

Report on the 2011 **River Management** Telephone and Online Surveys

FINAL REPORT | January 2012



King County
Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
**Water and Land Resources
Division**



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Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division

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Acknowledgments

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King County

Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
**Water and Land Resources
Division**



**KING COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL
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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of telephone and online surveys that were designed to gather information about King County residents' experiences, opinions, and priorities regarding river uses and river management in King County. The telephone survey used lists of randomly selected landline and cell phone numbers to conduct interviews with 703 residents (heads of households) who lived throughout the county, including incorporated and unincorporated areas. The online survey used notices and email messages to announce the survey, and 659 King County residents participated online. Both surveys were conducted between September 19, 2011, and October 18, 2011.

The surveys gathered a wide variety of information about river use and management, which is detailed in the full report. Key findings and conclusions of each survey, as well as comparisons of the two surveys, are summarized as follows.

Telephone Survey Findings and Conclusions

IMPORTANCE AND USE OF RIVERS

- King County rivers were important to residents. Over half (54%) of the residents who participated in the survey said that the rivers in King County were "extremely important" to them.
- Just as rivers were important to residents, it was important for residents to be able to "Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions" (56% "extremely important") and to "Walk, hike run, or bicycle on trails by rivers" (45% "extremely important"). Other activities, in which residents said they were less likely to engage – fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; and rafting or tubing – were less important, but still "extremely important" to between 18 and 31 percent of residents.

- Residents said they were most likely to "Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions" (87% at least twice a year) and "Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers" (71% at least twice a year). Smaller percentages of residents (18% to 34%) said that they go fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; or rafting or tubing at least twice a year.

KING COUNTY'S RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

- There is opportunity to increase residents' awareness of King County's efforts to reduce flood risks, protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and keep rivers available for recreational activities. More residents said that they were "not at all familiar" with each of these efforts (19% to 25%) than said they were "extremely familiar" with them (11% to 14%).
- All three approaches to river management (reduce flood risks, protect and restore habitat, keep rivers available for recreational uses) were important to residents; however, residents rated "Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat" highest (75% "agree" or "strongly agree" that this should be King County's top priority). "Reducing flood risks to protect people and property" was rated next highest (65% "agree" or "strongly agree" that this should be King County's top priority). "Keeping rivers available for recreational activities" was rated lower than the other two (53% percent said that they "agree" or "strongly agree" that this should be King County's top priority in river management).
- The vast majority of residents (89%) said that they "agree" or "strongly agree" that King County should "Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist," and well over half (65% and 58%, respectively) said that they "agree" or "strongly agree" that the county should "Place logs in

rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion” or “Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move.”

SAFETY ON RIVERS

- The vast majority of residents (85%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that river safety during recreational activities on King County rivers is “an individual’s personal responsibility.” At the same time, over half (60%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that individuals should be “required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.”
- Over one-fourth (28%) of the residents said that they were “not at all familiar” with the “2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers,” which suggests another opportunity for outreach and education to raise awareness of King County river-related programs.
- One-fifth (20%) of the survey respondents who use rivers (fish, boat, raft/tube, or swim) said that they “never” wear a life jacket when they are on a river in King County.” Accordingly, there is an opportunity to educate river users regarding the use and benefits of life jackets.

Online Survey Findings and Conclusions

IMPORTANCE AND USE OF RIVERS

- King County rivers were very important to online survey respondents. Almost three-fourths (73%) of the residents who participated in the online survey said that the rivers in King County were “extremely important” to them.
- Just as rivers were important, it was important for online survey respondents to be able to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions” (58% “extremely important”) and to “Walk, hike run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” (49% “extremely important”). Other activities, in which residents were less likely to engage

– fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; and rafting or tubing – were less important, but still “extremely important” to between 25 and 39 percent of residents.

- Online survey respondents were most likely to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions” (82% at least five times a year) and “Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” (70% at five times a year). Smaller percentages of residents (15% to 28%) said that they go fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; or rafting or tubing at least five times a year.

