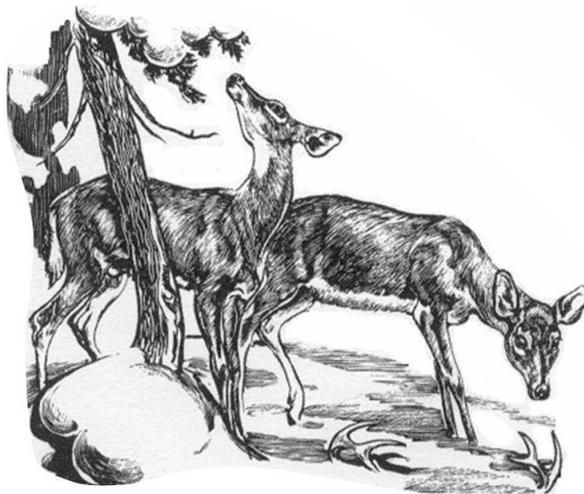


**Illinois Chronic Wasting Disease:
2006-2007 Surveillance/Management Summary**



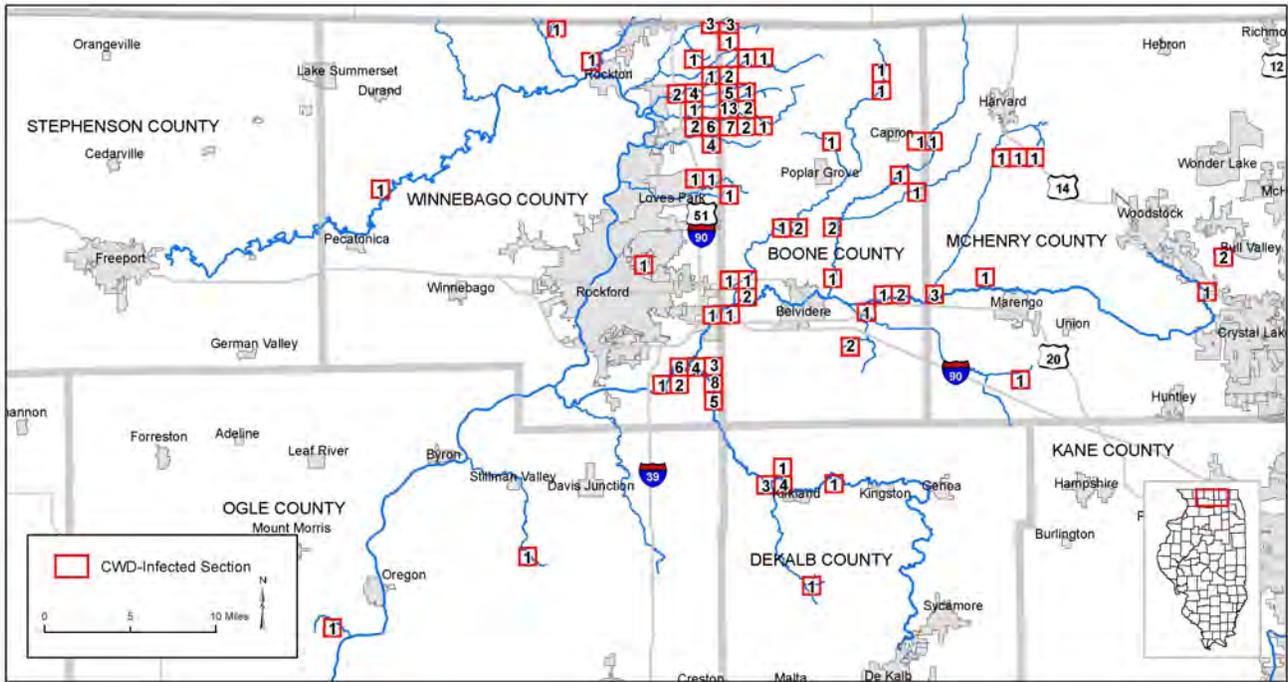
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February 4, 2008

Background:

Prior to July 1, 2006, Illinois Department of Natural Resources personnel had sampled more than 21,000 wild deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and identified 147 individual deer infected with chronic wasting disease (CWD). Two-thirds of all known CWD-positive deer originated from two foci located immediately northeast and southeast of the city of Rockford along the Winnebago-Boone county line. Most other positives associated with the outbreak were scattered to the east, with only three positives west of the Rock River in Winnebago County and two positives to the southwest in Ogle County's Rock River watershed (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Locations and number per section of CWD-infected deer identified in northern Illinois prior to July 1, 2006.



CWD Surveillance Activities During FY2006-2007:

All CWD testing was conducted at Illinois Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Laboratories located at Galesburg and Centralia, Illinois, both of which are certified for CWD testing by USDA. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was the testing method used. Sampling was accomplished by collecting tissues from (1) hunter-harvested deer; (2) suspect animals reported to IDNR staff; (3) road-killed deer in known CWD-infected areas; (4) deer taken under authority of urban Deer Population Control Permits, nuisance Deer Removal Permits, and Scientific Permits; and (5) deer taken by IDNR sharpshooters in CWD areas.

Deer Hunting Season Surveillance. Tissue samples (obex and retropharyngeal lymph nodes) from hunter-harvested deer for CWD testing were collected at three sources: (1) mandatory check stations in high-risk counties in northern Illinois during the firearm and special CWD hunting seasons; (2) designated self-service drop-off locations in northern Illinois where hunters during any season could leave a deer head to be tested; and (3) cooperating meat lockers at which cooperators were paid a fee to collect heads or sample tissues for IDNR. Counties with mandatory check stations for CWD surveillance, and locations of cooperating meat lockers are shown in Figure 2.

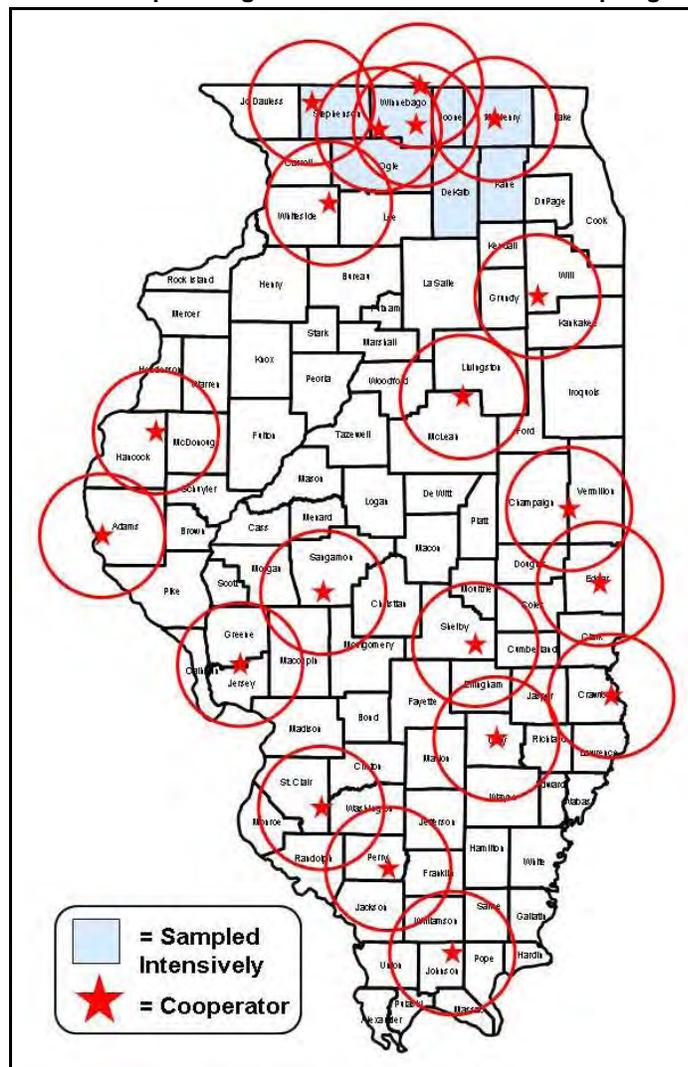
Mandatory check stations were operated during the firearm deer season in seven counties considered high-risk for CWD (Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Ogle, DeKalb, and Kane [west of Highway 47]), and during the special CWD season in the five counties open to that season (Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Ogle, and DeKalb). Tissue samples were taken by IDNR staff from all willing hunters throughout each season (Firearm = November 17-19 and

