

**CITY OF BALTIMORE
COUNCIL BILL 11-0243R
(Resolution)**

Introduced by: Councilmembers Clarke, D’Adamo, Henry, Stokes, President Young,
Councilmembers Kraft, Spector, Middleton, Conaway, Welch, Reisinger, Branch
Introduced and read first time: January 10, 2011
Assigned to: Education Committee

A RESOLUTION ENTITLED

1 A COUNCIL RESOLUTION concerning

**2 In Support of Proposed State Legislation – Higher Education -
3 Tuition Charges - Maryland High School Students**

4 FOR the purpose of supporting the introduction of legislation granting in-state tuition to students
5 from Maryland tax paying families who attend and graduate from Maryland high schools,
6 regardless of their immigration status; requesting the Baltimore City Senate and House
7 Delegations to the 2011 Maryland General Assembly to support the legislation if introduced;
8 and urging the Governor to enact this legislation, or similar measures, if adopted by the
9 Maryland State Legislature.

10 **Recitals**

11 The City of Baltimore has always been home to immigrants and migrants from around the
12 globe, and our proud history has included periods in which public schools taught in German and
13 City government meetings were interpreted into German. During the 1920s, more than 1 in 4
14 City residents was a first or second generation immigrant; and, in just the last 20 years, our
15 diverse immigrant community has included immigrants from nations such as Trinidad and
16 Tobago, Jamaica, Korea, Mexico, China, Nigeria, Germany, India, Ukraine, and the Philippines.

17 Today, African, Asian, and Latino populations are growing at a steady rate in Baltimore City
18 and throughout the state of Maryland, making immigration reform of crucial importance to this
19 City. The *Governor’s Commission of Hispanic Affairs Annual Report 2008-2009* reports that
20 Maryland’s Hispanic population has increased by 65%. It is incumbent upon us to ensure that the
21 newest members of our community are extended the same rights and protections the rest of us
22 seek to preserve and enjoy.

23 However, our broken immigration system has resulted in many immigrants living in the
24 shadows, without any path to adjust their legal status. Despite this lack of legal status,
25 immigrant youth are achieving and contributing in our schools, communities, religious
26 institutions, and civic organizations throughout the City. Many of these young people come
27 from impoverished families and face enormous pressures to either work nights or drop out of
28 school all together in order to begin bringing income home for their families. Those who do
29 persevere through high school often find college prohibitively expensive, especially at the much
30 higher out-of-state tuition rates that they currently must pay.

EXPLANATION: Underlining indicates matter added by amendment.
~~Strike out~~ indicates matter deleted by amendment.

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1 Access to higher education would allow these young people to make even greater
2 contributions to our society, increase the educated workforce, and decrease the numbers of those
3 forced to live in poverty. By demonstrating that a path out of poverty does exist, it can also keep
4 students considering dropping out in school and off the streets. After investing sometimes 12
5 years of public education into our children, the City can not afford to lose that investment by
6 blocking talented students from continuing on to higher education.

7 Ten states have addressed this concern by passing laws permitting certain undocumented
8 students who have attended and graduated from their primary and secondary schools to pay the
9 same tuition as their classmates at public institutions of education. The states are California,
10 Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

11 According to experts in these states, the cost of implementation has been negligible and in
12 fact the money paid by these students actually tends to increase school revenues because it
13 represents income that would not otherwise be there. Also, there have been broader economic
14 benefits in those states because of a better trained workforce. In Texas, the first state to enact
15 this sort of law, a government review found that every dollar invested into higher education
16 yielded more than \$5 for the state economy in the long run.

17 During the 2003 session of the Maryland General Assembly a bill that would have allowed
18 immigrant students to pay in-state tuition was passed by the General Assembly, but was vetoed
19 by then Governor Robert Ehrlich. During the 2007 General Assembly session, a similar bill was
20 again approved by a super-majority in the Maryland House but was not considered by the
21 Senate. It is past time that Maryland join her sister states in allowing all children of tax paying
22 families who graduate from local schools the same access to the higher education they can use to
23 pull themselves and their communities out of poverty. This legislation must be enacted in the
24 2011 session of the General Assembly.

25 Undocumented immigrants throughout the United States make substantial contributions to
26 our economic, civic, and cultural life but unjustly remain vulnerable to exploitation despite those
27 contributions due to our broken immigration system. We believe in the dignity of all Baltimore
28 City residents, regardless of immigration status, and recognize the importance of their many
29 contributions to the social, religious, cultural, and economic life of the City. We also believe
30 that access to education is a cornerstone of our democratic values as a nation and as a City, and
31 recognize that equitable access to higher education will motivate our youth to stay in school in
32 order to achieve and succeed.

33 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,** That this
34 Body supports the introduction of legislation granting in-state tuition to students from Maryland
35 tax paying families who attend and graduate from Maryland high schools, regardless of their
36 immigration status; requests the Baltimore City Senate and House Delegations to the
37 2011 Maryland General Assembly to support the legislation if introduced; and urges the
38 Governor to enact this legislation, or similar measures, if adopted by the Maryland State
39 Legislature.

40 **AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Mayor, the
41 Governor, the Honorable Chairs and Members of the Baltimore City Senate and House
42 Delegations to the 2011 Session of the Maryland General Assembly, the Honorable Members of
43 the Maryland Delegation to the 112th Congress, the Baltimore City School Board, the Baltimore
44 City Hispanic Commission, the Board of Directors of CASA de Maryland, and the Mayor's
45 Legislative Liaison to the City Council.