King County’s River Management Programs

- In response to a question that was unique to the online survey, most online survey respondents (75%) said that they were familiar with King County’s shift in management practices toward more naturally functioning rivers. In addition, many indicated that they were familiar (rating their familiarity a “4” or “5” on a five-point scale where 5 means “Extremely familiar”) with efforts to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat (63%), reduce flood risks to protect people and property (59%), and keep rivers available for recreational activities (40%). Nevertheless, there is opportunity to increase respondents’ awareness of King County’s river management practices, particularly efforts to keep rivers available for recreational activities (13% not at all familiar) and awareness of the “shift in management practices towards a more naturally functioning river” (25% were not familiar with this before the survey).
- All three approaches to river management discussed in the survey were important to online survey respondents. “Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat” was rated highest (50% “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority). “Reducing flood risks to protect people and property” was rated next highest (35% “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority). “Keeping rivers available for recreational activities” was rated

lower than the other two (28% percent “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority in river management).

- The majority of respondents (71% and 70%, respectively) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that King County should “Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move,” and “Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist.” Over half (55% to 60%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that the county should “Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas,” “Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion,” and “Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers.”

Safety on Rivers

- The vast majority of online survey respondents (91%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that river safety during recreational activities on King County rivers is “an individual’s personal responsibility.” Just one-third (34%) of the respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that individuals should be “required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.”
- Almost one-fifth (19%) of the online survey respondents said that they were “not at all familiar” with the “2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers,” which suggests another opportunity for outreach and education to raise awareness of King County river-related programs.
- In addition, there are opportunities to educate river users regarding the use and benefits of life jackets. Almost one-fourth (23%) of the survey respondents who use rivers (fish, boat, raft/tube, or swim) said that they “never” wear a life jacket when they are on a river in King County.”

Key Findings From Both Surveys

There were several key differences – and similarities – between the telephone and online river management surveys.

- The online survey attracted respondents who live closer to and are more frequently involved in activities on rivers than did the telephone survey, which was conducted using random samples of cell and landline phone numbers and insured that respondents were people who lived throughout the county.
- While the online respondents, who more frequently use rivers, reported being more informed than telephone survey respondents, the results of both surveys suggest that additional outreach and education could increase awareness of King County’s river management programs, the benefits of wearing life jackets, and the 2011 life jacket ordinance.
- The differences between the two groups of survey respondents were many, but they did not differ in priorities for river management. The survey results show that residents rate protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat as a top river management priority for King County, followed by reducing flood risks to protect people and property, and then keeping rivers available for recreational activities.

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Introduction and Objectives

King County Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD) conducted telephone and online surveys to examine county residents' experiences, opinions, and priorities regarding river uses and management in King County. Research results will be used in guiding decisions and planning for river management, river use, and public outreach.

The information objectives of the river management surveys focused on the importance and use of rivers, opinions of King County's river management programs, and attitudes toward safety on rivers:

Importance and Use of Rivers

- Determine the importance of rivers and of being able to engage in selected activities on or near rivers in King County for county residents.
- Assess the frequency with which residents engage in selected activities on or near rivers in King County.

KING COUNTY'S RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

- Assess residents' familiarity with and opinions of King County's river management strategies and tactics.
- Assess residents' priorities for river management in King County.

SAFETY ON RIVERS

- Assess residents' opinions of the seriousness of selected safety risks on rivers and of responsibility for safety on rivers.
- Assess residents' awareness of the 2011 King County ordinance requiring life jackets, or personal flotation devices (PFDs), on King County rivers; the frequency with which residents use PFDs; and reasons that residents don't use PFDs more frequently.

This report describes the telephone survey first, followed by the online survey and then a discussion of the differences in the results from the two surveys. The appendices includes copies of both questionnaires (telephone and online), a description of the telephone survey sample disposition, tables detailing responses to all survey questions, and verbatim responses to the open-ended questions included in the surveys.