November 30-December 3, 2006; Special CWD = January 12-14, 2007), with a target goal of at least 500 samples per county. A sample size of 500 allows 99% confidence of detecting a 1% disease prevalence rate. Samples were collected from fawns as well as adult deer. Harvest location was recorded to the nearest square mile according to the government land survey (Township, Range, and Section). Additional samples were taken by Illinois Natural History Survey and University of Illinois personnel in conjunction with special archery and firearm hunts at Allerton Park in Piatt County. A total of 3,155 usable samples were collected at check stations, with 15 CWD-positive individuals identified from four counties (Boone [3], DeKalb [6], McHenry [1], and Winnebago [5]). Appendix A provides a tabulation of the number of usable samples actually taken in each county via all collection methods.

Refrigerated sample collection stations were established in select counties in northern Illinois to allow deer hunters during any season to donate samples for CWD surveillance. Stations were “self-serve” – hunters filled out a card to identify themselves and the location from which they harvested the deer, and left the deer head and the completed card in a plastic bag in the provided refrigerator. Sampling stations were advertised to the hunting public in Cook, Lake, Kane, DuPage, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, and DeKalb counties. IDNR staff checked stations at least twice a week, removed tissue samples from heads, and forwarded samples to the Galesburg Animal Disease Laboratory for testing. One hundred seventy-five (175) usable samples were taken (Appendix A), yielding 2 CWD-positive deer from two counties (Boone and Winnebago).

To increase statewide CWD surveillance efforts, IDNR contracted with cooperating meat lockers throughout the state to collect samples from hunter-harvested deer being processed at their facility. We assumed that each cooperator took in deer from an approximate 25 mile surrounding radius, and we tried to distribute cooperators accordingly. Some gaps remained unsampled, particularly in those parts of the state where processors rely exclusively on commercial renderers for offal disposal. Renderers will not accept offal from deer being tested for CWD, because of the threat of an FDA recall in the event that an animal tests positive. Usable samples were taken from 1,781 deer in 85 counties ($\bar{x}=21$, range = 1-151), with no positive deer detected.

Fig. 2. Illinois counties intensively sampled for CWD during 2006 hunting seasons (shaded), and locations/estimated service area of cooperating meat lockers for CWD sampling.



Surveillance Using Agency-issued Permits for Lethal Deer Removal. Recipients of special permits from IDNR that allowed lethal deer removals were required to collect CWD samples when working in high-risk CWD areas, or when working in areas in which other surveillance techniques were judged insufficient. These special 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). This approach provided 455 usable CWD samples from northeastern Illinois counties not open to firearm deer hunting (Cook, Lake, DuPage), as well as from properties in Winnebago, McHenry, JoDaviess, and Piatt counties (Appendix A). Three CWD-positive deer were identified from forest preserve district properties in southeast Winnebago County.

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 that could be attributed to chronic wasting disease. Samples were taken from 28 deer in 17 counties (Appendix A). Five positive deer were found from three counties (LaSalle [1], McHenry [1], Winnebago [3]).

Surveillance from Post-Hunting Season Sharpshooting. Sharpshooting was conducted during the period January 15, 2007 - March 31, 2007 by IDNR Wildlife Biologists and IDNR Conservation Police Officers. Sharpshooting locations were confined to those parts of Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, Ogle, and Winnebago counties from which CWD-infected deer had been identified. More specific details of goals, procedures, and results of the experimental sharpshooting program are discussed in the management section of this report.

Agency sharpshooters collected 1,203 usable samples from the five affected counties (Appendix A). Sixteen positive deer were found in Boone (9), McHenry (2), and Winnebago (5) counties.

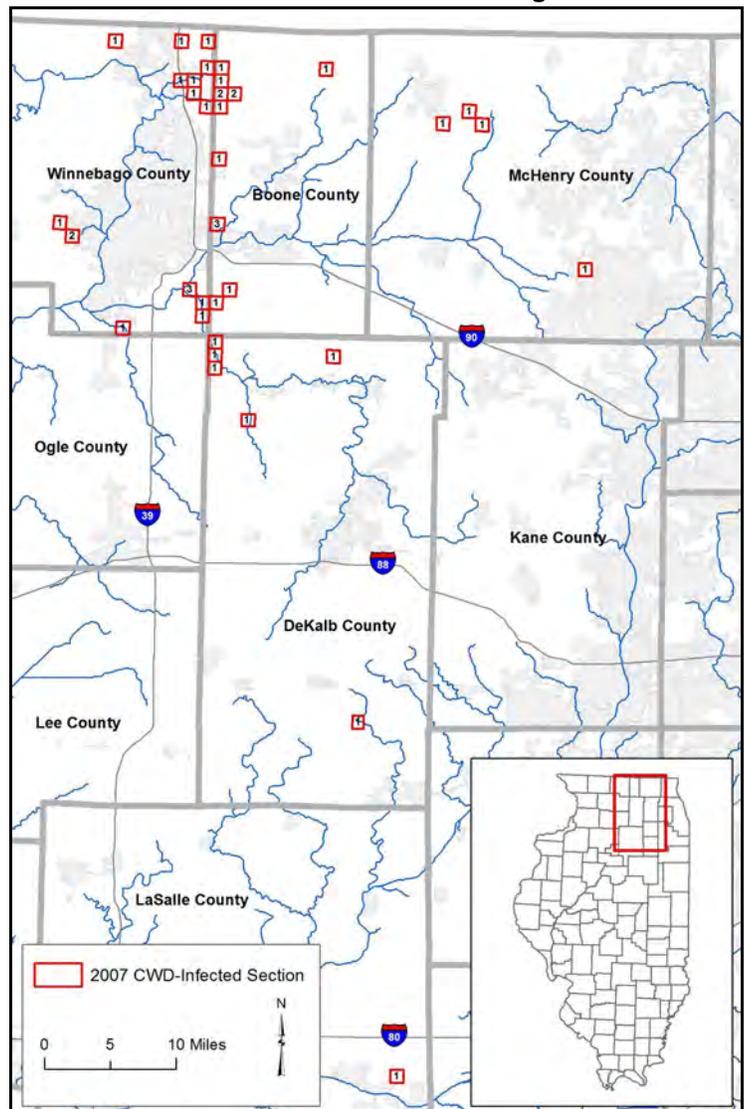
Discussion of Surveillance Results to Date. A total of 6,813 usable samples were collected statewide during FY06-07, resulting in the identification of 42 CWD-positive deer from five counties: Boone (13), DeKalb (6), LaSalle (1), McHenry (4), and Winnebago (18). The number of CWD-positive deer identified in previous years has varied from 14 to 51 (2002 [14]; 2003 [51]; 2004 [31]; 2005 [51]).

