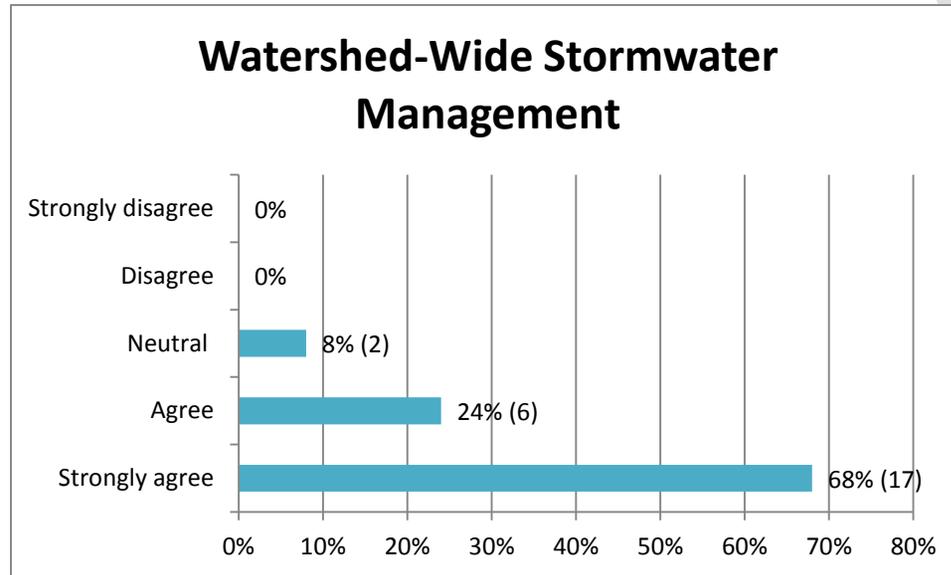


**Watershed-Wide Stormwater Management Plan** - Create a watershed-wide stormwater management strategy to reduce priority toxic pollutants that impact human health and the environment. Consider innovative methods for improving and implementing stormwater programs, facilities, and infrastructure consistently across the watershed.

Should this focus area be pursued (% & # of respondents shown on graph)?



Which organization is best suited to lead this focus area?

Stormwater Lead Agency	# of Votes
Ecology	13
KC	11
City of Seattle/SPU	4
EPA	3
PS Partnership	2
Municipalities	2
Nature Conservancy	2
WRIA 9	1
WEC	1
PS Natural Resource Alliance	1
Stewardship Partners	1
KCD	1

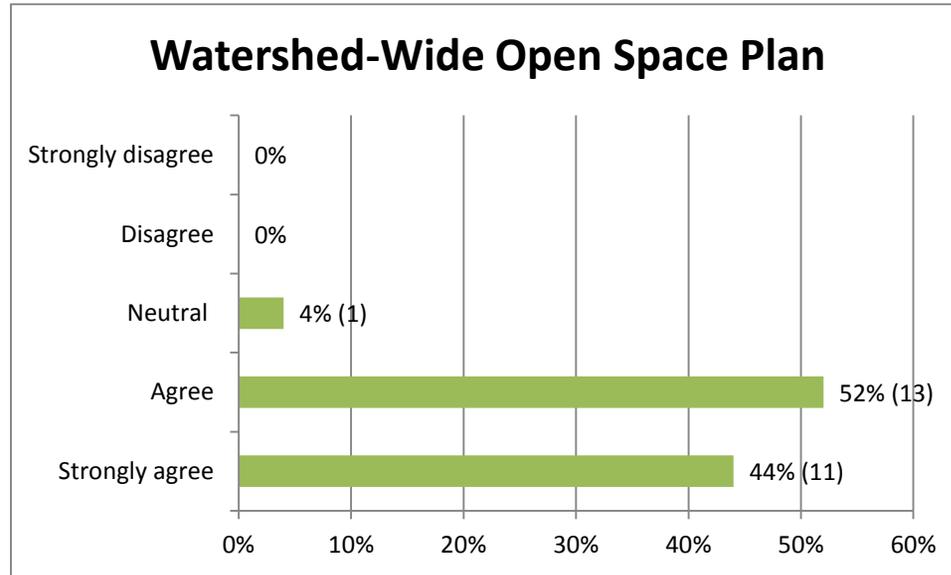
Comments (16 total; highlights below):

