Dear Secretary Leavitt:

As the looming threat of a pandemic flu continues, the need to take cost effective and time-saving steps to boost our capacity and response speed is vital. The free flow of information, in particular, can accelerate research, and the development of vaccines, saving lives. In the case of Avian Flu, the very properties we fear the most—the ease with which the virus is transmitted and its ability to kill its host—are encoded in the virus' genome. Yet the genetic sequences are currently only immediately available to a select group of researchers, a practice which is hampering and delaying our ability to respond to the threat of the pandemic influenza. We will need as many scientific eyes as possible examining the problem.

Though an adequate response to a future pandemic will require the cooperation of all involved countries, the US should show leadership commensurate with its expertise and wealth. We therefore applaud your request of the World Health Assembly, the decision making body of the World Health Organization, that they "pledge with me to abide by four principles of pandemic preparedness: Transparency, rapid reporting, data sharing, and scientific cooperation."

We ask that you set these principles into motion by requiring data from HHS-funded research on avian influenza and genetic sequences, in particular, to be promptly deposited in a publicly accessible repository such as GenBank, the sequence database of the National Institutes of Health. Researchers for the Human Genome Project published their sequences in a public database within 24 hours. Calls for the immediate deposition of sequence data have come from some of the most renowned scientists in the world in the field of avian influenza.

2 Michael Osterholm, director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota; Steven Salzberg, Director of the Center for Bioinformatics and Computation Biology at the University of Maryland; Dr. Maria Capua, Director of the Veterinary Institute which serves as Italy's reference center on bird flu, as well as Italy's reference center of the World Organization for Animal Health, and one of Europe's best-known experts on the bird flu virus; Dr. David Lipman, Director of the National Center for Biotechnology Information at the NIH.
Some scientists and countries are reluctant to release their genetic and clinical data for fear of loss of scientific credit or that the information will be used to create a technology, such as a vaccine, that will then be priced out of their reach. In particular, certain countries are refusing to release their sequences. Unfortunately, those countries are reported to include several current or past hot spots for H5N1. These concerns can be satisfied. There are already public databases holding tens of thousands of genetic sequences that have intellectual property protections in place to prevent just such problems. While many countries may have policies in place to prevent the open sharing of such information, stressing the importance of rapid response worldwide is vital.

In the event of a pandemic, the public will need to be able to trust that their government and scientists are acting with the transparency, speed and cooperation you requested. The United States can take this opportunity to take on a critical leadership role.

Sincerely,

Dennis J. Kucinich
Member of Congress

Wayne T. Gilchrest
Member of Congress

Sheila Jackson Lee
Member of Congress

Tammy Baldwin
Member of Congress

Jim McDermott
Member of Congress

Diana DeGette
Member of Congress

John Conyers Jr.
Member of Congress

Ellen O. Tauscher
Member of Congress
Lynn C. Woolsey
Member of Congress

Dale E. Kildee
Member of Congress

John W. Olver
Member of Congress

William J. Jefferson
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Major R. Owens
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Madeleine Z. Bordallo
Member of Congress

Barbara Lee
Member of Congress

Bernie Sanders
Member of Congress