



2025 End of Legislative Session Wrap Up



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 Frederick and Washington Counties

Budget and Taxation Committee
 Subcommittees
 Capital Budget
 Education, Business and Administration



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Dear Friends,

The 2025 Legislative Session has officially concluded, marking the end of my fifth session as your State Senator for District 2. It continues to be an incredible honor to represent and advocate for the people of Washington County and northern Frederick County. I'd like to take this opportunity to share an update on this dynamic session and to sincerely thank you for your ongoing support, thoughtful feedback, and kind words throughout the past few months.

This year marked our third session with the Moore-Miller Administration. As in most years, there were also several new members in both the Senate and House of Delegates, and newly appointed staff across many state departments. Thousands of bills were introduced during the session. Governor Moore now has until May 27th to either sign, veto, or allow legislation to become law without his signature

Our team remains focused on bipartisan cooperation and advancing common-sense policies that improve our communities. As the ranking member of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and a member of the Capital Budget Subcommittee, I'm proud of the progress we've made on state-level initiatives that directly benefit our region. At the same time, we stood firm in our commitment to oppose legislation that would increase taxes on the residents of Washington and Frederick Counties.

FY 2026 BUDGET FUNDING SECURED

Hagerstown Region

I-81 Phase 2 - \$63,000,000

- Provides funding for continued construction along the I-81 corridor

Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau - \$540,000

- Provide a grant to the Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau to construct a new Visitors Center in downtown Hagerstown

HCC Advanced Technology Center Renovation - \$6,230,000

- Provide a grant for the Hagerstown Community College the Advanced Technology Center for renovations

Meritus Commons - \$750,000

- Provide a grant for the construction of student housing for the Meritus School of Osteopathic Medicine

Boys and Girls Club of Washington County - \$200,000

- Provide a grant to Board of Directors for clubhouse construction

Western Enterprise Fire Company No. 4 - \$317,000

- Provide a grant to the Western Enterprise Board of Directors for fire house updates

Federal Little League - \$125,000

- Provide grants to the Federal Little League Board of Directors for field lights and an equipment storage house

Brook Lane - \$2,979,000

- Provide a grant to the Brook Lane Board of Directors for a Therapeutic Recreational Center

Smithsburg Region

Smithsburg High School Field House – \$400,000

- Provide a grant to Smithsburg Athletic Boosters Club Board of Directors for the field house located at Smithsburg High School

Valley Little League - \$175,00

- Provide grants to Valley Little League Board of Directors for field lights and batting cages

Boonsboro Region

Town of Boonsboro – Boonsboro Public Works Complex - \$175,000

- Provide a grant to the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Boonsboro for the acquisition, planning, design, construction, expansion, repair, renovation, reconstruction, site improvement, and capital equipping of the public works complex

Town of Boonsboro – Advanced Metering System - \$125,000

- Provide a grant for an advanced metering system

Town of Boonsboro – Crestview Water Pressure Reduction and Bypass - \$125,000

- Provide a grant for the Crestview Water Pressure Reduction and Bypass

LOCAL NEWS

Senate Executive Nominations – This session I was proud to support several constituents who have been confirmed for Gubernatorial Appointments. I want to personally thank these citizens of Washington County for their dedication to our community by serving in these various local and statewide positions.

- Ladetra Robinson, Maryland Juvenile Services Education Board
- Sarah Otwey, Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC)
- Jan Gardner, Frederick Community College Board of Trustees
- Dr. Maulik Joshi, Health Services Cost Review Commission
- Jennifer K. Barrett, Interagency Coordinating Council for Infants and Toddlers
- Alan Jeffrey Levin, Washington County Board of License Commissioners
- Scott Alan Nicewarner, Board of Trustees for the State Retirement and Pension Systems
- Lawrence William Proctor, Jr., Hagerstown Community College Board of Trustees
- Gregory Irvin Snook, Hagerstown Community College Board of Trustees
- Paige Calimer Hargett, Maryland Agricultural and Resource-Based Industry Development Corporation Board of Directors
- Bridgett Felicia Jones Smith, Commission on African American History and Culture
- Eduardo Souza, State Board of Massage Therapy Examiners
- Michael Stanford, Washington County Gaming Commission

SPONSORED LEGISLATION THAT PASSED

SB 84 - Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services - Study on Location of Individuals Prior to and Following Incarceration - This legislation requires the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to conduct an annual study examining and comparing certain data to be reported yearly regarding an individual's residence prior to incarceration and on release from a state correctional facility.

