CHAPTER ______

1 AN ACT concerning

2 Commercial Law – Consumer Protection – Genetic Information Privacy

3 – Consumer Protection and Forensic Genealogy

4 FOR the purpose of regulating the use of genetic data by direct-to-consumer genetic testing
5 companies, including by requiring a direct-to-consumer genetic testing company to
6 provide consumers with certain information regarding the company’s policies and
7 procedures, obtain certain consents from consumers before collecting, using, or
8 disclosing the consumer’s genetic data, and develop and implement certain policies
9 and procedures to protect genetic data and provide for certain disclosures to law
10 enforcement and other government agencies; altering the direct-to-consumer or
11 publicly available open-data personal genomics databases that may be used to
12 conduct forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis and search to require that the
13 databases seek express consent from their service users regarding the substance of
14 a certain notice; and generally relating to genetic information privacy.

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

Brackets indicate matter deleted from existing law.
Underlining indicates amendments to bill.
Strike-out indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by
amendment.
Italics indicate opposite chamber/conference committee amendments.
BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

Article – Commercial Law

Section 13–301(14)(xxxiv) and (xxxv)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2013 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

BY adding to
Article – Commercial Law
Section 13–301(14)(xxxvi); and 14–4401 through 14–4408 to be under the new subtitle “Subtitle 44. Genetic Information Privacy Act”
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2013 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
Article – Criminal Procedure
Section 17–101(a), (c), (e), and (g) and 17–102(a)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2018 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

BY adding to
Article – Criminal Procedure
Section 17–101(c–1)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2018 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
Article – Criminal Procedure
Section 17–102(d) and 17–103(a)(4)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2018 Replacement Volume and 2021 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article – Commercial Law

13–301.

Unfair, abusive, or deceptive trade practices include any:

(14) Violation of a provision of:

(xxiv) The federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act; [or]

(xxv) §SECTION 11–210 of the Education Article; or
(XXXVI) Title 14, Subtitle 44 of this Article; or

Subtitle 44. Genetic Information Privacy Act.

14–4401.

(A) In this Subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(B) (1) “Biological sample” means a material part or a derivative of or discharge from a material part of a human known to contain DNA.

(2) “Biological sample” includes human tissue, blood, urine, and saliva.

(C) (1) “Deidentified data” means data that:

   (1) Cannot reasonably be:

   1. (I) Used to infer information about a consumer; or

   2. (II) Linked to an identifiable consumer; and

   (2) Is subject to:

   (I) Administrative and technical measures to ensure that the data cannot be associated with a particular consumer;

   (II) Public commitment by the company to maintain and use data in a deidentifiable form and not attempt to reidentify data; and

   (III) Legally enforceable contractual obligations that prohibit a recipient of the data from attempting to reidentify the data.

(D) (1) “Direct-to-consumer genetic testing company” means an entity that:

   (1) Offers genetic testing products or services directly to a consumer; or
(2) (ii) (2) Collects, uses, or analyzes genetic data that resulted from a direct-to-consumer genetic testing product or service that was provided to the company by a consumer.

(2) “Direct-to-consumer genetic testing company” does not include an entity only when the entity is engaged in collecting, analyzing, retaining, or disclosing genetic data or biological samples in the context of research, as defined in 45 C.F.R. 164.501, conducted in accordance with:

(i) The Federal policy for the protection of human subjects established in 45 C.F.R. Part 46;

(ii) The Good Clinical Practice Guidelines issued by the International Council for Harmonisation; or


(E) “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(F) “Express consent” means an affirmative response by a consumer to a specific, discrete, freely given, and unambiguous notice regarding the collection, use, or disclosure of the consumer’s genetic data for a specific purpose.

(G) (1) “Genetic data” means data, in any format, that concerns the genetic characteristics of a consumer.

(2) “Genetic data” includes:

(i) Raw sequence data that result from sequencing of a consumer’s complete extracted DNA or a portion of the consumer’s complete extracted DNA;

(ii) Genotypic and phenotypic information that results from analyzing raw sequence data; and

(iii) Information extrapolated, derived, or inferred from the analysis of raw sequence data; and

(iv) Self-reported health information submitted to a direct-to-consumer genetic testing company by a consumer regarding the consumer’s health conditions:
1. That is used for scientific research or product development; and

2. Analyzed in connection with the consumer’s raw sequence data.

(3) “Genetic data” does not include deidentified data when used for research projects.

(H) “Genetic testing” means a laboratory test of the complete DNA, regions of DNA, chromosomes, genes, or gene products of a consumer to determine the genetic characteristics of the consumer.

(I) “Marketing” does not include the providing customized content or offers on the websites or through the applications or services provided by the direct–to–consumer genetic testing company with the first–party relationship to the consumer.

THIS SUBTITLE DOES NOT APPLY TO:

(1) Protected health information that is collected by a covered entity or business associate as defined in 45 C.F.R. Parts 160 and 164;

(2) An institution of higher education, as defined in § 10–101 of the Education Article; or

(3) An entity owned or operated by an institution of higher education, as defined in § 10–101 of the Education Article; or

(2) Genetic data or biological samples collected for the purpose of research, as defined in 45 C.F.R. 164.501, that is conducted in accordance with:

(1) The federal policy for the protection of human subjects established in 45 C.F.R. Part 46;

(II) The Good Clinical Practice Guidelines issued by the International Council for Harmonisation; or

14–4403.

