scheme to remove Charles Dustin Myers from his home. Predicate acts under RICO include mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503), among others. If the false documents were transmitted via mail or electronic communication, or if the actions obstructed justice, these acts could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO. The repeated acts of submitting false documents and coordinating their use in court proceedings could establish a pattern of racketeering activity.

Answer (U.S. Federal)

Short response

Based on the provided materials, submitting false documents to Texas courts that were prepared in Oklahoma and requesting U.S. Marshals to serve the orders could constitute predicate acts under RICO if these documents were transmitted via mail or electronic communication (mail fraud under [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#) or wire fraud under [18 U.S.C. § 1343](#)) or if the actions obstructed justice (under [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#)). The repeated acts of submitting false documents and coordinating their use in court proceedings would likely establish the required pattern of racketeering activity needed for a RICO violation.

Summary

The [Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations](#) Act (RICO) prohibits conducting an enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity. In this case, the submission of false documents to Texas courts that were prepared in Oklahoma and requesting U.S. Marshals to serve orders as part of a scheme to remove Charles Dustin Myers from his home could constitute predicate acts under RICO if these actions involved mail fraud ([18 U.S.C. § 1341](#)), wire fraud ([18 U.S.C. § 1343](#)), or obstruction of justice ([18 U.S.C. § 1503](#)). The interstate nature of the activities (Oklahoma to Texas) strengthens the potential for federal jurisdiction and applicability of RICO.

To establish a RICO violation, there must be (1) conduct (2) of an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity. The pattern requirement necessitates at least two predicate acts within a ten-year period that are related and demonstrate continuity. The repeated acts of submitting false documents and coordinating their use in court proceedings could establish this pattern, particularly if the acts were transmitted via mail or electronic communication or impeded the administration of justice, as these actions would qualify as predicate offenses under RICO's statutory framework.

Background and Relevant Law

RICO Framework and Predicate Acts

The [Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations](#) Act (RICO) was enacted to curb racketeering activity. RICO defines "racketeering activity" to include specific federal offenses listed in [18 U.S.C. § 1961](#)(1), which states that "racketeering activity" means "any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of title 18, United States Code: ... section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), section 1343 (relating to wire fraud), ... section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice)..." [18 U.S.C. § 1961](#)(1).

A "pattern of racketeering activity" is defined as requiring "at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity" [18 U.S.C. § 1961](#)(5).

The prohibited activities under RICO include: "It shall be unlawful for any person through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce." [18 U.S.C. § 1962](#).

Mail Fraud as a Predicate Act

Mail fraud, as defined in [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#), occurs when someone, "having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises... places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both." [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#).

In [Allstate Ins. Co. v. Benhamou](#), 190 F.Supp.3d 631 (S.D. Tex. 2016), the court identified the elements of RICO mail fraud as: "(1) a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent representation; (2) interstate or intrastate use of the mails to execute the scheme; (3) the use of the mails by the defendant connected with or incident to the scheme; and (4) actual injury to the plaintiff."

Wire Fraud as a Predicate Act

Wire fraud is defined in [18 U.S.C. § 1343](#) as occurring when someone, "having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign

commerce, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice..." [18 U.S.C. § 1343](#).

Obstruction of Justice as a Predicate Act

Obstruction of justice is defined in [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#), which prohibits actions where someone "corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States magistrate judge or other committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, or ... corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice..." [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#).

In [D'Addario v. Geller, 264 F.Supp.2d 367 \(E.D. Va. 2003\)](#), the court recognized that obstruction of justice under [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#) can serve as a predicate act for RICO, noting that the plaintiff's claims included allegations that the defendant "engaged in predicate acts of mail fraud and obstruction of justice in a scheme to defraud RMST and its shareholders via a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of RICO, [18 U.S.C. § 1962](#)..."

Pattern of Racketeering Activity

To establish a RICO violation, a plaintiff must prove a pattern of racketeering activity. In [Ketner v. Widell, No. 5:20-cv-6360 \(E.D. Pa. Jul 06, 2021\)](#), the court noted that "RICO requires a plaintiff to show that the defendant committed at least two predicate acts of racketeering in a ten-year period. [18 U.S.C. § 1961](#)(5). ... A plaintiff can establish a pattern of racketeering by showing that the predicate acts are related and pose or amount to a threat of continued criminal activity."

Similarly, in [Uselmann v. Pop, 495 F.Supp.3d 528 \(E.D. Mich. 2020\)](#), the court explained that "a plaintiff must allege that a RICO enterprise engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity, which must consist of 'at least two predicate acts of racketeering activity occurring within a ten-year period.'" The court further noted that "Both the mail fraud statute, [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#), and the wire fraud statute, [18 U.S.C. § 1343](#), are listed as predicate racketeering offenses under RICO."

Elements of a RICO Claim

In [Mowett v. Jpmorgan Chase Bank, Case No. 15-12612 \(E.D. Mich. Mar 31, 2016\)](#), the court outlined the elements required to establish a RICO cause of action: "To prevail on a RICO cause of action, a plaintiff must establish (1) conduct (2) of an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity." This case was stated as abrogated by [Fuller v. Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc., Case No. 1:19-cv-28 \(W.D. Mich. Mar 02, 2021\)](#). However, this abrogation does not appear to affect the basic elements of a RICO claim

as stated, as these elements are consistently recognized across multiple other authorities.

Similarly, [Lockhart v. Deluca](#) (2023-09-13) reiterated that RICO "was enacted to curb 'racketeering activity,' which it defines as any act 'chargeable' under several generically described state criminal laws, any act 'indictable' under numerous specific federal criminal provisions, including mail and wire fraud, and any 'offense' involving bankruptcy or securities fraud or drug-related activities that is 'punishable' under federal law."

Analysis

Submission of False Documents as Potential Predicate Acts

The submission of false documents to Texas courts that were prepared in Oklahoma could constitute predicate acts under RICO if these documents were transmitted via mail or electronic communication, or if the actions obstructed justice.

Mail Fraud Analysis

If the false documents were transmitted via mail, either through the U.S. Postal Service or private carriers, this could constitute mail fraud under [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#). As outlined in [Allstate Ins. Co. v. Benhamou, 190 F.Supp.3d 631 \(S.D. Tex. 2016\)](#), RICO mail fraud requires "(1) a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent representation; (2) interstate or intrastate use of the mails to execute the scheme; (3) the use of the mails by the defendant connected with or incident to the scheme; and (4) actual injury to the plaintiff."

The scheme to remove Charles Dustin Myers from his home through the submission of false documents to Texas courts could satisfy the "scheme to defraud" element. If these documents were sent through the mail from Oklahoma to Texas, this would fulfill the "interstate use of the mails" requirement. The connection between the use of mail and the scheme is evident if the documents were essential to the fraudulent court proceedings. Finally, Mr. Myers's removal from his home would constitute an actual injury.

As noted in secondary material "Mail and Wire Fraud" (2022-07-01), there are numerous examples of "RICO conviction based on mail and wire fraud" and "defining racketeering activity as the commission of certain federal crimes, including mail fraud, pursuant to [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#)." This supports the proposition that mail fraud can serve as a predicate act under RICO.

Wire Fraud Analysis

Similarly, if the false documents were transmitted via electronic communication, such as email or electronic court filing systems, this could constitute wire fraud under [18 U.S.C. § 1343](#). The elements would be substantially similar to those of mail fraud, requiring a scheme to defraud,

the use of interstate wire communications, and a connection between the wire communications and the scheme.

As noted in "RICO: A Primer" (2022-01-31), "Mail and wire fraud are the most common predicate acts" under RICO. This underscores the relevance of these offenses as potential predicate acts in this case.

Obstruction of Justice Analysis

The submission of false documents to courts and the misuse of court processes could also constitute obstruction of justice under [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#). This statute prohibits actions that "corruptly... influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice."

In [D'Addario v. Geller, 264 F.Supp.2d 367 \(E.D. Va. 2003\)](#), the court recognized that "allegedly false statements made in court were intended to obstruct or actually did obstruct justice by attempting to influence the due administration of justice." This supports the proposition that submitting false documents to courts could qualify as obstruction of justice and serve as a predicate act under RICO.

Similarly, in [US v. Bertoli, 854 F. Supp. 975 \(D. N.J. 1994\)](#), the court identified as racketeering acts "submitting false and fraudulent affidavits to the court." However, it's important to note that this case was stated as vacated by State v. Hacheney, No. 29965-8-II (WA 8/3/2005). Despite this vacatur, the general principle that submitting false documents to a court can constitute obstruction of justice remains valid, as it is supported by the statutory language of [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#) and other cases.

Establishing a Pattern of Racketeering Activity

To establish a RICO violation, there must be a "pattern of racketeering activity," which requires at least two predicate acts within a ten-year period. The repeated acts of submitting false documents and coordinating their use in court proceedings could establish this pattern.

In [Arizona Premium Finance, Inc. v. Bielli, 77 F.Supp.2d 341 \(E.D. N.Y. 1999\)](#), the court explained that to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, "a plaintiff must plead at least two predicate acts, show that the acts are related and that they amount to, or pose a threat of, continuing criminal activity."

The submission of multiple false documents, or the involvement of multiple individuals in a coordinated scheme, could satisfy the requirement of at least two predicate acts. These acts would be related if they were part of the same scheme to remove Charles Dustin Myers from his home. The continuous nature of the activity could be established if the acts occurred over a period of time or if they represented an ongoing threat.

