



Illinois Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD): 2019-2020 Surveillance and Management Report

(Project Period: July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020)

Doug Dufford and Patrick McDonald
Wildlife Disease Program, Illinois Department of Natural Resources
September 28, 2020



Executive Summary

First CWD positive: A suspect adult female deer from northwest Boone County was diagnosed with CWD in November 2002.

Total samples through June 30, 2020: 132,675

Total positives through June 30, 2020: 1,002

Number of counties affected through 6/30/2020: 18
(Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, Livingston, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, Will, Winnebago) (Figure 1).

General distribution through 6/30/2020: Total affected area (determined by a minimum convex polygon that includes all positives) is now 9489 mi². The number of CWD positive deer detected nearly doubled in FY2020 (Table 1), with a corresponding increase in overall prevalence (Figure 7). Increases occurred in the northern border counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Boone, and McHenry. The Illinois River counties of Grundy and LaSalle showed increases as well. (Figure 9). Prior to this year, prevalence rates in CWD counties had remained low and increased only slightly (0.08% per year since 2003). However, the doubling of the prevalence rate noted in 2020 (1.6% increase) (Figure 7) is a departure from that pattern and cause for great concern.

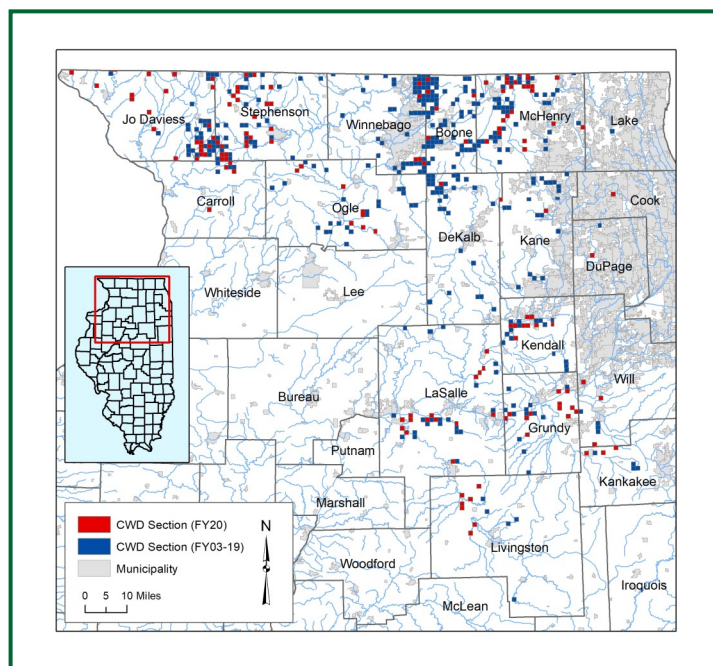


Figure 1. Distribution of all known CWD-infected deer identified in Illinois through June 30, 2020.

CWD Surveillance Protocols During FY2020 (July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020)

Testing: All CWD testing was conducted using immunohistochemistry (IHC) at the University of Illinois' Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UIUC-VDL) in Urbana, Illinois. Samples were initially screened using retropharyngeal lymph nodes (RPLN), followed by confirmatory testing of recut RPLN tissue and obex.

Sampling of hunter-harvested deer: Three sources were used to provide tissue samples from adult deer harvested by hunters: (1) mandatory firearm deer check stations in high-risk counties in northern Illinois; (2) designated voluntary drop-off testing locations in northern Illinois and Randolph County; and (3) cooperating meat lockers/taxidermists statewide who collected heads/sample tissues for IDNR.

Surveillance by other agencies/individuals authorized by special permits: Recipients of special permits from IDNR authorizing lethal deer removals were required to collect CWD samples when working in high-risk CWD areas or in areas needing additional surveillance. These permits included (1) Deer Population Control Permits (used by some agencies to control urban deer populations); (2) nuisance Deer Removal Permits (for crop depredation, etc.); and (3) Scientific Permits (various research projects).

Suspect ("target") deer surveillance: Upon receiving reports from the public about sick deer, IDNR staff collected samples for CWD testing from deer that exhibited signs/symptoms consistent with chronic wasting disease.

Surveillance from post-hunting season sharpshooting: Sharpshooting was conducted in northern Illinois from mid-January through March 12 by trained IDNR staff. Sharpshooting was restricted to areas where CWD-infected deer had been identified (limited to lands within a 2-section buffer around known positive sections). In addition, in response to CWD infection identified in southeastern Missouri the Missouri Department of Conservation, in cooperation with IDNR, culled deer from that portion of Randolph County which lies on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River navigation channel.

CWD Surveillance Results FY2020

Total number of CWD samples collected statewide: 9,300 white-tailed deer. Figure 2 depicts the geographic distribution of samples taken; Figure 3 compares annual sample numbers; Figure 4 presents a comparison of the number of deer sampled and the number of CWD-positive deer identified by source; and Appendix A summarizes the samples collected/positives identified by county.

Number of usable samples collected: 9,264

Number of CWD-positive deer identified: 176. Table 1 presents a comparison of the number of positive deer found each year by county.

Number of counties with positive deer: 17 — Boone (10), Carroll (4), Cook (1), DeKalb (1), DuPage (1), Grundy (17), Jo Daviess (25), Kane (2), Kankakee (3), Kendall (11), LaSalle (20), Livingston (7), McHenry (30), Ogle (7), Stephenson (26), Will (4), Winnebago (7). For distribution of positive sections, see Figure 5.

Number of new CWD counties: 1— Cook.

CWD prevalence information for the known CWD area (18 counties; adult deer from hunting sources only) —

Average CWD prevalence (all adult deer): 3.2% (118/3745)

Average CWD prevalence (adult males): 3.9% (83/2132)

Average CWD prevalence (adult females): 2.2% (35/1613)

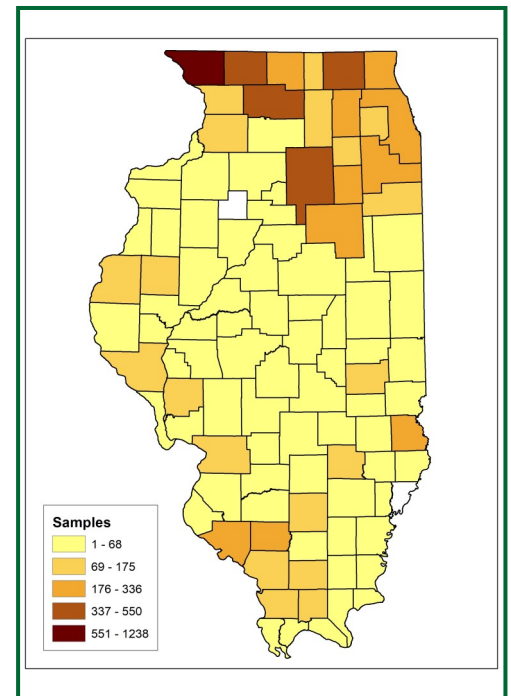


Figure 2. CWD sample distribution across Illinois during FY2020 (all sources).

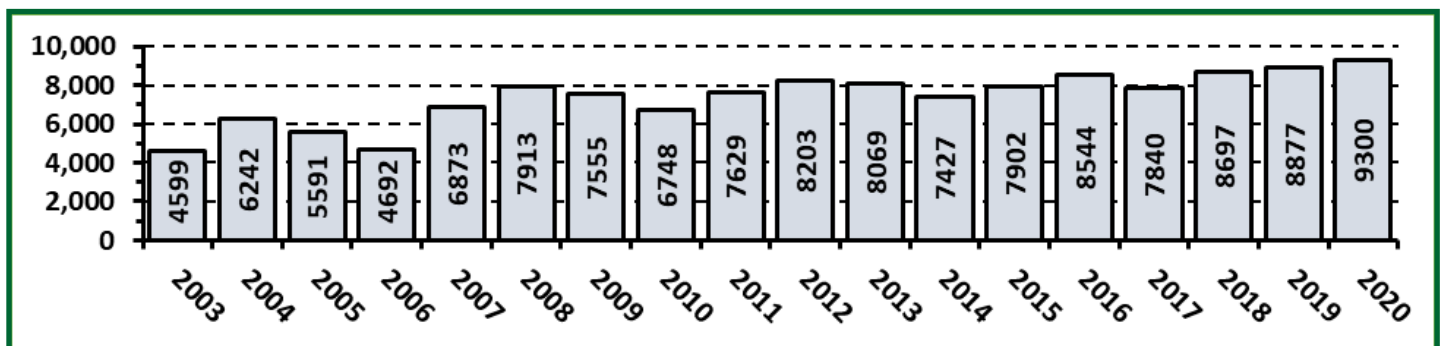


Figure 3. Number of CWD surveillance samples collected statewide each year during FY2003 through FY2020.

