



COUNTY OF KENDALL, ILLINOIS
Health & Environment Committee
County Office Building
County Board Room 210

Monday, August 20, 2018 – 8:30a.m.
MEETING AGENDA

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call:** Judy Gilmour (Chair), Elizabeth Flowers (Vice Chair), Tony Giles, Matthew Prochaska, John Purcell
- 3. Approval of Agenda**
- 4. Approval of Minutes from July 16, 2018**
- 5. Status Reports**
 - Board of Health
 - Health Department
 - Soil & Water
 - Water Related Groups
 - Other Reports
- 6. Old Business**
- 7. New Business**
- 8. Chairman's Report**
- 9. Public Comment**
- 10. Questions from the Media**
- 11. Action Items for the County Board**
- 12. Executive Session**
- 13. Adjournment**

COUNTY OF KENDALL, ILLINOIS
Health & Environment Committee
Monday, July 16, 2018
Meeting Minutes

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chair Judy Gilmour at 8:35a.m.

ROLL CALL

Committee Members Present: John Purcell – yes, Tony Giles – here, Judy Gilmour – here, Member Flowers - present

Member Prochaska was absent

Others Present: Megan Andrews, KC Soil & Water District Resource Conservationist, Steve Curatti, Kendall County Health Department Program Administrator, Aaron Rybski, Kendall County Health Department Environmental Health Director, Dr. Amaal Tokars, Kendall County Health Department Executive Director, Hannah Weaver, KC Soil & Water District Education Coordinator, and Jenny Wold, outgoing KC Soil & Water District Education Coordinator

APPROVAL OF AGENDA – Member Giles made a motion to approve the agenda, second by Member Purcell. **With four members present in agreement, the motion carried.**

APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES – Member Giles made a motion to approve the meeting minutes from June 18, 2018, second by Member Purcell. **With four members present voting aye, the motion carried.**

STATUS REPORTS

- **Board of Health** – Member Giles had nothing to report. Member Gilmour reminded the committee about the Committee of the Whole/Board of Health meeting on Tuesday, July 17th at the Health & Human Services Building beginning at 6:00p.m.
- **Health Department** – Dr. Tokars updated the committee on the Detention Basin located on the Northeast corner of the Health & Human Services Building, stating that she recently contacted Kluber Architects and Engineers, the designers of the HHS building and landscape areas, with several questions and concerns about mosquitos in the pond that tested positively for West Nile. Kluber reviewed the project specifications and then contacted the original landscape designer who offered the following thoughts for the Detention Basin:

“To stop a wet pond from being a mosquito concern, there needs to be a high quality ecosystem including native vegetable buffers, fish, aeration and nutrient/fertilizer management to control the levels that feed into the pond. Native areas require maintenance companies that understand native ecosystems, and the best way to get the situation under control is to bring in an aquatic ecosystem specialist to get algae levels

under control, and to stabilize the ecosystem to simplify ongoing maintenance. The pond originally had fish and aerators that helped with the situation initially.”

Dr. Tokars reminded the committee that West Nile virus was first identified in Uganda in 1937, and is commonly found in Africa, West Asia, and the Middle East, and is carried from infected birds to humans by mosquitos.

Symptoms of West Nile virus as fever, headache, body aches, skin rash and swollen lymph nodes. Additionally, Dr. Tokars stated that severe signs and symptoms may include a stiff neck, sleepiness, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, and paralysis.

A key feature of neuro-invasive West Nile virus is encephalitis, an inflammation of the brain. Although there is no specific treatment for West Nile virus infection, over the counter medication and rest can be used for non-severe cases.

Dr. Tokars also updated the committee on the Zika virus stating that the number of cases has dropped dramatically in the last two years, there are currently no cases in Illinois, but none that have been contracted in the state. The “hot” state for Zika cases is Florida, which is now doing mass inoculation.

Aaron Rybski, Environmental Health Director, updated the committee on Lyme Disease, the two types of ticks, Dog Tick which are not Lyme Disease carriers, and Deer Ticks which are carriers. Mr. Rybski said that ticks do not fly or jump, but “quest”, by living on the tops of tall prairie grasses and attaching themselves to anything that comes by. Ticks can live up to 11/2 years, and are of the Arachne (spider) family. Anyone suspecting they have been bitten by a tick is asked to place the tick in a closed container, and to contact the Health Department at www.kendallhealth.org/tickid

- **Kendall County Soil and Water District** – Jenny Wold introduced her replacement, Hannah Weaver, who will now lead the Ag in the Classroom program. Jenny has taken a teaching position in Ottawa Illinois.
- **Water Related Groups** – Member Gilmour shared that Matt Asselmeier from PBZ has attended and will continue to attend the Northwest Planning Alliance meeting in Elgin when he is available.

OLD BUSINESS – None

NEW BUSINESS - None

CHAIRMAN’S REPORT – None

PUBLIC COMMENT – None

ITEMS FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE – None

COUNTY BOARD ACTION ITEMS - None

EXECUTIVE SESSION – Not Needed

ADJOURNMENT – Member Flowers made a motion to adjourn the meeting, second by Member Giles. **With no objections, the meeting was adjourned at 9:29a.m.**

Respectfully Submitted,

Valarie McClain
Administrative Assistant and Recording Clerk



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National Prescription Drug Take Back Day

DEA's next Prescription Drug Take Back Day is October 27, 2018

The National Prescription Drug Take Back Day aims to provide a safe, convenient, and responsible means of disposing of prescription drugs, while also educating the general public about the potential for abuse of medications.

Law Enforcement Agencies Only:

For law enforcement agencies that wish to host a collection site, please call the POC in your area.

