

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2008 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

Senate Bill 52 (Senator Pipkin)
 Budget and Taxation

Task Force to Study the Cost of Illegal Aliens in Maryland

This bill establishes a Task Force to Study the Cost of Illegal Aliens in Maryland, staffed by the Department of Business and Economic Development. The task force is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 1, 2009.

The bill takes effect June 1, 2008 and terminates May 31, 2009.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures could increase by \$75,000 in FY 2009 for a consultant to staff the task force. Any expense reimbursements for task force members are assumed to be minimal and absorbable within existing budgeted resources.

(in dollars)	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	75,000	0	0	0	0
Net Effect	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: While the U.S. Constitution does not explicitly grant the federal government the authority to regulate immigration matters, the federal government has

retained broad and exclusive power to regulate immigration laws and foreign nationals residing in the United States. The Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution provides that federal law is the supreme law of the land and thus invalidates any state or local law that either interferes or is contrary to federal law. This invalidation is termed federal preemption. Courts have consistently noted that immigration constitutes a federal concern, not a state or local matter, and that the U.S. Congress had made clear its intent that federal law preempt state law in the area of immigration.

Background: Maryland continues to be a major destination for immigrants, with over 20,000 legal immigrants coming to the State each year. International immigration added 129,730 people to the State's population between 2000 and 2006, the fifteenth largest gain from immigration among all states during that period (**Appendix 1**). Immigration to Maryland is concentrated in the suburban Washington region, which includes Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. Approximately 72.5% of immigrants arriving in Maryland since 2000 decided to locate in these counties. Montgomery County is the most popular locality for immigrants to Maryland, with nearly 50% of all recent immigrants deciding to live in the county. Montgomery and Prince George's counties gained more than twice as many people through international immigration than the rest of the State combined.

State Expenditures: General fund expenditures could increase by \$75,000 in fiscal 2009 for DBED to hire an expert consultant for a six-month period ending with the release of the task force findings on January 1, 2009. Any expense reimbursements for task force members are assumed to be minimal and absorbable within existing budgeted resources.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: A similar bill, SB 34, was introduced during the 2007 special session. No action was taken on the bill.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Department of Business and Economic Development, Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 11, 2008
mll/hlb

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Appendix 1
International Immigration for Maryland Jurisdictions
April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006

County	Number of Individuals				Ranking by Number of Individuals		Ranking by Percent of State Total	
	7/1/2000- 7/1/2001	7/1/2004- 7/1/2005	7/1/2005- 7/1/2006	4/1/2000- 7/1/2006	County	2000-2006	County	2000-2006
Allegany	26	21	22	137	1. Montgomery	62,627	1. Montgomery	48.3%
Anne Arundel	644	508	992	2,644	2. Prince George's	29,602	2. Prince George's	22.8%
Baltimore City	1,429	1,195	1,212	7,943	3. Baltimore	12,782	3. Baltimore	9.9%
Baltimore	2,287	1,921	1,949	12,782	4. Baltimore City	7,943	4. Baltimore City	6.1%
Calvert	52	42	65	243	5. Howard	6,892	5. Howard	5.3%
Caroline	65	49	50	343	6. Anne Arundel	2,644	6. Anne Arundel	2.0%
Carroll	88	73	78	474	7. Frederick	1,832	7. Frederick	1.4%
Cecil	60	50	53	328	8. Wicomico	983	8. Wicomico	0.8%
Charles	68	50	136	200	9. Harford	876	9. Harford	0.7%
Dorchester	13	8	9	60	10. Washington	487	10. Washington	0.4%
Frederick	343	285	327	1,832	11. Carroll	474	11. Carroll	0.4%
Garrett	6	4	4	29	12. Worcester	370	12. Worcester	0.3%
Harford	181	148	218	876	13. Caroline	343	13. Caroline	0.3%
Howard	1,250	1,048	1,091	6,892	14. Cecil	328	14. Cecil	0.3%
Kent	31	29	29	180	15. Queen Anne's	280	15. Queen Anne's	0.2%
Montgomery	11,202	9,428	9,566	62,627	16. Calvert	243	16. Calvert	0.2%
Prince George's	5,373	4,507	4,791	29,602	17. Somerset	222	17. Somerset	0.2%
Queen Anne's	49	45	47	280	18. Talbot	204	18. Talbot	0.2%
St. Mary's	39	25	135	-8	19. Charles	200	19. Charles	0.2%
Somerset	40	33	34	222	20. Kent	180	20. Kent	0.1%
Talbot	39	30	30	204	21. Allegany	137	21. Allegany	0.1%
Washington	93	74	81	487	22. Dorchester	60	22. Dorchester	0.0%
Wicomico	175	152	157	983	23. Garrett	29	23. Garrett	0.0%
Worcester	65	58	59	370	24. St. Mary's	-8	24. St. Mary's	0.0%
Maryland	23,618	19,783	21,135	129,730				

Source: Maryland Department of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau