## **Department of Legislative Services**

2016 Session

## FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE First Reader

Senate Bill 353 (Senator Lee, *et al.*)

Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs

#### General Provisions - Commemorative Days - Fred Korematsu Day

This bill requires the Governor to annually proclaim January 30 as Fred Korematsu Day. The proclamation must urge educational and cultural organizations to observe Fred Korematsu Day properly with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

## **Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** None. Urging educational and cultural organizations to observe Fred Korematsu Day does not affect State finances.

Local Effect: None.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

#### **Analysis**

**Current Law:** Twelve official commemorative days and six months are recognized in State law, as shown in **Exhibit 1**. The Governor also must issue a proclamation each year encouraging citizens and other individuals to observe a moment of silence at 3 p.m. on Memorial Day to unite in remembrance and commemorate the heroic acts and efforts of Marylanders who have served and died in the U.S. Armed Forces.

# **Exhibit 1 Official Commemorative Days and Months in Maryland**

Asian Lunar New Year Day<sup>1</sup> January/February

**Black History Month** February Irish-American Heritage Month March Women's History Month March Crime Victim and Advocate Day April 3 John Hanson's Birthday<sup>2</sup> April 13 Maryland Centenarians Day<sup>3</sup> May Negro Baseball League Day<sup>4</sup> May Law Day May 1 Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Services Workers Day<sup>5</sup> June Juneteenth National Freedom Day June 19 Maryland Charter Day June 20

Hispanic Heritage Month<sup>6</sup> September/October

German-American Heritage Month

Poetry Day

American Indian Heritage Month

Maryland Emancipation Day

Annapolis Charter Day

October 15

November 1

December 17

Source: Department of Legislative Services

**Background:** In 1942, Fred Korematsu was arrested and convicted for defying Executive Order 9066, which authorized the removal of Japanese Americans from their homes and placement into internment camps during World War II. Mr. Korematsu took his case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld his conviction. Nearly 40 years later, a federal court overturned his conviction after a historian discovered that the government intentionally concealed evidence that Japanese Americans did not pose a military threat. Mr. Korematsu continued to be an outspoken civil rights activist, seeking redress for interned Japanese

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Day designated as new year on the Asian lunar calendar.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>John Hanson served as the first president of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation from 1781 to 1782.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Commemorated on the second Thursday in May.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Commemorated on the second Saturday in May.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Commemorated on the first Sunday in June.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Commemorated from September 15 to October 15.

Americans. In 1998, Mr. Korematsu received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, from President Clinton.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has recommended that Fred Korematsu Day be established as a national holiday. To date, six states (California, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Utah, and Virginia), officially commemorate January 30 in honor of Fred Korematsu.

#### **Additional Information**

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: HB 1174 (Delegate Platt, et al.) - Health and Government Operations.

**Information Source(s):** Fred T. Korematsu Institute, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,

Department of Legislative Services

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