As noted in [Ketner v. Widell, No. 5:20-cv-6360 \(E.D. Pa. Jul 06, 2021\)](#), "A plaintiff can establish a pattern of racketeering by showing that the

predicate acts are related and pose or amount to a threat of continued criminal activity." The coordination of submitting false documents and their use in court proceedings suggests a level of organization and continuity that could satisfy this requirement.

Interstate Commerce Requirement

RICO requires that the enterprise be "engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce" [18 U.S.C. § 1962](#). The fact that the documents were prepared in Oklahoma and submitted to Texas courts clearly establishes an interstate connection, satisfying this requirement.

As noted in [Mowett v. Jpmorgan Chase Bank, Case No. 15-12612 \(E.D. Mich. Mar 31, 2016\)](#), one of the elements of a RICO cause of action under § 1962(c) is that the enterprise must be "engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce." Though this case was stated as abrogated, this particular requirement is directly stated in the RICO statute and remains valid.

Civil Remedies Under RICO

If a RICO violation is established, civil remedies are available under [18 U.S.C. § 1964](#), which states that "Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of this chapter may sue therefor in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee..." [18 U.S.C. § 1964](#).

This means that Charles Dustin Myers could potentially recover treble damages for any injuries to his business or property resulting from the violation, such as the loss of use of his home or associated expenses.

Exceptions and Caveats

Specific Intent Requirement

Mail and wire fraud require a specific intent to defraud. This means that it must be shown that the individuals who submitted the false documents had the specific intent to defraud, not merely that they were mistaken or negligent. The facts suggest a deliberate scheme, which would likely satisfy this requirement, but specific evidence of fraudulent intent would be necessary.

Causation and Injury

For a civil RICO claim, there must be an actual injury that was proximately caused by the pattern of racketeering activity. If Charles Dustin Myers was successfully removed from his home as a result of the false documents and misuse of court processes, this would likely satisfy the injury requirement. However, if the scheme was unsuccessful or if the injury was not directly

caused by the racketeering activity, this could present challenges to a RICO claim.

Specificity in Pleading

RICO claims based on fraud must be pled with particularity under Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. As noted in "[Civil Rico: A Tool of Advocacy](#)" (2024-01-01), "RICO claims based on mail or wire fraud must comport with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b)'s requirement that allegations involving fraud be pleaded with particularity." This means that the complaint must specify the time, place, content of the false representations, the identity of the person making the misrepresentations, and what they obtained as a result.

Statute of Limitations

RICO claims are subject to a four-year statute of limitations. The clock typically begins to run when the plaintiff discovers or should have discovered the injury. If the events in question occurred more than four years ago and Mr. Myers has been aware of the injury for that period, a RICO claim may be time-barred.

Conclusion

Based on the provided materials, the submission of false documents to Texas courts that were prepared in Oklahoma and the request for U.S. Marshals to serve the orders as part of a scheme to remove Charles Dustin Myers from his home could potentially establish a violation of RICO if:

1. The false documents were transmitted via mail (constituting mail fraud under [18 U.S.C. § 1341](#)) or electronic communication (constituting wire fraud under [18 U.S.C. § 1343](#));
2. The actions obstructed justice (under [18 U.S.C. § 1503](#)); and
3. These acts formed a pattern of racketeering activity, meaning there were at least two related predicate acts within a ten-year period that demonstrated continuity or the threat of continuity.

The fact that the documents were prepared in Oklahoma and submitted to Texas courts establishes an interstate connection, satisfying RICO's requirement that the enterprise's activities affect interstate commerce.

If a RICO violation is established, Charles Dustin Myers could potentially recover treble damages for any injuries to his business or property resulting from the violation, such as the loss of use of his home or associated expenses.

However, several challenges and requirements must be addressed, including establishing specific intent to defraud, demonstrating causation and actual injury, pleading with particularity under Rule 9(b), and ensuring the claim is not time-barred by the four-year statute of limitations.

In conclusion, the repeated acts of submitting false documents and coordinating their use in court proceedings could establish a pattern of racketeering activity under RICO if they involved mail fraud, wire fraud, or obstruction of justice, providing a potential legal remedy for Charles Dustin Myers.

Legal Authorities

[U.S. v. Triumph Capital Group, Inc., 260 F.Supp.2d 444 \(D. Conn. 2002\)](#)

U.S. District Court — District of Connecticut

Extract

The indictment charges each defendant with at least two acts of racketeering consisting of either bribery, aiding and abetting bribe receiving, obstruction of justice or witness tampering. Further, the indictment alleges that the enterprise was engaged in, and its activities affected, interstate commerce. ... Obstruction of justice and witness tampering are also charged as predicate acts. Specifically, Racketeering Act 5 (obstruction of justice) charges that between May 25, 1999, and April, 2000, Spadoni and Triumph obstructed justice in connection with a federal grand jury investigation by deleting, overwriting or destroying documents and information stored on a laptop computer owned by Triumph and assigned to Spadoni, and by deleting, destroying or failing to produce diskettes which contained documents and information that were relevant to a grand jury investigation.

