

GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM

GUIDANCE TO THE LGBTQIA+ COMMUNITY
CONCERNING PROTECTIONS UNDER MARYLAND LAW



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Attorney General of the State of Maryland

Guidance to the LGBTQIA+ Community Concerning Protections Under Maryland Law

Federal actions of the Trump Administration, including presidential Executive Orders attempting to limit the rights of LGBTQIA + persons, have created fear and confusion. Among these are Executive Orders and agency actions that have been designed to eliminate programs that address discrimination in federal and federally funded programs, deny transgender youth necessary health care, make schools unsafe for transgender and gender non-conforming students, deny protections for LGBTQIA+ people in the workplace, and other measures. Maryland law, however, continues to provide protections from discrimination for persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity and federal policy can only override state law in limited circumstances.

This guidance is intended to provide information for residents of the State on our statutes, how they may interact with federal law, and how a person who experiences discrimination can protect their rights. Further federal action or action by the Courts may affect the protections of Maryland law and are hard to predict. Moreover, the law may apply differently depending on the circumstances. We will update this guidance as the law develops.

The Attorney General is committed to protecting all Marylanders from discrimination and abuse. If you believe your rights have been violated, please contact the Civil Rights Division at [civil rights complaints](#) or call 410-576-6300 or 888-743-0023 toll free. You may also contact the Maryland Commission for Civil Rights by filling out a complaint form at [www.mccr.maryland.gov](#) or call 410-767-8600 or 1-800-637-6247 toll free.

Some Maryland counties and municipalities also have human rights laws and ordinances that might provide additional protection from discrimination. This guidance does not discuss local laws. A list of local human rights agencies is at the end of this document. If you live in a County with a human rights agency, you can contact them for more information.

Effect of Executive Orders

Do the President's Executive Orders cancel protections of Maryland law?

The Constitution of the United States makes federal law the “supreme law of the land.” However, the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution preserves the power of state legislatures to enact laws to protect their residents and those laws can only be over-ridden by the federal government in limited circumstances. Federal law can override, or “preempt” state law if there is a direct conflict between the laws, the federal government comprehensively addressed an issue in statutes or regulation, or the executive order is expressly authorized by Congress.¹ State laws that are more protective of their residents’ rights do not ordinarily create a conflict. Determining

¹ U.S. Const. Art. VI, Cl. 2.

whether a specific federal law preempts state law is often a complex legal and factual question that requires a court to decide.

Presidential Executive Orders are a way for the President to direct the work of the various federal agencies. Despite how the Trump Executive Orders are written, under the Constitution, the President only has the executive powers of the United States and not the various states. He is not authorized to make laws, control the conduct or legislative powers of the states, or spend money contrary to legislative authority.

A significant way the President or Congress can attempt to influence the conduct or policies of the states is through funding restrictions. However, the Supreme Court has frequently found that this power is limited and cannot be used to coerce states to enact federal policy beyond the scope of the program that is being funded. The President cannot unilaterally impose funding restrictions without some authority from Congress. Where the Supreme Court will draw the line with regard to the Trump policies imposing funding restrictions is unknown. However, if the Supreme Court follows its long-standing interpretation of the Constitution, Maryland anti-discrimination laws should stand.

Health Care

I am on Medicaid and receiving gender affirming care. Can I still get treatment?

Yes, at least until federal law is changed. The Maryland Medical Assistance Program is Maryland's version of Medicaid. Maryland law requires that the Maryland Medical Assistance Program provide gender-affirming care in a non-discriminatory manner.² If there is a change in federal law, the Courts will be required to determine if the Maryland law is pre-empted. It is still the law of Maryland until that happens.

Maryland law also requires that medically necessary gender-affirming care be provided by the Medical Assistance Program, including:

- Hormone therapy, hormone blockers, and puberty blockers;
- Hair alteration for the purposes of altering secondary sex characteristics and surgical site preparation;
- Alterations to voice, voice therapy, and voice lessons;
- Alterations to abdomen, chest, trunk, and buttocks;
- Alterations to the face and neck;
- Alterations to the genitals and gonads;
- Laser treatment for scars from gender-affirming treatment;
- Standard fertility preservation procedures, as set forth in § 15-810.1 of the Insurance Article;
- Revisions to previous treatments and reversal of treatments;
- Combinations of gender-affirming procedures; and

² Md. Code Ann., Health-Gen. § 15-151.