No CWD was found in Ogle County this year from a total of 1,308 samples, after an initial discovery during FY05-06 of two positives along the Rock River watershed in the central part of the county. In addition, only one positive deer was found in the eastern portion of Boone County, compared to eight the previous year. All other Boone County positives (13) were confined to an area within two miles of the Boone-Winnebago county line (Figure 3).

CWD was found in three previously-unidentified areas, two of which constituted significant expansions in known range. Three CWD-positive deer were found in two adjacent sections on the western edge of Rockford (Winnebago County), approximately 5 miles southwest of the nearest known positive. A single positive deer (2.5 year-old male) was taken during the hunting season in southeastern DeKalb County, about 25 miles southeast of the southernmost DeKalb County positive known prior to that. Subsequently, during late June 2007 a suspect 3 year-old doe from near Seneca in LaSalle County was euthanized and also tested positive. The LaSalle County location was about 25 miles south of the DeKalb County deer described above (Figure 3).

Most CWD-positive deer continue to be found in two primary outbreak areas: (1) northeast of Rockford, including the North and South Kinnikinnick Creek drainages; and (2) southeast of Rockford, including several miles of both the North Fork and the South Fork of the Kishwaukee River above their confluence. The latter outbreak area, which includes portions of southwestern Boone County, southeastern Winnebago County, and northwestern DeKalb County, is more linear and less concentrated than the northern area. Previous reports have discussed the southern area as two separate

Fig. 3. Locations and number per section of Illinois CWD-infected deer found during FY06-07.



entities, but additional surveillance indicates no geographic separation of the disease within it. The 2005-2006 Illinois CWD Status Report noted that limited deer habitat surrounding known positive areas in northwestern DeKalb County might limit spread from this area, but the discovery of the two positives in southeastern DeKalb County and in LaSalle County clearly demonstrates that lack of cover is not a substantial barrier to long-range movements of the disease across the primarily agricultural landscape (although the source of these positives remains unknown).

Disease prevalence rates were calculated for five of the six CWD-affected counties from random surveillance data collected during the deer hunting seasons (Table 1). Prevalence was not calculated for LaSalle County because of insufficient samples and because the only known positive was not randomly taken. Countywide adult prevalence rates calculated from hunting season data ranged from 2.9% (\pm 2.3, 95% confidence interval) in DeKalb County to undetectable levels of the disease in Ogle County (0.0%). As in previous years, no CWD-positive fawns were identified by sampling during the hunting season.

Table 1. County CWD prevalence estimates in northern Illinois for the period 1 July 2006 through 30 June 2007.

County	Source of Samples ¹	Deer Age	# of Samples ²	# of Positives ²	Percent Positive	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
Boone	All hunting	Adults only	131	1	0.8%	1.5%
	All hunting	Fawns only	68	0	0.0%	-
DeKalb	All hunting	All deer	200	1	0.5%	1.0%
	All hunting	Adults only	205	6	2.9%	2.3%
	All hunting	Fawns only	76	0	0.0%	-
McHenry	All hunting	All deer	285	6	2.1%	1.7%
	All hunting	Adults only	383	1	0.3%	0.5%
	All hunting	Fawns only	131	0	0.0%	-
Ogle	All hunting	All deer	519	1	0.2%	0.4%
	All hunting	Adults only	795	0	0.0%	-
	All hunting	Fawns only	363	0	0.0%	-
Winnebago	All hunting	All deer	1163	0	0.0%	-
	All hunting	Adults only	400	6	1.5%	1.2%
	All hunting	Fawns only	131	0	0.0%	-
	All hunting	All deer	534	6	1.1%	0.9%

¹ Estimates from hunting represent deer populations throughout the entire county.

² Summing the figures for adults and fawns may not equal the numbers presented for "All deer" because of individuals for which no age was identified.

Disease prevalence rates were also calculated for discrete locales within Illinois' known CWD area by limiting data analyses to those random samples (all methods except suspect animal surveillance) falling within a two-section buffer around each CWD-positive section identified during FY06-07. The area surrounding the LaSalle County positive and a positive identified in south-central McHenry County were not included in these analyses because their only positive tests were not randomly sampled (i.e., suspects). Ten areas were identified using the buffering approach (Figure 4). Calculated prevalence rates (with 95% confidence intervals) for these areas are presented in Table 2.

Zones A, E, G, H, and J each consisted of a single hunter-harvested positive, more or less isolated from the "core areas" of disease observed in 2006-2007. Generally small sample sizes preclude a high degree of precision for prevalence estimates, so caution should be used in interpreting the results. Zone J (southeast DeKalb County) represented a fairly substantial deviation from the previously-known distribution of the disease, and was the first positive occurring in a different drainage system (Illinois River). Approximately 30 deer were taken by agency sharpshooters after hunting season to boost the sample size of tested deer, with no additional positives found.

Zone D represented the first finding of CWD-infected deer on the western edge of Rockford, and included 2 hunter-harvested deer (from the same location on the same day) and a later suspect. Deer populations are relatively limited in this area.

Zone B consists of original disease core area first identified in 2002, located northeast of Rockford along the Boone-Winnebago county line. This zone has an estimated CWD prevalence rate in adult deer of 5.2% (± 3.2), comparable to rates observed in the area in past years. Zone B was the only area in which fawns were identified with the disease, with 3 positives identified from 140 fawns tested (2.1% ± 2.4 prevalence)

Zones C and F represent the other known primary disease focus in northern Illinois, also located along the Boone-Winnebago county line, but southeast of Rockford and extending into northwest DeKalb County. These areas had estimated adult prevalence rates of 3.3% (± 3.7) and 5.8% (± 3.3) respectively.

After the initial finding of CWD near the town of Harvard in the Marengo Ridge area of McHenry County last year (3 positives), another 3 positives were identified this year (Zone I). Estimated adult prevalence rates were 1.9% (± 2.1), compared to last year's estimate of 3.6% (± 4.0).

Fig. 4. Illinois zones in which localized CWD prevalence estimates were made during FY06-07.