- *Management at the watershed level provides the necessary flexibility to assess sources of pollution and implement innovative solutions, such as water quality trading, and green infrastructure to produce an overall improvement in water quality resulting in notable social and economic benefits in diverse neighborhoods. This approach provided the opportunity to counterbalance solutions between point and non-point sources.*
- *Watershed management provides the necessary flexibility to assess sources of pollution and implement innovative solutions, such as water quality trading and green infrastructure to produce an overall improvement in water quality and notable social and economic benefits in diverse neighborhoods. This approach provides the opportunity to counterbalance solutions between point and non-point sources. Recommend that the focus area statement be modified to include other water quality impairments besides toxics that negatively affect fisheries and other uses - i.e.temperature, turbidity, etc.*

**Note:** numerous parties were suggested to partner on this focus area

**Watershed-Wide Open Space Plan** - Develop a watershed-wide open space plan prioritizing areas that protect the most valuable open space, habitat, recreation lands and farmland. Strategies could focus on acquiring new, and enhancing existing lands for city, county and state parks, urban forestry, salmon habitat, water quality improvement, agriculture, recreation, trails and floodplain functions.

Should this focus area be pursued (% & # of respondents shown on graph)?



Which organization is best suited to lead this focus area?

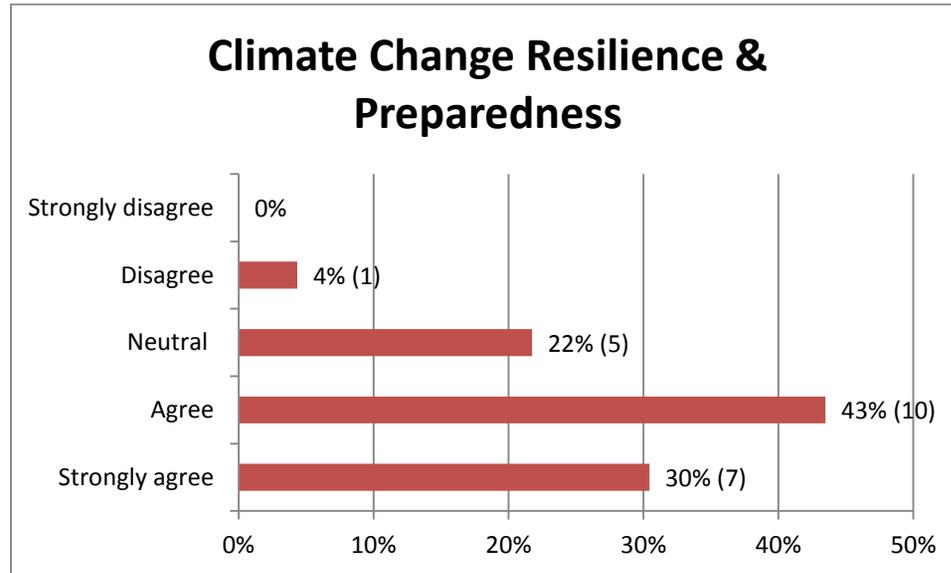
Open Space Lead Agency	# of Votes
KC	13
ROSS	3
Nature Conservancy	2
Municipalities	2
C of Seattle	2
American Farmland Trust	2
Ecology	2
WRIA 9	1
WDFW	1
Tribe	1
State DNR	1
PCC Farmland Trust	1
Neighborhood Groups	1
KCD	1
Forterra	1

Comments (16 total; highlights below):

- *There is a great need for an overall, comprehensive plan to protect natural habitat for people and our natural environment in the watershed.... However - this focus area should only be pursued if all jurisdictions with public lands along the Green River participate and are willing to come to the table with the long-term view in mind. Specifically, that people are dependent on the environment to provide ecological services, and that we need to allow for a greater predominance of natural processes in order to achieve those services.*
- *This is an arena where we suffer from fragmented approaches that limit the value of our investments and efforts. a watershed scale approach could help advance open space management in a way that brings more open space services to those whose access level is the lowest.*
- *Agree with the focus, but question the "strategy." Why would we focus on "acquiring," as if when land is transferred from private to public ownership the land is "protected" and "improved." I suggest that usually private owners are the best stewards of land, because they actually live there, have a greater vested interest, and have pride of ownership. Government should work with private owners eliminate roadblocks to these goals and improve the economic and aesthetic contributions from "working lands."*
- **Note:** numerous parties were suggested to partner on this focus area

**Climate Change Resilience & Preparedness** - Integrate climate change resilience and preparedness activities to provide a stronger response to current and future conditions and build a more resilient landscape across the watershed.