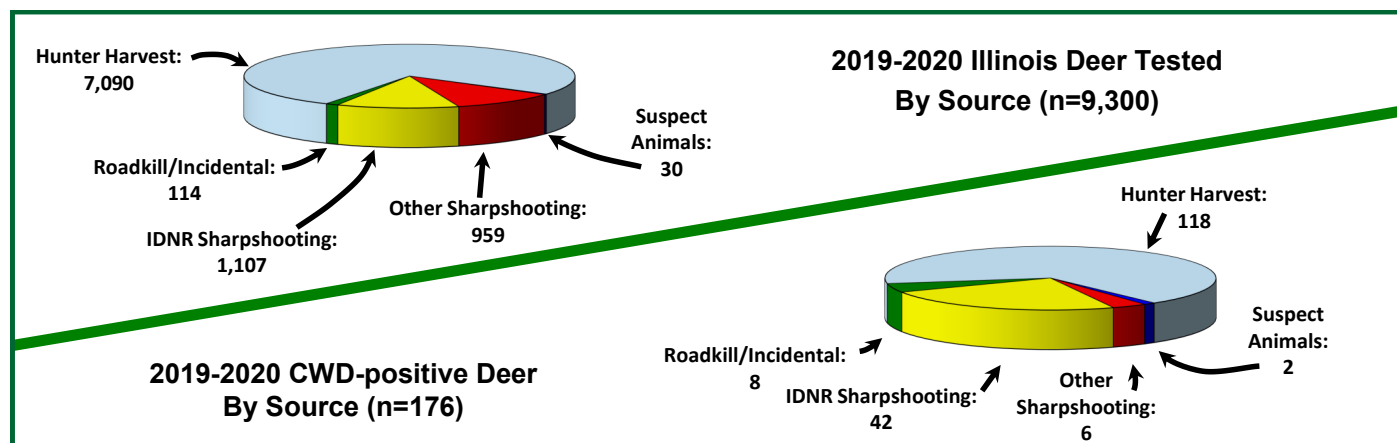


Figure 4. Number of CWD samples tested and number of positives identified by sampling source during FY2020.

Note: Number tested includes all samples submitted for wild deer, regardless of whether a valid test result was obtained.

Table 1. Number of CWD positive deer by fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Boone	9	25	13	15	13	11	9	14	7	5	4	5	6	11	7	3	6	10	173
Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	9
Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
DeKalb	—	4	1	5	6	8	4	3	7	5	7	8	8	3	3	1	3	1	77
DuPage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Grundy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	3	5	3	7	2	10	17	57
Jo Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	7	9	10	8	12	25	77
Kane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	4	5	7	8	5	2	3	2	47
Kankakee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	3	9
Kendall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	6	6	1	5	11	40
Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
LaSalle	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	6	5	4	5	6	20	53
Livingston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	7	12
McHenry	2	2	4	4	4	—	4	3	3	3	3	7	6	8	8	8	14	30	113
Ogle	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	3	1	2	6	2	3	10	7	43
Stephenson	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	4	6	10	11	12	8	26	85
Will	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	8
Winnebago	3	20	13	25	18	18	12	16	10	7	5	13	8	1	6	4	9	7	195
Total	14	51	31	51	42	38	30	37	42	36	36	59	71	72	75	51	90	176	1002

CWD Management During FY2020

Public Outreach

Informational Materials: CWD related informational materials are provided on the CWD page of the IDNR website (<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/Programs/CWD/Pages/default.aspx>), in the annual IDNR Hunting and Trapping Digest (<https://www.dnr.illinois.gov/hunting/Pages/HuntingTrappingDigests.aspx>), and in CWD specific pamphlets.

CWD Public Meetings and Presentations: Due to the current vacancy of the Wildlife Disease Program Manager position, there were no CWD related public meetings or presentations provided this past year.

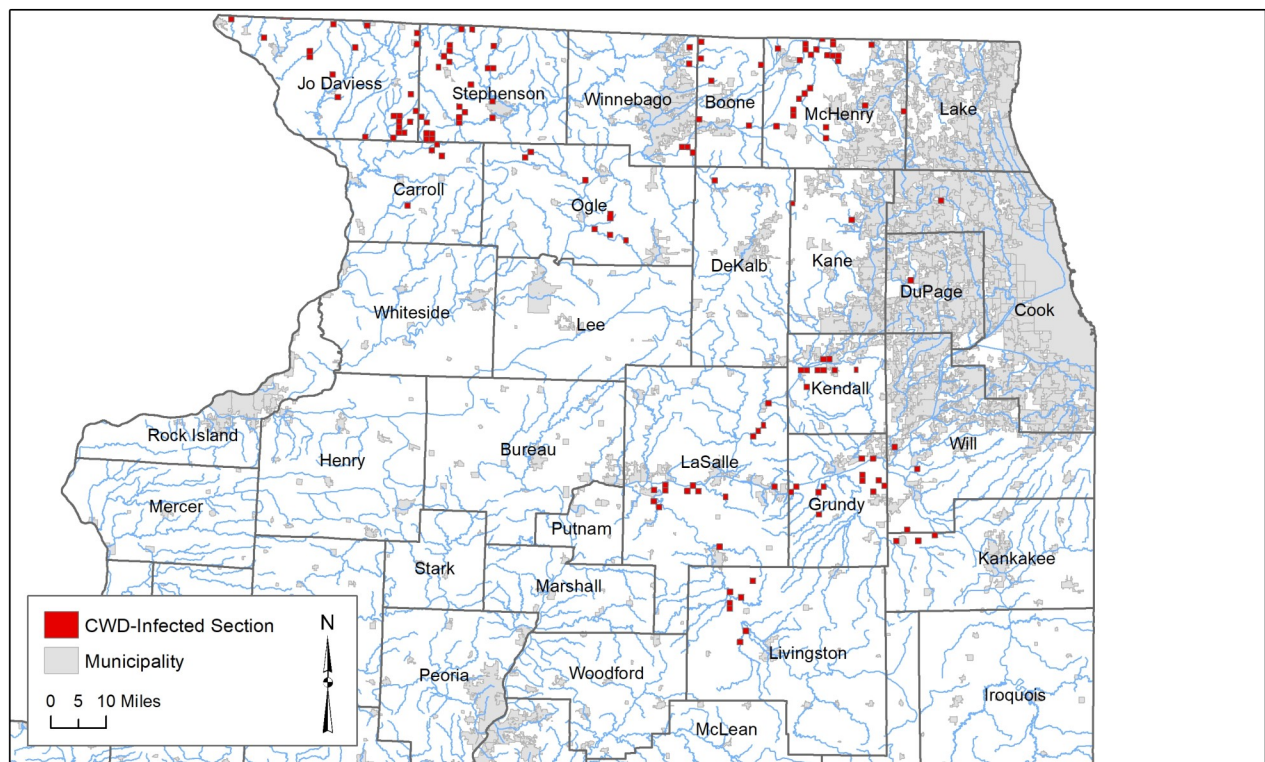


Figure 5. Distribution of CWD-positive deer identified during FY2020.

Hunting Seasons for Herd/Disease Control

Length: Archery deer season (Oct. 1-Jan. 20; closed during firearm season) consisted of 112 days in DuPage and Lake counties (no firearm hunting), and 105 days in all other CWD counties. Gun seasons totaled 20 days, consisting of the regular firearm season (7 days), youth season (3 days), muzzleloader season (3 days), and special CWD season (7 days). Gun deer seasons were not open in DuPage and Lake counties, except for Chain O' Lakes State Park (firearm season only) in Lake County.

Bag limits: Only two antlered deer could be taken per hunter during all seasons, except that during the special CWD season no antlered limit was in effect. There was no bag limit for antlerless deer.

Gun permit quotas: In counties with established CWD, permit quotas far exceeded demand, so that the number of permits was for all practical purposes unlimited. In counties with limited cases of CWD, permit quotas were more limited, so as not to significantly lower the entire county population. For the Special CWD season, hunters were allowed to purchase unlimited over-the-counter (OTC) permits, and could also use any unfilled deer tags from firearm, muzzleloader, or youth deer seasons.

Significant changes: None.

Hunter harvest: Hunters harvested 14,965 deer from the 18 CWD counties during 2019-2020 (Table 2), compared to 15,846 deer during 2018-2019. The previous 5-year average harvest for the 18 counties was 16,141. In the 2001-2002 hunting season, the last season prior to the discovery of CWD in Illinois, hunter harvest totaled 17,642.

IDNR Sharpshooting Protocols

Rationale: Management using sharpshooting to supplement hunter harvest allows the Department to conduct localized, focused deer reductions in small areas known to have CWD. Our goal is to reduce disease transmission rates by lowering densities in infected areas, to reduce environmental contamination.

Table 2. Deer harvest in CWD counties during the 2019 -20 hunting seasons.

County	Youth	Muzzleloader	CWD	Firearm	Archery	All Seasons
Boone	4	2	21	109	145	281
Carroll	16	20	75	641	598	1,350
Cook	<i>Not open to firearm deer hunting</i>				145	148
DeKalb	3	8	23	108	179	321
DuPage	<i>Not open to firearm deer hunting</i>				42	42
Grundy	10	11	39	266	356	682
Jo Daviess	62	37	315	1,455	1,129	2,998
Kane	1	2	6	24	327	360
Kankakee	11	11	34	197	305	558
Kendall	5	6	18	65	196	290
Lake ¹	<i>Not open to firearm deer hunting</i>			5	290	295
LaSalle	25	25	113	703	718	1,584
Livingston	12	5	37	363	236	653
McHenry	2	5	43	241	582	873
Ogle	27	18	118	634	638	1,435
Stephenson	17	12	107	548	532	1,216
Will	16	14	50	238	733	1,051
Winnebago	8	11	67	265	480	831
Totals	219	187	1,066	5,862	7,631	14,965

¹ Only Chain O Lakes SP is open to firearm deer hunting in Lake County.

tion from infected deer, and to remove sick deer from the population at a higher rate than deer are becoming newly-infected. Advantages of sharpshooting include: (1) reductions are limited to areas with disease, so healthy populations in uninfected areas are not impacted as would be the case if hunting was the only management tool; (2) sharpshooting can be conducted on properties that do not normally allow hunting (or allow only very limited hunting), so management can occur in areas that normally serve as refuges to hunting; (3) focused sharpshooting has been shown to remove sick animals at a higher rate than hunting programs; and (4) sharpshooting can target specific high-risk deer social groups known to have CWD. Sharpshooting also provides detailed, localized surveillance information about disease distribution and prevalence rates within infected areas.

Timing: Following the close of deer hunting seasons in January, teams of IDNR staff that were trained/certified for sharpshooting began culling deer wintering in or around known CWD locations. All IDNR sharpshooting activities were initiated January 20 and prematurely concluded March 12, 2020 due to activity restrictions imposed as part of statewide Covid 19 pandemic control.

Aerial Surveys: Deer were counted via helicopter survey during periods of suitable snow cover to determine distribution and population size within known CWD areas, enabling staff to focus sharpshooting activities on deer in winter concentration areas that included or were near CWD-infected properties.

Locations used for sharpshooting: Sharpshooting areas were generally limited to locations within a 2-section buffer zone around each known CWD-positive section (1 section = ~1 mile²). Sharpshooting was only conducted with the permission of the landowner.

Carcass handling/disposition: All animals (including fawns) providing suitable tissue samples were tested for CWD. Additional tissue samples were collected for genetic testing and evaluation of reproductive status at the University of Illinois Champaign/Illinois Natural History Survey. Deer may be returned to the landowner at their request and results provided as soon as available. Remaining deer with negative CWD test results were processed and donated to the Northern Illinois Food Bank.

Results of Helicopter Deer Counts

CWD management unit boundaries were established by buffering each CWD-positive section that occurred during the past five years (2015-2019) with a 2-section buffer (Figure 6). Total size of all CWD management areas was 3,303 square miles. Due to limited snow cover during Winter 2020 we were only allowed to conduct deer counts over 21% of deer habitat present (321 mi^2 of 1535 mi^2) within the CWD management areas. Highest deer densities were observed in Livingston county and the Illinois River counties of Grundy and LaSalle (Table 3).

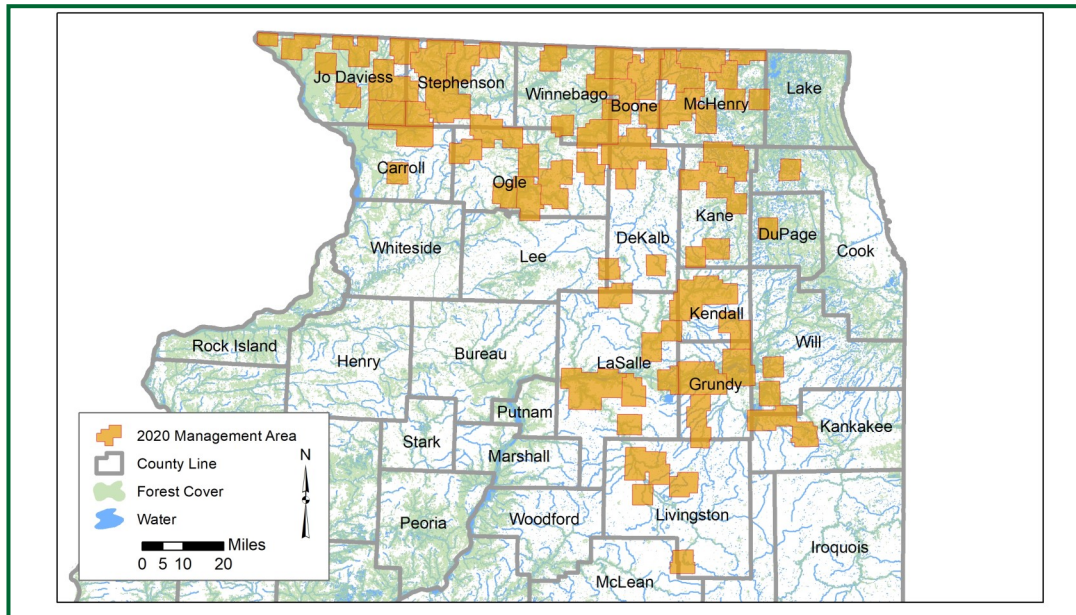


Figure 6. CWD management area boundaries for Winter 2020.

Table 3. Summary of aerial deer counts within CWD management units per county during Winter 2020.

County	Management Unit Total Area (mi^2)	Amount of Deer Habitat in Management Unit (mi^2)	Total Deer Habitat Surveyed (mi^2)	Total Number of Deer Counted	Deer per mi^2 of Deer Habitat Surveyed
Boone	233.11	90.63	57.86	829	14.33
Carroll	84.09	56.18	12.15	275	22.64
Cook	26.31	6.41	0.00	0	—
DeKalb	151.79	38.19	34.27	851	24.83
DuPage	24.02	12.33	0.00	0	—
Grundy	217.25	91.79	8.02	248	30.93
Jo Daviess	324.45	227.01	18.55	272	14.66
Kane	223.14	102.29	0.00	0	—
Kankakee	74.35	33.84	0.00	0	—
Kendall	159.82	59.67	0.00	0	—
LaSalle	319.14	130.41	26.25	766	29.18
Livingston	178.73	43.98	30.84	967	31.35
McHenry	340.85	173.30	49.63	972	19.59
Ogle	358.60	167.02	28.12	351	12.48
Stephenson	338.07	147.15	0.00	0	—
Will	76.57	48.20	0.00	0	—
Winnebago	167.81	106.85	55.02	958	17.41
Total	3,303.10	1,535.26	320.70	6,489	20.23

IDNR Sharpshooting Results

Management area: Sharpshooting was conducted within CWD management units created by buffering each CWD-positive section detected during the past five years (2015-2019) with a 2-section buffer (Figure 6). These units comprised 3303 mi² of total area, including 1535 mi² of deer habitat.

Number of counties in which deer were taken: 16

Number of townships in which deer were taken: 72

Number of sections in which deer were taken: 145

Number of deer taken: 1107 (mean # deer taken/section = 7.6; range = 1-26)

Number of CWD-positive deer taken: 42

Carcass Disposition: 983 - donated to Northern Illinois Food Bank; 73 - returned to landowner; 11 - deemed unsuitable for processing and landfilled, 2 of which were CWD positive; 40 - CWD positive and venison cremated.

More specific sharpshooting results for each county are presented in Table 4.

Sharpshooting Programs by Other Agencies/Entities in CWD counties

Deer Population Control Permits (DPCP): Seven land-managing entities with DPCPs collected CWD samples as a condition of their permit. Sampling occurred in 7 CWD counties (Cook, DuPage, Jo Daviess, Kane, Lake, Will and Winnebago). Permit recipients submitted tissue samples for CWD testing from 819 deer (818 usable samples) taken from at least 103 sections in those counties. Six CWD-positive deer were found, one from DuPage County and five from Winnebago County.

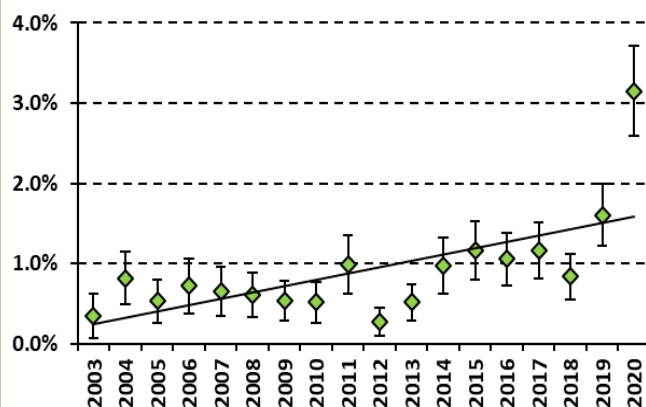
Nuisance Deer Removal Permits (DRP): Eighteen samples were submitted from deer taken in 4 CWD counties using DRPs, with no CWD-positive deer identified.

Table 4. Summary of IDNR sharpshooting effort and results by county during winter 2020.

