

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) UPDATE

Cases in Washington	
55	
County	# Premises
Benton	1
Clallam	2
Cowlitz	1
Franklin	3
Jefferson	2
King	9
Kittitas	1
Kitsap	3
Lewis	1
Mason	1
Okanogan	1
Pacific	1
Pierce	7
Snohomish	10
Spokane	1
Stevens	1
Thurston	2
Walla Walla	1
Whatcom	2
Yakima	4

By the Numbers – Washington State

Since the start of the outbreak, there have been **3** commercial flocks, **52** backyard flocks, and a total of **2,167,079** birds affected across **20** counties. Last confirmed positive Feb. 10 (Mason County). **There are no active surveillance zones in Washington state.**

[Washington State Avian Influenza Outbreak Map](#)



Livestock Health Update

- **There are no confirmed or suspected livestock cases in Washington state.**
- In March 2024, USDA announced spillover of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) clade 2.3.4.4b virus into lactating dairy cattle due to a single point source introduction. This emergent genotype, B3.13, appears to have an affinity for the mammary tissue of cattle. As of January 24, 2025, the virus spread to 939 herds in 17 States.
- Washington state has **Unaffected / Stage 4** status under the [National Milk Testing Strategy \(NMTS\)](#). Using statistical sampling and a phased approach for sampling frequency, Washington state has demonstrated the absence of the virus.

Key Messaging

- Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) A(H5) viruses have been detected in U.S. wild birds, commercial poultry and backyard flocks beginning in January 2022. Biosecurity is the best way to protect a flock: [USDA's Defend the Flock program](#).
- The CDC currently considers the current strain of avian influenza circulating in the United States a low risk to the public. Bird flu infections in people are rare and most commonly occur after close or prolonged contact with infected birds or other animals or their environments while not wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
- People with work or recreational exposures to HPAI-infected animals are at increased risk of infection and should follow recommended precautions: [Avian Flu Guidance for Farm Workers](#) ([Español](#))

HPAI Response

Detect, control, and contain the disease as quickly as possible.

Eradicate the disease using strategies that seek to protect public health and the environment, and stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy.

Provide science and risk-based approaches to facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products.

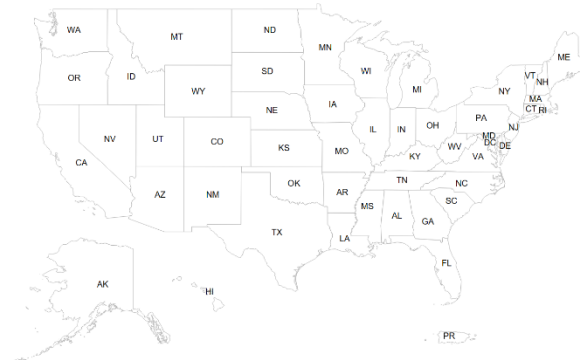


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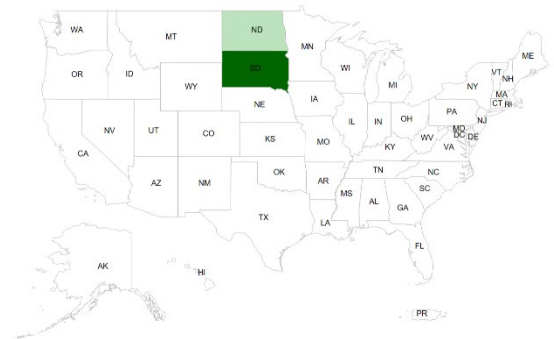
By the Numbers – National Confirmed HPAI Detections

H5N1 HPAI Confirmed Detections As of September 8, 2025	
Domestic Flocks	
Commercial flocks	4 (Last 30 Days)
Backyard flocks	3 (Last 30 Days)
Birds affected	0.20M (Last 30 Days)
Regional flock confirmations (last 30 days): N/A	
Domestic Livestock	
States Affected	1 (Last 30 Days)
Confirmed cases	1 (Last 30 Days)
Regional livestock confirmations (last 30 days): N/A	
Testing and genetic sequencing information found here .	

Domestic livestock affected by state in the last 30 days [Data source](#).



Domestic flocks affected by state in the last 30 days. [Data source](#)



Resources

Animal Health: <https://agr.wa.gov/birdflu>

Email: avhealth@agr.wa.gov

- [For veterinarians](#)
- [For backyard flock owners](#)

Wild birds and Wildlife

- [Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife](#)
- [USGS Avian Influenza Surveillance](#)
- [USDA APHIS wild bird data](#)
- [USDA APHIS wildlife data](#)

Public Health

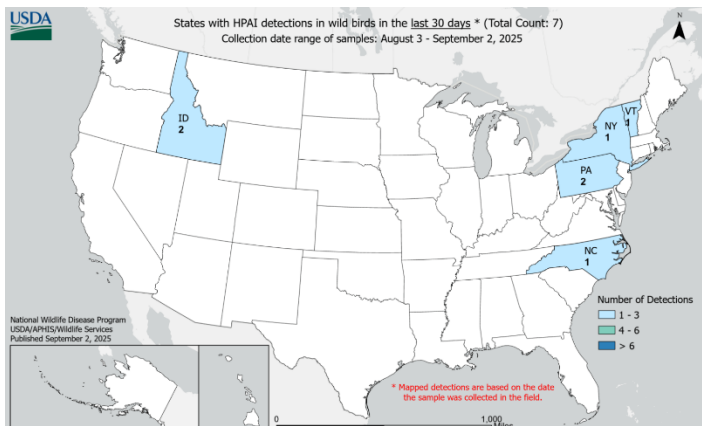
- [Washington \(Dept. of Health\)](#)
- [National \(CDC\)](#)

By the Numbers – HPAI Detections in Wild Birds

States with HPAI detections in wild birds in the last 30 days.