Summary

The court recognized obstruction of justice and fraud as predicate acts under RICO. The passage describes how the defendants were charged with obstruction of justice by destroying or failing to produce documents relevant to a grand jury investigation. This aligns with the proposition that submitting false documents and obstructing justice can be considered predicate acts under RICO. The passage also highlights the requirement of a pattern of racketeering activity, which involves at least two predicate acts that are related and demonstrate continuity or the threat of continuity.

[D'Addario v. Geller, 264 F.Supp.2d 367 \(E.D. Va. 2003\)](#)

U.S. District Court — Eastern District of Virginia

Extract

Plaintiff alleges they engaged in predicate acts of mail fraud and obstruction of justice in a scheme to defraud RMST and its shareholders via a pattern of racketeering activity in violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962... Title 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1) defines racketeering activity, so far as is pertinent to this case, as

'any act which is indictable under... 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (relating to mail fraud), [and] ... 18 U.S.C. § 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice).'... Plaintiff claims defendant Geller perjured himself by misrepresenting to this court... Plaintiff specifically claims that the allegedly false statements made in court were intended to obstruct or actually did obstruct justice by attempting to influence the due administration of justice.

Summary

The court recognizes mail fraud and obstruction of justice as predicate acts under RICO. The passage illustrates how false statements and misuse of court processes can be part of a scheme to defraud, which aligns with the proposition that submitting false documents and misusing court processes could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[Allstate Ins. Co. v. Benhamou, 190 F.Supp.3d 631 \(S.D. Tex. 2016\)](#)

U.S. District Court — Southern District of Texas

Extract

On the RICO claims, Plaintiffs allege repeated violations of the federal mail fraud statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1341, as the predicate acts... 'Pattern of racketeering activity' is a defined term and has two components... First, there must be at least two predicate acts of 'racketeering activity.'... 'Racketeering activity,' is defined by reference to various state and federal offenses... One of the enumerated crimes is mail fraud. See 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B) (defining any act indictable under 18 U.S.C. § 1341 —the mail fraud statute—as 'racketeering activity')... The elements of RICO mail fraud are: (1) a scheme to defraud by means of false or fraudulent representation; (2) interstate or intrastate use of the mails to execute the scheme; (3) the use of the mails by the defendant connected with or incident to the scheme; and (4) actual injury to the plaintiff.

Summary

Elements required to establish a RICO claim based on mail fraud, which includes a scheme to defraud, use of mail to execute the scheme, and actual injury. This aligns with the proposition that submitting false documents via mail could constitute mail fraud, a predicate act under RICO. The passage also explains the requirement of a pattern of racketeering activity, which supports the idea that repeated acts of submitting false documents could establish such a pattern.

[US v. Eisenberg, 773 F. Supp. 662 \(D. N.J. 1991\)](#)

U.S. District Court — District of New Jersey

Extract

Racketeering activity is defined in RICO section 1961(1) to include mail fraud, wire fraud, obstruction of justice, interstate transportation of money taken by fraud and any offense involving fraud in the sale of securities. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). ... 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d). Racketeering activity is defined in the RICO statute to include mail fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341, wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, obstruction of justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503, interstate transportation of property taken by fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2314 and any offense involving fraud in the sale of securities. See 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). In addition, 'pattern of racketeering' is defined as follows: 'at least two acts of racketeering activity, ... the last of which occurred within ten years ... after the commission of a prior act of racketeering....' See 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

Summary

The RICO statute defines racketeering activity to include mail fraud, wire fraud, and obstruction of justice, which are relevant to the proposition. The passage also explains that a pattern of racketeering activity requires at least two acts of racketeering within a ten-year period. This supports the proposition that the submission of false documents and misuse of court processes, if involving mail or wire fraud and obstruction of justice, could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[US v. Bertoli, 854 F. Supp. 975 \(D. N.J. 1994\)](#)

U.S. District Court — District of New Jersey

Extract

Count One described the pattern of racketeering engaged in by the Defendants and others, including Eisenberg, as consisting of predicate acts of mail fraud, wire fraud, interstate transportation of money taken by fraud, securities fraud and obstruction of justice... Moreover, Defendants concealed documents at Monarch that were subpoenaed by the grand jury, destroyed documents relating to the nominee accounts at Euro Bank, filed a false financial disclosure form with the United States Probation Office, transferred funds in the Cayman Islands and submitted false affidavits during the course of this prosecution... Finally, as described previously in the Facts Section of this opinion, the Racketeering Acts set forth in the description of the Cover-Up Scheme charged Bertoli with (1) shredding and removing documents from Monarch and elsewhere, (2) hiding proceeds of racketeering activity and (3) submitting false and fraudulent affidavits to the court... 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d). Racketeering activity is defined in the RICO statute to include mail fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341, wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, obstruction of justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503...

