

Local Resource Concerns – San Mateo County

Local Resource Concerns are used by the San Mateo County Resource Conservation District (RCD) and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as one tool to prioritize local programs and workload, and to rank projects for NRCS funding and technical assistance. Local Resource Concerns are identified and defined by the Local Work Group, convened by the RCD, with technical input from the NRCS District Conservationist.

The Local Work Group is comprised of resource agency representatives, resource managers, local Indigenous representatives, and other stakeholders with expertise or interest in the conservation of local natural resources, including soil, water, air, plants, wildlife, and energy. The Local Work Group values diversity, equity, inclusion and justice, a holistic approach to conservation, and partner/stakeholder collaboration.

Local Resource Concerns for San Mateo County were reviewed by the Local Work Group on September 7, 2022 and approved by the RCD/NRCS on September 23, 2022. They are:

<p>Water Supply Management: Practices that develop and diversify alternative sources of water to facilitate the wise use of water supply for the management of all beneficial uses.</p>
<p>Water Use Efficiency: Practices that promote more efficient distribution, application, and management of water.</p>
<p>Water Quality Management: Practices that reduce point or non-point source pollution that is known to impair surface or subsurface water resources (i.e., pesticides, nutrients, sediment, and pathogens).</p>
<p>Wildlife Habitat Management: Practices that protect or improve wildlife habitat and promote biodiversity and ecosystem function. This includes fisheries habitat management and in-stream habitat improvements.</p>
<p>Soil Management: Practices that improve soil condition (e.g. increase soil organic matter, improve tillage, protect soil biology), or prevent, reduce, or repair soil damage and loss due to soil erosion.</p>
<p>Forest Management: Practices that increase the productivity and ecological health of forest lands.</p>
<p>Wildfire Resiliency: Practices that increase the land's ability to withstand a wildfire without catastrophic consequences. When fire occurs, practices that enhance the land's ability to recover to a state of balance.</p>
<p>Range Management: Practices that increase the productivity and health of grasslands and coastal scrub/chaparral communities.</p>
<p>Invasive Species Management: Practices that promote healthy ecosystem function through management of invasive and exotic species, diseases, and pathogens.</p>
<p>Energy Efficiency: Practices that support sustainable energy use.</p>