Drug Disposal Information

News Releases

National Prescription Drug Take Back Day Collection Results

- [April 2018 15th National Take Back Day](#)
- [October 2017 14th National Take Back Day](#)
- [April 2017 13th National Take Back Day](#)
- [October 2016 12th National Take Back Day](#)
- [April 2016 11th National Take Back Day](#)



Get Email Updates:

- [Cases Against Doctors](#)
- [Chemical Control Program](#)
- [CMEA \(Combat Meth Epidemic Act\)](#)
- [Controlled Substance Schedules](#)
- [DATA Waived Physicians](#)
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15th National Take Back Day

April 28, 2018

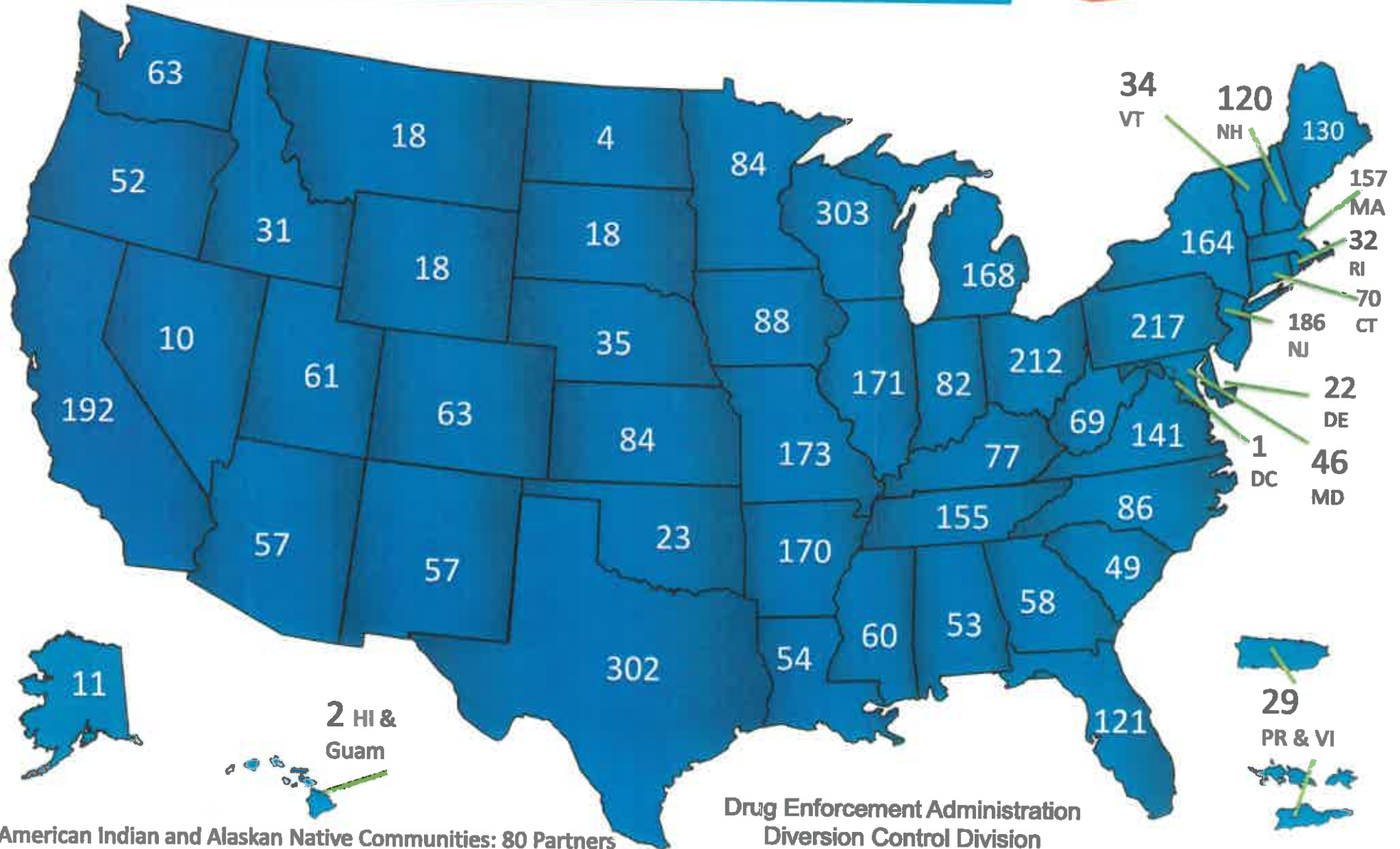
