



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Eric Samson

esamson@androscoggincountymaine.gov

Androscoggin County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Samson:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",¹ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.²

Maine Sheriff's Departments are regulated by ICE Out of Policing.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Policing and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4761-4765, specifically imposes new obligations on Maine's sheriffs and their employees.

ICE Out of Policing regulates any agency within Maine that is "charged with enforcement of state, county or municipal laws or with managing custody of detained persons," including any "employee" or "agent" working for them. 5 M.R.S. § 4761(7) (definition of "law enforcement agency"). Because sheriffs and their deputies are "law

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enforcement officers” (25 M.R.S. § 2801-A(2-A)), your office is governed by the requirements of Sections 4761-4765.

Importantly, although our shorthand for these laws identifies “ICE”, that agency’s name in “ICE Out” laws serves as a shorthand for the broader array of agencies that enforce immigration law. The law regulates cooperation with any federal “immigration authority”, which means any “person performing immigration enforcement functions,” whether that person is a “federal, state or local officer.” This, of course, includes ICE and Border Patrol, but can also include many other agencies.

The obligations imposed by ICE Out of Policing.

The new law is complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to your office. A more comprehensive analysis of the new ICE Out laws is available on our website.³

ICE Out of Policing explicitly prohibits many behaviors that have previously occurred throughout Maine. Specifically:

The law expressly prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies, including their employees, from “detaining a person solely on the basis of a hold request.” 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A)(2). The term “hold request” is broadly defined as any request by an immigration authority that a law enforcement agency “maintain custody . . . beyond the time the person would otherwise be eligible for release in order to facilitate transfer to the immigration authority.” 5 M.R.S. § 4761(2).⁴ This includes “immigration detainer[s]” styled as civil or administrative warrants. 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A)(2), (1)(A)(4).⁵

The law bans Maine jails from detaining people based on any request by an immigration authority—whether a formal ICE detainer or a more informal hold request—for **any period of time** beyond when they are otherwise eligible for release. The law likewise bars jails from responding in any way to a hold request by an immigration authority—including providing information about the individual’s detention status, location, or release date. Such actions are a prohibited use of agency personnel under the law. Moreover, upon receipt of a hold request from an

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immigration authority, Maine state and local law enforcement agencies are required to immediately provide a copy of that request to the person in custody and notify the person that law enforcement is prohibited from detaining the person based on the hold request. 5 M.R.S. § 4764(2).

The law bans state and local law enforcement agencies from “us[ing]” agency “money or personnel to ... detain ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes.” 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A). This prohibition squarely bars jails from holding people dropped off by Border Patrol on so-called “Border Patrol holds” for *any period of time*, whether a few minutes, a few hours, or a few days.

Jails are no longer required or permitted to hold people arrested for civil immigration violations.

Under a longstanding Maine law codified at 25 M.R.S. § 1502, municipal and county jails were required to “be available for detention of persons arrested by state or any other law enforcement officers” “at all times.” According to the legislative record, this “no-turnback” provision of Section 1502 was intended to require Maine jails to receive and detain individuals charged by state police or other local law enforcement agencies with state criminal offenses.

In March 2025, the Maine Department of Corrections (“DOC”) issued a Correctional Standard that went beyond the scope of Maine law, attempting to expand Section 1502’s no-turnback provision to broadly bar jails from “refus[ing] to admit an individual who has been arrested by a federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement officer and transported to the jail,” including noncitizens arrested by ICE and CBP for civil immigration violations. Correctional Standard P.32.⁶ And in August 2025, the [Maine Department of Corrections issued a letter](#) to the County Correctional Professional Standards reiterating this interpretation of 25 M.R.S. § 1502, and obliquely suggesting that 25 M.R.S. § 1502’s no-turnback provision might require jails to continue detaining “individuals already in custody” for a “48-hour detainer period” if requested by “federal immigration authorities.” Nothing in the text of Section 1502 ever authorized—let alone required—jails to extend someone’s detention beyond the time of their release to allow another law enforcement agency to make a new, distinct arrest.

The Maine legislature passed LD 2058⁷ to clarify that Section 1502’s no-turnback provision does not impose any obligation or confer any authority on Maine jails to

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accept into custody individuals charged with civil immigration violations by federal immigration authorities.