- Other treatments as prescribed to suppress the development of endogenous secondary sex characteristics, align the individual's appearance or physical body with gender identity, and alleviate symptoms of clinically significant distress resulting from gender dysphoria.³

A recent Executive Order was issued requiring that the United States federal government will not “fund, sponsor, promote, assist, or support” the provision of gender-affirming care to individuals under the age of 19 years old.⁴ This Executive Order may be in violation of the Affordable Care Act which prohibits discrimination based on sex in health care coverage.⁵ Depending on the steps taken by federal agencies to implement the Executive Order, the courts may need to resolve the conflict between agency action, the Affordable Care Act, and state law.

I am on private insurance. Can my insurance company refuse to cover gender affirming care?

Maryland law prohibits Maryland-regulated private health insurance carriers from discriminating against LGBTQIA+ individuals by refusing enrollment, unenrolling, or withholding coverage from an individual on the basis of their gender identity, sexual orientation, or sex.⁶ Many employer-sponsored health insurance programs are not Maryland-regulated, and therefore are not covered by this Maryland law, though other protections discussed later in this section will still apply.

Federal law also prohibits discrimination against LGBTQIA+ individuals on the basis of their sex, which was interpreted by the federal Department of Health and Human Services to include gender identity and sexual orientation, in programs that are covered by the Affordable Care Act.⁷ The HHS rule has not yet been withdrawn. It is important to remember that even if protections under federal law are rolled back, Maryland law still protects LGBTQIA+ person’s right to access gender-affirming healthcare in a non-discriminatory manner.

A Presidential Executive Order issued in January of 2025 requires that the United States federal government not “fund, sponsor, promote, assist, or support” the provision of gender-affirming care to individuals under the age of 19 years old.⁸ As this Executive Order is implemented, members of the Federal Employee Health Benefits program may lose such coverage, but the change may well be subject to legal challenge.

My health care provider receives federal funding, can they continue to provide gender affirming care?

Yes. The President issued an Executive Order to federal agencies to cease funding for gender affirming care.⁹ The Executive Order is a directive to the agencies, not to states or

³ Md. Code Ann., Health-Gen. § 15-151.

⁴ Exec. Order No. 14187 90 F.R., 8771 (2025).

⁵ 42 U.S.C. 18116(a).

⁶ Md. Code Ann., Ins. § 15-1A-22.

⁷ 42 U.S.C. 18116; *see also* Nondiscrimination in Health Programs and Activities, 50 Fed. Reg. 37522, 37703 (May 6, 2024).

⁸ Exec. Order No. 14187 90 F.R., 8771 (2025).

⁹ *Id.*

individuals. Until the agencies implement the order, there is no federal prohibition on gender affirming care. The federal agencies may be limited in their ability to restrict funding because of the anti-discrimination provisions of the Affordable Care Act. Moreover, Maryland's laws prohibit discrimination based on gender identity. Your care should, at least until there is further federal action, continue.

I am a health care worker providing gender affirming care to a young patient from a state that prohibits the treatment I provide. Am I protected by Maryland Law?

Maryland's Trans Shield Act protects gender-affirming care providers in their provision of care to out-of-state patients.¹⁰ The Act identifies gender-affirming care as legally protected health care, which protects the providers and patients from out-of-state civil subpoenas and criminal investigations regarding the provision of gender-affirming care.

In other words, gender-affirming care providers in Maryland are not required to assist with the production of documents or otherwise cooperate with out-of-state investigations into their provision of gender-affirming care in Maryland, so long as the care provided was not subject to criminal or civil liability or professional sanctions in Maryland when it was provided.

Schools

My child is transgender and uses a chosen name and pronouns at school. Can my child continue to do so?