Summary

The passage from "US v. Bertoli" provides a clear example of how activities such as mail fraud, wire fraud, and obstruction of justice can serve as predicate acts under RICO. It also illustrates how submitting false documents and engaging in fraudulent schemes can be part of a pattern of racketeering activity. This directly supports the proposition that similar actions in the case of Charles Dustin Myers could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO if they involved false documents and misuse of court processes.

[Lockhart v. Deluca](#)

U.S. District Court — Eastern District of Michigan

Extract

The Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, or RICO, was enacted to curb 'racketeering activity,' which it defines as any act 'chargeable' under several generically described state criminal laws, any act 'indictable' under numerous specific federal criminal provisions, including mail and wire fraud, and any 'offense' involving bankruptcy or securities fraud or drug-related activities that is 'punishable' under federal law." 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1); see also *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co., Inc.*, 473 U.S. 479, 481-82 (1985).

Summary

Definition of "racketeering activity" under RICO, which includes acts indictable under federal provisions such as mail and wire fraud. This directly relates to the proposition, as the submission of false documents via mail or electronic communication could constitute mail or wire fraud, qualifying as predicate offenses under RICO. The passage also references the need for a pattern of racketeering activity, which aligns with the repeated acts of submitting false documents as described in the proposition.

[Arizona Premium Finance, Inc. v. Bielli](#), 77 F.Supp.2d 341 (E.D. N.Y. 1999)

U.S. District Court — Eastern District of New York

Extract

To establish such a pattern of racketeering activity, 'a plaintiff must plead at least two predicate acts, show that the acts are related and that they amount to, or pose a threat of, continuing criminal activity.' *H.J. Inc. v. Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.*, 492 U.S. 229, 239, 109 S.Ct. 2893, 106 L.Ed.2d 195 (1989). RICO is aimed at 'racketeering activity,' which the statute defines, in relevant part, as certain acts indictable under Federal

law, including mail and wire fraud, and violations of the Hobbs Act. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B).

Summary

Requirements for establishing a RICO claim, specifically the need to demonstrate a pattern of racketeering activity through at least two predicate acts that are related and pose a threat of continued criminal activity. The passage also identifies mail and wire fraud as potential predicate acts under RICO. This directly supports the proposition that the submission of false documents and misuse of court processes, if involving mail or wire fraud, could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[Mowett v. Jpmorgan Chase Bank, Case No. 15-12612 \(E.D. Mich. Mar 31, 2016\)](#)

U.S. District Court — Eastern District of Michigan

Extract

18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) provides: It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity or collection of unlawful debt. To prevail on a RICO cause of action, a plaintiff must establish (1) conduct (2) of an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity. *Moon v. Harrison Piping Supply*, 465 F.3d 719, 723 (6th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co., Inc.*, 473 U.S. 479, 496 (1985)). To establish a RICO violation under § 1962(c), a plaintiff must allege that the RICO enterprise engaged in a 'pattern of racketeering activity' consisting of at least two predicate acts of racketeering activity occurring within a ten-year period. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5). The alleged predicate acts may consist of offenses 'which are indictable' under any of a number of federal statutes, including the mail (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and wire fraud statutes (18 U.S.C. § 1343). 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1).

Summary

Predicate acts under RICO can include mail and wire fraud, which are relevant to the proposition if false documents were transmitted via mail or electronic communication. The passage also emphasizes the need for a pattern of activity, which aligns with the proposition's claim of repeated acts of submitting false documents.

[Ketner v. Widell, No. 5:20-cv-6360 \(E.D. Pa. Jul 06, 2021\)](#)

U.S. District Court — Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Extract

Although RICO provides several different types of claims for civil liability, the following elements are common to all RICO causes of action: (1) a pattern of racketeering activity, (2) a culpable person, (3) an enterprise, (4) the requisite mental state, and (5) an effect on interstate commerce. See *Agency Holding Corp. v. Malley-Duff & Assocs., Inc.*, 483 U.S. 143, 154 (1987). ... RICO broadly defines 'racketeering activity' to include the carrying out one of the many predicate acts listed in the statute 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). ... RICO requires a plaintiff to show that the defendant committed at least two predicate acts of racketeering in a ten-year period. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5). ... A plaintiff can establish a pattern of racketeering by showing that the predicate acts are related and pose or amount to a threat of continued criminal activity.

Summary

Elements required to establish a RICO claim, including a pattern of racketeering activity, which involves committing at least two predicate acts within a ten-year period. The passage also explains that predicate acts can include fraud-related offenses, such as mail and wire fraud, which are relevant to the proposition. The requirement for a pattern of racketeering activity aligns with the proposition's assertion of repeated acts of submitting false documents and coordinating their use in court proceedings.