DEA NATIONAL ^{Rx}
TAKEBACK

DRUG ENFORCEMENT
ADMINISTRATION
DIVERSION CONTROL DIVISION



15th National Take Back Day: April 28, 2018

Total Law Enforcement Participation: 4,683

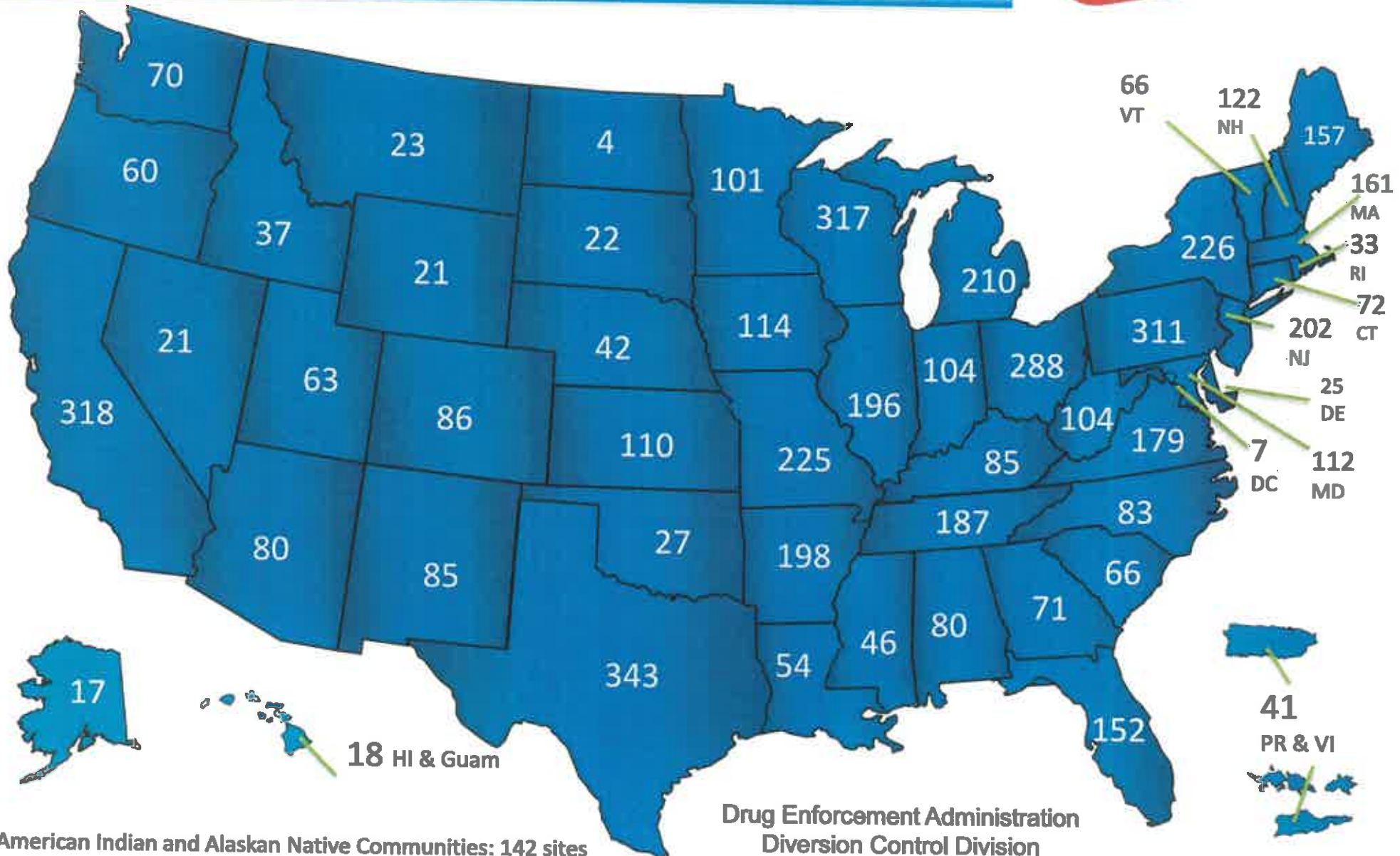


*American Indian and Alaskan Native Communities: 80 Partners

Drug Enforcement Administration
Diversion Control Division

15th National Take Back Day: April 28, 2018

Total Collection Sites: 5,842

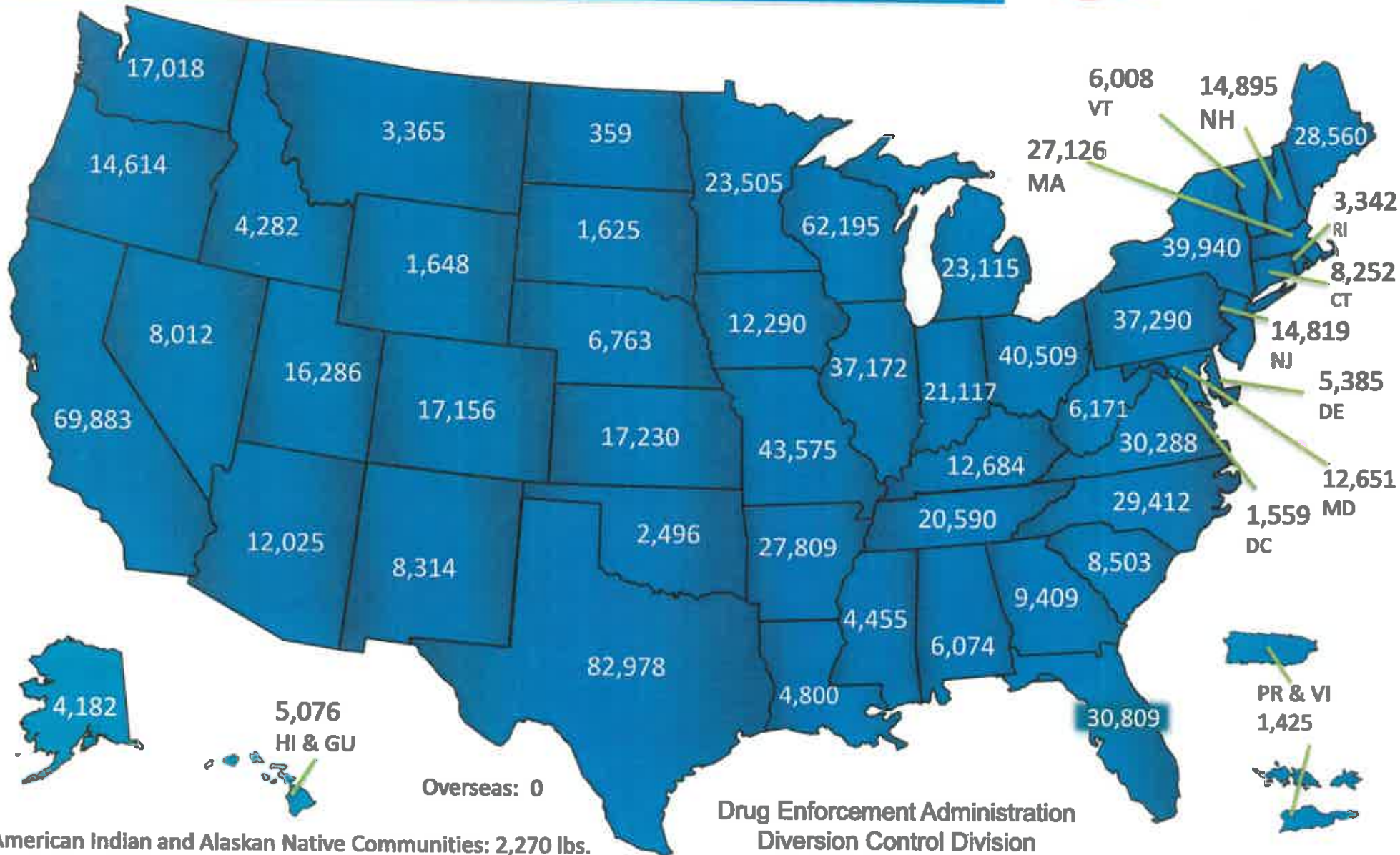


*American Indian and Alaskan Native Communities: 142 sites

Drug Enforcement Administration
Diversion Control Division

15th National Take Back Day: April 28, 2018

Total Weight Collected: 949,046 lbs. (474.5 Tons)