Yes, transgender K-12 students may continue to use their chosen names and pronouns at school. Maryland State law prohibits discrimination against LGBTQIA+ students, prospective students, and the families of current and prospective students in public K-12 education, as well as in private K-12 education in schools that receive state funding.¹¹ This law also applies to local boards of education, as well as to public pre-kindergarten programs. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals held that discrimination against transgender students also violates the United States Constitution.¹²

Additionally, the Maryland State Department of Education has provided guidance on fostering inclusive school communities for LGBTQIA+ students. The guidance elaborates on Maryland regulations that mandate nondiscrimination in education, recommending that teachers, staff, and administrators use a student's chosen name and pronouns in accordance with their gender identity.¹³ Pursuant to this guidance, a student is not required to legally change their name or gender to use a chosen name and/or pronouns that are in accordance with their gender identity. The student or their family can simply notify their school of the name and pronouns they would like to use.

¹⁰ Md. Code Ann., State Pers. & Pens. § 2-312.

¹¹ Md. Code Ann., Educ. § 26-704.

¹² *Grimm v. Gloucester County School Board*, 972 F 3d 586 (4th Cir. 2020)

¹³ Maryland Department of Education, Safe and Supportive Schools for All Students: Creating Inclusive Spaces for LGBTQIA+ Youth (2024); *see also* COMAR 13A.01.07 regarding nondiscrimination in state-funded education.

A recently issued Executive Order directed the Department of Education to cease the provision of federal funds being used to support, “directly or indirectly” the “social transition” of transgender students.¹⁴ Federal law, however, prohibits all federal officers or employees from using funding or mandates to control what is taught in local schools.¹⁵ The threats in the Executive Order may well violate both the Constitution and federal law.

Can the school release records concerning my transgender child?

No, school records are private and can only be viewed by authorized persons including certain school personnel, parents, and students. The federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act is designed to protect your child’s records from public disclosure.¹⁶ Records cannot be shared without your written permission or for limited exception, including: to school officials with a legitimate educational interest; to other schools to which a student seeks or intends to enroll; to education officials for audit and evaluation purposes; to accrediting organizations; to parties in connection with financial aid to a student; to organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of a school; to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena; in the case of health and safety emergencies; and to state and local authorities within a juvenile justice system.¹⁷ In addition, records may be released to certain federal officials for compliance or enforcement of federal requirements.¹⁸

Student specific records about the home address, telephone number, personal e-mail address, biography, family, physiology, religion, academic achievement, or physical or mental ability of a student are protected from disclosure under Maryland Public Information Act.¹⁹ A student’s home address, telephone number, and personal email address may be disclosed to certain education or career related purposes.²⁰

¹⁴ Exec. Order No. 14190 90 F.R., 8853 (2025).

¹⁵ Department of Education Organization Act, 20 U.S.C. 3403 and Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 U.S.C. 7906a and 7907.

¹⁶ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. § 99.

¹⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1).

¹⁸ 34 C.F.R. 99.31(a)(3); *see also* 34 C.F.R. § 99.35 for the use of the information and the steps that must be taken to protect privacy of students.

¹⁹ Md. Code, Gen. Provisions § 4-313.

²⁰ “A custodian may allow inspection of the home address, telephone number, or personal e-mail address of a student of a public school by:

- (i) an organization of parents, teachers, students, or former students, or any combination of those groups, of the school;
- (ii) an organization or a force of the military;
- (iii) a person engaged by a school or board of education to confirm a home address or home telephone number;
- (iv) a representative of a community college in the State; or
- (v) the Maryland Higher Education Commission.” Md. Code, Gen. Provisions § 4-313(c).

Employment

Can I be refused a job or fired because of my gender identity or sexual orientation?

No. Maryland law prohibits discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation and gender identity.²¹ An employer cannot treat LGBTQIA+ persons differently in hiring or discharge decisions, compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment. Harassment by a co-worker may also violate the law if an employer fails to take steps to stop harassment. If harassment takes place and the employer fails to take corrective action, it could create an illegal hostile work environment.

Both the United States Constitution and Maryland law create an exemption for religious institutions for certain key employees. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution has been interpreted to exclude from anti-discrimination laws employees responsible for the religious functions or teaching of the institution.²² Maryland law creates a similar exemption for employees of religious institutions “who perform duties that directly further the core mission(s) of the religious entity.”²³ These exemptions do not apply to employees unless they play a leadership or teaching role in the institution.