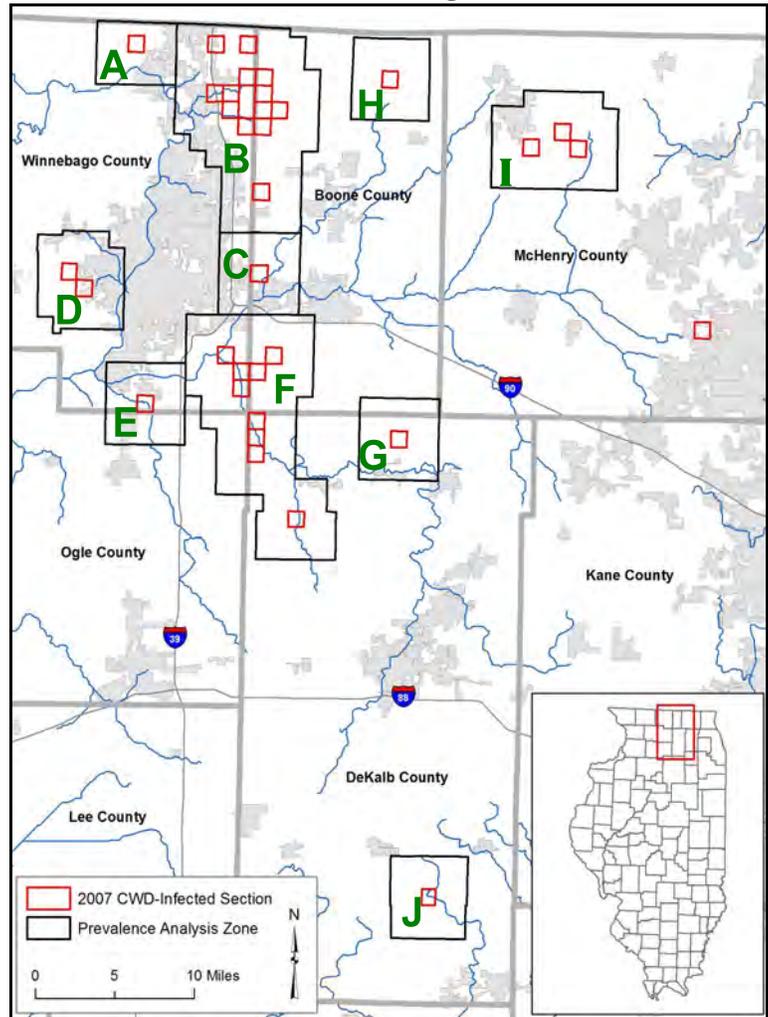


Table 2. Results of random CWD surveillance in known CWD areas for the period 1 July 2006 through 30 June 2007. Samples taken from suspect animals are excluded. Sampling units are those areas defined in Figure 4.

Sampling Unit	Area (sq.mi.)	Age Class	Number of Samples ¹	Number of Positives	Percent Positive	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
A	19	Fawn	29	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	55	1	1.8%	3.5%
		Total	84	1	1.2%	2.3%
B	92	Fawn	140	3	2.1%	2.4%
		Adult	191	10	5.2%	3.2%
		Total	331	13	3.9%	2.1%
C	26	Fawn	86	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	91	3	3.3%	3.7%
		Total	177	3	1.7%	1.9%
D	31	Fawn	9	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	18	2	11.1%	14.5%
		Total	27	2	7.4%	9.9%
E	25	Fawn	23	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	48	1	2.1%	4.0%
		Total	71	1	1.4%	2.7%
F	93	Fawn	125	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	189	11	5.8%	3.3%
		Total	315	11	3.5%	2.0%
G	25	Fawn	5	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	17	1	5.9%	11.2%
		Total	23	1	4.3%	8.3%
H	24	Fawn	5	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	9	1	11.1%	20.5%
		Total	14	1	7.1%	13.5%
I	45	Fawn	58	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	160	3	1.9%	2.1%
		Total	218	3	1.4%	1.5%
J	24	Fawn	21	0	0.0%	-
		Adult	32	1	3.1%	6.0%
		Total	53	1	1.9%	3.7%
All Units Combined:						
	404	Fawn	501	3	0.6%	0.7%
		Adult	810	34	4.2%	1.4%
		Total	1313	37	2.8%	0.9%

¹ Summing the figures for adults and fawns may not equal the numbers presented for "Total" because of individuals for which no age was identified.

Experimental CWD Management Activities During FY2006-2007:

Use of regulated hunting for herd control in CWD-affected areas. Liberal regulations remained in effect for the CWD counties, but harvest has remained relatively constant since the discovery of CWD in fall 2002. During gun seasons (regular firearm, muzzleloader, and youth seasons), permit quotas far exceed the number of permits sold, so anyone could purchase additional permits if desired. The special late-winter CWD season (January 12-14, 2007) was again offered in counties known to have CWD. This year the season was expanded to include all of DeKalb County (previously just the portion north of Interstate Highway 88) and Ogle County, in addition to Boone, Winnebago, and McHenry counties. This season allowed the use of unfilled deer tags from any of the previously-held seasons, as well as unlimited over-the-counter sales of permits, and successful hunters that allowed their deer to be tested for CWD were given replacement permits free of charge if they wished to continue hunting. The archery deer season (October 1, 2006-January 11, 2007; closed during the 7 days of the regular firearm season) consisted of 96 days during which no limit on antlerless harvest was in effect. In the original 4-county area (Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, and DeKalb), total deer harvest numbered 3424, compared to 3767; 3473; 3561; and 3247 in the previous four years.

Sharpshooting in CWD "hotspots". Following the close of deer hunting seasons in January, teams of sharpshooters (IDNR Biologists and Conservation Police Officers) began culling deer that were wintering in or around known CWD locations. The CWD locations included those discovered during FY06-07, in addition to those identified in past years. An Urban Deer Population Control Permit (DPCP) was issued to the Winnebago County Forest Preserve District to allow their staff to conduct a sharpshooting program on forest preserves in known CWD areas in southeastern Winnebago County. In a few instances, nuisance Deer Removal Permits were issued to private landowners in CWD areas that allowed them to shoot deer to help reduce crop depredation. All IDNR sharpshooting activities were carried out between January 15 and March 31, 2007.

Objectives of the sharpshooting were: (1) to provide detailed localized surveillance information about disease distribution and prevalence rates within infected areas; and (2) to examine the feasibility/effectiveness of controlling CWD in free-roaming deer populations by [a] removing as many sick deer as possible from known CWD areas; [b] removing/sampling deer that are inaccessible to hunters because of urbanization; and by [c] reducing densities in known CWD locales to lower transmission rates.

All animals (including fawns) removed during the sharpshooting program, except those taken with head shots from which no testable tissue could be found, were tested for CWD to determine disease prevalence in affected areas. Obex and retropharyngeal lymph nodes were removed at DNR processing facilities in the sampling zones, and transferred to IDOA Disease Laboratories for testing. Additional tissues (tongues, fetuses) were collected and archived for further research/testing at the University of Illinois Champaign/Illinois Natural History Survey.

