

2015 HPAI BY THE NUMBERS

How the 2015 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreak Affected U.S. Egg Producers



DECEMBER 2014

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), or bird flu, identified in U.S.

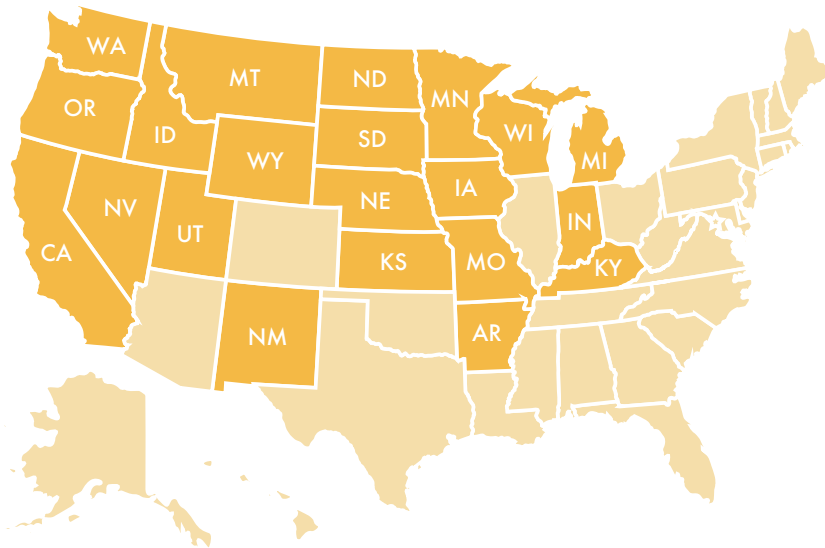
FALL 2015 - TODAY

Response procedures continued, and **biosecurity** measures were expanded; planning and preparation for possible future HPAI outbreaks continues, as well as collaboration with state and federal veterinary, agriculture and animal disease experts

DECEMBER 2014 - JUNE 2015

211 HPAI detections on large egg and chicken farms and HPAI detections ended in mid-June

HPAI spread among large chicken, turkey and egg farms, backyard flocks, wild captive birds and/or wild birds in 21 states



BIOSECURITY

BIO-SE-CU-RI-TY | \ ,BĪ-(,)Ō-SĪ'KYUR-E-TĒ \

Doing everything possible to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto U.S. egg farms by people, animals, equipment or vehicles. Examples of biosecurity practices:

- restricting visitor access
- housing hens indoors
- limiting movement between farms
- requiring protective gear

TOTAL LOSSES OF 2015 HPAI OUTBREAK

7.4 MILLION turkeys affected

43 MILLION

egg-laying hens affected



Egg export income declined **\$41 million**, a loss of **13 percent**

Across all poultry, the economic losses were estimated at more than **\$1.5 billion**, with indirect costs totaling more than **\$3 billion**

USDA committed **\$500 million** to emergency response

USDA paid **\$190 million** to farmers who lost birds to avian influenza