Telephone Survey

Telephone Survey Research Methods

A total of 703 residents of King County were surveyed by telephone between September 19, 2011, and October 1, 2011. Interviewers contacted residents using lists of randomly selected landline and cell phone numbers in the King County area. Survey respondents were heads of households located throughout King County, including rural, suburban, and urban areas as well as incorporated and unincorporated areas. Interviews typically lasted 10 to 12 minutes.

The questionnaire used in the survey was developed with input and approval from King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land Resources Division staff. The questionnaire sought information about the importance and use of rivers by King County residents, residents' opinions of King County's river management programs, and residents' attitudes toward safety on rivers. On questions that asked respondents to rate a series of items (e.g., "How important to you is it to be able to do each of the following on rivers in King County?"), the order in which the items were presented to respondents was rotated across respondents.

A copy of the questionnaire and information about the telephone survey sample disposition are included in the appendix.

Limitations. If the 703 survey respondents comprised a random sample of King County residents, the maximum margin of error would be expected to be less than ± 3.7 percent at the 95 percent confidence interval ($p < .05$).



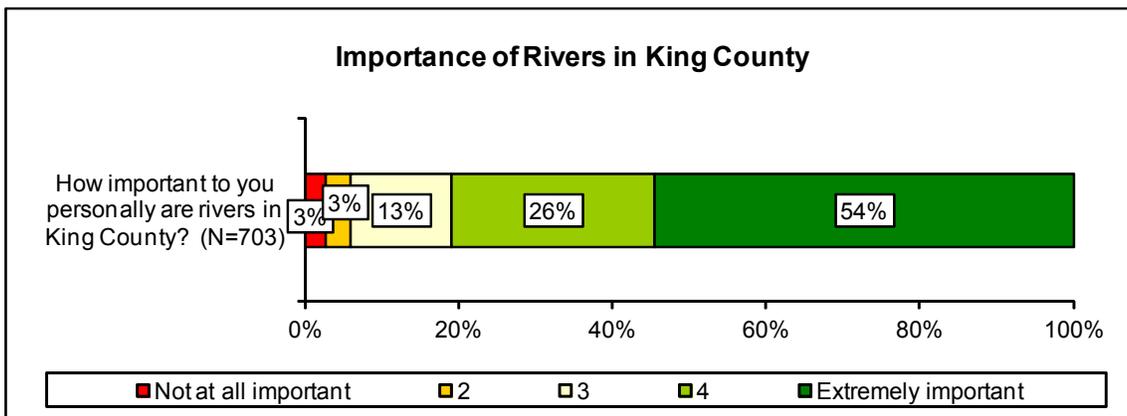
Telephone Survey Results

The responses to the river management telephone survey are presented below for each of the information objectives of the survey. The number of residents answering each question, which often was slightly less than 703 since not all residents answered every question, is noted in the charts and tables below (e.g., N=700). Percentages do not always total 100 in these charts due to rounding, unless otherwise noted. Tables detailing responses to each question are included in the appendix.