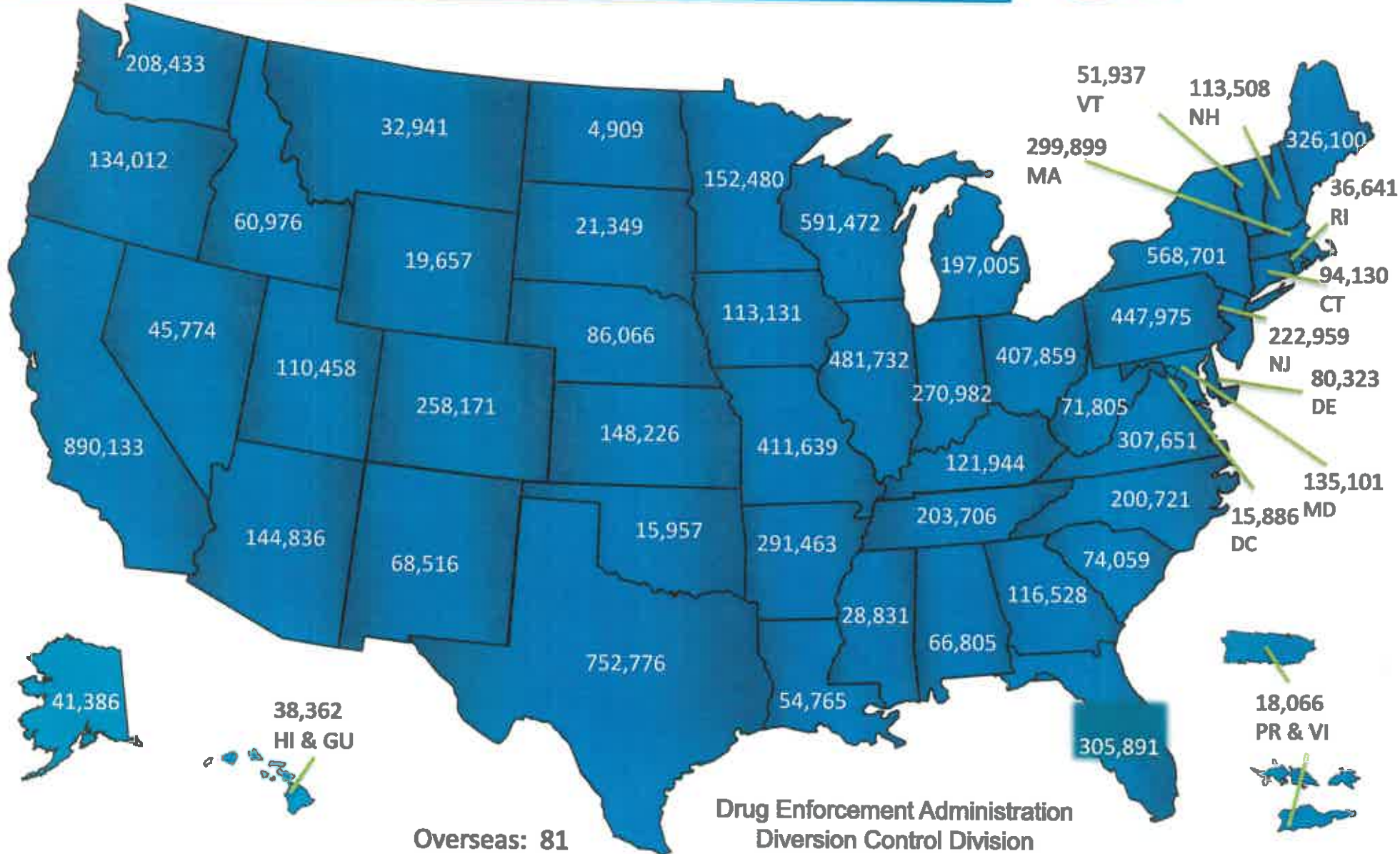


*American Indian and Alaskan Native Communities: 2,270 lbs.

Drug Enforcement Administration
Diversion Control Division

National Take Back I-XV Totals:

Total Weight Collected: 9,964,714 (4,982 Tons)



Drug Enforcement Administration
Diversion Control Division



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National Take-Back Initiative

DEA's next Prescription Drug Take Back Day is October 27, 2018

Law Enforcement Agencies Only:

For law enforcement agencies that wish to host a collection site, please call the POC in your area.

Get Email Updates:

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State	DEA POC	Main Group #
Alabama	GS Justin Wood	205-321-8601
Alaska	Heldi Edwards	907-271-2754
Arizona	GS Mike Grafton	602-664-5626
Arkansas	GS Irvin Reeves	501-217-6512
California (Middle)	GS Spencer Shelton	951-328-6201
California (Northern)	DPM Steve Buzzao	415-436-7463
California (Southern) San Diego & Imperial Counties	Robert J. Haridns	858-616-4100
Caribbean	DI Carlos Nazario	787-277-4955
Colorado	IA Tiffany Roehm	720-695-4231
Connecticut	IA Katrina Hernandez	860-257-2679
Delaware	DI Lynda Eleazer	302-395-4626
District of Columbia	DI Caitlin Wetzelberger	202-307-5288
Florida	Nicole Ragsdale	954-306-4655
Georgia	GS Lydia Bagley	404-893-7191
Guam	RAC Edward Talbot	671-472-7384
Hawaii	DI Yekaterina Blissard	213-923-0778
Idaho	Kevin Steffen	503-721-6545
Illinois (Northern half)	GS Jim Portner	312-582-6983
Illinois (Southern half)	Ida Chester	314-538-4600
Indiana (Northern half)	DI Jennifer Tucker	219-681-7000 ext. 147
Indiana (Southern half)	GS Gary Whisenand	317-226-7977
Iowa	Nitza Salgado	515-284-4709
Kansas	Ida Chester	314-538-4600
Kentucky	DI Jerry Adair	606-868-3004
Kentucky (Boone, Campbell and Kenton Counties)	IA Randy Bramos	513-246-1608
Louisiana	DI Alan Ciesl	504-840-1073
Maine	RAC Mike Wardrop	207-780-3331 ext. 11
Maryland	DI Sharon Rees	410-244-3586
Massachusetts	IA Angela "Christine" Martin	617-557-2191
Michigan	Chris Grush	313-423-4221
Minnesota	IA Andrew Enriquez	612-344-4102
Mississippi	GS Maria Gilbert	601-608-2940
Missouri	Ida Chester	314-538-4600
Montana	DI Matt Connelly	406-655-2944
Nebraska	Nitza Salgado	515-284-4709
Nevada	GS Charles Pierce	702-591-5311
New Hampshire	DI Erin Radebaugh	603-628-7411 ext. 168
New Jersey	DI Michael Smilek	973-276-1162
New Mexico	IA Andrew Otero	505-452-4640
New York City, Long Island, & Surrounding	DPM Susan Baker	212-274-4520
New York Upstate	DPM Susan Baker	212-274-4520
North Carolina	GS William Stockmann	336-856-7856
North Dakota	IA Andrew Enriquez	612-344-4102
Ohio Central - Columbus	IA Randy Bramos	513-246-1608
Ohio Southern-Cincinnati	IA Randy Bramos	513-246-1608
Ohio Northern - Cleveland	GS Stephen Moluse	216-274-3609
Oklahoma	DPM Cynthia Velazquez	214-366-6905
Oregon	Kevin Steffen	503-721-6545
Pennsylvania (Eastern)	DI Sofia Thompson	215-238-5178
Pennsylvania (Western)	RPS Patricia Robison	412-777-1870
Pennsylvania (Middle)	GS Evangela Forbes	717-257-1622
Rhode Island	IA Heather Carra	401-732-2550
South Carolina	IA Nick Walker	803-253-3441
South Dakota	Nitza Salgado	515-284-4709
Tennessee	DI Kendra Toussaint	615-736-7188
Texas (North)	DPM Cynthia Velazquez	214-366-6906
Texas (South)	Danyell Pennington	713-693-3431

