*Insert this language where appropriate into the consent. It possible that there may be a separate section geared directly to data sharing where all information should go, or broken out into the sections of the consent form.*

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), who is funding this study, requests that we share the data created as part of this study with other researchers. This is known as Genomic Data Sharing. This information will be stored and shared through an NIH controlled access data repository. This means that data is only available to researchers and companies who apply to the NIH. The NIH will review data requests for good scientific design, methods to protect data, and methods to ensure data will be used for the approved purpose. We will not know what types of health-related research will be done with the data that are shared.

As part of this study, we will collect information about your health and your individual genes (genomic data). This information will be sent to the NIH controlled access data repository. The repository includes all kinds of genomic data from this and other studies funded by the NIH. Genomic studies, including genome-wide association studies (GWAS), look at genetic differences in the entire human genome (the complete set of human genes). Researchers look at these genetic differences to better understand certain health conditions and diseases.

The goal of collecting this information is to allow researchers to look for genetic connections that:

* may increase the likelihood of getting a certain disease (such as asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease or mental illness) or a condition (such as high blood pressure or obesity)
* may affect the progress of a certain disease or condition
* may affect treatments (for example, medicines) that work for certain diseases in some people, but not in others.

We will remove direct identifiers (such as your name) and assign a random code to your information before sending it to the repository***.*** NIH will never get this code or the identifiers we removed.

*What are the risks to your privacy?*

There may be risks to your privacy and the privacy of your relatives from storing your information in the repository. Although the NIH takes measures to protect privacy, we do not know how likely it is that your identity could become re-connected with your genetic and health information. We believe the chance that this will happen is very small, but we cannot make guarantees. If your genetic information were re-identified, personal information about you, your health, and your risk of disease could become known to others. This could present unknown risks. Your privacy and the confidentiality of your data are very important to us; we will make every effort to protect them.

Current federal law called the Genetic Information Non-Discrimination Act, or GINA, will help protect you from genetic discrimination in health insurance and employment. This law helps to lower the risk of health insurance or employment discrimination. The law does not include other types of misuse by life insurance or long term care insurance. To learn more about the GINA Law, please ask the study staff or check the internet.

*Are there benefits to sharing your genetic information?*

There is no benefit to you from placing your genetic information in the repository.