SB 92 – Peace Orders and Criminal Harassment - Intentional Visual Surveillance – This bill allows individuals to petition for a peace order against someone who engages in intentional visual surveillance of areas of their residence where they have a reasonable expectation of privacy. It also expands the definition of criminal harassment to include such surveillance and provides for related relief, including orders to remove or reposition surveillance devices. Our office collaborated with Delegate Valentine's office on this bill.

SB 502 – Property Tax - Credit for Law Enforcement Officer or Rescue Worker - Expansion to Judicial Officer – This bill expands the eligibility for a property tax credit to include judicial officers, their surviving spouses, or cohabitants, in addition to public safety officers and their families.

SB 597 – Higher Education - Maryland Graduate and Professional Scholarship Program - Eligible Institutions– This bill expands eligibility for the Maryland Graduate and Professional Scholarship Program to include students attending the Meritus School of Osteopathic Medicine. It also maintains the program's focus on providing financial assistance to graduate and professional students in various fields, including medicine, law, and nursing. This bill was co-sponsored by Senator McKay.

SB 980 – Natural Resources - Maryland Heritage Areas Authority - Funding and Grants – This bill makes changes to how Maryland’s Heritage Areas Authority (MHAA) operates. It allows the MHAA more money to help manage historic and cultural areas and increases the maximum amount of money it can award for projects. Our office worked with several local entities to research and prepare this bill. This bill was co-sponsored by Senator Jackson.

SB 861 – Economic Development - Western Maryland Economic Future Investment Board and Senator George C. Edwards Fund - Alterations – This bill makes changes to the Western Maryland Economic Future Investment Board and the Senator George C. Edwards Fund. Key changes include revising the board's membership and altering the purpose of the Senator George C. Edwards Fund to focus more on job creation and significant economic development. The bill extends the years for when the Governor shall include at least \$10 million for the fund in the budget, adjusts funding criteria, and revises the requirements for grants and loans to encourage job creation and economic development in the region. Our office collaborated with Delegate Buckel’s office to see this bill through the legislative process.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SENATORS - DELEGATION LEGISLATION THAT PASSED

SB 503 – Washington County - Board of License Commissioners - Membership – This bill updates the political party requirements for the Washington County Board of License Commissioners. It mandates that two members be from the party with the most votes in the last county commissioner election, and one member be from the party with the second-most votes.

SPONSORED LEGISLATION THAT DID NOT PASS

SB 698 – Washington County - Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Target Redevelopment Area - This bill would have provided a sales and use tax exemption for construction materials and warehousing equipment used exclusively for the development in the Mount Aetna Technology Park area of Washington County, which is designated as a "Target Redevelopment Area."

SB 782 – Criminal Procedure - Verdict of Not Criminally Responsible - Eligibility for Evaluation for Discharge - This bill was to establish that individuals found not criminally responsible for first- or second-degree murder and committed to the Maryland Department of Health are not eligible for discharge from commitment for at least 10 years after their commitment date.

SB 781 – Task Force on the Establishment of a State Park Dedicated to Veterans' Care - This bill would have created a Task Force on the Establishment of a State Park Dedicated to Veterans’ Care to study and make recommendations on building a state park offering recreational and therapeutic services for veterans. The Task Force would have studied and analyzed costs, services, funding, and operations. Our team worked with Delegate Baker to create and submit this legislation.

SB 860 – Gaming - Prohibition of Online Sweepstakes Games and Revenue From Illegal Markets - This bill would have prohibited the operation, promotion, or support of

online sweepstakes games in Maryland that simulate gambling and offer cash or cash-equivalent prizes. This bill would have also required the State Lottery and Gaming Control Agency to restrict gaming licenses for individuals or entities that knowingly derive revenue from illegal online gaming markets or jurisdictions linked to money laundering or terrorism. Violators would have to face criminal penalties and possible license denial or revocation.

