



PRIVACY FOR YOUR DNA

Law enforcement searches of private or publicly crowd sourced DNA databases constitutes a mass search that is unparticularized (maybe then make an arrow pointing to this next point). It isn't possible to meet the warrant requirement.

Our bill bans law enforcement searches of DNA databases.

What if a person consents to law enforcement searching through their DNA data?

The normal consent model does not work in this case since a person's DNA inherently reveals information about hundreds of relatives who have not given their consent. This is unlike other biometric data like a fingerprint or retinal scan.

What does a mass search in a DNA database actually reveal?

Cumulative length of **shared** segments of autosomal DNA measured in centimorgans (cM) between an individual and all probable relatives within the database.

This data is then used to estimate how two individuals may be related. Additional genealogical research is likely required to determine the exact nature of the relationship.

Is publicly shared DNA information any different then when someone publicly publishes photographs, videos, interviews, or a biography online?

No, because all those mediums share a or multiple relationships unlike DNA which reveals an estimate of how much DNA a person shares with another individual biologically. That personal genetic data has to then be used to determine what the actual biological relationship is.

A 2018 study published in Science revealed that a full 90% of Americans with European ancestry can now be identified from their DNA.