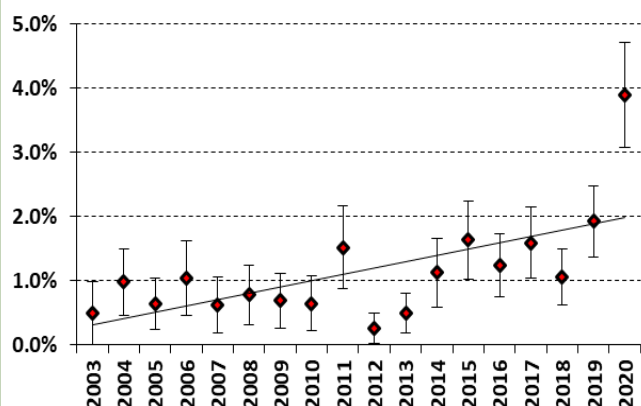
County	# of Townships Where Removals Occurred	# of Sections Where Removals Occurred	Total Number of Deer Removed	Average Number of Deer Removed per Section	Number of Positive Deer Removed
Boone	3	6	60	10.0	5
Carroll	2	4	60	15.0	1
DeKalb	1	3	29	9.7	0
Grundy	5	10	147	14.7	7
Jo Daviess	7	20	125	6.3	4
Kane	9	18	118	6.6	2
Kankakee	4	7	35	5.0	0
Kendall	4	8	59	7.4	6
LaSalle	9	14	162	11.6	7
Livingston	4	4	14	3.5	1
McHenry	7	13	62	4.8	4
Ogle	3	7	25	3.6	0
Randolph	1	3	9	3.0	0
Stephenson	8	17	142	8.4	2
Will	3	4	16	4.0	2
Winnebago	2	7	44	6.3	1
All Counties	72	145	1107	7.6	42

Figure 7. Trends in CWD prevalence for hunter-harvested adult deer (\geq yearling) during 2003-2020 for the eighteen counties in which CWD has been identified. Error bars at each point depict the 95% confidence interval of the estimate. Mean prevalence rates in males have been 75% higher than in females during this 18-year period.

ADULT PREVALENCE - BOTH SEXES



ADULT MALE PREVALENCE



ADULT FEMALE PREVALENCE

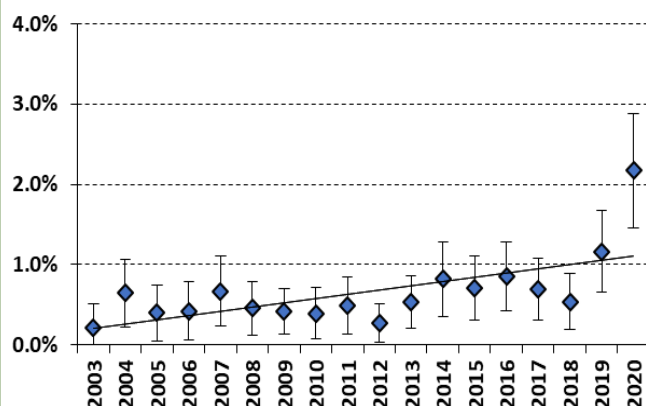


Table 5. County CWD prevalence estimates for adult deer during 1 July 2019 through 30 June 2020. Estimates are based only on samples collected from hunter-harvested deer.

County	# of Samples	# of Positives	Percent Positive	95% Confidence Interval (\pm)
Boone	54	5	9.26%	7.73%
Carroll	108	3	2.78%	3.10%
Cook	11	1	9.09%	16.99%
DeKalb	75	1	1.33%	2.60%
DuPage	10	0	0.00%	0.00%
Grundy	175	9	5.14%	3.27%
Jo Daviess	1,033	20	1.94%	0.84%
Kane	122	0	0.00%	0.00%
Kankakee	101	3	2.97%	3.31%
Kendall	63	5	7.94%	6.67%
Lake	32	0	0.00%	0.00%
LaSalle	378	13	3.44%	1.84%
Livingston	268	6	2.24%	1.77%
McHenry	341	21	6.16%	2.55%
Ogle	361	7	1.94%	1.42%
Stephenson	342	22	6.43%	2.60%
Will	147	1	0.68%	1.33%
Winnebago	124	1	0.81%	1.57%
All CWD Counties	3,745	118	3.15%	0.56%

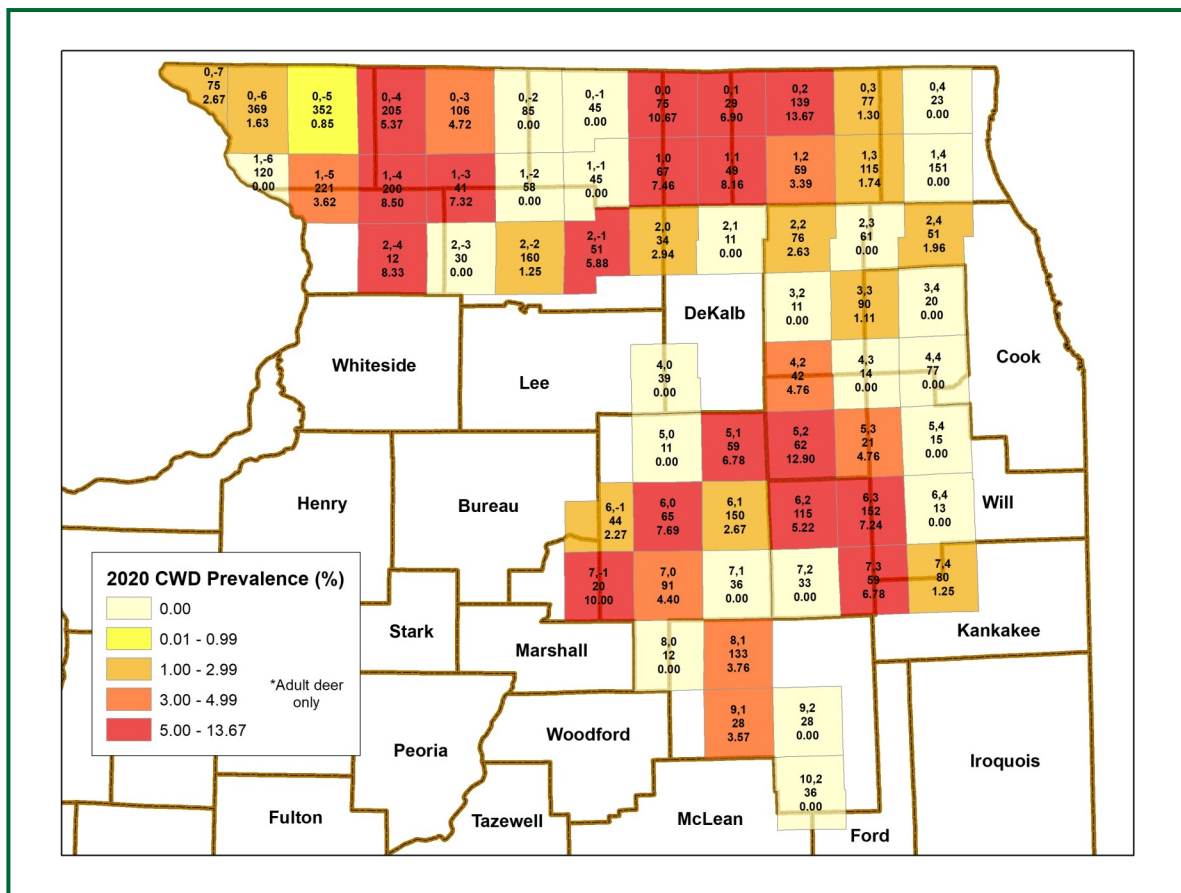


Figure 8. Estimated prevalence rates in adult deer during FY2020 per 4-township block. For each block, the upper number is the grid coordinate; the middle number is the sample size; and the lower number the estimated adult prevalence rate (%). Includes all sources except suspect deer.

Discussion: Illinois CWD in FY2020

One hundred seventy six (176) CWD-positive (CWDp) deer were identified from 9,264 usable WT deer samples collected statewide. Across the 18-county CWD range, the disease prevalence rate for all adult deer taken by hunters was 3.15%, highest observed in the history of the program and nearly twice that of FY2019 (Table 5). The prevalence rate for hunter-harvested adult males (3.9%) continues to be higher than that of adult females (2.2%) (Figure 7). Prior to this year, prevalence rates had remained low and increased only slightly (0.08% per year since 2003). However, the doubling of the prevalence rate noted in 2020 (1.6% increase) (Figure 7) is a departure from that pattern and cause for great concern. If this new trend continues it would indicate the beginning of a new phase of disease dynamics going forward.

Surveillance data indicate that prevalence rates were higher this year in most counties, though trends are not consistent throughout the CWD infection area. (Figure 8, Figure 9, Table 5):

- Counties along the Wisconsin border produced the highest number of hunter harvested CWDp deer including Stephenson (22) and Jo Daviess (20) in the northwest and McHenry County (21) in the northeast. These were followed by LaSalle (13) and Grundy (9) along the Illinois River, Ogle (7), and Livingston (6) (Table 5).
- The highest infection level was observed in northern McHenry (block 0,2), followed by southeast Kendall (block 5,2), and northern Boone/Winnebago (block 0,0). Other areas with prevalence rates

above 5% include the remainder of Boone, western Stephenson/eastern Jo Daviess/northern Carroll, and portions of Grundy and LaSalle counties (Figure 8).