SB 982 - Sports Wagering – Wagers on Historical Horse Races – Authorization - This bill would have amended the definition of "sporting event" to include historical horse races, in turn allowing for the ability of certain sports wagering facility licensees to accept wagers on these races. The bill also established guidelines for how wagers on historical horse races should be handled, ensuring they are conducted as pari-mutuel betting and making sure they are subject to approval by the Maryland Gaming Commission.

SB 1024 - Higher Education - Nonresident Tuition - Exemption for Dependents of State or Local Public Safety Employees (Maryland Fallen Heroes Tuition Benefits Act) - This bill would have allowed for children of Maryland state or local public safety employees who die in the line of duty to be exempt from paying out-of-state or out-of-county tuition at public colleges and universities in Maryland. This exemption would apply regardless of where the child lives and was aimed at honoring the sacrifices of fallen public safety employees.

EDUCATION UPDATES

The Excellence in Maryland Public Schools Act (SB 429) was the Governor's bill that made tweaks to the implementation and funding plan for the Blueprint for Maryland's Future (Kirwan). The Blueprint costs the state \$4 billion/year and is the biggest driver of Maryland's projected budget deficit in the coming years. Representatives appreciated that the Governor recognized that the current trajectory of the Blueprint was unsustainable and was willing to make funding cuts and changes. However, we would have liked to see him do significantly more to reduce costs and increase flexibility at the local level.

The Governor's bill was amended in the House and the final version passed by the Senate was a compromise that does the following:

- Freezes funding for "collaborative time" for three years, but allows the implementation to go forward. Collaborative time refers to the time that teachers spend outside of the classroom for lesson planning and coordinating with other support staff at the school. The current ratio of time spent in the classroom to collaborative time is 80/20. The Blueprint phases in a new ration of 60/40. Collaborative time is expensive to implement because it requires the hiring of thousands of additional teachers to ensure classrooms are covered.
- Directs \$70 million/year to the Consortium on Coordinated Community Supports – the part of the Blueprint that deals with mental health, behavioral health and other wraparound services. The Governor's original bill had cut this funding to \$40 million/year.
- Preserved funding formula for "community schools" – schools that receive Concentration of Poverty grants to provide additional services such as academic support, health and mental health services, and family engagement activities.

The Blueprint continues to be an enormous financial concern as implementation continues – driving deficits at both the state and local levels. This year, our members supported a number of measures to bring down the costs and increase flexibility, including a pause in additional Blueprint funding and eliminating the increase of collaborative time – holding the current standard at the 80/20 ratio. Unfortunately, those proposals were defeated, however,

conversations about the costs of the Blueprint will undoubtedly be front and center as we look ahead to 2026.

ENERGY POLICY UPDATES

Other than the budget, Maryland's energy crisis and skyrocketing electric bills were the dominant issue this session.

Marylanders across the state are facing steep increases in electricity and gas prices, and they want to know why. The culprit is recent legislation passed by Democrats in the General Assembly in the name of climate action and clean energy that is driving up costs for families and businesses.

As they continue to sell these policies as necessary steps toward a greener future, they are ignoring the immediate and painful financial burden of these policies on ratepayers. The state is pursuing an aggressive transition to renewable energy without a realistic plan to manage costs, improve grid reliability, or provide sufficient alternatives for consumers. Instead of balancing environmental concerns with economic common sense, lawmakers pushed an agenda that makes energy more expensive and less reliable.

As the 2025 Session began, lawmakers were inundated with complaints from constituents demanding action to lower their utility bills, and ultimately, there was no magic solution to provide immediate relief. Democrats did pass a package of three main energy bills, but they fell woefully short in giving real ratepayer relief or making the necessary policy changes to reduce Marylanders' energy rates. The bills additionally do not give enough confidence to potential investors to seriously look at Maryland as a friendly place to invest in generation infrastructure.

The Next Generation Energy Act (SB 927) was originally proposed as a bill to incentivize in-state generation of electricity, but was amended in to a "Christmas Tree" of a bill with a variety of proposals added on:

- "Legislative Energy Relief Fund" – this is the laughable "rebate" that is actually a return of overpayments already made by Marylanders to fund clean energy policies. The average household will receive \$80 over the next year, split into two payments – one in the summer, and one in the winter. This amount is laughable as many families are contending with energy bills that are as much as their mortgage.
- Removal of "waste to energy" trash incinerators as a renewable energy source
- Creation of a new procurement process for new nuclear energy generation
- Addition of new requirements for utilities to justify spending on new natural gas pipelines
- Created additional requirements for utilities to secure a multi-year rate plan, which allows utilities to set rate increases for several years at one time.