Because the revised text of Section 1502 makes clear that its no-turnback provision does not extend to individuals held in civil immigration custody, and because the ICE Out of Policing law prohibits jails from holding people in civil immigration custody or any amount of time, Maine jails must disregard Correctional Standard P.32 as of July 29, 2026 to the extent it requires or permits them to accept individuals in civil immigration custody, because Maine's ICE Out of Policing laws invalidate Correctional Standard P.32.

Even setting aside Correctional Standard P.32, ICE Out of Policing prohibits Maine state and local law enforcement from "us[ing]" agency "money or personnel to ... detain ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes." 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A). This broad language bars jails from entering into contracts to hold immigrant detainees on the federal government's behalf for civil immigration violations, regardless of the label or form those contracts take.

Any law enforcement agency with an existing contract for ICE detention (such as Two Bridges Regional Jail) or Border Patrol detention (such as York County Jail) must exercise their existing contractual rights to end that agreement if they have not already done so. Likewise, any law enforcement agency that previously had a contract for ICE detention (such as Cumberland County Jail) will be barred from entering into a new contract.

Jail staff may not communicate with ICE about release dates.

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Further, *any* affirmative step jails take to notify ICE about a person's anticipated release to aid ICE in arresting that person upon release from the jail is plainly a "use" of agency "money or personnel to ... detain" or "arrest ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes," which the law also bars. 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A).

Accordingly, Maine jails are now barred from, for example, notifying ICE that a person in the jail's custody is expected to post bail the following day, or that an individual is expected to be released following a court appearance that afternoon.

Any Maine jails with existing policies or practices of proactively notifying ICE about people's anticipated release must discontinue that practice and update their policies if they have not already done so.

We appreciate your attention. The ACLU of Maine is prepared to be a resource for any additional information you require on these new laws.

Respectfully,

Michael Kebede
Policy Director
ACLU of Maine Foundation
mkebede@aclumaine.org
(617) 230-1446



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By Email

Sheriff Peter Johnson
peter.johnson@aroostook.me.us
Aroostook County Sheriff

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Maine

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By Email

Sheriff Kevin Joyce
joyce@cumberlandcounty.org
Cumberland County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Joyce:

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Sheriff Scott Nichols
snichols@franklincountymaine.gov
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ICE Out of Policing explicitly prohibits many behaviors that have previously occurred throughout Maine. Specifically:

The law expressly prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies, including their employees, from “detaining a person solely on the basis of a hold request.” 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A)(2). The term “hold request” is broadly defined as any request by an immigration authority that a law enforcement agency “maintain custody . . . beyond the time the person would otherwise be eligible for release in order to facilitate transfer to the immigration authority.” 5 M.R.S. § 4761(2).²⁵ This includes “immigration detainer[s]” styled as civil or administrative warrants. 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A)(2), (1)(A)(4).²⁶

The law bans Maine jails from detaining people based on any request by an immigration authority—whether a formal ICE detainer or a more informal hold request—for **any period of time** beyond when they are otherwise eligible for release. The law likewise bars jails from responding in any way to a hold request by an immigration authority—including providing information about the individual’s detention status, location, or release date. Such actions are a prohibited use of agency personnel under the law. Moreover, upon receipt of a hold request from an

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Jails are no longer required or permitted to hold people arrested for civil immigration violations.

Under a longstanding Maine law codified at 25 M.R.S. § 1502, municipal and county jails were required to “be available for detention of persons arrested by state or any other law enforcement officers” “at all times.” According to the legislative record, this “no-turnback” provision of Section 1502 was intended to require Maine jails to receive and detain individuals charged by state police or other local law enforcement agencies with state criminal offenses.

In March 2025, the Maine Department of Corrections (“DOC”) issued a Correctional Standard that went beyond the scope of Maine law, attempting to expand Section 1502’s no-turnback provision to broadly bar jails from “refus[ing] to admit an individual who has been arrested by a federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement officer and transported to the jail,” including noncitizens arrested by ICE and CBP for civil immigration violations. Correctional Standard P.32.²⁷ And in August 2025, the [Maine Department of Corrections issued a letter](#) to the County Correctional Professional Standards reiterating this interpretation of 25 M.R.S. § 1502, and obliquely suggesting that 25 M.R.S. § 1502’s no-turnback provision might require jails to continue detaining “individuals already in custody” for a “48-hour detainer period” if requested by “federal immigration authorities.” Nothing in the text of Section 1502 ever authorized—let alone required—jails to extend someone’s detention beyond the time of their release to allow another law enforcement agency to make a new, distinct arrest.

