

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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STATE OF MAINE  
132<sup>ND</sup> LEGISLATURE  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION



Disposition of bills and summaries of all laws enacted or finally passed

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
JUDICIARY**

May 2026

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**LD 1927 An Act to Add Mold to the Implied Warranty and Covenant of Habitability**

Public Law 2025, chapter 515 provides that it is a breach of the implied warranty of fitness for human habitation when a landlord offers for rent a dwelling unit in which there is a leaking event, chronic moisture or humidity conditions outside of the control of a tenant that result in the growth of mold, bacteria or other biological organisms. It authorizes a municipality to adopt more stringent standards by ordinance than those provided in the law.

Public Law 2025, chapter 515 was finally enacted in both the House and the Senate prior to the adjournment sine die of the First Special Session in 2025 but was not signed by the Governor. Pursuant to the Constitution of Maine, Public Law 2025, chapter 515 became law without the Governor's signature on January 11, 2026.

**LD 1941 Resolve, Establishing the Commission to Examine the Intersection of Parole and Current Sentencing Practices**

Resolve 2025, chapter 176 establishes the Commission to Examine the Intersection of Parole and Current Sentencing Practices and requires the commission to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters by November 4, 2026. It authorizes the joint standing committee to submit legislation based on the findings and recommendations in the report to the 133rd Legislature in 2027.

**LD 1965 Resolve, to Establish a Task Force to Create a Court Navigation Program Plan**

Resolve 2025, chapter 146 directs the University of Maine System to convene a task force to create a court navigation program plan. In developing the plan, the task force must examine court navigation programs nationwide and consult with advocates for persons who are unhoused, survivors of domestic violence, survivors of sexual assault and other identifiable populations who may particularly benefit from the assistance of the court navigation program.

No later than January 15, 2027, the task force shall submit a report to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters recommending a model for a court navigation program and a plan for implementing the program. The program must provide guidance and information about court processes and procedures to persons involved with the court system; refer persons involved with the court system to community-based resources related to their behavioral health needs and their economic and social service-related needs; and be operated, in significant part, by social work students and law students who have the opportunity to earn academic credit for their participation in the program. The joint standing committee may report out legislation based on the subject matter of the report to the 133rd Legislature in 2027.

The legislation that became Resolve 2025, chapter 146 was finally passed in both the House and the Senate prior to the adjournment sine die of the First Special Session in 2025 but was not signed

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by the Governor. The legislation was recalled from the Governor during the Second Regular Session and further amended before being finally passed as Resolve 2025, chapter 146.

Resolve 2025, chapter 146 was finally passed as an emergency measure effective March 22, 2026.

**LD 1971 An Act to Protect Workers in This State by Clarifying the Relationship of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies with Federal Immigration Authorities**

Public Law 2025, chapter 517 generally prohibits a state or local law enforcement agency from using agency funds or personnel to stop, investigate, interrogate, arrest or detain a person for immigration enforcement purposes, including in response to a hold request, immigration detainer or administrative warrant issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security. It also provides immunity from civil and criminal liability to a state or local law enforcement agency that acts in good faith compliance with this law in releasing a person subject to a hold request. If a state or local law enforcement agency receives a hold request, immigration detainer or administrative warrant for a person in the agency's custody, it must provide a copy of the request to the person, inform the person that the agency is prohibited from detaining the person based solely on the hold request and make reasonable efforts to retain a copy of the hold request for four years. The law also prohibits a state or local law enforcement agency from sharing with an immigration authority certain personal information or nonpublic release date information about a person; transferring a person to an immigration authority unless authorized by a court order or criminal warrant; placing a law enforcement officer under the supervision of a federal agency for immigration enforcement purposes; and using immigration authority employees as interpreters for persons in the agency's custody.

Public Law 2025, chapter 517 does not prohibit communication between law enforcement agencies and immigration authorities as provided by 8 United States Code, Sections 1373 and 1644. In addition, the law may not be interpreted to prohibit a state or local law enforcement agency from investigating, arresting or detaining a person pursuant to state or federal criminal law, including for immigration crimes detected during an unrelated law enforcement activity; conducting investigative and enforcement duties as part of a joint law enforcement task force as long as the primary purpose of the task force is not immigration enforcement and is instead related to a violation of state or federal law, including terrorism, drug trafficking or human trafficking; or permitting an immigration authority to interview an individual in the custody of the law enforcement agency when the immigration authority's interview request is supported by a valid court order. If an immigration authority seeks to interview a person in the custody of a state or local law enforcement agency regarding a civil immigration violation, the agency must notify the person that participation in the interview is voluntary and that the person may choose to have an attorney present.

Public Law 2025, chapter 517 was finally enacted in both the House and the Senate prior to the adjournment sine die of the First Special Session in 2025 but was not signed by the Governor. Pursuant to the Constitution of Maine, Public Law 2025, chapter 517 became law without the Governor's signature on January 11, 2026.