Renewable Energy Certainty Act (SB 931) was problematic for our members as it makes it easier for the Public Service Commission to approve large-scale solar projects across the state and override local zoning decisions, putting agricultural land and greenspace at risk. This was especially concerning for our members from rural districts, especially those on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

Energy Resource & Adequacy Planning Act (SB 909) will create a new "Strategic Energy Planning Office" within the Public Service Commission to research and report back on Maryland's energy needs and grid risks and vulnerabilities to improve the data available for making decisions on energy policy.

Pause in Adoption of California Clean Cars II

As the 2025 Legislative Session was winding down, Governor Moore quietly issued an executive order delaying Maryland's implementation of the California Advanced Clean Cars II (ACC II) regulations until the 2029 model year. This action was something Senate Minority Leader Steve Hershey proposed through legislation for the past two years. Maryland originally adopted California's vehicle emissions standards in 2007 and later adopted the updated Advanced Clean Cars II regulations in 2023 via administrative action. These regulations require an increasing percentage of new vehicle sales to be electric, culminating in a 100% zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) mandate by model year 2035. Although our members would have preferred a complete withdrawal from the ACC II program or a longer delay, this Executive Order represents a step in the right direction. Owning an EV should be a choice, not a mandate.

With consumer demand for electric vehicles declining, the ACC II would effectively force Marylanders into purchasing only EVs if they wish to buy a new car in the state. This places our dealerships, particularly those near state borders, at a significant disadvantage. Shoppers wanting gas-powered vehicles could simply cross into neighboring states and title their purchases back in Maryland — undermining our dealers through lost sales, unsold inventory, and the risk of widespread job losses.



PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATES

Child Victim Act

The Maryland Child Victims Act, enacted in 2023, is a significant piece of legislation that eliminated the statute of limitations for civil lawsuits related to child sexual abuse. It allows survivors to file claims at any time, regardless of when the abuse occurred.

The Act also redefined "sexual abuse" to include acts where an institution "allowed or encouraged" the abuse, thereby broadening the scope of potential defendants to include organizations that may have facilitated such misconduct.

In February 2025, the Maryland Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Act, affirming that the General Assembly had the authority to make these changes retroactively. Following the enactment, there have been a surge in lawsuits, particularly targeting the state's juvenile justice system, with thousands alleging systemic abuse in youth detention facilities.

In response to billions of potential financial liability, coupled with Maryland's growing budget deficit in the coming years, Maryland lawmakers passed HB 1378 to limit future liabilities, reducing settlement caps and restricting claimants to one payment per lawsuit.

The measure, which now goes to Gov. Wes Moore, reduces caps on settlements from \$890,000 to \$400,000 for cases filed after May 31st for state institutions and from \$1.5 million to \$700,000 for private institutions. It also changes the 2023 law to only allow each claimant to receive one payment, instead of being able to collect for each incident of abuse. The Governor has not announced if he will sign this bill, and there may be several Constitutional challenges based on the different treatment of public and private entities in the law.

Second Look Act

The Maryland Second Look Act (HB 853) will allow individuals serving life sentences who committed their crimes when they were between the ages of 18-25 to petition for an early release after serving at least 20 years. This includes those convicted of the most violent crimes including rape and murder. These individuals can make repeat petitions every three years, retraumatizing the family and loved ones of their victims repetitively. These "look backs" are in addition to 17 other opportunities for reduced sentences that already exist in Maryland law.

Senate Republicans attempted to amend the bill to exclude the worst offenders and were successful on one account. An amendment by Senator Jack Bailey received bipartisan support for removing the early release option for those convicted of murdering first responders in the line of duty. The amendment passed on a close 24-23 vote. Fortunately, the amendment survived and was part of the final bill. Despite this win for our first responders, the Second Look Act was still a bad bill.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Passing the state's operating budget is the only duty the General Assembly is constitutionally required to complete during the legislative session.