Aerial deer surveys (via helicopter) were conducted during periods of suitable snow cover to census deer wintering in known CWD areas. Surveys served to identify wintering habitat that contained concentrations of deer, and to provide estimates of deer numbers throughout the affected area. Our goal was to focus sharpshooting activities on deer in winter concentration areas that included or were nearby CWD-infected properties, thus maximizing our effectiveness. Widespread, deep snow cover during winter 2006-2007 provided the best census conditions that have been available since CWD was first found in Illinois, and harsh weather conditions for sustained periods seemed to concentrate deer more than in previous winters. As a result, aerial census figures for some parts of the CWD range were higher than expected, but a benefit was that sharpshooting removals were higher than in past years. Figure 5 depicts the number of deer counted in each CWD management unit (CMU) in northern Illinois, and Table 3 presents deer densities within each of those individual units. Deer densities ranged from 0.3/mi² (CMU C - Central Rockford) to 18.9/mi² (CMU M - the Castle Rock area of Ogle County), with a mean density of 5.7/mi².

CWD management units were delineated by including all known CWD-positive sections (all years), plus a 2-section (~1mi²) buffer around each. Some larger units were arbitrarily divided into more manageable sizes. Sharpshooting activities in the CWD zones were generally limited to this defined area. A total of 1,358 deer were removed from the CMUs (Table 3), comprising an average of 28.1% of the deer counted via aerial surveys. For comparison, sharpshooters removed from 1002 to 1050 deer during the previous three winters. Units in which management was judged most critical (along the Winnebago-Boone county line and in NE Boone-NW McHenry counties [units D, E, and F]) because of well-established disease foci or because of significant recent CWD activity were targeted for more intensive sharpshooting. In these areas, the proportion of deer removed was higher, ranging from 31% to 54% of the

Table 3. Deer census and sharpshooting results by management unit in northern Illinois CWD area during winter 2006-2007. Management units are those depicted in Figure 5.

Management Unit	Area (Sq. Mi.)	# Deer Counted	Density Deer/Sq. Mi.	# Deer Removed	% Deer Removed (Removed/Counted)
A - Western Winnebago	24.64	241	9.8	8	3.3%
B - West Rockford	30.79	47	1.5	10	21.3%
C - Central Rockford	24.94	8	0.3	0	0.0%
D - Northern Boone/Winnebago	135.04	961	7.1	302	31.4%
E - Southern Boone/Winnebago	134.16	1111	8.3	463	41.7%
F - Northern Boone/McHenry	145.99	382	2.6	206	53.9%
G - Southern Boone/McHenry	86.81	281	3.2	78	27.8%
H - Southwest McHenry	24.83	117	4.7	14	12.0%
I - Central McHenry	47.98	229	4.8	60	26.2%
J - Northwest DeKalb	113.72	452	4.0	64	14.2%
K - Southeast DeKalb	24.20	141	5.8	33	23.4%
L - Eastern Ogle	21.95	331	15.1	46	13.9%
M - Ogle/Castle Rock	28.32	535	18.9	74	13.8%
TOTAL	843.37	4836	5.7	1358	28.1%

deer counted. However, NW DeKalb County (CMU-J) is also in need of more intensive removals, but our access to suitable properties has thus far been limited, resulting in only a 14% removal rate this year. Unless deer removals can be intensified in this CMU, it is likely that the disease will become more widespread here. CMUs with limited deer numbers, or without recent findings of positive deer, were culled less extensively than the more critical areas. In newly-found CWD areas consisting of a single positive deer, sharpshooting was used as a method to gather additional surveillance data to characterize the area, rather than a serious attempt at herd reduction.

Deer removed by sharpshooting consisted of 40.9% fawns and 59.1% adults. Sex ratios were 1 male to 1.56 females. County totals were as follows: Boone (358), DeKalb (97), McHenry (311), Ogle (142), and Winnebago (482). Note that these county totals reflect a few deer that fell outside the CMU boundaries described above. Nineteen CWD-positive deer were removed by sharpshooting, representing 45% of the total number of CWD-positives identified by all surveillance methods during FY06-07.

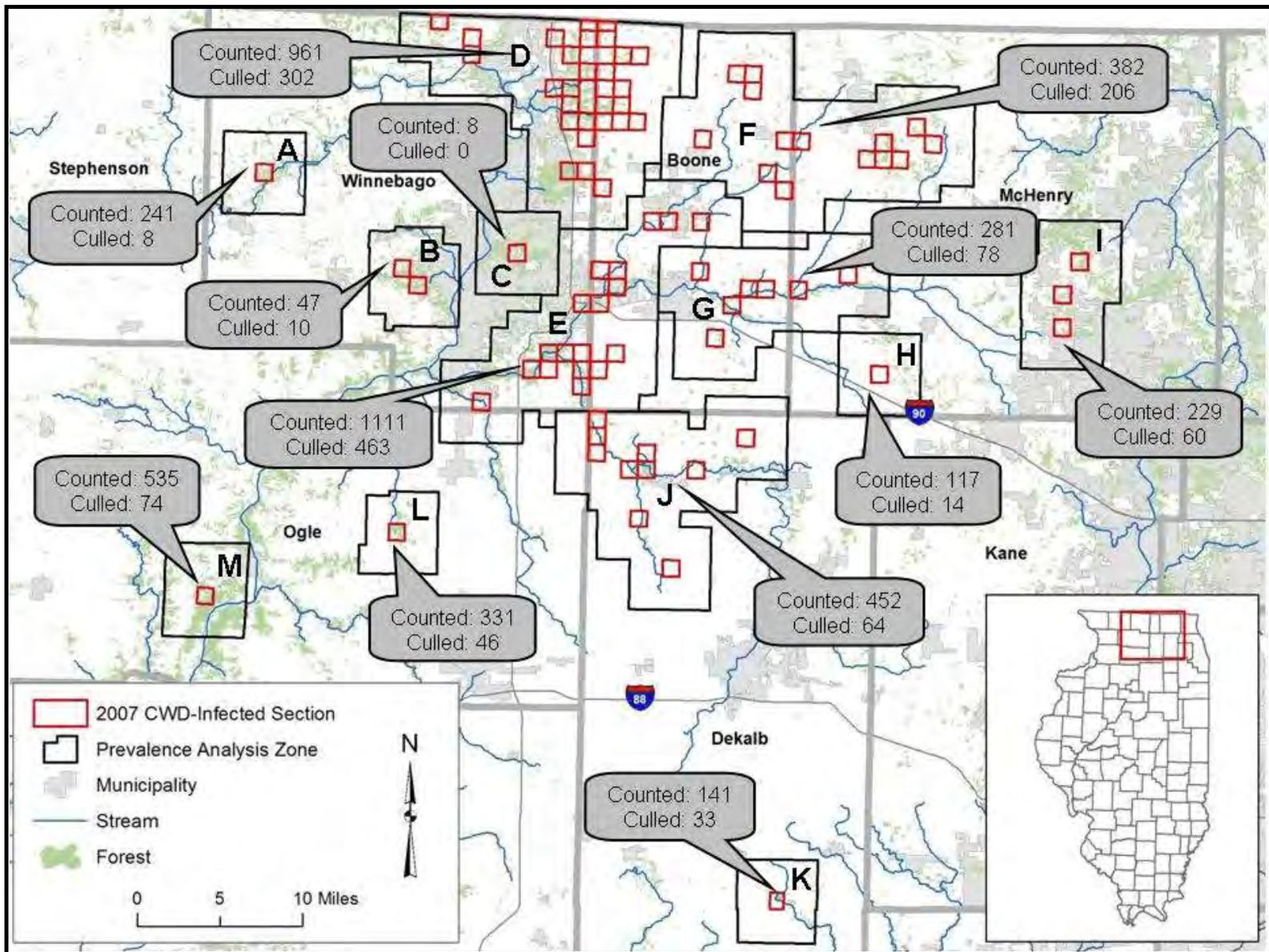


Figure 5. Number of deer counted during aerial censuses and removed by sharpshooters in CWD-infected areas of northern Illinois during winter 2006-2007.