- Ten counties saw increases in prevalence this year as compared to last including Boone, Grundy, Jo Daviess, Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, Livingston, McHenry, Stephenson, and Will; four counties saw decreases in prevalence including Dekalb, Kane, Ogle, and Winnebago.
- The area along the Winnebago-Boone county line (blocks 0,0; 1,0; 2,0 collectively) which is the area of initial infection and historically highest levels of infection, had 7.9% prevalence, higher than in FY2019 (5.4%) and FY2018 (3.2%) , but still lower than the historic high level (12.7% in FY2014).
- The Illinois River counties of Grundy and LaSalle saw a continuation of a trend of increasing prevalence that has been ongoing for the last 5 or more years. With a combined prevalence in 2020 of 4.0% (22 CWDp from 553 samples), infection rates were twice that observed in 2019 (2.1%, 12 CWDp, 582 samples), and 4 times that of 2016 (0.9%, 5 CWDp, 572 samples) (Figure 9). These increases were greatest in blocks 6,3 and 7,3 in Grundy County as well as 5,1, 6,0, and 7,-1 in LaSalle County where collectively prevalence has risen from 0.3% (1 CWDp, 310 samples) in 2016, to 1.6% (6 CWDp, 366 samples) in 2018, and 7.1% (28 CWDp, 394 samples) in 2020 (Figure 8).
- The northwestern Illinois area that includes Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and northern Carroll counties, which is also an area of great concern due to its proximity to southwestern Wisconsin and the relatively high deer numbers present, saw increases in prevalence in FY2020. Blocks 1,-4 and 1,-5 which had a combined estimated prevalence of 5.9%, producing 25 CWDp from 421 samples in FY2020, was twice the prevalence observed in FY2019 (2.9%) and FY2018 (2.9%). The northern Jo Daviess and Stephenson County blocks 0,-4 and 0,-3 saw 5.1% prevalence, up from FY2019 (1.7%) and FY2018 (2.5%). Lastly, the far northwestern Jo Daviess blocks 0,-7 and 0,-6 saw 1.8% prevalence (8 CWDp from 444 samples) where no CWDps had been detected in previous years. (Figure 8).
- Prevalence estimates in McHenry County increased again in FY2020 to 6.1%, up from 3.7% observed in FY2019 (Figure 9). Northern McHenry County (blocks 0,1 and 0,2) saw 13% prevalence, approximately double the levels observed in FY2019 (5.3%), FY2018 (7%) (Figure 8).
- Ogle County which had the greatest increase in CWD infection in FY2019 to 2.3% saw a slight decline in FY2020 to 2.0%. However, prevalence remained much higher than historical levels (range of 0.2% - 0.8% from FY2011 - FY2018)(Figure 9). Blocks 2,-1 and 2,-2 contributed the bulk of the CWDps for the county with a combined 5 from 211 samples (2.4% prevalence).

The spread of CWD and the establishment of new disease foci into new areas of the state remains the biggest management challenge in Illinois. During 2002-2010, 80% of all CWD-positives identified in Illinois originated from either Boone or Winnebago County. In FY2020, only 5% of CWD-positives came from those counties. Because the area of infection is increasing, resources available for CWD management are becoming less effective as they are spread more thinly across the treatment area.

In addition to the expansion of disease from the initial outbreak area in northern Illinois, an outbreak recently detected in southeastern Missouri, which is separated from Randolph County, Illinois by only the Mississippi River has created a new area of disease concern in southern Illinois. Beginning in 2019, IDNR has worked in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation to conduct disease management on Kaskaskia Island, a portion of Randolph County that lays on the western side of the Mississippi River and nearby the Missouri infection area. This action will help minimize the potential for CWD to spread across the river, but the level of concern remains very high.

Figure 9. Patterns in estimated CWD prevalence rates in counties with at least five years of data. County prevalence rates were calculated using only hunter-harvested adult deer (both sexes).

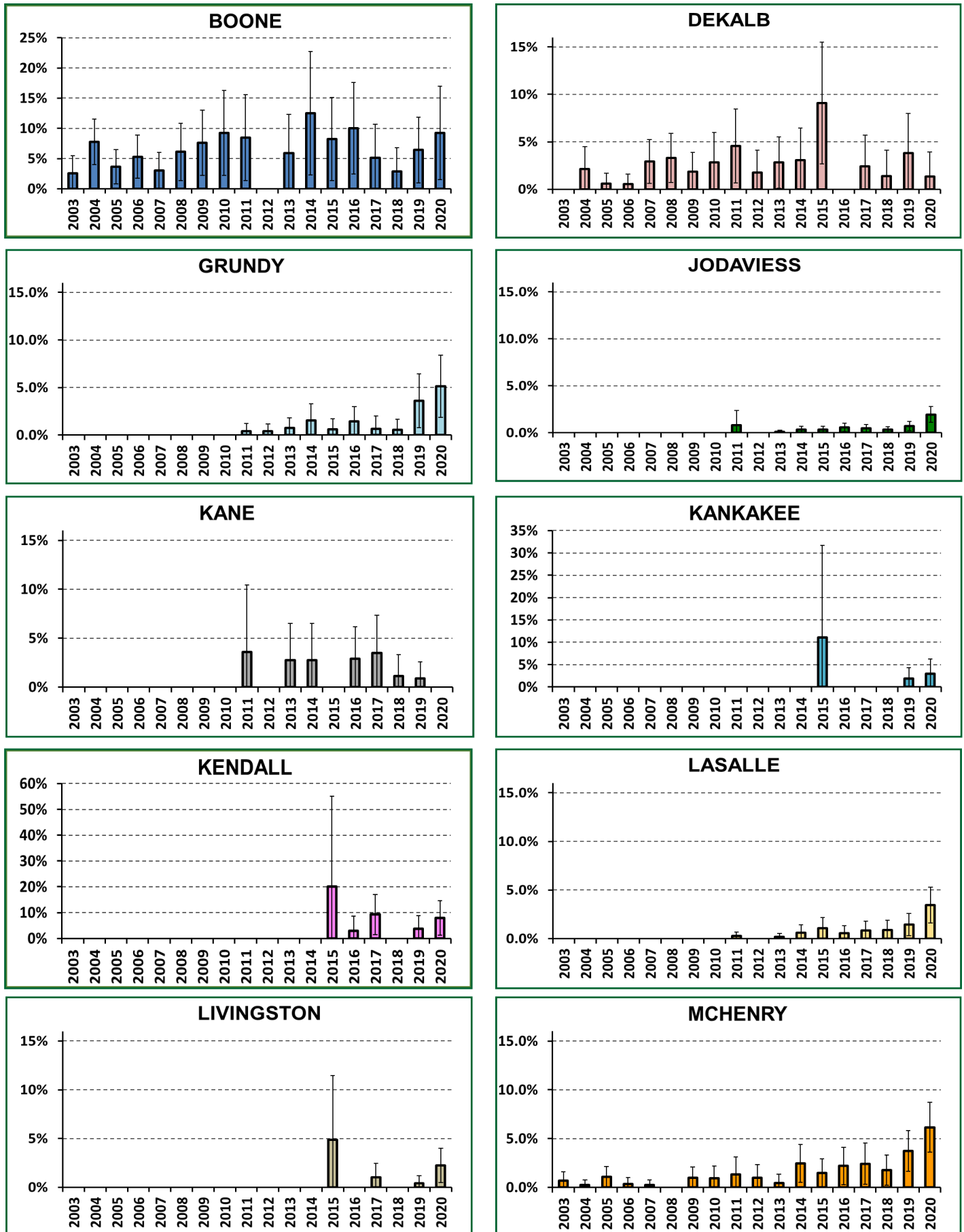
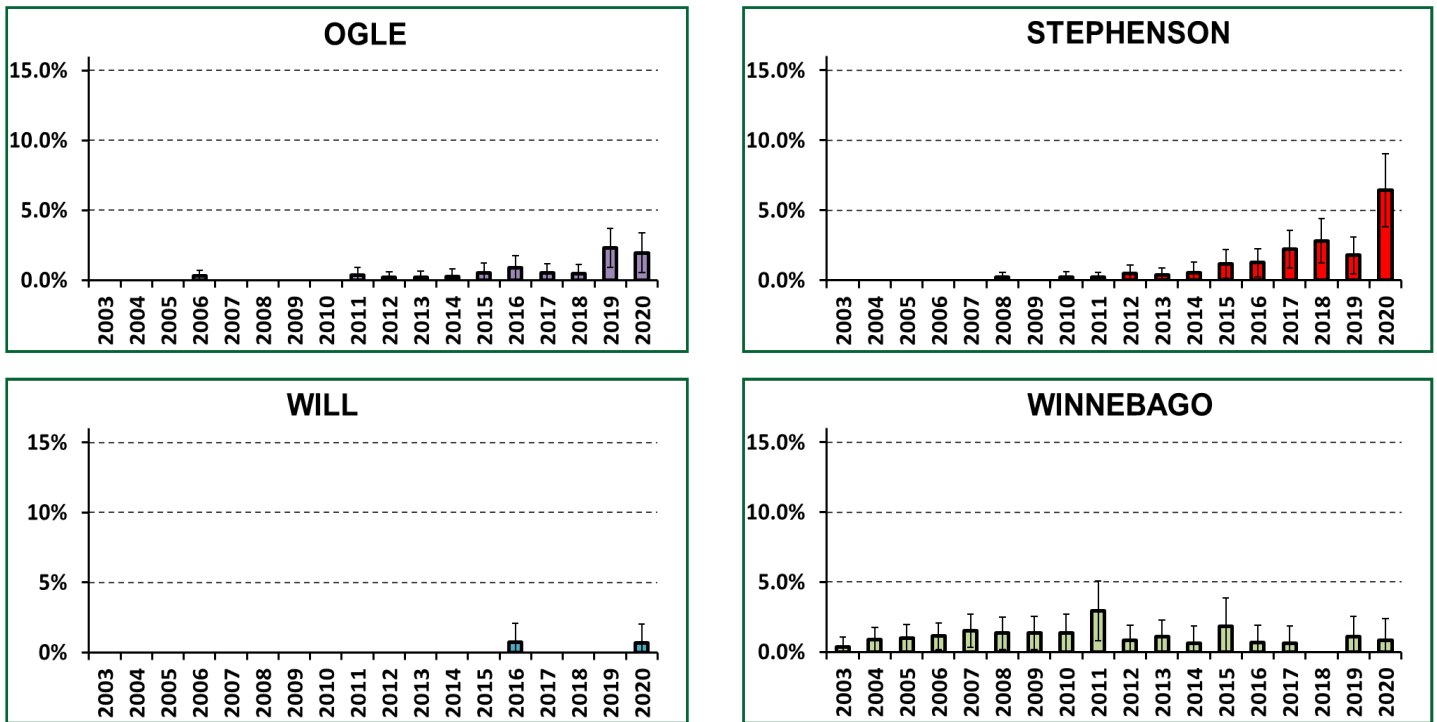


