



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Martin Szydlowski
mszydlowski@auburnhousing.org
Auburn Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Szydlowski:

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 Auburn Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.²

Auburn Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

¹ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

² We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Auburn Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.³ 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

³ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Norman Maze

Norman.Maze@augustahousing.org

Augusta Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Maze:

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,⁴ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Augusta Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.⁵

Augusta Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

⁴ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

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The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Augusta Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.⁶ 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

⁶ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Michael Myatt

mmyatt@bangorhousing.org

Bangor Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Myatt:

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,⁷ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Bangor Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.⁸

Bangor Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

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⁸ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Bangor Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.⁹ 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

⁹ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Debora Keller

dkeller@bathhousing.org

Bath Housing Authority

Dear Ms. Keller:

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,¹⁰ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Bath Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.¹¹

Bath Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

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¹¹ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Bath Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.¹² 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

¹² *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Charlotte Perkins
cperkins@brewerhousing.com
Brewer Housing Authority

Dear Ms. Perkins:

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,¹³ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Brewer Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.¹⁴

Brewer Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

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¹⁴ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Brewer Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.¹⁵ 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

¹⁵ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Lisa Plourde

lplourde@cariboumaine.org

Caribou Housing Agency

Dear Ms. Plourde:

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,¹⁶ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Caribou Housing Agency of its new obligations under these laws.¹⁷

Caribou Housing Agency's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

¹⁶ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

¹⁷ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Caribou Housing Agency. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.¹⁸ 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

¹⁸ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Chris Kilmurry
ckilmurry@lewistonhousing.org
Lewiston Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Kilmurry:

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,¹⁹ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Lewiston Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.²⁰

Lewiston Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

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²⁰ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Lewiston Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.²¹ 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

²¹ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Weston Brehm

wbrehm@mdieha.org

Ellsworth and Mount Desert Island Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Brehm:

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,²² went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Ellsworth and Mount Desert Island Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.²³

Ellsworth and Mount Desert Island Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's

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national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Ellsworth and Mount Desert Island Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.²⁴ 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

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Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Leah Bruns

lbruns@porthouse.org

Portland Housing Authority

Dear Ms. Bruns:

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,²⁵ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Portland Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.²⁶

Portland Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

²⁵ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

²⁶ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Portland Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.²⁷ 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

²⁷ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Diane Small

dsmall@sanfordhousing.org

Sanford Housing Authority

Dear Ms. Small:

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,²⁸ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Sanford Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.²⁹

Sanford Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

²⁸ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

²⁹ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Sanford Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.³⁰ 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

³⁰ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Mike Hulsey

mhulsey@spha.net

South Portland Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Hulsey:

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,³¹ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform South Portland Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.³²

South Portland Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's

³¹ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

³² We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to South Portland Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.³³ 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

³³ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Diane Townsend
diane@watervillehousing.org
Waterville Housing Authority

Dear Ms. Townsend:

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,³⁴ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Waterville Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.³⁵

Waterville Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

³⁴ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

³⁵ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Waterville Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.³⁶ 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

³⁶ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Daniel Brennan

dbrennan@mainehousing.org

Maine State Housing Authority

Dear Mr. Brennan:

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,³⁷ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Maine State Housing Authority of its new obligations under these laws.³⁸

Maine State Housing Authority's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

³⁷ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

³⁸ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Maine State Housing Authority. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.³⁹ 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

³⁹ *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).



Maine

July 30, 2026

By Email

Tom Fritzsche

tfritzsche@ptla.org

Pine Tree Legal Assistance

Dear Mr. Fritzsche:

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,⁴⁰ went into effect on July 29, 2026. The ACLU of Maine writes to inform Pine Tree Legal Assistance of its new obligations under these laws.⁴¹

Pine Tree Legal Assistance's obligations under ICE Out of Our Homes.

One of the new laws, referenced here as ICE Out of Our Homes and codified at 5 M.R.S. §§ 4651(2)(C), 6025(3), and 6025-B, prohibits landlords from disclosing certain information about tenants, including tenants' national origin or immigration status.

The law bars landlords (and anyone acting on their behalf) from disclosing tenants' personal information without their express consent, whenever that disclosure is done with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause the tenant to vacate the property. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(2). "Personal information" is defined broadly to include a tenant's national origin, citizenship, immigration status, or alien registration number, among other information. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(1).

⁴⁰ These laws are collectively referred to as the ICE Out laws for ease of reference, but they apply broadly to limit Maine law enforcement's collaboration immigration enforcement activities regardless of which agency is carrying them out, whether that is U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI," a subcomponent of ICE), U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"), U.S. Border Patrol (a subcomponent of CBP), any other part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS," the executive department in which ICE and CBP are housed), or any other federal, state, or local agency carrying out civil immigration enforcement activities.

⁴¹ We are concurrently sending equivalent letters to every municipal police department and sheriff's office in Maine, as well as various state-level law enforcement agencies.

The law includes a few limited exceptions to this prohibition on disclosure of tenants' immigration status and other personal information. For example, a landlord may disclose personal information in response to a valid judicial warrant, subpoena, or discovery request, and may disclose that information to state or local law enforcement in exigent circumstances or to prevent a criminal act. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3). A landlord can likewise disclose personal information when reasonably necessary for certain property-related tasks, including sale or refinancing of the property, applying for funds for government affordable housing programs, or responding to requests from code enforcement officers or fire inspectors. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(3).

The law imposes clear penalties for violations. If a landlord discloses a tenant's personal information in violation of the law, the tenant can recover the actual damages they suffered or \$1,000, whichever is greater, as well as reasonable attorney's fees. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4). The tenant can also obtain a court order to prevent recurrence of the landlord's unlawful conduct. 14 M.R.S. § 6025-B(4).

Please note that the new laws are complex and this letter should **not** be interpreted as a comprehensive summary. Instead, it is an attempt to highlight the sections most relevant to Pine Tree Legal Assistance. An exhaustive analysis of the new ICE Out laws can be viewed on our website.⁴² 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

⁴² *ACLU of Maine Legal Analysis of Maine's New ICE Out Laws*, <https://www.aclumaine.org/app/uploads/2026/07/ACLU-of-Maine-ICE-Out-Legal-Analysis.pdf> (last updated June 30, 2026).