The Maine legislature passed LD 2058²⁸ to clarify that Section 1502’s no-turnback provision does not impose any obligation or confer any authority on Maine jails to

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accept into custody individuals charged with civil immigration violations by federal immigration authorities.

Because the revised text of Section 1502 makes clear that its no-turnback provision does not extend to individuals held in civil immigration custody, and because the ICE Out of Policing law prohibits jails from holding people in civil immigration custody or any amount of time, Maine jails must disregard Correctional Standard P.32 as of July 29, 2026 to the extent it requires or permits them to accept individuals in civil immigration custody, because Maine's ICE Out of Policing laws invalidate Correctional Standard P.32.

Even setting aside Correctional Standard P.32, ICE Out of Policing prohibits Maine state and local law enforcement from "us[ing]" agency "money or personnel to ... detain ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes." 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A). This broad language bars jails from entering into contracts to hold immigrant detainees on the federal government's behalf for civil immigration violations, regardless of the label or form those contracts take.

Any law enforcement agency with an existing contract for ICE detention (such as Two Bridges Regional Jail) or Border Patrol detention (such as York County Jail) must exercise their existing contractual rights to end that agreement if they have not already done so. Likewise, any law enforcement agency that previously had a contract for ICE detention (such as Cumberland County Jail) will be barred from entering into a new contract.

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The law expressly prohibits law enforcement agencies from "[p]roviding to immigration authorities information regarding the person's release date" that is not "available to the public." 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A)(3); *see also* §4763(1)(A)(4) (prohibiting law enforcement agencies from "[p]roviding to immigration authorities personal information about the person").

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We appreciate your attention. The ACLU of Maine is prepared to be a resource for any additional information you require on these new laws.

Respectfully,

Michael Kebede
Policy Director
ACLU of Maine Foundation
mkebede@aclumaine.org
(617) 230-1446



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Scott Kane

scott.kane@so.hancockcountymaine.gov

Hancock County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Kane:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",²⁹ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.³⁰

Maine Sheriff's Departments are regulated by ICE Out of Policing.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Policing and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4761-4765, specifically imposes new obligations on Maine's sheriffs and their employees.

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enforcement officers” (25 M.R.S. § 2801-A(2-A)), your office is governed by the requirements of Sections 4761-4765.

Importantly, although our shorthand for these laws identifies “ICE”, that agency’s name in “ICE Out” laws serves as a shorthand for the broader array of agencies that enforce immigration law. The law regulates cooperation with any federal “immigration authority”, which means any “person performing immigration enforcement functions,” whether that person is a “federal, state or local officer.” This, of course, includes ICE and Border Patrol, but can also include many other agencies.

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Michael Kebede
Policy Director
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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Ken Mason

kmason@kennebec.gov

Kennebec County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Mason:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",³⁶ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.³⁷

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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Patrick Polky
sheriff@knoxcountymaine.gov
Knox County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Polky:

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accept into custody individuals charged with civil immigration violations by federal immigration authorities.

Because the revised text of Section 1502 makes clear that its no-turnback provision does not extend to individuals held in civil immigration custody, and because the ICE Out of Policing law prohibits jails from holding people in civil immigration custody or any amount of time, Maine jails must disregard Correctional Standard P.32 as of July 29, 2026 to the extent it requires or permits them to accept individuals in civil immigration custody, because Maine's ICE Out of Policing laws invalidate Correctional Standard P.32.

Even setting aside Correctional Standard P.32, ICE Out of Policing prohibits Maine state and local law enforcement from "us[ing]" agency "money or personnel to ... detain ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes." 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A). This broad language bars jails from entering into contracts to hold immigrant detainees on the federal government's behalf for civil immigration violations, regardless of the label or form those contracts take.