Summary

During FY06-07, a total of 6,813 usable samples from wild Illinois white-tailed deer were tested for chronic wasting disease, and 42 CWD-positive deer were identified. Of these samples, 41 deer tested positive from the 4,115 samples taken in the 5 counties known to have CWD prior to this year (Boone, Winnebago, McHenry, Ogle, and DeKalb), compared to 51 positives in 05-06 from 3,304 deer; 31 positives in 04-05 from 2,676 samples; and 51 positives in 03-04 from 2,860 samples (using only samples from the CWD area). In addition to these 41, a suspect deer from east-central LaSalle County tested positive during June 2007, representing the only positive found in that county to date.

Other new locations of CWD infection were discovered in southeast DeKalb County (1) and on the western outskirts of Rockford in Winnebago County (3). No positives were found in Ogle County this year, none were found in western Winnebago County, and only one positive deer was found in the eastern half of Boone County. Most positive deer identified remain confined to a narrow north-south band along the Winnebago-Boone county line. A summary of surveillance sampling and CWD-positive deer identified by sample source is shown in Figure 6.

In the coming year, we plan to continue to increase surveillance efforts through the use of cooperating meat processors. The Special CWD Deer Hunting Season will be expanded to include LaSalle and Grundy counties, since the newly-discovered positive location in LaSalle County is very close to the Grundy County border. Experimental management through use of sharpshooting in the CWD area will continue as in the past few years, as will harvest surveillance at mandatory check stations during the firearm deer season in CWD counties. After FY07-08, a five-year evaluation of our program will be conducted to assist in directing any future efforts.

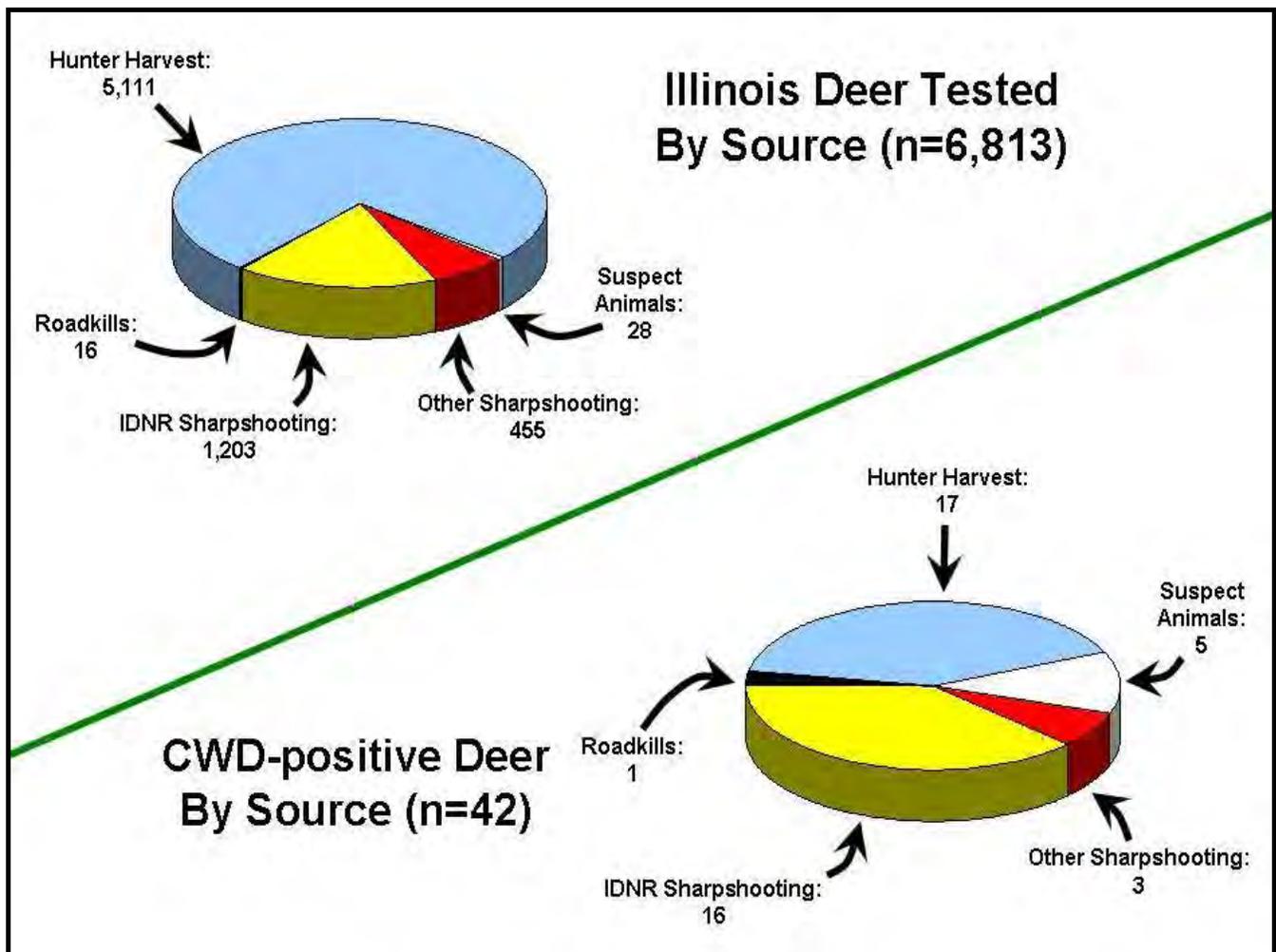


Figure 6. Number of deer tested and CWD-positive deer identified by source during FY06-07.