Figure 9. Continued.



So far, disease management strategies in Illinois have been successful in controlling CWD prevalence rates at low levels, but increasingly the number of deer removed by sharpshooters in many management units is insufficient to impact the disease at desired levels. Continuing this management program will slow increases in prevalence rates and also slow spread to the remainder of the state, but managers will need new tools and the continued cooperation of hunters and landowners in the future if we are to successfully fight this disease.

IDNR staff must continue to work to educate Illinoisans about CWD and its potential to negatively impact our white-tailed deer herd. Only through an educated public can the Department continue to receive support for CWD management, even though our program is viewed as a model for disease management by professionals in many other states.

Appendix A. Useable CWD samples by county taken during 2019-2020. Numbers in parentheses reflect the number of CWD-positive deer identified.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations/ Meat Processors	Agency Culling	Special Permits ¹	Roadkill/ Incidental	Suspect	Total
ADAMS		33					33
ALEXANDER		17					17
BOND		52					52
BOONE	32 (1)	23 (4)	59 (5)	1	1		115 (10)
BROWN		12					12
BUREAU	1	27					28
CALHOUN		34					34
CARROLL	6	102 (3)	60 (1)		5	1	174 (4)
CASS		8					8
CHAMPAIGN		1			2		3
CHRISTIAN		3					3
CLARK		43				2	45
CLAY		127					127
CLINTON		2				1	3
COLES		163			3		166
COOK		11 (1)		214	1		226 (1)
CRAWFORD		220					220
CUMBERLAND		42					42
DEKALB	37 (1)	38	29		3		107 (1)
DEWITT		4					4
DOUGLAS		22					22
DUPAGE		11		163 (1)	1		175 (1)
EDGAR		48				1	49
EDWARDS		2					2
EFFINGHAM		39					39
FAYETTE		30				1	31
FORD		4					4
FRANKLIN		52					52
FULTON		25					25
GALLATIN		3		5			8
GREENE		85					85
GRUNDY	131 (7)	44 (2)	147 (7)		11 (1)		333 (17)
HAMILTON		17					17
HANCOCK		84			1		85
HARDIN		14					14
HENDERSON		10					10
HENRY		3					3
IROQUOIS		16			2		18
JACKSON		87		14	1	2	104
JASPER		27					27
JEFFERSON		99					99
JERSEY		65					65
JODAVIESS	758 (11)	276 (9)	125 (4)	65	7 (1)	3	1234 (25)

Appendix A continued.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations/ Meat Processors	Agency Culling	Special Permits ¹	Roadkill/ Incidental	Suspect	Total
JOHNSON		122		22	1		145
KANE	7	115	118 (2)	35	2		277 (2)
KANKAKEE	93 (3)	7	35		4		139 (3)
KENDALL	31 (4)	32 (1)	59 (6)		2		124 (11)
KNOX		13					13
LAKE		32		214	3	1	250
LASALLE	328 (7)	52 (6)	162 (7)		7	1	550 (20)
LAWRENCE		11			1		12
LEE	2	32					34
LIVINGSTON	209 (4)	59 (2)	14 (1)		7	1	290 (7)
LOGAN		4					4
MACON		1					1
MACOUPIN		49					49
MADISON		71			1		72
MARION		26					26
MARSHALL		24					24
MASON		1					1
MASSAC		19					19
MCDONOUGH		81					81
MCHENRY	132 (7)	209 (14)	62 (4)	5	17 (5)		425 (30)
MCLEAN		25			1		26
MENARD		6			1		7
MERCER		5			1		6
MONROE		13			1	1	15
MONTGOMERY		26					26
MORGAN		3					3
MOULTRIE		46					46
OGLE	307 (7)	54	25		1	1	388 (7)
PEORIA		16					16
PERRY		225		23			248
PIATT		1			1		2
PIKE		142				3	145
POPE		47					47
PULASKI		15					15
PUTNAM		17			2		19
RANDOLPH		173	9	11		2	195
RICHLAND		16					16
ROCKISLAND		2					2
SALINE		18		2			20
SANGAMON		3				1	4
SCHUYLER		25				1	26
SCOTT		13					13
SHELBY		44			1		45

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations/ Meat Processors	Agency Culling	Special Permits ¹	Roadkill/ Incidental	Suspect	Total
STCLAIR		15				1	16
STEPHENSON	280 (17)	63 (5)	142 (2)		10 (1)	2 (1)	497 (26)
TAZEWELL		11					11
UNION		60		15	2		77
VERMILION		12					12
WARREN		11					11
WASHINGTON		6					6
WAYNE		58					58
WHITE		3					3
WHITESIDE		112			2		114
WILL	83	64 (1)	16 (2)	82	5	1 (1)	251 (4)
WILLIAMSON		140		30			170
WINNEBAGO	100	24 (1)	43 (1)	57 (5)	3		227 (7)
WOODFORD		25					25
TOTALS	2537 (69)	4522 (49)	1105 (42)	958 (6)	114 (8)	28 (2)	9264 (176)

Appendix B. Summary of CWD-positive deer collected during FY2020.

Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
7/19/19	WILL	333N 9E 1	M	5	SUSPECT
10/5/19	LASALLE	333N 2E29	F	2	HUNTING
10/14/19	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E14	M	3	HUNTING
10/15/19	JODAVIESS	429N 2E24	M	3	HUNTING
10/15/19	MCHENRY	344N 8E 6	M	1	HUNTING
10/16/19	STEPHENSON	428N 6E17	M	1	HUNTING
10/19/19	JODAVIESS	429N 3E24	M	3	HUNTING
10/24/19	LASALLE	333N 4E31	M	3	HUNTING
10/27/19	JODAVIESS	429N 1E15	M	3	HUNTING
10/31/19	CARROLL	425N 6E 6	M	3	HUNTING
11/1/19	JODAVIESS	426N 5E 4	M	4	HUNTING
11/1/19	MCHENRY	346N 7E19	F	1	HUNTING
11/2/19	MCHENRY	345N 6E21	M	1	HUNTING
11/2/19	COOK	342N10E33	M	2	HUNTING
11/2/19	MCHENRY	345N 6E21	M	2	HUNTING
11/2/19	MCHENRY	344N 5E28	M	3	HUNTING
11/3/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E25	M	2	HUNTING
11/3/19	MCHENRY	346N 7E19	M	3	HUNTING
11/3/19	JODAVIESS	426N 4E35	M	4	HUNTING
11/7/19	BOONE	345N 3E16	M	3	HUNTING
11/9/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E21	M	2	HUNTING
11/10/19	KENDALL	336N 8E 6	F	3	HUNTING
11/10/19	JODAVIESS	428N 5E 4	M	5	HUNTING
11/10/19	JODAVIESS	426N 5E17	M	3	HUNTING
11/10/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E 8	M	2	HUNTING
11/11/19	BOONE	344N 3E19	M	3	HUNTING
11/14/19	CARROLL	425N 5E12	F	1	HUNTING
11/16/19	LASALLE	333N 3E19	M	2	HUNTING
11/16/19	BOONE	345N 3E16	M	3	HUNTING
11/19/19	MCHENRY	344N 5E28	F	2	HUNTING
11/19/19	MCHENRY	343N 6E 1	F	2	HUNTING
11/19/19	MCHENRY	346N 8E 8	M	1	ROADKILL
11/20/19	STEPHENSON	428N 6E17	F	5	HUNTING
11/20/19	DUPAGE	339N 9E14	M	A	SHARPSHOOTING
11/22/19	LIVINGSTON	329N 4E 8	M	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	LIVINGSTON	330N 4E34	F	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	KANKAKEE	331N 9E 8	M	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	KENDALL	336N 7E 6	M	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	LASALLE	335N 5E31	M	1	HUNTING
11/22/19	LASALLE	331N 3E13	M	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	LASALLE	333N 5E22	M	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	LASALLE	333N 2E25	M	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	OGLE	423N11E 4	F	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	OGLE	423N11E25	F	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E36	M	2	HUNTING

Appendix B. Continued.

