

## PUBLIC EMPLOYEE FINGERPRINT-BASED CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECK ACT

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<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

**House Bill 5254 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. Hank Vaupel**  
**Committee: Judiciary**  
**Complete to 2-20-18**

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

### SUMMARY:

House Bill 5254 would create the Public Employee Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Check Act to require public agencies in the state to develop a written policy ensuring that current and prospective employees who may have access to federal information databases in the course of employment undergo the fingerprint-based criminal history check required by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 1075, Tax Information Security Guidelines for Federal, State and Local Agencies: Safeguards for Protecting Federal Tax Returns and Return Information.

The bill would require each *agency* to conduct a fingerprint-based criminal history check (hereinafter “criminal history check”) on each current and new full-time or part-time *employee* who may have access to *federal information databases*. For a new employee, the criminal history check would be conducted upon an offer of initial employment. A subsequent criminal history check would not be required for an employee as long as he or she remains employed with no separation from service. (Being laid off or placed on a leave of absence but returning to active service within one year would not count as a separation.) The bill would authorize the Department of State Police (MSP) to conduct the criminal history checks and would include a check of the state’s and the FBI’s automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS).

Under the bill, *agency* would mean a department of the state or a local department or agency. It would include public departments or agencies in a county, city, village, or township that, in the course of conducting its business, has or maintains access to a *federal information database*—defined as a database maintained by the federal government that contains confidential or personal information, including, but not limited to, federal tax information.

*Employee* would mean an individual employed by:

- The state of Michigan.
- A county, city, village, or township.
- A private business entity under contract with the state, a county, city, village, or township.

The results of a fingerprint-based criminal history check:

- Would be confidential.
- Would not be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

- Could be provided to the IRS or other federal governmental entity as required by federal regulation or law.
- Could only be provided to an agency and could not be shared with a vendor or contractor providing employees to an agency under a contract.

Briefly, the bill would also do the following:

- Require an agency to receive the criminal history check report before assigning an individual to employment during which he or she may have access to federal information databases. This would not require the agency to delay hiring an individual until the investigation is complete.
- Require the MSP to conduct the criminal history checks within 30 days of receiving a request from an agency.
- Require the MSP to provide a report of the results to the agency.
- Require the report to contain both state and FBI criminal history information.
- Require the information in the report to be used only for the purpose of evaluating an individual's qualifications for employment.
- Prohibit disclosure, except as required by federal regulation or rule, of the report or its contents to any person not directly involved in evaluating an applicant's or employee's qualifications to begin or maintain access to federal information databases.
- Make a violation of the prohibition against disclosure a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000.
- Require MSP to store and retain all fingerprints submitted under the bill in an automated fingerprint identification system database that searches against latent fingerprints and provides for an automatic notification if subsequent criminal information matches a set previously submitted. Upon receiving a notification, the MSP would have to immediately notify the requesting agency.
- Allow the fingerprints retained under the bill to be searched against future fingerprint submissions and for relevant results to be shared with submitting and subscribing entities.
- Require the MSP to forward fingerprints submitted under the bill to the FBI for retention in AFIS, which provides for automatic notification if criminal information matches fingerprints previously submitted to the FBI under the bill. Upon receiving a notification from the FBI, the MSP would have to immediately notify the agency that requested the criminal history check. This provision would not apply unless the MSP were capable of participating in the FBI's automated fingerprint notification system.

The bill would take effect 90 days after enactment.

### **FISCAL IMPACT:**

The requirements of House Bill 5254 to perform fingerprint-based criminal history background checks on potential employees who will have access to sensitive personal information will create costs for state agencies and local units of government. Each

fingerprint-based criminal history background check costs approximately \$42 (\$30 state-level for the Department of State Police (MSP) check, and \$12 federal-level for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) check). These costs will likely be passed on by the MSP to state agencies and local units of government, which could pass on these costs to the applicants—though House Bill 5254 does not explicitly state that state agencies and local units of government have the authority to do so. House Bill 5254 would likely have no fiscal impact on the MSP, as the \$42 fee defrays the cost of conducting the fingerprint-based background checks, and the costs of maintaining applicant’s fingerprints in the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) would be covered by existing appropriations.

The Department of Treasury and the Department of Health and Human Services are likely to have the most employees affected by the proposed requirement. According to the Department of Treasury, approximately 950 department employees and 300 contract employees would be affected, for a total initial cost of \$52,500 based on the \$42 fee. The Department of Treasury has indicated that it plans to absorb the cost through existing resources.

Any increase in penal fine revenues would increase funding for local libraries, which are the constitutionally designated recipients of those revenues. Also, the bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the judiciary and local court funding units. The fiscal impact would depend on how the provisions of the bill affected court caseloads and related administrative costs.

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.