Federal law also provides important protection to LGBTQIA+ workers. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in the workplace based on “sex.” The United States Supreme Court held that the term “sex,” as the word is used in the statute, includes sexual orientation and gender identity.²⁴ The federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission has issued guidance that defines discrimination to include misgendering, “deadnaming,” and the denial of the use of bathroom facilities consistent with a person’s gender identity.²⁵ The EEOC guidance is still in place, but it may be withdrawn soon.²⁶ The removal of the guidance will not change the fact that the Supreme Court has found that LGBTQIA+ status is protected by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

I am transgender and my employer has only “men” and “women” bathrooms. Can I use the bathroom that aligns with my identity?

Yes. Maryland anti-discrimination in employment laws expressly prohibits discrimination based on gender identity.²⁷ There have been no cases interpreting whether this

²¹ Md. Code, State Gov’t § 20-606.

²² *Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey-Berru*, 140 S.Ct 2049 (2020) (Teacher in religious school with breast cancer not protected from dismissal by ADA because she was covered by the ministerial exemption.).

²³ *Doe v. Catholic Relief Services*, 300 A. 3d 116. 484 Md. 640 (2023).

²⁴ *Bostock v. Clayton Cnty., Georgia*, 590 U.S. 644, 669 (2020).

²⁵ EEOC 915.064, Enforcement Guidance on Harassment in the Workplace (2024).

²⁶ Presidential Executive Orders declaring that there are only two “biologically distinct” genders and announcements from the EEOC Chair appointed in January of 2025 will likely result in the removal of this guidance. Moreover, the EEOC Chair has stated that the EEOC will pursue cases to ensure that women have a “right to single-sex spaces at work.” Press Release, EEOC “Removing Gender Ideology and Restoring the EEOC’s Role of Protecting Women in the Workplace,” January 28, 2025, <https://www.eeoc.gov/newsroom/removing-gender-ideology-and-restoring-eeocs-role-protecting-women-workplace>.

²⁷ Md. Code, State Gov’t § 20-606.

statute governs the use of a bathroom that aligns with gender identity. In other contexts, courts have found that the refusal to allow a person to use a bathroom consistent with their gender identity is discrimination.²⁸

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has ruled that discrimination against transgender employees, including the failure to allow transgender employees access to bathrooms in alignment with their gender identity, is unlawful sex discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.²⁹

Housing

Can a landlord refuse to rent to me or treat me differently because I of my gender identity or sexual orientation? Can I be refused the option to purchase a home because of my gender identity or sexual orientation?

No. Anti-discrimination provisions of Maryland's housing laws provide broad protections for LGBTQIA+ persons. A landlord cannot discriminate in the decision to rent, the provisions of the rental agreement, housing conditions or amenities, repairs, or other terms of the tenancy based on sexual orientation or gender identity.³⁰ The seller of a home cannot refuse to sell or sell on different terms because of a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

The federal Fair Housing Act also protects the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons to be free from discrimination. State and federal law also prohibits a landlord from requesting or demanding sex in exchange for rent or repairs or other forms of sexual harassment. Prohibited sexual harassment includes:

- Offering a lower rent in exchange for sex;
- Making repeated unwelcome comments of a sexual nature; or
- Taking retaliatory action for refusing sexual advances.

Small landlords who rent fewer than five units and live on the premises are exempt from some anti-discrimination provisions of Maryland law.³¹

Other tenants in my building are harassing me because of my sexual orientation or gender identity. I complained to the landlord, but they won't help. Is there anything I can do?

²⁸ *Grimm v. Glouster County School Board*, 972 F 3d 586 (4th Cir. 2020) (It is unconstitutional discrimination to deny a student the right to use a bathroom that aligns with their gender identity.)

²⁹ See *Macy v. Dep't of Justice*, EEOC Appeal No. 0120120821, 2012 WL 1435995 (Apr. 12, 2012), holding that discrimination on the basis of transgender status violated Title VII; See also *Lusardi v. Dep't of the Army*, EEOC Appeal No. 0120133395, 2015 WL 1607756 (Mar. 27, 2015), holding that failure to provide access to bathrooms in alignment with transgender employees' gender violates Title VII. In the landmark *Bostock* case, the Supreme Court declined to reach the question.