[Uselmann v. Pop, 495 F.Supp.3d 528 \(E.D. Mich. 2020\)](#)

U.S. District Court — Eastern District of Michigan

Extract

As previously stated, a plaintiff must allege that a RICO enterprise engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity, which must consist of 'at least two predicate acts of racketeering activity occurring within a ten-year period.' Moon, 465 F.3d at 723 (citing 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5)). RICO defines 'racketeering activity' to include a multitude of offenses that are either 'chargeable' under certain state criminal laws or 'indictable' under specified federal criminal laws. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1). Both the mail fraud statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1341, and the wire fraud statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1343, are listed as predicate racketeering offenses under RICO. *Id.* ; see Moon, 465 F.3d at 723.

Summary

Requirements for establishing a RICO claim, specifically the need for a pattern of racketeering activity, which includes at least two predicate acts within a ten-year period. It identifies mail fraud and wire fraud as predicate offenses under RICO. This supports the proposition that if false documents were submitted via mail or electronic communication, these actions could

qualify as predicate offenses under RICO. The repeated acts of submitting false documents could establish a pattern of racketeering activity.

[18 U.S.C. § 1341 18 U.S.C. § 1341 Frauds and Swindles](#)

Extract

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises... for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

Summary

The passage from 18 U.S.C. § 1341 outlines the federal crime of mail fraud, which involves devising a scheme to defraud and using the postal service or any private or commercial interstate carrier to execute the scheme. This directly supports the proposition that submitting false documents via mail as part of a scheme could constitute mail fraud, a predicate act under RICO. The passage provides the legal basis for considering the use of mail in executing fraudulent schemes as a criminal offense, which aligns with the proposition's claim of using false documents in a scheme to remove an individual from their home.

[18 U.S.C. § 1503 18 U.S.C. § 1503 Influencing Or Injuring Officer Or Juror Generally](#)

Extract

Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States magistrate judge or other committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, or ... corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

Summary

18 U.S.C. § 1503 addresses actions that corruptly influence, obstruct, or impede the due administration of justice. The submission of false documents

to a court could be seen as an attempt to corruptly influence or impede the court's processes, thus potentially qualifying as obstruction of justice under this statute. This aligns with the proposition that such actions could be considered predicate offenses under RICO if they form part of a pattern of racketeering activity.

[18 U.S.C. § 1961 18 U.S.C. § 1961 Definitions](#)

Extract

As used in this chapter- 'racketeering activity' means ... (B) any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of title 18, United States Code: ... section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), section 1343 (relating to wire fraud), ... section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice), ... 'pattern of racketeering activity' requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years (excluding any period of imprisonment) after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity;

Summary

The passage defines "racketeering activity" to include acts indictable under sections 1341 (mail fraud), 1343 (wire fraud), and 1503 (obstruction of justice) of Title 18, U.S. Code. These are the same sections mentioned in the proposition as potential predicate acts under RICO. Additionally, the passage explains that a "pattern of racketeering activity" requires at least two acts of racketeering activity, which aligns with the proposition's assertion of repeated acts of submitting false documents. This supports the argument that the described actions could qualify as a pattern of racketeering activity under RICO.

[18 U.S.C. § 1343 18 U.S.C. § 1343 Fraud By Wire, Radio, Or Television](#)

Extract

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign commerce, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

Summary

The passage from 18 U.S.C. § 1343 outlines the federal crime of wire fraud, which involves transmitting or causing to be transmitted any form of communication in interstate or foreign commerce as part of a scheme to

defraud. This directly supports the proposition that if the false documents were transmitted via electronic communication (such as email or other wire communications), it could constitute wire fraud, a predicate act under RICO. The context of the passage being part of the federal criminal code means it is applicable to any case involving such fraudulent schemes across state lines, which aligns with the scenario described in the proposition.

[18 U.S.C. § 1962 18 U.S.C. § 1962 Prohibited Activities](#)

Extract

It shall be unlawful for any person through a pattern of racketeering activity or through collection of an unlawful debt to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

Summary

18 U.S.C. § 1962 outlines unlawful activities related to racketeering. Specifically, it prohibits acquiring or maintaining control of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. The submission of false documents to courts, if part of a scheme to control or affect an enterprise, could fall under this statute. The passage supports the proposition by highlighting that such activities, if affecting interstate commerce, are prohibited under RICO.

[18 U.S.C. § 1964 18 U.S.C. § 1964 Civil Remedies](#)

Extract

Any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of section 1962 of this chapter may sue therefor in any appropriate United States district court and shall recover threefold the damages he sustains and the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee...

Summary

Individuals who are injured in their business or property due to a violation of section 1962 (RICO) can seek civil remedies, including treble damages and attorney's fees. This supports the proposition that the submission of false documents and misuse of court processes, if part of a RICO violation, could lead to civil liability and significant financial recovery for the injured party.