Collection date of samples (August 3 – September 2)

[Data source](#).



Report Sick Birds to WSDA

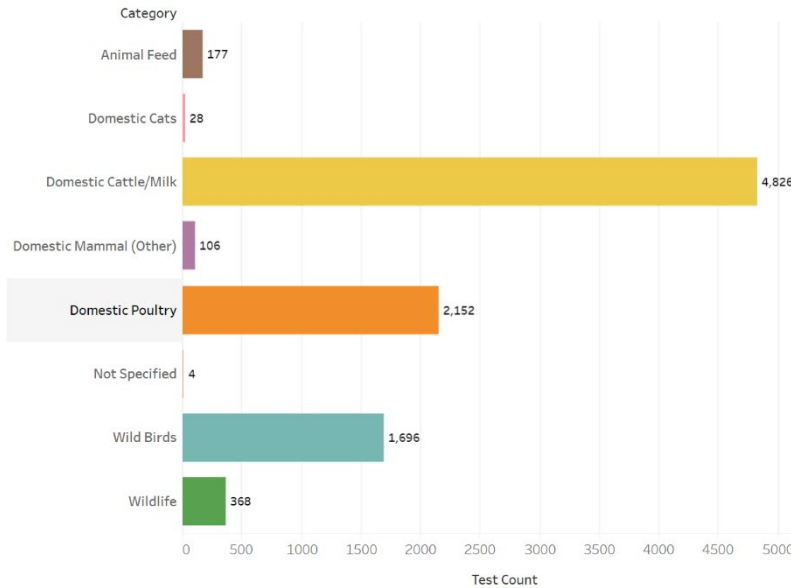
If a flock experiences sudden death or illness of multiple birds, submit a report through Washington State Department of Agriculture's [online reporting tool](#) or Sick Bird Hotline at 1-800-606-3056.

Report Sick Wild Birds to WDFW Sick or dead wild birds should not be touched or moved and can be reported using the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's [online reporting tool](#).

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By the Numbers – Testing for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus

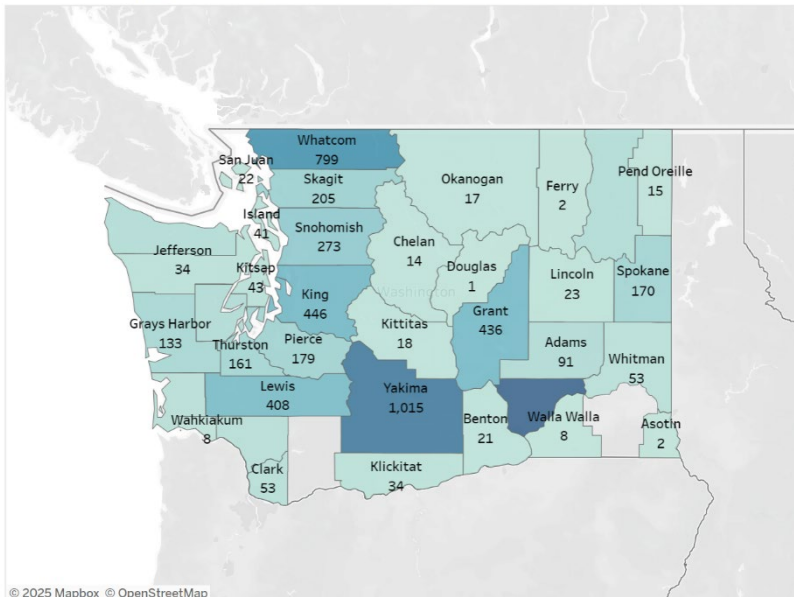
HPAI Testing by Category



Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) is at the forefront of the multiyear global highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak detecting and tracking the spread of the HPAI H5N1 virus across a variety of domestic and wild animal species and agriculture/food commodities within multiple states.

As of August 2025, WADDL has started surveillance for avian influenza virus antibody within milk. The lab is using an ELISA test approved by the USDA NAHLN for this surveillance and is running concurrent PCR and ELISA testing on Washington bulk tank milk samples. Since starting, these samples have been negative for both avian influenza antibody (ELISA) and nucleic acid (PCR).

HPAI Testing by Washington State County



[Avian influenza testing information](#)
[Clinical Lactating Dairy Cattle](#)

[Interstate Movement of Lactating Dairy Cattle](#)

[Poultry testing information](#)

[Avian Influenza testing in cats and dogs](#)
[FAQ](#)

There have been **6,410** HPAI PCR tests ran for Washington since January 1, 2024. [Testing by Washington county.](#)