

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

AB 1727 (Ta) – As Amended April 23, 2026

Policy Committee:	Public Safety	Vote:	9 - 0
	Privacy and Consumer Protection		15 - 0

Urgency: No      State Mandated Local Program: Yes      Reimbursable: Yes

**SUMMARY:**

This bill requires local law enforcement agencies to annually report to the Attorney General the number of reports filed on the theft of DNA and the current status of those cases, and requires the Attorney General to annually report that information to the Legislature and post it online.

**FISCAL EFFECT:**

- 1) Workload costs to local law enforcement agencies (local funds) of an unknown, but potentially moderate amount for compiling and submitting annual data on DNA theft reports to the Attorney General. General Fund costs will depend on whether the duties imposed by this bill constitute a reimbursable state mandate, as determined by the Commission on State Mandates. Per-agency workload is likely modest given the apparently low volume of qualifying reports statewide, but the bill applies to all 500-plus local law enforcement agencies and would require each to develop and execute a reporting process.
- 2) Significant costs (General Fund) to the Department of Justice (DOJ) to develop and administer the DNA theft reporting collection and to compile and publish the annual report to the Legislature. DOJ estimates costs of approximately \$850,000 or less annually, including four permanent positions beginning July 1, 2027 to process submissions, conduct data quality reviews, and respond to data requests; to provide subject-matter expertise and oversight; and to manage the new section and maintain supervision ratios. DOJ also estimates approximately \$30,000 in one-time costs and approximately \$8,500 in ongoing annual costs for a third-party vendor to build, host, and support a new DNA Theft Reporting Module.

Consistent with the committee rules, regardless of costs, this bill is a candidate for the committee's suspense file because it has the primary purpose of creating a report.

**COMMENTS:**

California enacted the Genetic Information Privacy Act (GIPA) in 2022 to establish privacy and data security requirements for direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic testing companies, including affirmative consent requirements for the collection, use, maintenance, and disclosure of genetic data. However, as the Privacy and Consumer Protection Committee analysis notes, "GIPA is specific to DTC genetic testing companies and does not account for individuals and private entities that may seek to use genetic data without the consent of the person whose genetic data is being used." Recent events — including the 2023 23andMe data breach affecting approximately seven million users and the subsequent bankruptcy sale of 23andMe's genetic database — have

heightened concerns about the scope of genetic data privacy outside the GIPA framework. The bill as introduced would have created a new crime for selling or transferring genetic data; as amended in the Privacy Committee, the bill instead establishes a data collection regime to better understand the scope of DNA theft.

**Analysis Prepared by:** Shiran Zohar / APPR. / (916) 319-2081