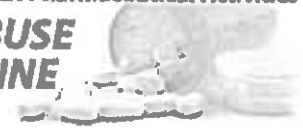
Texas (West)	PA Rahamon (Rock) Phillips	915-832-6332
Utah	DI Brittan Stajekal	801-524-4156
Vermont	IA Chris Paquette	802-951-2191
Virginia	GS Todd Prough	804-627-6300
Washington	Victoria Valles	206-553-1231
West Virginia	DI Deandra T Lee	904-347-5209 ext. 153
Wisconsin	DI Laurie Kaufmann	414-336-7379
Wyoming	GS Scott Oliver	307-778-1515



National Prescription Drug Take Back Day

Report Illicit Pharmaceutical Activities

RX ABUSE ONLINE



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
 Diversion Control Division • 8701 Morrisette Drive • Springfield, VA 22152 • 1-800-882-9539

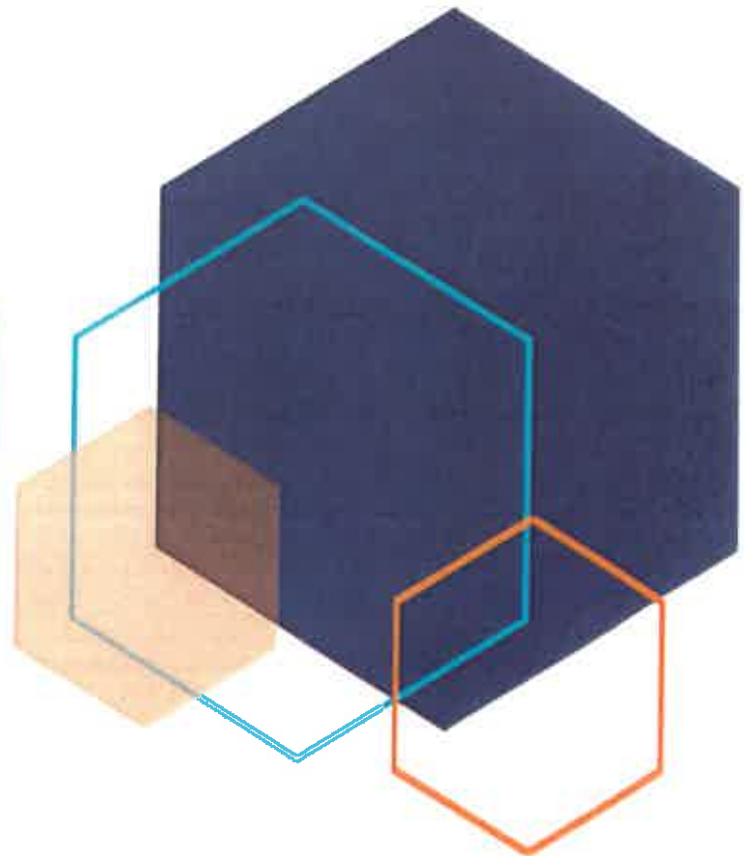
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Kendall County

Safe Medication Disposal Kiosks



MEDICATION DISPOSAL LIST

Accepted items

- ✓ Prescription medications, ointments & patches
- ✓ OTC medications, ointments, lotions & liquids
- ✓ Pet medications
- ✓ Vitamins

Restricted items

- ✗ Needles, inhalers & thermometers
- ✗ Aerosol cans
- ✗ Hydrogen peroxide
- ✗ Illegal drugs

FACT

Who's taking your pills?

- 1 in 4 teens has misused or abused prescription drugs. Most get them from the family medicine cabinet.

Help stop prescription drug abuse. Drop off your expired, unused or unwanted medications for safe disposal.

LOCAL MEDICAL DISPOSAL SITE LISTINGS

1) Grundy County Coroner

1320 Union Street, Morris Il.60450

815-941-3355

2) Joliet Police Station

150 W. Washington Street.,
Joliet, Il. 60435

815-726-2491

3) Kendall County

Corrections Division:

1102 Cornell, Yorkville Il.

60560, **630-553-7500**

4) Minooka Police Station

121 McEvilly Rd., Minooka, IL. 60447

815-467-2298

5) Plainfield Police Station

14300 S. Coil Plus Dr.

Plainfield, Il. 60544

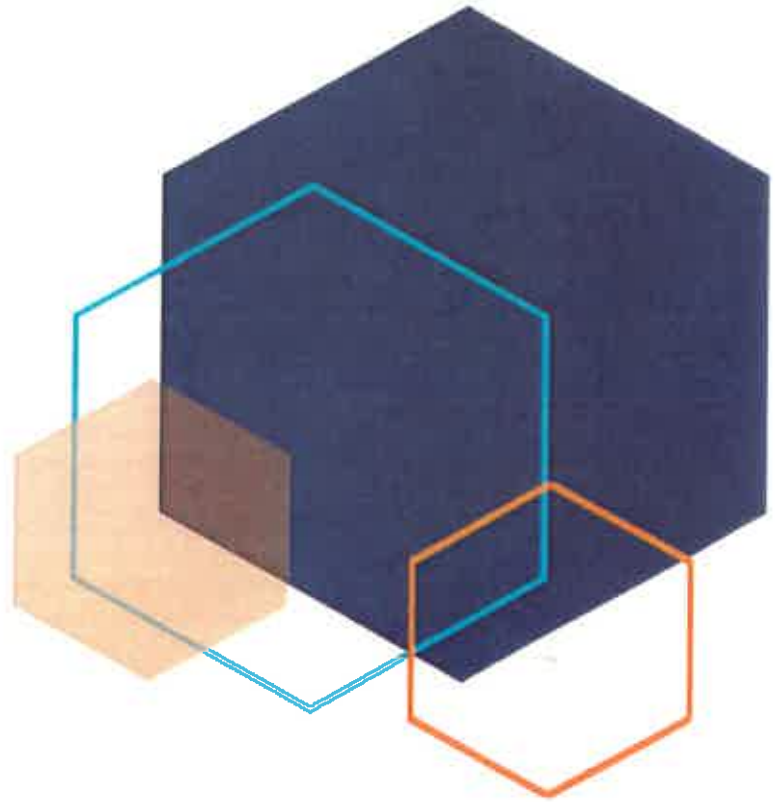
815-436-6544

6) Walgreens:

- **30 W. Church St. Sandwich, Il. 60548 815-786-8653**
- **100 W. Veterans PRWY. Yorkville, Il. 60560 630-553-3769**
- **1799 Douglas Rd. Montgomery, Il. 60538 630-896-6960**
- **1221 N. Lake St. Aurora, Il. 60506 630-264-6269**
- **1801 Ingalls Ave. Joliet, Il. 60435 815-729-1680**

❖ **For further information Call : Kendall County Health Department 630-553-9100**

**DO NOT FLUSH MEDICATIONS DOWN THE SINK OR DRAIN; DO NOT PLACE
MEDICATIONS IN THE TRASH; DO NOT GIVE OR SELL MEDICATIONS TO OTHERS.**





I need to get rid of this medication.

Drug Disposal Options

Do you have medicine you want to get rid of?

Do you have a drug take-back option readily available?

Check the [DEA website](#), as well as your local drugstore and police station for possible options.

NO

YES

Is it on the [FDA flush list](#)?

NO

YES

Follow the [FDA instructions for disposing of medicine in the household trash](#).

[Immediately flush your medicine in the toilet](#). Scratch out all personal info on the bottle and recycle/throw it away.



Take your medicine to a drug take-back location.

Do this promptly for [FDA flush list](#) drugs!



List of medicines recommended for disposal by flushing

This list from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) tells you which medicines you should flush when they are no longer needed. Links in the list below direct you to medicine information for consumers that includes specific disposal instructions.

Active Ingredient	Found in Brand Names
Benzhydrocodone /Acetaminophen	Apadaz
Buprenorphine	Belbuca , Bunavail , Butrans , Suboxone , Subutex , Zubsolv
Fentanyl	Abstral , Actiq , Duragesic , Fentora , Onsolis
Diazepam	Diastat / Diastat AcuDial rectal gel
Hydrocodone	Anexsia, Hysingla ER , Lortab, Norco , Reprexaln, Vicodin, Vicoprofen , Zohydro ER
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid , Exalgo
Meperidine	Demerol
Methadone	Dolophine , Methadose
Methylphenidate	Daytrana transdermal patch system
Morphine	Arymo ER , Embeda , Kadian , Morphabond ER , MS Contin , Avinza
Oxycodone	Combunox , Oxaydo (formerly Oxecta), OxyContin , Percocet , Percodan , Roxicet, Roxicodone , Roxybond , Targiniq ER , Xartemis XR , Xtampza ER
Oxymorphone	Opana , Opana ER
Tapentadol	Nucynta , Nucynta ER
Sodium Oxybate	Xyrem oral solution

FDA believes that the known risk of harm, including death, to humans from accidental exposure to the medicines listed above, especially potent opioid medicines, far outweighs any potential risk to humans or the environment from flushing these medicines. FDA will continue to conduct risk assessments as a part of our larger activities related to the safe use of medicines.

For disposal information, specific to another medication you are taking please [visit Drugs@FDA](#). Once there type in the medication name and click on search. Then click on the label section for that specific medication. Select the most recent label and search for the term "disposal."

Updated: April 2018

Sharps: is a medical term for devices with sharp points or edges that can puncture or cut skin. They may be used at home, at work, and while traveling to manage the medical conditions of people or their pets, including allergies, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, infertility, migraines, multiple sclerosis, osteoporosis, blood clotting disorders, and psoriasis.



Examples of sharps include:

- **Needles** – hollow needles used to inject drugs (medication) under the skin
- **Syringes** – devices used to inject medication into or withdraw fluid from the body
- **Lancets**, also called “fingerstick” devices – instruments with a short, two-edged blade used to get drops of blood for testing. Lancets are commonly used in the treatment of diabetes.
- **Auto Injectors**, including epinephrine and insulin pens – syringes pre-filled with fluid medication designed to be self-injected into the body
- **Infusion sets** – tubing systems with a needle used to deliver drugs to the body.
- **Connection needles/sets** – needles that connect to a tube used to transfer fluids in and out of the body. This is generally used for patients on home hemodialysis.

How to Dispose of Sharps

Used sharps should be immediately placed in a sharps disposal container. FDA-cleared sharps containers are generally available through pharmacies, medical supply companies, health care providers and online. These containers are made of puncture-resistant plastic with leak-resistant sides and bottom. They also have a tight fitting, puncture-resistant lid.

If an FDA-cleared container is not available a heavy-duty plastic household container, such as a laundry detergent container can be used as an alternative.



Importance of Safe Sharps Disposal

Used needles and other sharps are dangerous to people and pets if not disposed of safely because they can injure people and spread infections that cause serious health conditions. The most common infections are:

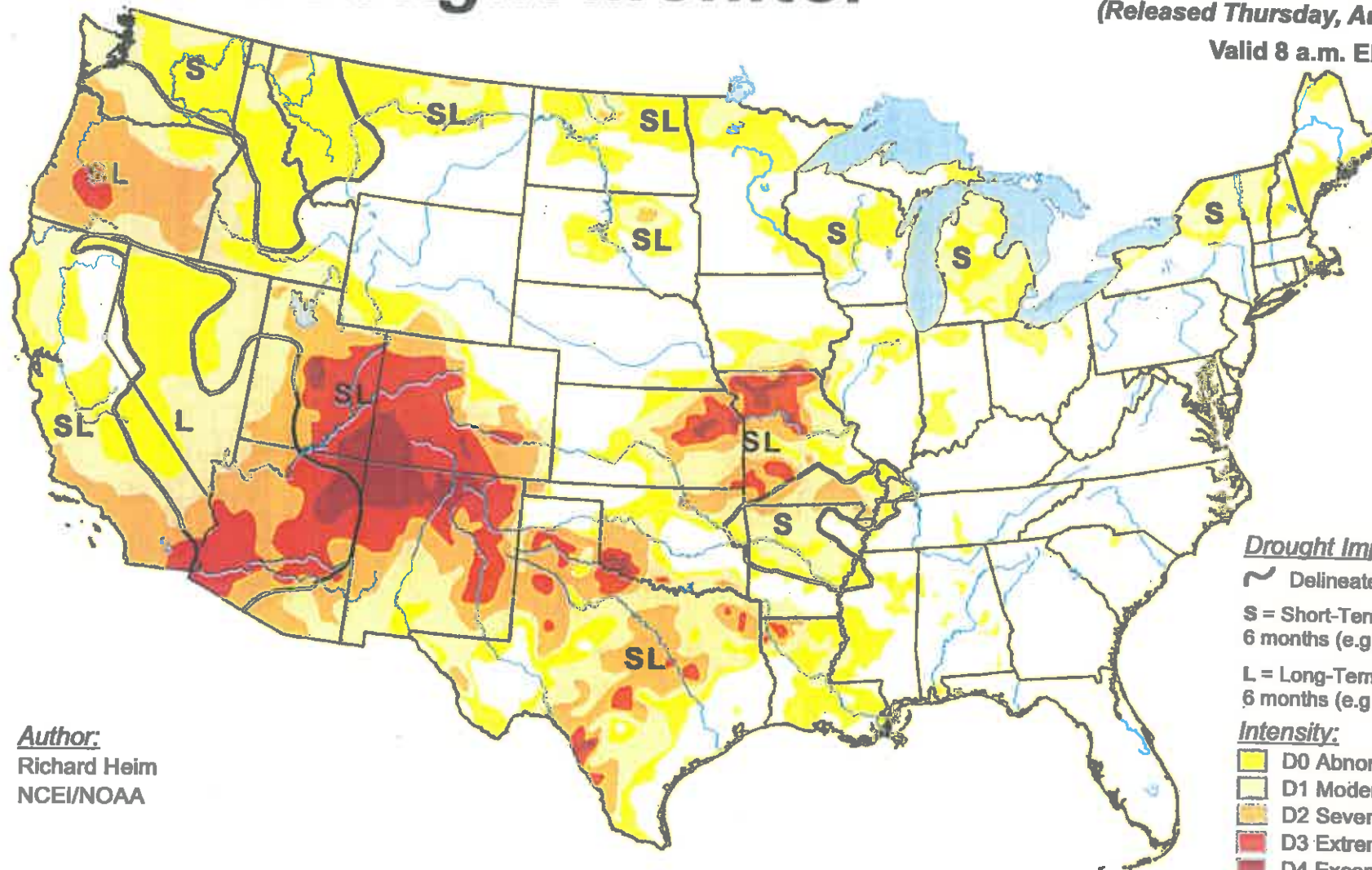
- Hepatitis B (HBV),
- Hepatitis C (HCV), and
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

Safe sharps disposal is important whether you are at home, at work, at school, traveling, or in other public places such as hotels, parks, and restaurants.

- Never place loose needles and other sharps (those that are not placed in a sharps disposal container) in the household or public trash cans or recycling bins, and never flush them down the toilet. This puts trash and sewage workers, janitors, housekeepers, household members, and children at risk of being harmed.
- Pet owners who use needles to give medicine to their pets should follow the same sharps disposal guidelines used for humans.

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 14, 2018
 (Released Thursday, Aug. 16, 2018)
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:
 Richard Heim
 NCEI/NOAA

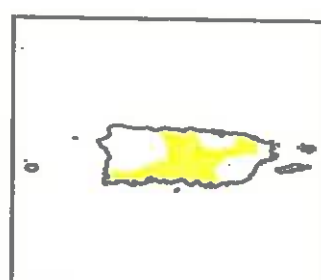
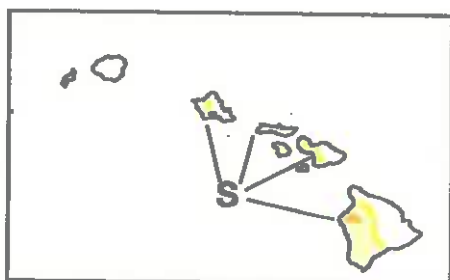
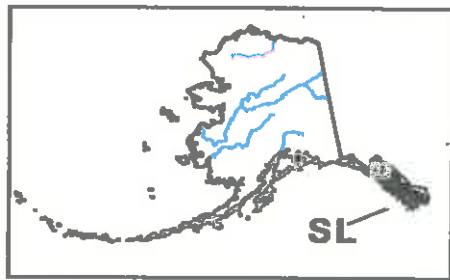
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

