

Walt Brooks proposes the following substitute bill:

Genetic Information Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Walt Brooks

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill addresses the use of genetic sequencing tools and the storage of genetic sequencing data.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- defines terms;
- prohibits the use of certain genetic sequencers and genetic sequencing software;
- prescribes requirements and restrictions related to the storage of genetic sequencing data;
- requires relevant entities to certify compliance with genetic sequencing requirements;
- authorizes the attorney general to investigate alleged violations of genetic sequencing requirements, and initiate civil actions for those violations; and
- provides protections for an employee who reports a suspected violation of genetic sequencing requirements to the attorney general.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

This bill provides a special effective date.

Utah Code Sections Affected:

ENACTS:

26B-2-244, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **26B-2-244** is enacted to read:

26B-2-244 . Genetic sequencing -- Storage of genetic information -- Enforcement.

(1) As used in this section:

29 (a) "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.

30 (b) "Domicile" means the country where:

31 (i) a company is registered and headquartered;

32 (ii) a company's affairs are primarily completed; or

33 (iii) the majority of a company's ownership share is held.

34 (c) "Foreign adversary" means a foreign adversary identified in 15 C.F.R. Sec. 791.4.

35 (d) "Genetic sequencer" means a device or platform used to conduct genetic sequencing,
36 resequencing, isolation, or other similar genetic research.

37 (e) "Genetic sequencing" means a method to determine the identity and order of
38 nucleotide bases in the human genome.

39 (f) "Genomic research facility" means a facility that conducts research on, with, or
40 relating to genetic sequencing or the human genome.

41 (g) "Human genome" means a complete set of nucleic acid sequences for a human,
42 encoded as the DNA within each of the 23 distinct chromosomes in the cell nucleus.

43 (h) "Medical facility" means a facility for the delivery of health services that:

44 (i) receives public funds, including pass-through appropriations from the federal
45 government;

46 (ii) is registered to provide health care services in the state; or

47 (iii) conducts research or testing on, with, or relating to genetic sequencing or the
48 human genome.

49 (i)(i) "Open data" means genetic sequencing data that is available in the public
50 domain, including in publicly available and open source repositories, databases, or
51 publications.

52 (ii) "Open data" includes genetic sequencing data derived from standard research cell
53 lines.

54 (j) "Operational and research software" means a computer program used for the
55 operation, control, analysis, or other necessary functions of genetic sequencing or a
56 genetic sequencer.

57 (k) "Software" means a program or routine, or a set of one or more programs or routines,
58 used or intended for use to cause one or more computers or pieces of
59 computer-related peripheral equipment, to perform a task or set of tasks related to
60 genetic sequencing or a genetic sequencer.

61 (2)(a) A medical facility or genomic research facility may not use a genetic sequencer or
62 operational and research software that is a final product produced in or by, or

63 distributed by, a foreign adversary, a foreign adversary's state-owned enterprise, a
64 person domiciled within a foreign adversary, or an owned or controlled subsidiary or
65 affiliate of a person domiciled within a foreign adversary.

66 (b) A medical facility or genomic research facility with a genetic sequencer or genetic
67 sequencing device prohibited under Subsection (2)(a) that is not permanently
68 disabled shall:

69 (i) remove or permanently disable the genetic sequencer or genetic sequencing
70 device; and

71 (ii) use a genetic sequencer or genetic sequencing device that is not prohibited by
72 Subsection (2)(a).

73 (3)(a) A medical facility, genomic research facility, or other person that stores genetic
74 sequencing data may not store the data within the boundaries of a foreign adversary.

75 (b) Remote access to genetic sequencing data storage, other than open data, by a person
76 within the boundaries of a foreign adversary is prohibited unless approved in writing
77 by the department.

78 (c) A medical facility, genomic research facility, or other person that stores genetic
79 sequencing data other than open data, including through a contract with a third-party
80 data storage provider, shall ensure the security of the genetic sequencing data by
81 using reasonable encryption methods, restrictions on access, and other cybersecurity
82 best practices.

83 (4)(a) Beginning December 31, 2027, and by December 31 of each subsequent year,
84 each medical facility and genomic research facility that is subject to this section shall
85 provide a sworn statement to the attorney general and the department confirming that
86 the medical facility or genomic research facility is in compliance with the
87 requirements of this section.

88 (b) A person that violates Subsection (2) is subject to a fine of \$10,000 per violation,
89 enforceable beginning May 1, 2027.

90 (c) For the purposes of Subsection (4)(b), each unique instance of a human genome
91 undergoing genetic sequencing or analysis using a prohibited genetic sequencer or
92 prohibited operational and research software is a separate violation.

93 (d) A person that knowingly violates the provisions of Subsection (3)(a) by storing
94 genetic sequencing data within the boundaries of a foreign adversary is subject to a
95 fine of \$10,000 per violation, enforceable beginning May 1, 2027.

96 (5)(a) The attorney general has the sole authority to enforce the provisions of this section.

97 (b) Any person may notify the attorney general of a violation or potential violation of
98 this section, and the attorney general may investigate an alleged violation of this
99 section and institute appropriate actions regarding suspected violations.

100 (c) The attorney general may initiate a civil action against a person for violating
101 Subsection (2) or (3).

102 (d) In an action to enforce Subsection (2) or (3), the attorney general may recover:
103 (i) actual damages;
104 (ii) costs;
105 (iii) attorney fees; and
106 (iv) \$10,000 for each violation of Subsection (2) or (3).

107 (6) An employer may not take an adverse employment action against an employee if:

108 (a) the employee notifies the attorney general of a violation or potential violation of this
109 section; and
110 (b) the adverse employment action is based on the employee notifying the attorney
111 general regarding the violation.

112 (7) If any provision of this section, or the application of any provision to any person or
113 circumstance, is held to be invalid, that holding does not affect the remainder of this
114 section or the application of this section's provisions to any other person or circumstance.

115 **Section 2. Effective Date.**

116 This bill takes effect on May 5, 2027.