³⁰ Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 20-705.

³¹ Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 20-704.

Landlords have a legal responsibility to provide safe and habitable housing to their tenants and are generally liable for allowing “dangerous conditions” to exist in the leased property.³² Renters are also protected from discrimination in housing under the Fair Housing Act, which protects LGBTQIA+ renters from discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity, as discussed above.³³

The landlord’s responsibility to provide housing in a non-discriminatory manner generally extends to an obligation to protect tenants from harms that the landlord knew of and had the opportunity to take reasonable steps to address, but failed to do so, including the creation of a hostile environment due to harassment perpetrated by one tenant against another.³⁴

Identification

I don’t identify as male or female. What do I put on my driver's license?

There are three gender markers utilized in Maryland State Driver’s Licenses: M (male), F (female) and X (unspecified gender).³⁵ Individuals who would like to update their gender marker on their Maryland license must request the change in person at a Maryland Motor Vehicles Administration branch and are **not required to present any documentation** to support the change in gender marker.

If I have an “X” on my driver's license, can I drive out-of-state? Can I get a passport?

Any individual with a valid Maryland state-issued license can drive a vehicle in all U.S. states and territories, regardless of what gender marker is listed on the license. A Maryland driver’s license with an “X” gender-marker will be considered valid for the purposes of identification and operating vehicles, even in states and territories that do not have “X” markers on their own licenses.

Individuals who have an “X” listed on their Maryland driver’s license can apply for a U.S. Passport and use their driver’s license as a form of government photo identification. However, the State Department of the United States, which is charged with issuing passports to American citizens, has suspended the issuance of U.S. passports with an “X” gender marker, and is not accepting new applications for passports with “X” gender markers.³⁶ Information regarding what will happen to passports that have already been issued with an “X” gender marker should be forthcoming.

Marylanders applying for or renewing U.S. passports will likely be limited to selecting 'M' or 'F' as their gender marker. However, a Maryland-issued license with an 'X' gender marker

³² Md. Code Ann., Real Prop. § 8-211.

³³ 28 U.S.C. § 45 et seq.

³⁴ *Fahnbulleh v. GFZ Realty, LLC*, 795 F. Supp. 2d 360, 364 (D. Md. 2011).

³⁵ Md. Code Ann., Transp. § 12-305.

³⁶ Shannon K. Kingston & Kiara Alfonseca, ABC News, State Department halts ‘X’ passport gender marker applications (Jan. 24, 2025), <https://abcnews.go.com/US/state-department-halts-passport-gender-marker-applications/story?id=118062178>.

should still be accepted as valid government identification when applying for a passport, even if the 'X' cannot be used on the passport itself.

Hate Crimes

What can I do if I am assaulted because of my gender identity or sexual orientation?

Under Maryland law, the commission of a crime motivated by bias may constitute a hate crime. Thus, an assault on an LGBTQIA+ individual because of their gender identity or sexual orientation is a hate crime under Maryland law.³⁷ Any person found to have committed a criminal act motivated in part by a person's gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or sex, may face both criminal penalties and civil liability.

Federal law also protects LGBTQIA+ people from hate crimes: The James Byrd and Matthew Shepard act provides hate crime protections for LGBTQIA+ people travelling across state lines or engaging in interstate commerce, among other circumstances.³⁸

All LGBTQIA+ residents of Maryland are protected from hate-related violence, and State and local officials are trained and prepared to help protect LGBTQIA+ individuals from hate crimes. If you believe you or someone you know has experienced hate-related violence or other crime you should contact local law enforcement. In addition, you may submit information to the Civil Rights Division and call the Maryland Hate Crimes Hotline at 1-866-481-8361.

Programs and Services

I am transgender and serve in the U.S. military. If I am dishonorably discharged from the military due to my transgender identity, will my eligibility for State benefits be affected?

In short, no, your eligibility for State benefits will not be affected. Under Maryland law, the "honorable discharge" category for the purposes of the receipt of certain State benefits has been interpreted to include certain less-than-honorable discharges, if the discharge was a result of the veteran's sexual orientation or gender identity.³⁹

Can I be refused service at a bar, restaurant, hotel, or similar establishment because of my gender identity or sexual orientation?