Appendix A. Usable CWD samples taken by county in Illinois during the 2006-2007 sampling season. Numbers in parentheses reflect the number of CWD-positive deer identified.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations	Meat Processors	Agency Sharpshooting	DPCPs/ DRPs ¹	Roadkill	Suspect	Total
ADAMS			16					16
ALEXANDER			4					4
BOONE	166 (3)	32 (1)	2	358 (9)		5	2	565 (13)
BROWN			2					2
CALHOUN			33					33
CARROLL		2	7					9
CASS			13					13
CHAMPAIGN			1					1
CHRISTIAN			8					8
CLARK			31				1	32
CLAY			151					151
COLES			1				1	2
COOK		1			69		1	71
CRAWFORD			122					122
CUMBERLAND			7				1	8
DEKALB	281 (6)	2	2	95			1	381 (6)
DEWITT			10					10
DUPAGE					101			101
EDGAR			9					9
EFFINGHAM			28				1	29
FAYETTE			8				1	9
FORD			3					3
FRANKLIN			38					38
FULTON			3					3
GALLATIN			1					1
GREENE			54					54
GRUNDY			11					11
HAMILTON			1					1
HANCOCK		1	70					71
HARDIN			5					5
HENDERSON			2					2
HENRY			1					1
IROQUOIS			9					9
JACKSON			55					55
JASPER			9					9
JEFFERSON			14					14
JERSEY			57					57
JODAVIESS		5	27		24			56
JOHNSON			82					82
KANE	47	2	1		1	1		52
KANKAKEE			5					5
LAKE		3	2		62		1	68
LASALLE			5				3 (1)	8 (1)
LAWRENCE			17					17
LEE			8				1	9
LIVINGSTON			63					63

Appendix A cont'd.

County	Check Stations	Drop-off Stations	Meat Processors	Agency Sharpshooting	DPCPs/ DRPs ¹	Roadkill	Suspect	Total
LOGAN							1	1
MACON							1	1
MACOUPIN			19					19
MADISON			9					9
MARION			5					5
MARSHALL			1					1
MASON			6					6
MASSAC		1	18					19
MCDONOUGH			80					80
MCHENRY	463 (1)	55	1	306 (2)	4	4	1 (1)	834 (4)
MCLEAN			46					46
MENARD			3					3
MONROE			4					4
MONTGOMERY			2					2
MORGAN			3					3
MOULTRIE			19					19
OGLE	1131	24	8	141			4	1308
PERRY			108					108
PIATT	58		1		16			75
PIKE		2	18					20
POPE			25					25
PULASKI			3					3
RANDOLPH			24					24
RICHLAND			7					7
SALINE			13					13
SANGAMON			21					21
SCHUYLER			5					5
SCOTT			1					1
SHELBY			58					58
STCLAIR			16					16
STEPHENSON	523	2	7					532
TAZEWELL			1					1
UNION			21					21
VERMILION			6					6
WARREN			1					1
WASHINGTON			22					22
WAYNE			44					44
WHITE			2					2
WHITESIDE			24					24
WILL	1		13					14
WILLIAMSON			108					108
WINNEBAGO	485 (5)	43 (1)	6	303 (5)	178 (3)	6 (1)	6 (3)	1027 (18)
WOODFORD			4				1	5
TOTALS	3155 (15)	175 (2)	1781	1203 (16)	455 (3)	16 (1)	28 (5)	6813 (42)

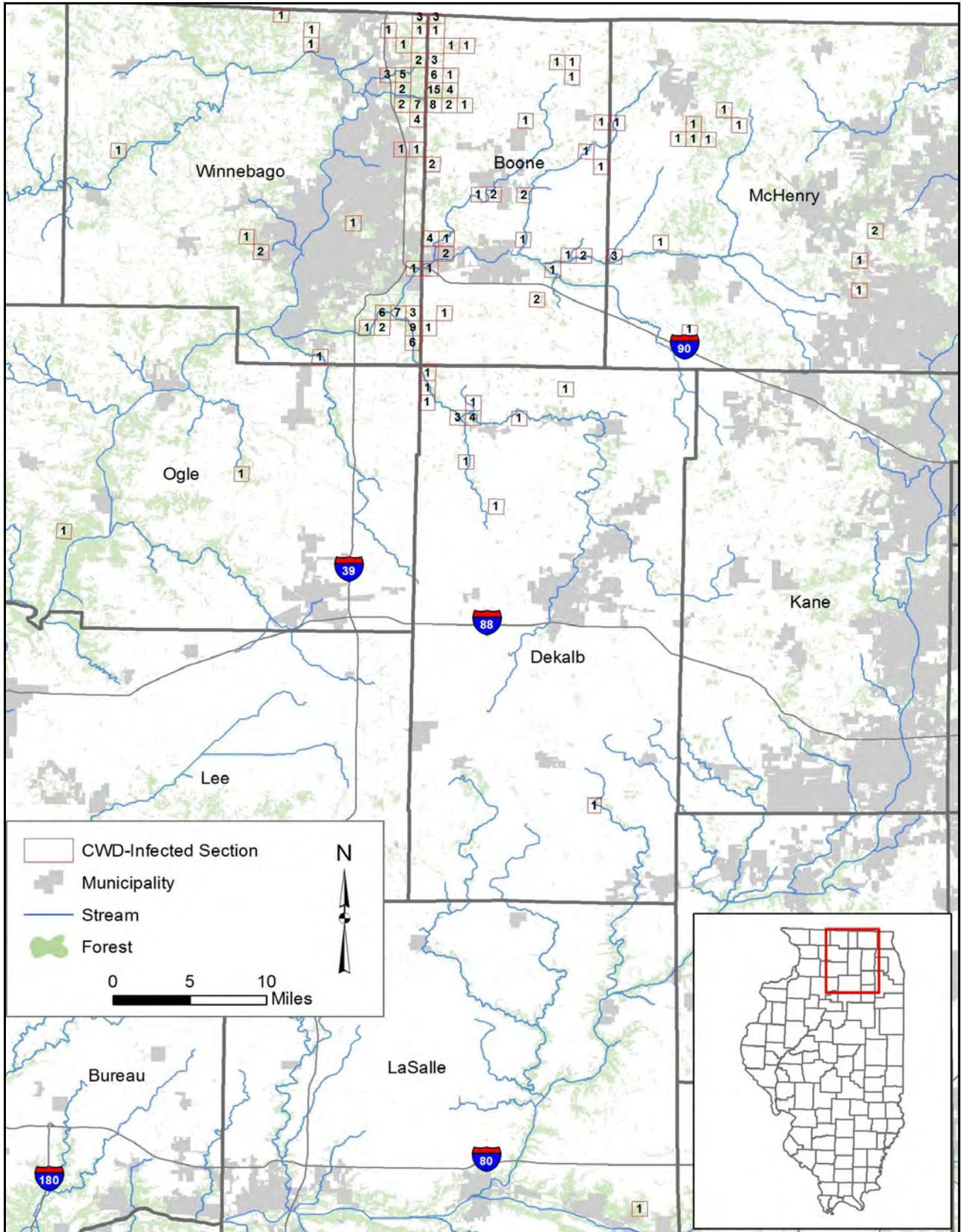
¹ DPCP = Deer Population Control Permit; DRP = nuisance Deer Removal Permit

Appendix B. Summary of CWD-positive Illinois deer collected during FY06-07.