Prior to the start of the 2025 Session in January, Maryland lawmakers knew they had to contend with a \$3 billion budget deficit which is projected to grow to nearly \$7 billion within the next three years.

Structural Deficit - In simple terms, a "structural deficit" occurs when projected revenue is less than anticipated spending. Much of Maryland's operating budget is driven by formulas that are set in law. These formulas are set to increase every year no matter where the revenues stand. When the Legislative Session began, Maryland had experienced three consecutive revenue write-downs, where the anticipated revenues were adjusted downward based on economic factors and tax receipts. Revenue estimates were reduced again in early March, bringing it to four consecutive write-downs. Maryland also faces significant ongoing budget deficits due to the costs of the multi-billion-dollar Blueprint for Education. By Fiscal Year 2028, the structural deficit is estimated at over \$3 billion – meaning that expected revenues will be \$3 billion lower than what the state plans to spend.

Maryland Democrats attempted to deflect blame for the state's fiscal woes on the new occupant of the White House, however, Maryland's financial challenges existed long before

Inauguration Day, and are a direct result of two things:

- **Years of passing of aspirational spending mandates with no funding source** – like the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future – that were passed over Republican opposition and Governor Larry Hogan’s vetoes
- **A long-standing overreliance on the Federal government to balance the budget.** For more than two decades, economists have warned that Maryland was exceptionally vulnerable to changes in federal spending. Instead of supporting efforts to grow and develop Maryland’s private sector to reduce this dependency, Maryland Democrats continue to pass new taxes and fees that chase them away.

Passing a budget is the only constitutionally-mandated duty of the General Assembly, and this year, it took until Sine Die to pass the \$67 billion operating budget. The Operating Budget is made up of two pieces of legislation – the Budget Bill and the Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (BRFA). The BRFA is the piece of legislation that travels along with the budget bill to make the legislative changes necessary to balance the budget and is where the nasty taxes and fees are hidden.

The Governor and Democrats are touting an income tax cut for two thirds of Marylanders, which amounts on average to just \$60 per person. However, when you look at the overall impact of the new taxes and fees contained in this Budget, every Maryland family and business owner will pay net “Moore”, not net less. This year’s BRFA included \$1.8 BILLION in new and increased taxes making it the largest tax increase in Maryland’s history.

The biggest losers this year are individual taxpayers and Maryland businesses as well as local governments that will be absorbing costs that were punted to them by the State. These costs will still be paid by taxpayers – they’ll just be writing that check to their local government instead of the State of Maryland.

This budget did not have to include tax increases. Senate Republicans offered amendments to the budget that would have cut the \$1.8 billion needed to eliminate new revenue sources. The cuts proposed by our caucus to get there included:

- A 5% across the board spending cut for state agencies
- A state employee hiring freeze and pause in planned cost-of-living salary increases
- Pausing spending increases for the Blueprint for Maryland’s Future
- Rolling back Medicaid eligibility that had been significantly expanded during the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, a family of four making \$100,000 is eligible for Medicaid. Unfortunately, these proposed cuts and many others were rejected, and Maryland’s families and business will pay more.

Below are a few of the major new and increased taxes and fees in the FY26 Budget package.

“Tech Tax”

This year’s budget package creates a new 3% sales tax on a range of data and IT services, including data, information technology and software publishing that will touch every Marylander and business owner. Even during the debate on final passage, Democrats still had no details on who or what specific services would be taxed or how the tax will be collected. This new tax alone is projected to bring in nearly \$500 million per year. Maryland businesses are on high alert, and many are considering relocating based on how this new tax will impact their bottom line and competitiveness with vendors from other

states. It is ironic that Democrats claim this is a “pro-growth budget”, but are taxing the very services and sectors Maryland businesses need to grow and thrive. At the eleventh hour, cybersecurity, intellectual property and the burgeoning “quantum” industry at the University of Maryland College Park received a special carve out.

It will take time to learn exactly what services are being taxed and how it will impact everyday Marylanders and business owners. A report from the Comptroller is expected in the coming months.