[Mail and Wire Fraud](#)

American Criminal Law Review - Georgetown University Law Center - Michael Bednarczyk - 2022-07-01

Extract

2-44 (11th Cir. 2011) (affirming RICO conviction based on mail and wire fraud); United States v. Goldin Indus., Inc., 219 F.3d 1271, 1274 (11th Cir. 2000) (defining racketeering activity as the commission of certain federal crimes, including mail fraud, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1341); <I>Zichettello</I>, 208 F.3d at 79 (affirming multi-defendant convictions on counts including: (i) mail fraud in connection with monthly bribes related to conspiracy to violate RICO and (ii) wire fraud in connection with campaign finance scheme).

Summary

The passage provides examples of RICO convictions that were affirmed based on predicate acts of mail and wire fraud. It highlights that racketeering activity under RICO includes federal crimes such as mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343). This supports the proposition that the submission of false documents via mail or electronic communication could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[Racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations.](#)

American Criminal Law Review - Georgetown University Law Center - Bourgeois, Richard L., Jr. - 2000-03-22

Extract

RICO, it reasoned, provides an additional sanction for patterns of violations of statutes such as the mail fraud statute... The predicate acts may also be acts indictable under federal law, including... wire fraud; mail fraud... obstruction of justice...

Summary

RICO can be applied to patterns of violations involving mail fraud, wire fraud, and obstruction of justice. The passage explicitly mentions these acts as predicate offenses under RICO, which aligns with the proposition that the submission of false documents and misuse of court processes could qualify as such offenses if they involved mail or electronic communication or obstructed justice.

[Mail and wire fraud.](#)

American Criminal Law Review - Georgetown University Law Center - Newman, Samuel A. - 2000-03-22

Extract

See 18 U.S.C. [subsections] 1961-1964 (1994 and Supp. IV 1998) (prohibiting receipt of income through 'racketeering activity,' defined as including any act indictable under [sections] 1341 or [sections] 1343); see also *United States v. Brown*, 79 F.3d 1550, 1559 n.16 (11th Cir. 1996) (declaring proof of violation of mail fraud statute can be predicate act for purposes of civil RICO actions).

Summary

The federal statutes 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961-1964 define racketeering activity to include acts indictable under the mail and wire fraud statutes (§§ 1341 and 1343). The case *United States v. Brown* further supports that a violation of the mail fraud statute can serve as a predicate act for civil RICO actions. This aligns with the proposition that submitting false documents via mail or electronic communication could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[Chapter 4. Elements of Cause of Action](#)

Civil RICO: A Definitive Guide. Fifth Edition - American Bar Association - Gregory P. Joseph

Extract

Mail and wire fraud are the two most frequently alleged predicate acts. The mail fraud statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1341, prohibits any person from knowingly causing the use of the mails—or, since 1994, private carrier services like FedEx—for the purpose of executing 'any 'scheme or artifice to defraud.' The actual violation is the mailing, which must relate to the underlying fraudulent scheme... The courts have determined that, in measuring the duration of misconduct for purposes of evaluating continuity, they will look at the character of each alleged act to determine whether, in context, it is wrongful. Only wrongful acts are considered in measuring the duration of any alleged pattern.

Summary

Mail and wire fraud are recognized as predicate acts under RICO. The passage explains that the use of mail or wire communications in furtherance of a fraudulent scheme constitutes a violation. This directly supports the proposition that submitting false documents via mail or electronic communication could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO. Additionally, the passage discusses the importance of evaluating the character and continuity of wrongful acts, which aligns with the proposition's assertion of a pattern of racketeering activity.

[Racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations.](#)

**American Criminal Law Review - Georgetown University Law Center -
Phillips, Eleanor T. - 2015-09-22**

Extract

However, criminal RICO has been increasingly used to combat health care fraud, often using mail fraud, wire fraud, insurance fraud, and false claims as common predicate offenses... The Court in *Sedima* explained: 'As defined in the statute, racketeering activity consists not of acts for which the defendant has been convicted, but of acts for which he could be.' 473 U.S. at 488. Under [section] 1961(1), the predicate acts need only be 'chargeable' or 'indictable' under state or federal law. 18 U.S.C. [section] 1961(1).

Summary

RICO can be applied to a variety of fraudulent activities, including mail and wire fraud, which are relevant to the proposition. The passage explains that predicate acts under RICO do not require a conviction but must be chargeable or indictable under state or federal law. This supports the idea that the submission of false documents, if done through mail or electronic communication, could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[MAIL AND WIRE FRAUD](#)

**American Criminal Law Review - Georgetown University Law Center -
2021-07-01**

Extract

The federal mail² and wire³ fraud statutes are powerful tools for prosecutors that apply to a wide range of conduct.⁴ ... Mail and wire fraud are predicate felonies under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") and are specified as ... ¹⁶ In addition, mail and wire fraud charges can be used in conjunction with other offenses or more specific fraud offenses, such as insider trading or bank fraud.¹⁷

Summary

Mail and wire fraud statutes are versatile tools for addressing a wide range of fraudulent activities. These statutes are explicitly recognized as predicate offenses under RICO, which means they can be used to establish a pattern of racketeering activity. The passage also highlights that these charges can be combined with other offenses, reinforcing their applicability in complex schemes involving multiple fraudulent acts.