Should this focus area be pursued (% & # of respondents shown on graph)?



Which organization is best suited to lead this focus area?

Climate Change Resilience	# of Votes
Lead Agency	
KC	8
Ecology	3
UW Climate Impacts Group	3
EPA	2
Municipalities	2
Power/Utility companies	1
C of S	1
PSCAA	1
APA	1
Climate Change Action Team	1
K4C	1

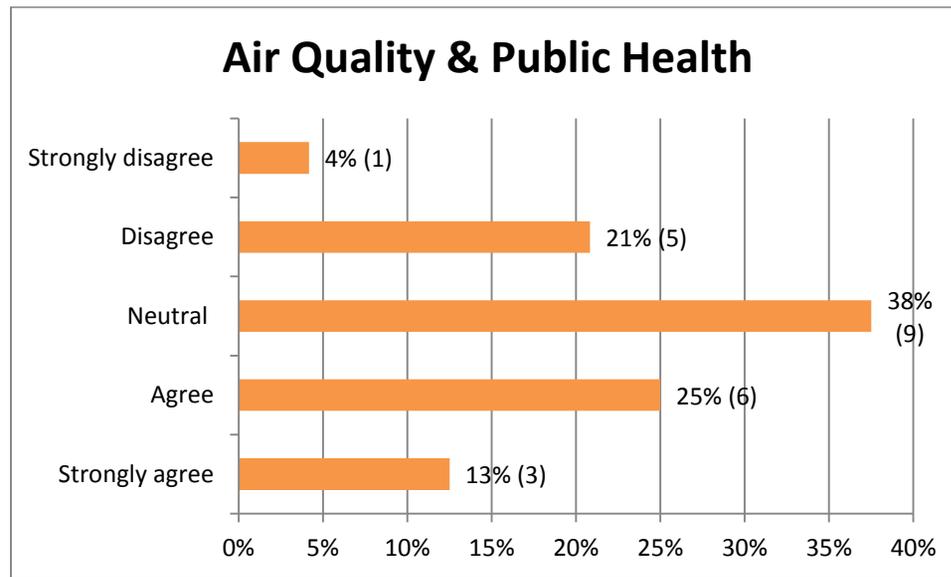
**Comments** (19 total; highlights below):

- *Climate change resilience and preparedness are important issues and should be taken into account in the watershed. The forecasted continuing changes in weather conditions will impact stormwater management, natural resources, land use and water supply, among other activities. However, in general the scale of the impacts of climate change and the strategies for resilience and preparedness are more regional and agency-specific than watershed-specific.*
- *This is part and parcel of the other focus areas.*
- *Adaptation strategies are important and urgently needed. Some climate planning work has been done in the area, so figuring out key needs and priorities and how the needs of the Green Duwamish fit in a broader state/regional context is important as carbon pricing and revenue conversations move forward.*
- *A good goal. The challenge will be in actually accomplishing key objectives, like water supply, forest fire management, agricultural productivity, and flood control.*

**Note:** numerous parties were suggested to partner on this focus area

**Air Quality & Public Health** - Develop a strategy to improve air quality and reduce the incidence of air quality related health impacts across the watershed.

Should this focus area be pursued (% & # of respondents shown on graph)?



Which organization is best suited to lead this focus area?

