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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

**SPONSOR** Akhil/Ely                      **ORIGINAL DATE** 2/10/19  
**LAST UPDATED** \_\_\_\_\_              **HB** 504  
**SHORT TITLE** Law Enforcement Fingerprint Machines              **SB** \_\_\_\_\_  
**ANALYST** Gaussoin

### APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY19	FY20		
	\$271.5	Nonrecurring	General Fund
	\$28.5	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Relates to House Bills 98, 99, 101, and 267.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

#### Responses Received From

Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

Department of Public Safety (DPS)

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Bill

House Bill 504 appropriates \$300 thousand from the general fund to the Local Government Division of the Department of Finance and Administration for the purchase of fingerprint machines for law enforcement agencies statewide.

### FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$300 thousand contained in this bill is \$271.5 thousand nonrecurring and \$28.5 thousand recurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY20 shall revert to the general fund.

According to DPS, installing an individual “live scan” fingerprinting machine costs \$26,261: \$18,837 for the scanning block and housing cabinet, \$4,945 for the computer, monitor, and printer, and \$2,479 for a three-year maintenance contract. The appropriation would cover the

cost of 11 machines. The maintenance contract represents 9.5 percent of the total appropriation.

### **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

DPS reports the machines would make a “large-scale” impact on the processing of fingerprints. Currently, DPS receives about 8,000 ink-based, manually acquired fingerprint cards by mail each year. Most of these come from 11 police agencies.

DPS reports ink-based fingerprint cards must be scanned into the repository, a task that takes time and prevents the arrest from being assigned the unique personal identifier called a state tracking number. The department says that number is critical to implementation of HB267, the proposed Crime Reduction Grant Act. While ink-based fingerprint cards can take several months to process, electronic fingerprint are generally received in an hour and the criminal record checked promptly.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

DFA says HB504 would require the Local Government Division to develop a new program, proposals for a statewide purchase agreement, and administer the funds.

DPS says the department would need a virtual private network to connect with the law enforcement agencies with the Live Scan machines. The VPN could be site-to-site or software-based, would need to have a firewall, and would cost about \$1,000 per site.

### **CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP**

HB98 and HB99 both remove the fingerprint requirement from professional and occupational license renewals.

HB101 removes the fingerprint requirement from the “concealed carry” firearm permit.

HB267, the proposed Crime Reduction Grant Act, addresses the collection and processing of fingerprints.

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