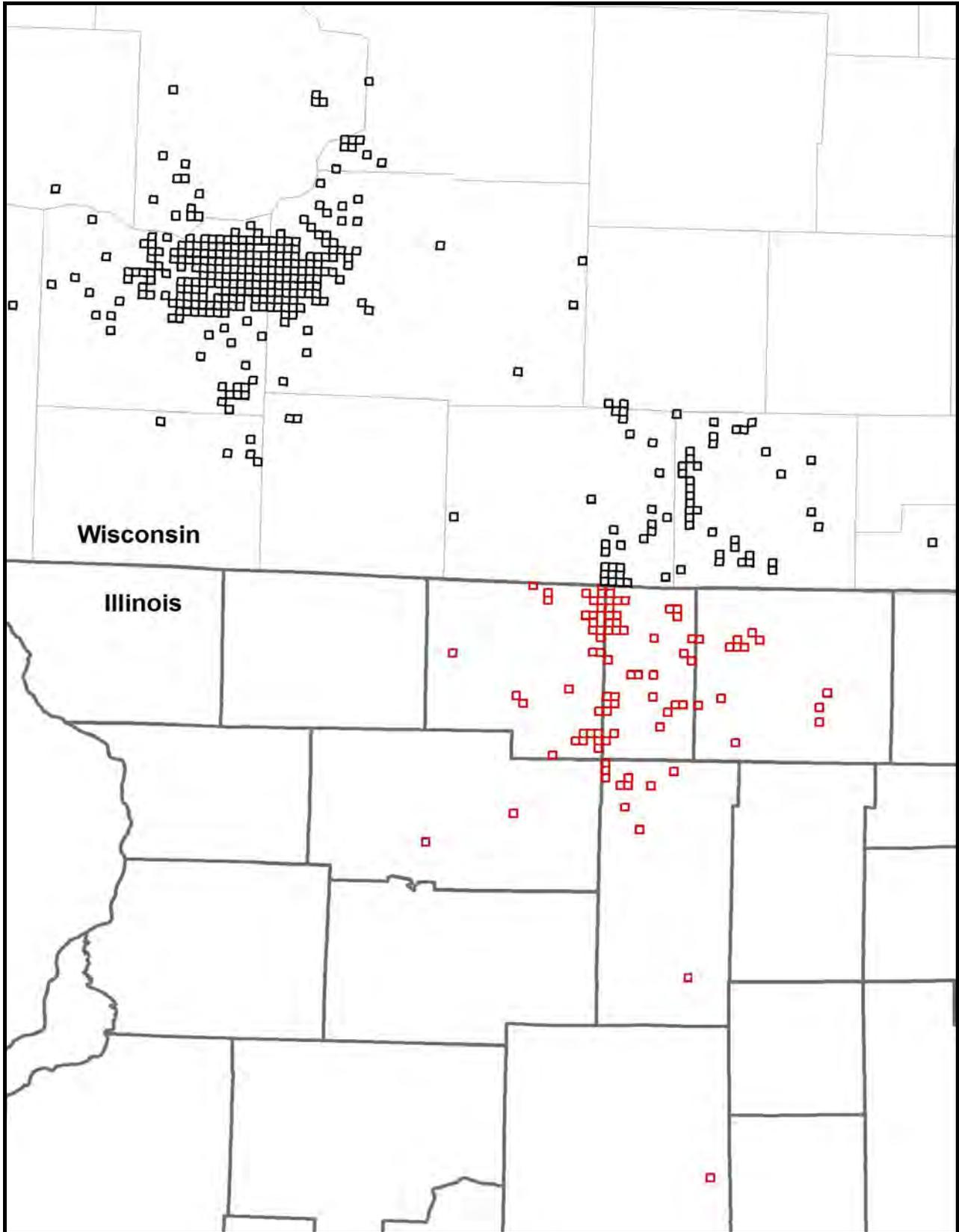
Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Surveillance Method
7/11/06	Winnebago	346N 2E S27	Female	3	Suspect
11/7/06	Boone	346N 4E S21	Male	2	Hunter
11/17/06	Winnebago	346N 1E S10	Female	2	Hunter
11/18/06	DeKalb	342N 3E S8	Female	3	Hunter
11/18/06	Boone	345N 3E S6	Female	3	Hunter
11/18/06	DeKalb	342N 3E S18	Male	2	Hunter
11/18/06	DeKalb	341N 3E S3	Male	2	Hunter
11/19/06	Winnebago	344N 1E S32	Female	3	Hunter
11/19/06	Winnebago	344N 1E S32	Female	1	Hunter
11/19/06	DeKalb	338N 5E S31	Male	2	Hunter
11/30/06	DeKalb	342N 3E S7	Female	1	Hunter
11/30/06	Boone	343N 3E S17	Male	1	Hunter
12/1/06	Boone	346N 3E S30	Female	1	Hunter
12/2/06	Winnebago	343N 2E S25	Female	4	Hunter
12/3/06	DeKalb	342N 4E S10	Female	1	Hunter
12/11/06	Winnebago	346N 2E S12	Male	2	Hunter
1/13/07	Winnebago	346N 2E S10	Female	5	Suspect
1/14/07	McHenry	345N 6E S9	Male	2	Hunter
1/14/07	Winnebago	343N 1E S36	Male	1	Hunter
1/16/07	Winnebago	343N 2E S14	Female	2	Sharpshooting
1/23/07	McHenry	345N 6E S5	Male	3	Sharpshooting
1/23/07	Winnebago	346N 2E S26	Male	4	Sharpshooting
1/23/07	Boone	346N 3E S31	Female	3	Sharpshooting
1/24/07	Winnebago	343N 2E S24	Female	2	Sharpshooting
1/24/07	Winnebago	346N 2E S24	Male	3	Sharpshooting
1/25/07	Boone	346N 3E S31	Male	Fawn	Sharpshooting
1/31/07	Winnebago	343N 2E S14	Male	2	Sharpshooting
2/5/07	Winnebago	346N 2E S35	Male	Fawn	Sharpshooting
2/7/07	Winnebago	345N 2E S1	Male	1	Sharpshooting
2/7/07	Winnebago	345N 3E S30	Male	1	Roadkill
2/7/07	Boone	346N 3E S32	Female	3	Sharpshooting
2/12/07	Winnebago	343N 2E S14	Female	1	Sharpshooting

Appendix B continued.

Date Collected	County	Township, Range, Section	Sex	Age	Surveillance Method
2/14/07	Boone	343N 3E S19	Male	2	Sharpshooting
2/15/07	Boone	344N 3E S19	Female	2	Sharpshooting
2/19/07	Boone	344N 3E S19	Female	3	Sharpshooting
2/20/07	Boone	346N 3E S19	Male	Fawn	Sharpshooting
2/28/07	McHenry	345N 5E S12	Male	3	Sharpshooting
3/5/07	Boone	344N 3E S19	Female	2	Sharpshooting
3/14/07	Winnebago	344N 1E S19	Male	2	Suspect
3/21/07	Boone	346N 3E S32	Female	5	Sharpshooting
5/4/07	McHenry	343N 7E S2	Male	4	Suspect
6/22/07	LaSalle	333N 5E S15	Female	3	Suspect



Appendix C. Locations and number per section of all CWD-positive deer identified through FY06-07 (June 30, 2007). Includes deer identified in previous years.



Appendix D. Distribution of CWD in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois as of June 30, 2007. Squares represent sections in which CWD has been detected.