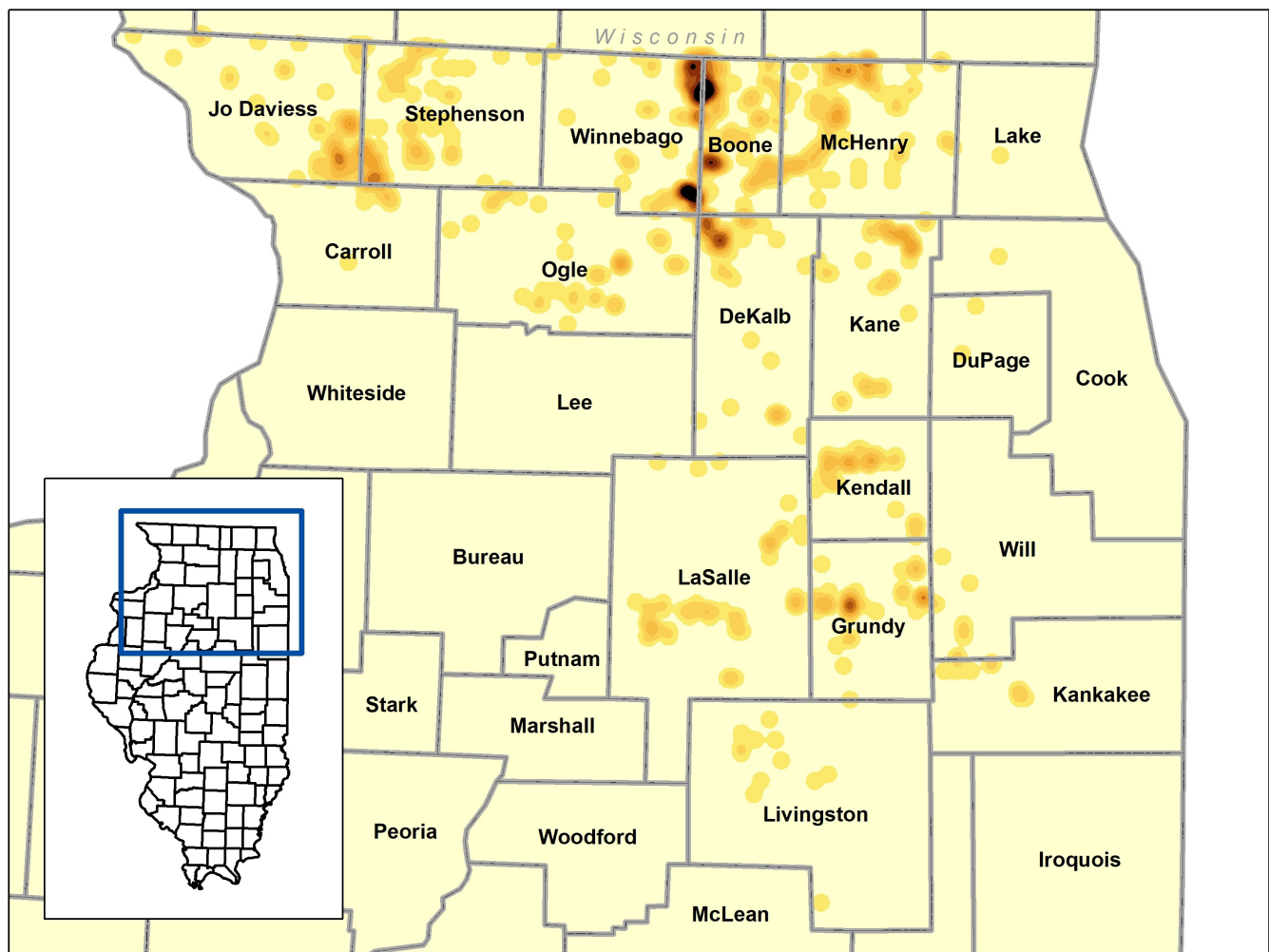
Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
11/22/19	STEPHENSON	429N 6E23	F	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	OGLE	424N10E 3	M	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	426N 4E25	M	5	HUNTING
11/22/19	MCHENRY	346N 5E16	F	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	426N 4E13	F	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	429N 2W22	M	1	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	427N 2E 1	M	4	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	428N 1W 3	M	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	GRUNDY	333N 8E17	M	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	GRUNDY	333N 6E30	M	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	428N 2E20	M	3	ROADKILL
11/22/19	GRUNDY	334N 8E29	M	3	HUNTING
11/22/19	GRUNDY	333N 8E14	M	2	HUNTING
11/22/19	JODAVIESS	427N 3E30	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	LASALLE	332N 1E 1	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	LIVINGSTON	330N 4E29	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	KANKAKEE	331N10E 4	M	1	HUNTING
11/23/19	KENDALL	337N 7E29	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	MCHENRY	345N 6E31	F	3	HUNTING
11/23/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E24	F	3	HUNTING
11/23/19	STEPHENSON	427N 7E 7	M	1	HUNTING
11/23/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E30	F	1	HUNTING
11/23/19	JODAVIESS	426N 3E36	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	JODAVIESS	428N 2E17	M	1	HUNTING
11/23/19	STEPHENSON	428N 7E26	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	OGLE	425N 8E14	F	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E26	M	1	HUNTING
11/23/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E14	F	3	HUNTING
11/23/19	BOONE	346N 3E 7	F	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	GRUNDY	333N 7E19	M	2	HUNTING
11/23/19	CARROLL	424N 5E32	M	4	HUNTING
11/24/19	LIVINGSTON	328N 4E10	F	2	HUNTING
11/24/19	JODAVIESS	429N 1E16	M	3	HUNTING
11/24/19	KENDALL	336N 6E 4	M	4	HUNTING
11/24/19	KENDALL	337N 7E30	M	2	HUNTING
11/24/19	OGLE	425N 8E12	F	4	HUNTING
11/24/19	DEKALB	342N 3E15	F	2	HUNTING
11/24/19	STEPHENSON	429N 7E19	M	2	HUNTING
11/24/19	STEPHENSON	426N 6E 1	M	2	HUNTING
11/24/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E35	M	2	HUNTING
11/24/19	JODAVIESS	426N 4E12	F	3	HUNTING
11/25/19	LIVINGSTON	330N 4E13	M	5	HUNTING
11/25/19	MCHENRY	344N 6E25	M	1	HUNTING
11/25/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E 8	M	2	ROADKILL
11/24/19	JODAVIESS	426N 4E12	F	3	HUNTING

Appendix B. Continued.

