

Idaho's 9811 and Water Conservation Districts

To be the primary entity leading non-regulatory efforts in the conservation, sustainment, improvement, and enhancement of Idaho's natural resources.

Slide 1

S81

Steven Becker, 1/16/2017

History of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

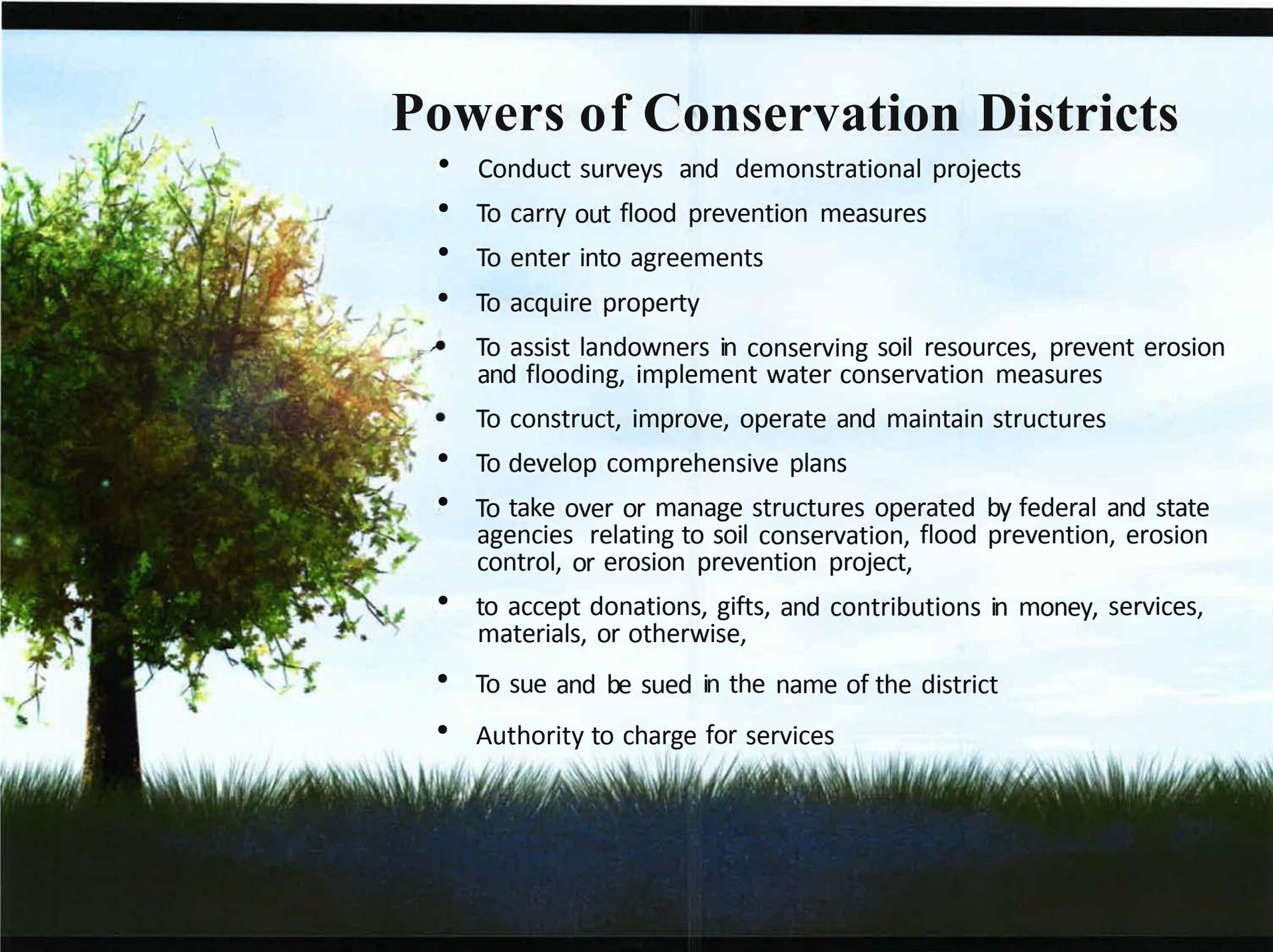
1930s: Dust Bowl. Severe dust storms damage agriculture and lead to drought. The drought and erosion affect 100,000,000 acres in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas.

During President Roosevelt's first 100 days in office in 1933, several government programs were set forth to conserve soil and restore ecological balance.