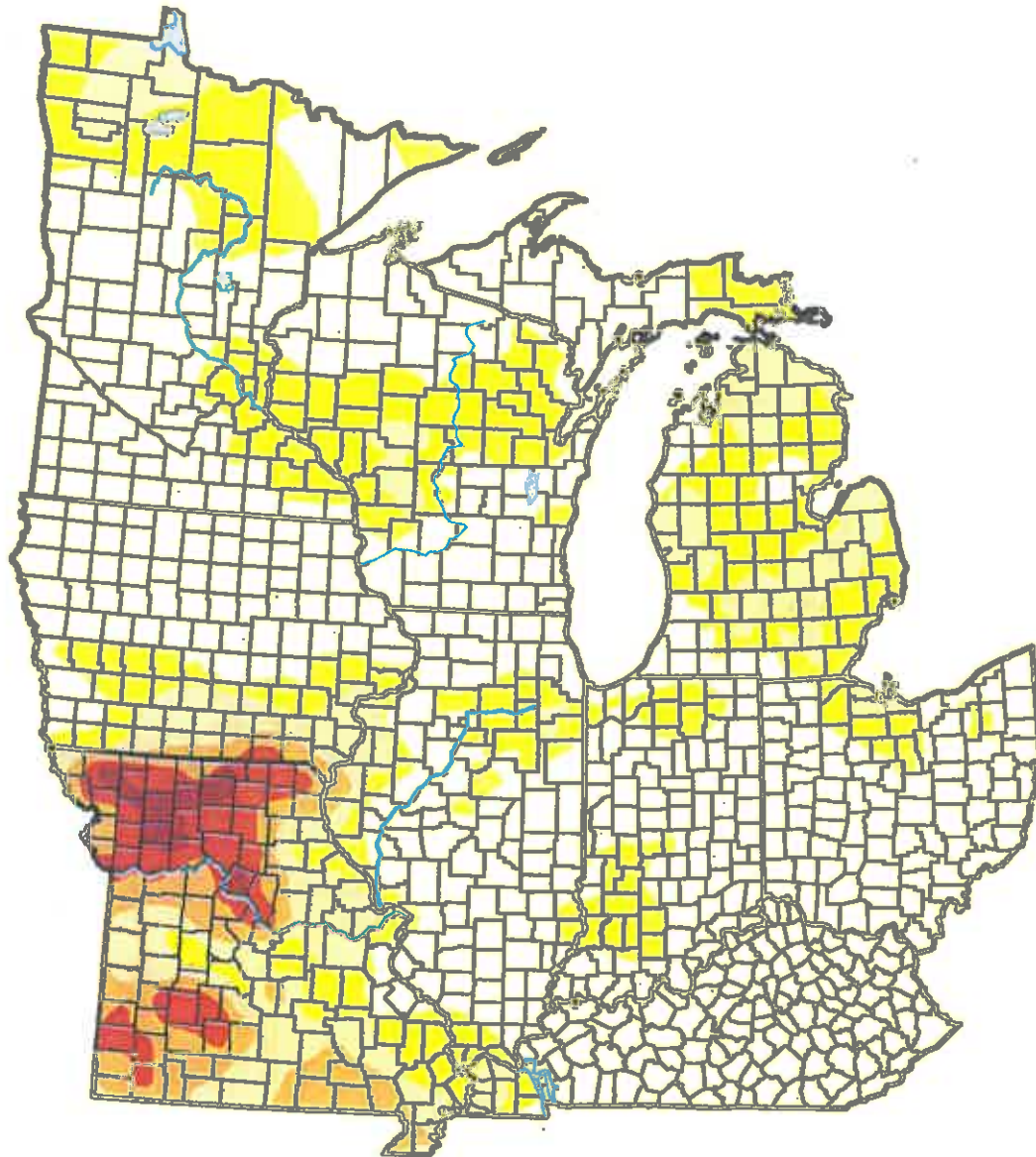
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

U.S. Drought Monitor Midwest

August 14, 2018
(Released Thursday, Aug. 16, 2018)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	56.53	43.47	19.42	8.22	3.65	0.77
Last Week <i>08-07-2018</i>	63.02	36.98	16.16	6.58	2.80	0.03
3 Months Ago <i>05-15-2018</i>	74.62	25.38	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-02-2018</i>	69.93	30.07	9.46	3.44	0.18	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-26-2017</i>	58.41	41.59	8.86	0.77	0.25	0.00
One Year Ago <i>08-15-2017</i>	78.72	21.28	8.91	1.56	0.28	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

#3



DO YOU USE NO-TILL PRACTICES?

Some landowners like the look of a clean-tilled field in the springtime. That "nice look" is short lived, though. The reality is a field that has bare soil is subject to erosion and loss of organic matter, since it no longer has the protective cover from the crop residue on the surface," Fisher says. "No-till farming utilizes the crop residue to blanket the soil surface to protect it from the forces of intense rainfall and summer heat. This protective blanket will conserve moisture for the crop and prevent loss of soil from wind erosion, water erosion and carbon that could be burned off by summer heat."

#4



DO YOU USE COVER CROPS?

"Like no-till, cover crops provide a green, protective blanket through the winter months or fallow times. The green-growing cover is collecting solar energy, putting down roots and providing habitat when the soil would otherwise be lifeless and barren," says Fisher. This habitat provides food and shelter for a broad population of wildlife above ground and beneficial organisms below ground. As the new life emerges, cover crops hold onto the nutrients left from the previous crop and in turn releases them to the next crop. The solar rays these plants collect are powering photosynthesis, taking in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to produce food for the plant and the organisms living in the root zone. This same process also releases clean oxygen to the air and builds nutrient rich organic matter in the soil."

#5



WHAT CAN WE DO TOGETHER TO IMPROVE SOIL HEALTH ON MY LAND?

To improve soil health, landowners and tenants need to think long-term. According to Fisher, the duration of the lease agreement is perhaps the most critical matter in encouraging the adoption of these soil health management systems. "Farmers can actually build the production capacity and resiliency of their landowner's soil, but it may take several years to realize the full benefits of doing so," Fisher says. He suggests that landowners consider multiple-year leases that provide tenura security for the tenant. Longer tenures give both landowners and tenants more opportunities to improve soil health and realize the resulting long-term production and profitability gains through sustainable conservation practices."

LEARN MORE

"Improving soil health can provide long-term, stable dividends for you, your family and your farming partner," Fisher says. "Improving soil health also can decrease the effects of flooding, make food production more resilient to weather extremes, and improve the health of water and wildlife, as well," he adds.

Fisher encourages landowners to learn more about the basics and benefits of soil health management systems and to begin the soil health discussion with their farming partner right away. "Even if you're not a farmer or landowner, everyone has a great stake in improving the health of our soil," he says.

Landowners can also learn more about the benefits of soil health by visiting the **"Unlock the Secrets in the Soil"** section of the NRCS web site at www.nrcs.usda.gov.

5 QUESTIONS

landowners should ask their farmers
about soil health



unlock the
SECRETS
OF THE
SOIL

More farmers, ranchers and others who rely on the land are taking action to improve the health of their soil. Many farmers are actually building the soil. How? By using soil health management systems that include cover crops, diverse rotations and no-till.

When they're building the soil they're doing something else – they're also building the land's production potential over the long-term.

But how do landowners know if their tenants are doing everything they need to do to make and keep their soil healthy? Barry Fisher, an Indiana farmer and nationally recognized soil health specialist with the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, recommends that they ask their farming partner these five questions.

#1



DO YOU BUILD ORGANIC MATTER IN THE SOIL?

Organic matter (carbon) may be the most important indicator of a farm's productivity. The amount of soil organic matter often determines the price farmers will pay to rent or buy land. Finding a farmer who is interested in building organic matter by using practices like no-till and cover crops is like finding a bank with a better rate on a Certificate of Deposit, Fisher says.

#2



DO YOU TEST THE SOIL AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 4 YEARS?

Fisher says maintaining fertility and pH levels are important to your farm's productivity. Regular soil testing can give an indication of trends in soil fertility, pH and organic matter levels in each field. These tests will determine the amount of fertilizer each field needs. If a field has a history of manure application and very high fertility, a farmer could save money by planting cover crops to keep those nutrients in place rather than applying more nutrients that may not be needed.