(A) A direct-to-consumer genetic testing company shall provide a consumer with clear and complete information regarding the company’s policies and procedures for collecting, using, or disclosing genetic data, including:

(1) A high-level overview of the company’s privacy policy that includes basic and essential information about how the company collects, uses, and discloses genetic data; and

(2) A privacy notice that, at a minimum, includes information about the company’s data collection, consent, use, access, disclosure, transfer, security, and retention and deletion practices.

(B) The information required to be provided under subsection (A) of this section shall be:

(1) Made publicly available; and

(2) Placed in a prominent area of the direct-to-consumer genetic testing company’s website.

14–4404.

A direct-to-consumer genetic testing company, at a minimum, shall obtain the following consents from a consumer before collecting, using, or disclosing the consumer’s genetic data:

(1) Initial express consent that clearly:

(i) Describes the uses of the genetic data collected through the genetic testing product or service; and

(ii) Specifies:

1. Who has access to the results of the genetic testing; and

2. How the genetic data may be shared;
(2) Express consent for transferring or disclosing the consumer’s genetic data to a person other than the company’s vendors and service providers;

(3) Express consent for using genetic data beyond the primary purpose of the genetic testing product or service requested by the consumer;

(4) Express consent for the retention of a biological sample provided by the consumer after the initial testing service requested by the consumer is completed;

(5) Express consent to be marketed to by:

   (i) The direct-to-consumer genetic testing company based on the consumer’s genetic data; and

   (ii) A third party based on the consumer having ordered or purchased a genetic testing product or service; and

(6) Informed consent in compliance with the federal policy for the protection of human research subjects for transfer or disclosure of the consumer’s genetic data to third parties for research purposes or research conducted under the control of the company for the purpose of publication or generalizable knowledge.

14–4405.

(A) A direct-to-consumer genetic testing company shall establish legal policies and processes for disclosing genetic data to law enforcement or another government agency without a consumer’s express written consent.

(B) A direct-to-consumer genetic testing company shall develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive security program to protect consumers’ genetic data against unauthorized access, use, or disclosure.

(C) A direct-to-consumer genetic testing company shall establish a process for a consumer to:

   (1) Access the consumer’s genetic data;

   (2) Delete the consumer’s account and genetic data; and
(3) Request the destruction of the consumer’s biological sample.

(D) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, a direct-to-consumer genetic testing company may not, without the consumer’s written consent, disclose a consumer’s genetic data to:

(1) An entity offering health insurance, life insurance, disability insurance, or long-term care insurance; or

(2) An employer of the consumer.

14–4406.

(A) A violation of this section is an unfair, abusive, or deceptive trade practice within the meaning of Title 13 of this article and is subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions contained in Title 13 of this article.

(B) This section does not prevent an individual from pursuing any other remedy provided by law.

14–4407.

The disclosure of genetic data in accordance with this subtitle shall comply with all state and federal laws for the protection of privacy and security.

14–4408.

This subtitle may be known and cited as the Maryland Genetic Information Privacy Act.

Article – Criminal Procedure

17–101.

(a) In this title the following words have the meanings indicated.

(c) “Direct–to–consumer genetic genealogy services” means genetic genealogy services that are offered by private companies directly to members of the public and law enforcement agencies rather than through clinical health care providers, typically via customer access to secure online websites.
“EXPRESS CONSENT” HAS THE MEANING STATED IN § 14–4401 OF THE
COMMERCIAL LAW ARTICLE.

(e) “Forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis and search” or “FGGS” means:

(1) the forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis of biological material
using SNP or other sequencing techniques to develop an FGG profile;

(2) a subsequent search using the FGG profile in a publicly available
open–data personal genomics database or a direct–to–consumer genetic genealogy service
to find individuals related to the source of the FGG profile; and

(3) a genealogical search using public records and other lawful means to
obtain information in accordance with this title.

(g) “Publicly available open–data personal genomics database” means a database
in which persons voluntarily submit their genomics data or genetic profiles, typically
processed through direct–to–consumer genetic genealogy services, for the purposes of
comparison or searching against the genetic profiles of other individuals to evaluate
potential familial relationships between the reference sample and other service user
samples.

17–102.

(a) (1) FGGS may not be initiated without judicial authorization and without
certifying before the court that the forensic sample and the criminal case satisfy the criteria
set forth in this section.

(2) If an FGGS is certified before a court in accordance with this section,
the court shall authorize the initiation of the FGGS.

(d) FGGS may only be conducted using a direct–to–consumer or publicly available
open–data personal genomics database that:

(1) provides explicit notice to its service users and the public that law
enforcement may use its service sites to investigate crimes or to identify human remains;
and

(2) seeks acknowledgement and EXPRESS consent from its service users
regarding the substance of the notice described in item (1) of this subsection.

17–103.

(a) A defendant in a criminal case charged with a crime of violence under §
14–101 of the Criminal Law Article or a defendant convicted of a crime of violence under §
14–101 of the Criminal Law Article and seeking postconviction DNA testing is entitled to
seek judicial authorization for an FGGS by filing an affidavit with a trial court or
postconviction court certifying that:

(4) an FGGS shall only be conducted using a direct–to–consumer or
publicly available open–data personal genomics database that:

   (i) provides explicit notice to its service users and the public that
law enforcement may use its service sites to investigate crimes or to identify human
remains; and

   (ii) seeks acknowledgment and EXPRESS consent from its service
users regarding the substance of the notice described in item (i) of this paragraph;

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect
October 1, 2022.

Approved:

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Governor.

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Speaker of the House of Delegates.

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President of the Senate.