Stratford, Texas, 1935





Powers of Conservation Districts

- Conduct surveys and demonstrational projects
- To carry out flood prevention measures
- To enter into agreements
- To acquire property
- To assist landowners in conserving soil resources, prevent erosion and flooding, implement water conservation measures
- To construct, improve, operate and maintain structures
- To develop comprehensive plans
- To take over or manage structures operated by federal and state agencies relating to soil conservation, flood prevention, erosion control, or erosion prevention project,
- to accept donations, gifts, and contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise,
- To sue and be sued in the name of the district
- Authority to charge for services

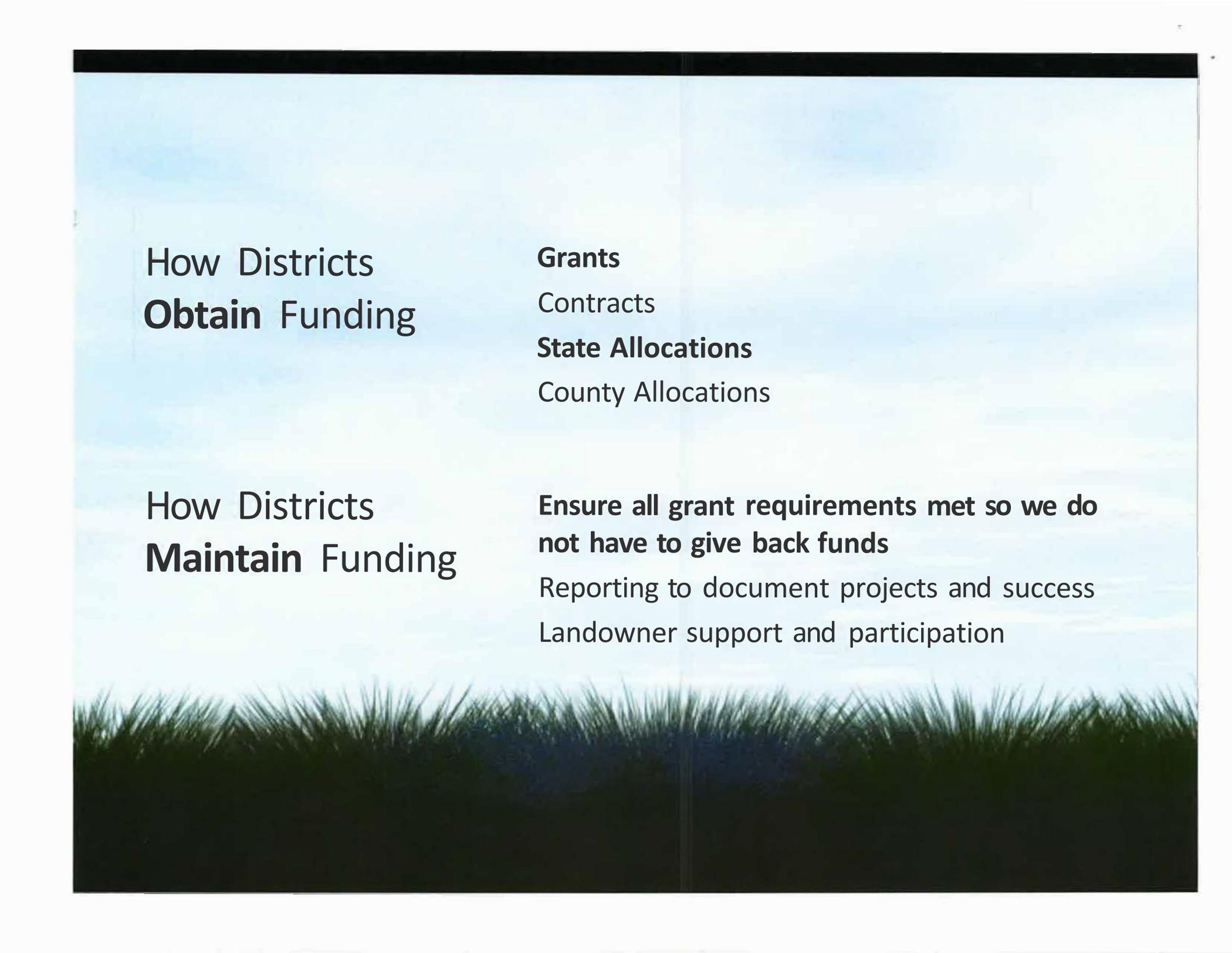
How Are Conservation Districts Funded?



Base funding allocated from the state of Idaho

County, City and other contributions that are not project specific

State of Idaho matches local resource allocations up to \$50,000



How Districts
Obtain Funding

Grants

Contracts

State Allocations

County Allocations

How Districts
Maintain Funding

Ensure all grant requirements met so we do not have to give back funds

Reporting to document projects and success

Landowner support and participation