Air Quality & Public Health	
Lead Agency	# of Votes
PSCAA	10
EPA	2
Ecology	2
KC	2
American Lung Assoc	1
Open Space NGOs	1

Comments (17 total; highlights below):

- Air quality and the incidence of related health impacts are important issues and should be taken into account in the watershed. However, the impacts of air quality and the strategies to respond to it are more regional than watershed-specific.
- I believe this is important, though in general our regional air quality seems better, and is generally not as serious as our water quality, and related upland buffers and habitat. There are localized hot spots where air quality is a very serious consideration, like Southpark and Georgetown, and the SeaTac International Airport area for example.
- This is better handled on a more comprehensive level. When asked, air quality experts had little to say about this that didn't apply to the region in general.
- Important and touches on so many critical issues -- climate, environmental justice, transportation, etc.
- Unclear whether the strategies employed through this focus area would differ substantially from that of the open space approach. Furthermore, not sure there is sufficient leverage (law, policy, public will) to move this issue compared to other focus areas.

**Note:** numerous parties were suggested to partner on this focus area

WAG Survey - Phase II Additional Suggested Focus Areas				
#	Additional Focus Areas	Comments	Lead Agency	Partner Agency
1	Salmonid habitat doesn't appear to be called out, though it may be felt it is included in one of the other focus areas.	Protection of salmon and other sensitive aquatic species provides a wide array of benefits and protections to both the terrestrial and aquatic environments. It also provides good metrics to demonstrate actions taken are effective.	EPA, Department of Fish and Wildlife, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	WRIA 9, local cities, conservation and environmental organizations,
2	human health and social equity	The Green/Duwamish watershed includes several communities that have much lower health, social well-being and economic characteristics, as indicated by Richard Gelb's analysis.	Municipalities	King County, numerous social service providers and advocates
3	Economic viability of industrial activities and general quality of infrastructure to support them	the G/D watershed is an immensely important economic asset and has been largely neglected	Municipalities PSRC Port	Industrial council, and key members Local communities
4	Habitat retention and enhancement	there is a lot of effort in this area but it is not coordinated. Also there are some opportunities that are not being addressed, such as protection of the steep slopes on either side of the valley.	Regional Open Space Strategy Puget Sound Partnership Municipalities	King County Dept of Ecology Numerous other environmental groups
5	public recreation, public access, and new and improved trails	this is how to cultivate more general support from the public - by enabling and encouraging them to visit this beautiful part of our world.		
6	Community health and access to resources. (Basically equity)	See Richard Gelb's analysis regarding social factors in the watershed.	Seattle (first - which has been largely absent in this effort) King Co Watershed Advisory Group	All members of the Watershed Advisory Group, All applicable municipalities and NGO's Impacted community groups
7	The economic health of the area (how do we keep industry viable while improving the ecological and social environment.	This is also an industrial center of regional if not national significance.	Seattle (first - which has been largely absent in this effort) Port of Seattle Watershed Advisory Group	All members of the Watershed Advisory Group, All applicable municipalities and NGO's Impacted community groups
8	Storm water quantity. See my comments on question related to stormwater toxics.	We are losing system resiliency for managing stormwater quantity impacts	King County, local jurisdictions, USACE	Muckleshoot Tribe
9	Levy setback	The Green/Duwamish is not positioned to provide floodplain benefits due to the current levy system.	USACE, MIT, King County	Local jurisdictions
10	Duwamish estuary recovery/ watershed recovery funding	1. The brackish water transition zone in the Duwamish is highly impacted by development and industrial activity. It and the existing levy system are probably the biggest challenges to salmon recovery in the Green River. 2. I added this because new sources of funds for these activities are sorely needed. Options to increase funding need to be developed and championed.	WRIA 9, Green Duwamish Alliance, local jurisdictions	King County
11	What happened to subsistence fishing populations? Why did you wait so long to do this survey? I was overflowing with ideas and comments after the last WAG meeting. I made cryptic notes, which I can now barely interpret.	Our subgroup already (unanimously) conveyed our reasoning at the WAG meeting.		
12	Improving the viability and productivity of "working lands."	No matter how much land is "acquired" or controlled by government and regional agencies, most of the critical watershed land will always be in private hands. (Or is there disagreement on this)? Private owners values "aesthetics" and "environment" but their primary focus is rightly on economic "productivity."	For accomplishments on working lands (productivity, environment and aesthetics) the local organization with proven accomplishments is the King Conservation District.	Farm Bureau and Forestry Owners