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We appreciate your attention. The ACLU of Maine is prepared to be a resource for any additional information you require on these new laws.

Respectfully,

Michael Kebede
Policy Director
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mkebede@aclumaine.org
(617) 230-1446



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Todd Brackett
tbrackett@lincolnso.me
Lincoln County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Brackett:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",⁵⁰ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.⁵¹

Maine Sheriff's Departments are regulated by ICE Out of Policing.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Policing and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4761-4765, specifically imposes new obligations on Maine's sheriffs and their employees.

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enforcement officers” (25 M.R.S. § 2801-A(2-A)), your office is governed by the requirements of Sections 4761-4765.

Importantly, although our shorthand for these laws identifies “ICE”, that agency’s name in “ICE Out” laws serves as a shorthand for the broader array of agencies that enforce immigration law. The law regulates cooperation with any federal “immigration authority”, which means any “person performing immigration enforcement functions,” whether that person is a “federal, state or local officer.” This, of course, includes ICE and Border Patrol, but can also include many other agencies.

The obligations imposed by ICE Out of Policing.

The new law is complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to your office. A more comprehensive analysis of the new ICE Out laws is available on our website.⁵²

ICE Out of Policing explicitly prohibits many behaviors that have previously occurred throughout Maine. Specifically:

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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Christopher Wainwright
cwainwright@oxfordcountysheriff.com
Oxford County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Wainwright:

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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Troy Morton
tmorton@penobscot-sheriff.net
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accept into custody individuals charged with civil immigration violations by federal immigration authorities.

Because the revised text of Section 1502 makes clear that its no-turnback provision does not extend to individuals held in civil immigration custody, and because the ICE Out of Policing law prohibits jails from holding people in civil immigration custody or any amount of time, Maine jails must disregard Correctional Standard P.32 as of July 29, 2026 to the extent it requires or permits them to accept individuals in civil immigration custody, because Maine's ICE Out of Policing laws invalidate Correctional Standard P.32.

Even setting aside Correctional Standard P.32, ICE Out of Policing prohibits Maine state and local law enforcement from "us[ing]" agency "money or personnel to ... detain ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes." 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A). This broad language bars jails from entering into contracts to hold immigrant detainees on the federal government's behalf for civil immigration violations, regardless of the label or form those contracts take.

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We appreciate your attention. The ACLU of Maine is prepared to be a resource for any additional information you require on these new laws.

Respectfully,

Michael Kebede
Policy Director
ACLU of Maine Foundation
mkebede@aclumaine.org
(617) 230-1446



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Robert Young
ryoung@piscataquis.us
Piscataquis County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Young:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",⁷¹ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.⁷²

Maine Sheriff's Departments are regulated by ICE Out of Policing.

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enforcement officers” (25 M.R.S. § 2801-A(2-A)), your office is governed by the requirements of Sections 4761-4765.

Importantly, although our shorthand for these laws identifies “ICE”, that agency’s name in “ICE Out” laws serves as a shorthand for the broader array of agencies that enforce immigration law. The law regulates cooperation with any federal “immigration authority”, which means any “person performing immigration enforcement functions,” whether that person is a “federal, state or local officer.” This, of course, includes ICE and Border Patrol, but can also include many other agencies.

The obligations imposed by ICE Out of Policing.

The new law is complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to your office. A more comprehensive analysis of the new ICE Out laws is available on our website.⁷³

ICE Out of Policing explicitly prohibits many behaviors that have previously occurred throughout Maine. Specifically:

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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Joel Merry

jmerry@sagadahoccountyme.gov

Sagadahoc County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Merry:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",⁷⁸ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.⁷⁹

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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Dale Lancaster

dale.lancaster@somersetcounty-me.org

Somerset County Sheriff

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Even setting aside Correctional Standard P.32, ICE Out of Policing prohibits Maine state and local law enforcement from "us[ing]" agency "money or personnel to ... detain ... a person for immigration enforcement purposes." 5 M.R.S. § 4763(1)(A). This broad language bars jails from entering into contracts to hold immigrant detainees on the federal government's behalf for civil immigration violations, regardless of the label or form those contracts take.

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Accordingly, Maine jails are now barred from, for example, notifying ICE that a person in the jail's custody is expected to post bail the following day, or that an individual is expected to be released following a court appearance that afternoon.