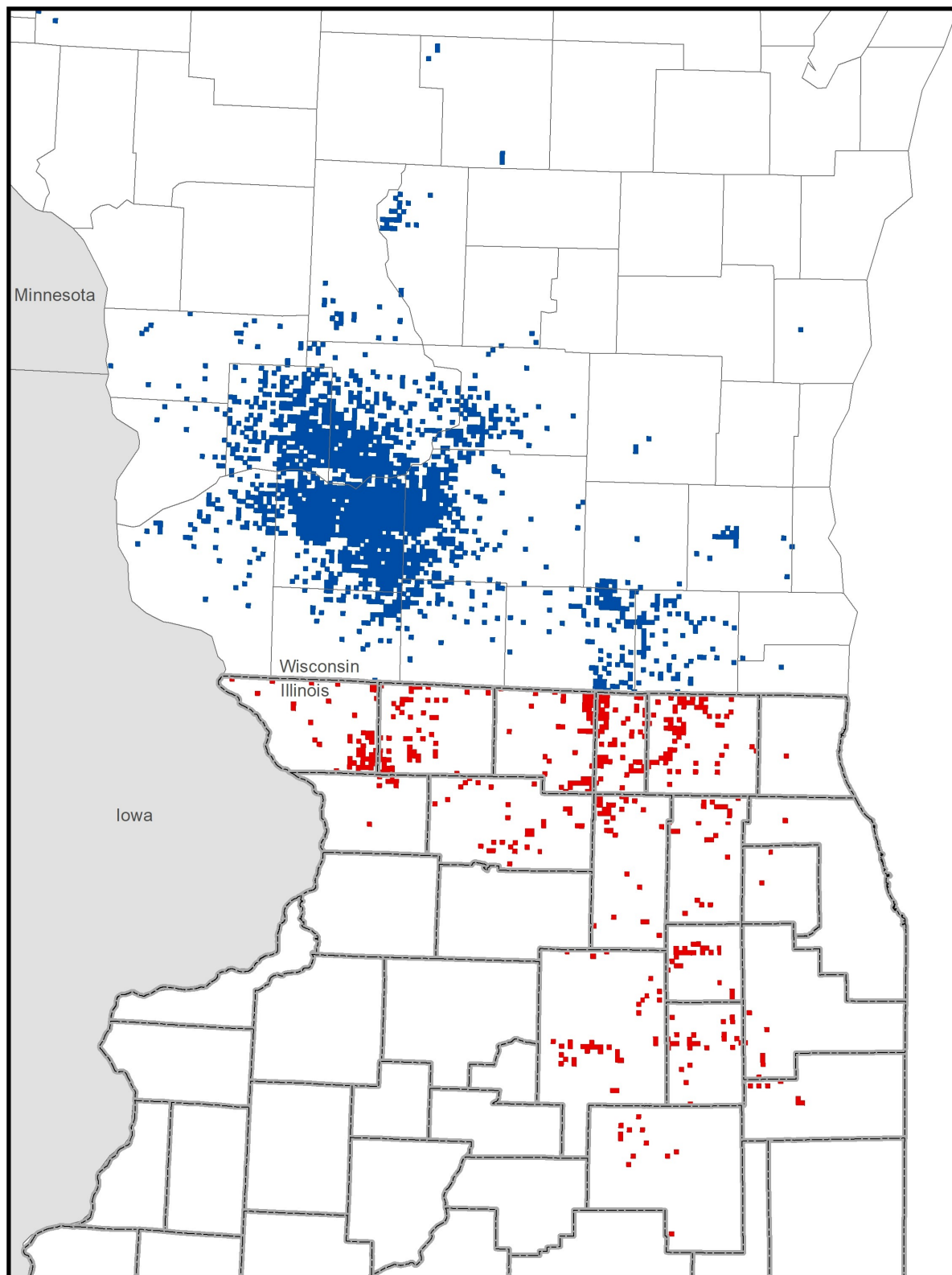
Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
11/25/19	LIVINGSTON	330N 4E13	M	5	HUNTING
11/25/19	MCHENRY	344N 6E25	M	1	HUNTING
11/25/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E 8	M	2	ROADKILL
11/27/19	STEPHENSON	428N 7E 2	M	3	HUNTING
11/27/19	JODAVIESS	426N 5E30	M	3	HUNTING
12/3/19	LASALLE	333N 3E29	F	1	HUNTING
12/5/19	OGLE	423N11E21	M	3	HUNTING
12/5/19	LASALLE	331N 3E13	M	2	HUNTING
12/6/19	MCHENRY	345N 6E29	M	2	HUNTING
12/6/19	STEPHENSON	428N 6E 4	M	1	HUNTING
12/6/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E36	F	2	HUNTING
12/6/19	STEPHENSON	426N 6E11	M	2	HUNTING
12/6/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E10	M	3	HUNTING
12/6/19	GRUNDY	333N 7E19	F	4	HUNTING
12/6/19	GRUNDY	333N 6E25	M	3	HUNTING
12/7/19	MCHENRY	346N 6E 8	M	2	HUNTING
12/7/19	STEPHENSON	428N 7E27	F	2	HUNTING
12/7/19	STEPHENSON	426N 5E14	F	2	HUNTING
12/7/19	STEPHENSON	426N 6E14	M	2	HUNTING
12/7/19	GRUNDY	333N 8E24	F	2	HUNTING
12/7/19	KANKAKEE	331N 9E12	M	3	HUNTING
12/8/19	MCHENRY	344N 5E12	M	3	HUNTING
12/8/19	OGLE	423N10E13	F	1	HUNTING
12/8/19	STEPHENSON	428N 6E 9	M	4	HUNTING
12/8/19	JODAVIESS	429N 5E28	F	3	HUNTING
12/8/19	LASALLE	334N 4E 1	M	3	HUNTING
12/12/19	LIVINGSTON	329N 4E 5	M	3	HUNTING
12/13/19	LASALLE	335N 5E29	M	3	HUNTING
12/15/19	GRUNDY	333N 8E27	M	2	HUNTING
12/19/19	JODAVIESS	428N 3E10	F	2	HUNTING
12/28/19	MCHENRY	346N 7E 7	M	2	HUNTING
1/2/20	WILL	334N 9E17	F	2	HUNTING
1/12/20	LASALLE	335N 5E 4	M	5	HUNTING
1/13/20	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	F	F	SHARPSHOOTING
1/14/20	MCHENRY	344N 5E13	F	2	HUNTING
1/18/20	MCHENRY	346N 6E17	F	2	HUNTING
1/21/20	STEPHENSON	426N 7E11	M	2	HUNTING
1/22/20	KANE	341N 6E 6	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/22/20	JODAVIESS	427N 5E20	F	2	SHARPSHOOTING
1/23/20	MCHENRY	346N 7E 6	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/23/20	LASALLE	332N 2E 7	F	1	SHARPSHOOTING
1/23/20	LASALLE	333N 5E22	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
1/23/20	LASALLE	332N 1E 1	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/23/20	GRUNDY	333N 8E 8	M	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/23/20	LASALLE	333N 1E25	M	3	SHARPSHOOTING

Appendix B. Continued.

Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Collection Method
1/27/20	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E15	M	1	SHARPSHOOTING
1/27/20	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E24	F	1	SHARPSHOOTING
1/27/20	STEPHENSON	427N 6E35	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
1/27/20	KENDALL	336N 6E 3	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/28/20	JODAVIESS	426N 4E24	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/28/20	GRUNDY	334N 8E27	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
1/29/20	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E14	M	4	SHARPSHOOTING
1/29/20	LASALLE	333N 2E20	M	1	SHARPSHOOTING
1/30/20	STEPHENSON	428N 6E21	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/3/20	KENDALL	336N 7E 4	F	1	SHARPSHOOTING
2/5/20	JODAVIESS	426N 4E11	M	4	SHARPSHOOTING
2/5/20	BOONE	346N 3E30	M	3	SHARPSHOOTING
2/5/20	LIVINGSTON	329N 4E35	F	F	SHARPSHOOTING
2/6/20	WINNEBAGO	343N 2E24	M	3	SHARPSHOOTING
2/6/20	STEPHENSON	428N 6E30	F	2	ROADKILL
2/10/20	BOONE	346N 3E30	M	F	SHARPSHOOTING
2/10/20	BOONE	346N 3E30	F	5	SHARPSHOOTING
2/11/20	MCHENRY	344N 9E 8	M	1	SHARPSHOOTING
2/12/20	GRUNDY	333N 6E20	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
2/13/20	JODAVIESS	426N 4E24	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/13/20	LASALLE	335N 5E29	M	5	SHARPSHOOTING
2/17/20	MCHENRY	346N 6E15	F	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/17/20	KENDALL	336N 6E 1	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/18/20	GRUNDY	333N 8E 8	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/18/20	KENDALL	336N 6E22	M	3	SHARPSHOOTING
2/19/20	LASALLE	332N 2E 7	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/24/20	MCHENRY	346N 7E20	M	F	ROADKILL
2/24/20	CARROLL	425N 6E17	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
2/25/20	GRUNDY	333N 8E14	F	2	ROADKILL
2/27/20	WILL	332N 9E34	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
3/2/20	MCHENRY	346N 6E 8	M	1	SHARPSHOOTING
3/2/20	KENDALL	336N 6E 1	M	3	SHARPSHOOTING
3/3/20	BOONE	344N 4E27	F	4	SHARPSHOOTING
3/3/20	WINNEBAGO	346N 2E35	F	5	SHARPSHOOTING
3/3/20	GRUNDY	334N 8E27	F	2	SHARPSHOOTING
3/4/20	GRUNDY	332N 6E13	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
3/5/20	WILL	332N 9E34	F	5	SHARPSHOOTING
3/9/20	KENDALL	336N 6E 1	M	2	SHARPSHOOTING
3/10/20	BOONE	346N 3E30	F	2	SHARPSHOOTING
3/11/20	GRUNDY	333N 6E20	F	3	SHARPSHOOTING
3/11/20	KANE	341N 7E24	F	1	SHARPSHOOTING
4/14/20	MCHENRY	346N 6E 2	F	5	ROADKILL
4/14/20	BOONE	345N 4E 1	M	3	HUNTING
4/27/20	MCHENRY	346N 7E29	M	2	ROADKILL
5/4/20	STEPHENSON	427N 7E26	M	4	SUSPECT



Appendix C. Cumulative distribution and relative intensity of chronic wasting disease in northern Illinois since 2003. Darker areas represent larger numbers of positive deer identified.



Appendix D. Historical distribution of CWD in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois as of June 30, 2020. Squares represent sections in which CWD has been detected.