[Civil Rico: A Tool of Advocacy](#)

The Brief - American Bar Association - 2024-01-01

Extract

A violation of § 1962(c), the section on which Sedima relies, requires (1) conduct (2) of an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity. The plaintiff must allege each of the elements to state a claim. They are all equally essential components, and the complaint will fail if any one of them is not adequately pleaded. In particular, RICO claims based on mail or wire fraud must comport with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b)'s requirement that allegations involving fraud be pleaded with particularity. ... RICO's broad definition of racketeering activity and the act's reference to mail and wire fraud as predicate offenses begs the question: Why not RICO? That is, should the plaintiff consider adding a RICO count to an existing state cause of action? Moreover, since an action under RICO arises under federal law, a plaintiff can elect to have access to federal court.

Summary

To establish a RICO claim under § 1962(c), a plaintiff must demonstrate conduct of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, which includes predicate acts like mail and wire fraud. The passage emphasizes the importance of pleading these elements with particularity, especially when fraud is involved. The broad definition of racketeering activity under RICO, including mail and wire fraud, supports the proposition that the submission of false documents and misuse of court processes could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

[H. Rept. 104-22 - Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements Act of 1995, 1995-02-06](#)

Congressional Committee Reports

Extract

the act indictable under section 1028 was committed for the purpose of financial gain, section 1029 (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with access devices), section 1084 (relating to the transmission of gambling information), section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), section 1343 (relating to wire fraud), section 1344 (relating to financial institution fraud), sections 1461-1465 (relating to obscene matter), section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice), section 1510 (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations), section 1511 (relating to the obstruction of State or local law enforcement), section 1512 (relating to tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant), section 1513 (relating to retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant)

Summary

The passage lists various offenses, including mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503),

as predicate acts under the RICO statute. These offenses are directly relevant to the proposition, as they could be used to establish a pattern of racketeering activity if the false documents were transmitted via mail or electronic communication, or if the actions obstructed justice.

[H. Rept. 109-74 - Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2005, 2005-05-05](#)

Congressional Committee Reports

Extract

section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), section 1343 (relating to wire fraud), section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice)

Summary

The passage lists specific federal statutes, including mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), and obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503), which are recognized as predicate offenses under the RICO Act. These statutes are directly relevant to the proposition as they provide the legal basis for considering the submission of false documents and misuse of court processes as part of a racketeering scheme.

[RICO: A Primer](#)

Extract

Among other things, 'racketeering activities' include 'any act which is indictable under' a list of federal criminal statutes. The list covers an expansive range of violations, for example, violations of the Hobbs Act, 18 U.S.C. ' 1951 (extortion); 18 U.S.C. ' 1341 (mail fraud) and 1343 (wire fraud); 18 U.S.C. ' 1831 (economic espionage); 18 U.S.C. ' 1832 (theft of trade secrets); 18 U.S.C. ' 1952 (Travel Act); 18 U.S.C. ' 1956, 1957 (money laundering); and 18 U.S.C. ' 2318-2320 (copyright infringement). Mail and wire fraud are the most common predicate acts.

Summary

Mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343) are explicitly listed as predicate acts under RICO. The proposition involves the submission of false documents, which, if transmitted via mail or electronic communication, could constitute mail or wire fraud. The passage supports the idea that these actions could be considered part of a pattern of racketeering activity under RICO.

[RICO: A Primer](#)

Extract

Among other things, 'racketeering activities' include 'any act which is indictable under' a list of federal criminal statutes. The list covers an expansive range of violations, for example, violations of the Hobbs Act, 18 U.S.C. ' 1951 (extortion); 18 U.S.C. ' 1341 (mail fraud) and 1343 (wire fraud); 18 U.S.C. ' 1831 (economic espionage); 18 U.S.C. ' 1832 (theft of trade secrets); 18 U.S.C. ' 1952 (Travel Act); 18 U.S.C. ' 1956, 1957 (money laundering); and 18 U.S.C. ' 2318-2320 (copyright infringement). Mail and wire fraud are the most common predicate acts.

Summary

Mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) and wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343) are explicitly listed as predicate acts under RICO. The passage confirms that these types of fraud are common predicate acts, which supports the proposition that the submission of false documents via mail or electronic communication could qualify as predicate offenses under RICO.

This memo was compiled by Vincent AI based on vLex materials available as of June 14, 2025. [View full answer on vLex](#)