Any Maine jails with existing policies or practices of proactively notifying ICE about people's anticipated release must discontinue that practice and update their policies if they have not already done so.

We appreciate your attention. The ACLU of Maine is prepared to be a resource for any additional information you require on these new laws.

Respectfully,

Michael Kebede
Policy Director
ACLU of Maine Foundation
mkebede@aclumaine.org
(617) 230-1446



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Jason Trundy
sheriff@waldocountyme.gov
Waldo County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Trundy:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",⁹² went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.⁹³

Maine Sheriff's Departments are regulated by ICE Out of Policing.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Policing and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4761-4765, specifically imposes new obligations on Maine's sheriffs and their employees.

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enforcement officers” (25 M.R.S. § 2801-A(2-A)), your office is governed by the requirements of Sections 4761-4765.

Importantly, although our shorthand for these laws identifies “ICE”, that agency’s name in “ICE Out” laws serves as a shorthand for the broader array of agencies that enforce immigration law. The law regulates cooperation with any federal “immigration authority”, which means any “person performing immigration enforcement functions,” whether that person is a “federal, state or local officer.” This, of course, includes ICE and Border Patrol, but can also include many other agencies.

The obligations imposed by ICE Out of Policing.

The new law is complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to your office. A more comprehensive analysis of the new ICE Out laws is available on our website.⁹⁴

ICE Out of Policing explicitly prohibits many behaviors that have previously occurred throughout Maine. Specifically:

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The law bans Maine jails from detaining people based on any request by an immigration authority—whether a formal ICE detainer or a more informal hold request—for **any period of time** beyond when they are otherwise eligible for release. The law likewise bars jails from responding in any way to a hold request by an immigration authority—including providing information about the individual’s detention status, location, or release date. Such actions are a prohibited use of agency personnel under the law. Moreover, upon receipt of a hold request from an

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Under a longstanding Maine law codified at 25 M.R.S. § 1502, municipal and county jails were required to “be available for detention of persons arrested by state or any other law enforcement officers” “at all times.” According to the legislative record, this “no-turnback” provision of Section 1502 was intended to require Maine jails to receive and detain individuals charged by state police or other local law enforcement agencies with state criminal offenses.

In March 2025, the Maine Department of Corrections (“DOC”) issued a Correctional Standard that went beyond the scope of Maine law, attempting to expand Section 1502’s no-turnback provision to broadly bar jails from “refus[ing] to admit an individual who has been arrested by a federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement officer and transported to the jail,” including noncitizens arrested by ICE and CBP for civil immigration violations. Correctional Standard P.32.⁹⁷ And in August 2025, the [Maine Department of Corrections issued a letter](#) to the County Correctional Professional Standards reiterating this interpretation of 25 M.R.S. § 1502, and obliquely suggesting that 25 M.R.S. § 1502’s no-turnback provision might require jails to continue detaining “individuals already in custody” for a “48-hour detainer period” if requested by “federal immigration authorities.” Nothing in the text of Section 1502 ever authorized—let alone required—jails to extend someone’s detention beyond the time of their release to allow another law enforcement agency to make a new, distinct arrest.

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Policy Director
ACLU of Maine Foundation
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(617) 230-1446



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff Barry Curtis

barry.curtis@sheriffwashingtoncountymaine.gov

Washington County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff Curtis:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",⁹⁹ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.¹⁰⁰

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Policy Director
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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Sheriff William King
wlking@yorkcountymaine.gov
York County Sheriff

Dear Sheriff King:

In 2025 and 2026, the Maine legislature passed a package of important bills to protect Maine's immigrant residents and ensure they can access state and local services without fear that doing so will lead them or their loved ones to be targeted by federal immigration authorities. This suite of laws, collectively referred to here as the "ICE Out laws",¹⁰⁶ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform the [agency name] of its new obligations under these laws.¹⁰⁷

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Any Maine jails with existing policies or practices of proactively notifying ICE about people's anticipated release must discontinue that practice and update their policies if they have not already done so.

We appreciate your attention. The ACLU of Maine is prepared to be a resource for any additional information you require on these new laws.

Respectfully,

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