Income Tax Changes

- Creation of a “half millionaires” tax by establishing two new tax brackets for taxable income between \$500,001 and \$1,000,000 (6.25%) and \$1,000,000+ (6.5%)
- Phasing out itemized deductions for Federal Adjusted Gross Income above \$200,000

Local Income Tax

- Enables local jurisdictions to increase the local income tax rate or “piggyback tax” from 3.2% to 3.3%.

Capital Gains

- Establishes a new 2% surcharge on capital gains income in excess of \$350,000

Sports Wagering

- Increases sports wagering tax rate from 15% to 20%

Cannabis Tax Rate

- Increases the tax rate on cannabis sales from 9% to 12|%

Vending Machines

- Applies the 6% sales tax to vending machine sales

New Transportation Revenue

- Vehicle Excise Tax: Increase the excise tax on vehicles to 6.8%
- Registration Fees: Accelerates the increases to the annual vehicle registration fees passed during the 2024 session.
- Vehicle Emissions Inspection Fees: Increases the maximum fee from \$14 to \$30
- Certificates of Title: Doubles fees for new/used vehicles to \$200
- New Tire Tax: \$5 tax per new tire
- Tire Recycling: \$1 per tire recycling fee that will increase automatically with inflation

Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act (HB 352) Tax Provisions

Income Tax – Capital Gains Surcharge

Establish a 2% surcharge on capital gains for filers with income in excess of \$350,000 with 1.25% to the General Fund and 0.75% to the TTF

\$367 M

\$229 GF

\$138 TTF

Sports Wagering Tax

Increase the tax rate from 15% to 20% with the increase going to the General Fund

\$32 M

Sales Tax on Services

Impose a sales tax on data/IT services at a rate of 3.0% and distribute the revenue to the General Fund

\$482 M

Modifications to Rates, Deductions, and Credits

Repeal the phase-in of the standard deduction

Increase the standard deduction to \$3,350/\$6,700 (20% increase)

Phase out itemized deductions for federal adjusted gross income above \$200,000 by applying a 7.5% phase-out factor

Add two new tax brackets for taxable income as follows:

Single Filers

- \$500,001 – \$1,000,000 (6.25%); and
- Excess of \$1 million (6.50%) Joint Filers
- \$600,001 – \$1,200,000 (6.25%); and
- Excess of \$1.2 million (6.50%)

Modify the child tax credit to phase out rather than having a cliff at \$15,000

\$344 M

Sales Tax Exemptions

Repeal sales tax exemption for sales of photographic and artistic material used in advertising

Repeal sales tax exemption for sales of precious metal coins or bullion over \$1,000 with

exemption for sales at Baltimore City Convention Center

\$21 M

Cannabis Tax

Increase the tax rate from 9% to 12%

\$39 M

Vending Machine Sales

Apply 6% sales tax to vending machine sales

\$9 M

Film Production Activity Tax Credit

Reduce cap on total credits for fiscal 2026 from \$20 M to \$12 M

\$8 M

Local Income Tax

Increase the maximum local income tax rate that may be imposed from 3.2% to 3.3%

Transportation Revenue

Certificate of Title

Double fees (for new/used vehicle to \$200)

\$104 M

Vehicle Excise Tax

Increase the excise tax on vehicles to 6.5%

\$92 M

Registration Fees

Accelerate from fiscal 2027 to 2026 the annual vehicle registration fee increases for Class A (passenger), Class M (multipurpose), and Class E (truck) vehicles

\$52 M

VEIP Fees

Increase the maximum fee from \$14 to \$30 and increase late fees

\$31 M

Tire Fee

Establish a \$5 fee for the purchase of each new tire effective January 1, 2026

\$12 M

MVA Cost Recovery

Require cost recovery at 100% but no more than 105%

\$20 M

Historic Tags

Limit definition to 1999 and older model years rather than 20 years

\$4 M

Short-term Vehicle Rentals

Eliminate the registration fee discount

\$3 M



I believe we have made incredible progress during the last 90+ days. I look forward to continuing my work on your behalf and encourage you to contact our office if you have ideas for legislation or encounter issues with any state agencies. Please feel free to contact me by calling the district office at 240-313-3929 or send me an email to paul.corderman@senate.state.md.us.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Corderman
Maryland State Senator
District 2 – Washington and Frederick Counties



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