No. Maryland State law prohibits an owner or operator of a public place of public accommodation (which includes establishments like bars, restaurants, and hotels), as well as employees and agents of public places of accommodation, from discriminating against LGBTQIA+ persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity. These protections

³⁷ Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 10-304.

³⁸ 18 U.S.C.A. § 249.

³⁹ Md. Code Ann. Gen Provis § 1-109.1.

prohibit the withholding or denying of any advantages, services, or facilities offered at the establishment based on sexual orientation or gender identity.⁴⁰

Marriage

I am planning on marrying my same sex partner in Maryland, but I am concerned that the federal right to same-sex marriage will be challenged. Will I be able to get married?

Yes. The State of Maryland performs same-sex marriages and recognizes same-sex marriages performed in other States.⁴¹ The Supreme Court found that the Constitution guarantees the right of same-sex couples to marry.⁴² Additionally, the Respect for Marriage Act, a federal law passed in 2022, requires that all States recognize legally valid marriages performed in other States.⁴³ Under the same Act, States must recognize same-sex marriages performed outside of the United States if the marriage was legally valid in the country it was entered into and would be valid in any State.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 20-304.

⁴¹ Marriage: Getting a Marriage License in Maryland?, Maryland Courts (2025), <https://www.mdcourts.gov/legalhelp/family/marriage>; see also *Port v. Cowan*, 426 Md 435, regarding the recognition of legally valid marriages performed in other states.

⁴² *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644, 648 (2015).

⁴³ 1 U.S.C.A. § 7.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

Resources

LGBTQIA+ Services and Rights Organizations

FreeState Justice

(443) 977-4254

<https://www.freestate-justice.org/>

Baltimore Safe Haven

(443) 869-6867

<https://www.baltimoresafehaven.org/>

Pride Center of Maryland

(443) 869-6740

<https://www.pridecentermd.org/>

Trevor Project

(212) 695-8650

<https://www.thetrevorproject.org/>

Trans Lifeline

(877) 565-8860

<https://translifeline.org/hotline/>

Local Human Rights Agencies

Anne Arundel County Human Relations Commission

Office of the County Executive

44 Calvert Street

Annapolis, MD 21401

exsmit00@aacounty.org

410-222-1234

Baltimore County Human Relations Commission

Division of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

6401 York Road, First Floor

Baltimore, Maryland 21212

rcarter@baltimorecountymd.gov

410-887-5917 (Main)

Baltimore City Office of Equity & Civil Rights

Baltimore City Office of Equity and Civil Rights

7 E. Redwood Street, 9th Floor

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Equity.DanaPMoore@baltimorecity.gov

443-610-6761

Howard County Office of Human Rights & Equity

9820 Patuxent Woods Drive, Suite 237

Columbia, MD 21046

ysonnier@howardcountymd.gov

410-313-6463

Frederick County Human Relations Department

401 Sagner Avenue

Frederick, Maryland 21701

ALrussell@frederickcountymd.gov

301-600-1110

Montgomery County Office of Human Rights

21 Maryland Avenue, Suite 330

Rockville, Maryland 20850

james.stowe@montgomerycountymd.gov

240-888-5502

Harford County Office of Human Relations and Mediation

125 N. Main Street

Bel Air, MD 21014

kjgreenwell@harfordcountymd.gov

Prince George's County Office of Human Rights Commission

14741 Governor Oden Bowie Dr., Suite L105

Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

REBrooks@co.pg.md.us

301-883-6170

City of Annapolis Human Relations Commission

160 Duke of Gloucester Street

Annapolis, MD 21401

phopkins@annapolis.gov

410-263-7998

St. Mary's County Human Relations Commission

Dept of Aging and Human Services

41770 Baldrige Street

P.O. Box 653

Leonardtown, MD 20650

Cynthia.brown@stmaryscountymd.gov

301-475-4200 ext. 71846

City of Cumberland Human Relations Commission

City Hall, Lower Level

57 N Liberty Street

Cumberland, MD 21502

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301-759-6437