IMPORTANCE AND USE OF RIVERS

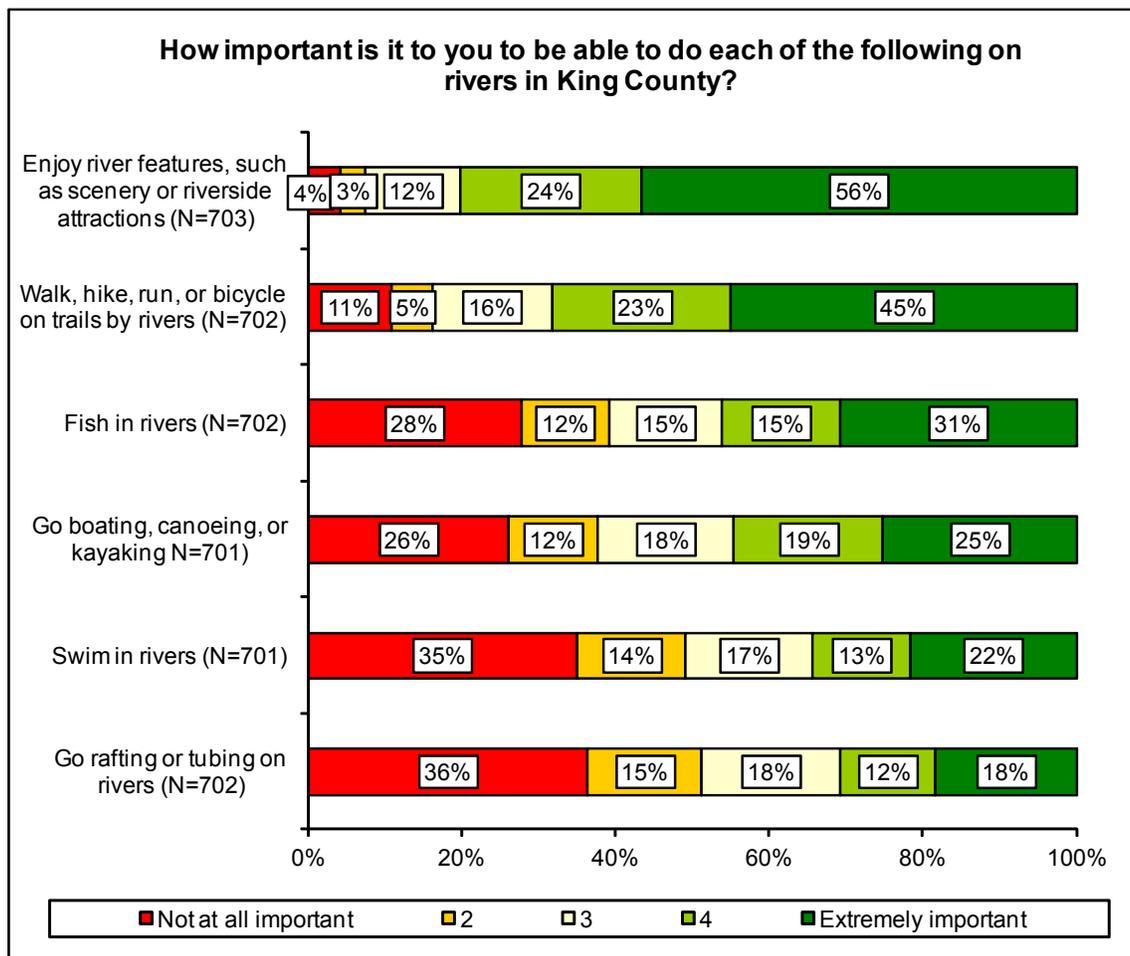
Several questions asked King County residents about the importance of King County rivers, the importance of being able to engage in selected activities on those rivers, and the frequency with which residents engage in those activities.

First, residents were asked, "How important to you personally are rivers in King County? By rivers, I mean the six major rivers in King County, which are the Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging, Cedar, Green, and White rivers." As shown in the next chart, a total of 80 percent of the King County residents who participated in the survey rated rivers a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale, where 5 means "extremely important," and over half (54%) of the residents said that rivers were "extremely important" to them personally. Only 3 percent of the residents said that rivers were "not at all important."



Residents were asked to rate the importance of being able to do each of six activities on or near rivers in King County.¹ Responses to this question are shown in the next chart.

- Residents said that it was most important to them to be able to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions.” Fifty-six percent of the residents rated this activity “extremely important,” and only 4 percent rated it “not at all important.”
- Forty-five percent of the residents said that it was “extremely important” to be able to “Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers in King County,” and 11 percent said that this was “not at all important.”
- The other four activities – to “fish in rivers,” “go boating, canoeing, or kayaking,” “swim in rivers,” or “go rafting or tubing on rivers” -- were rated less important: Between 18 and 31 percent of the residents rated these “extremely important” and between 26 and 36 percent rated them “not at all important.”

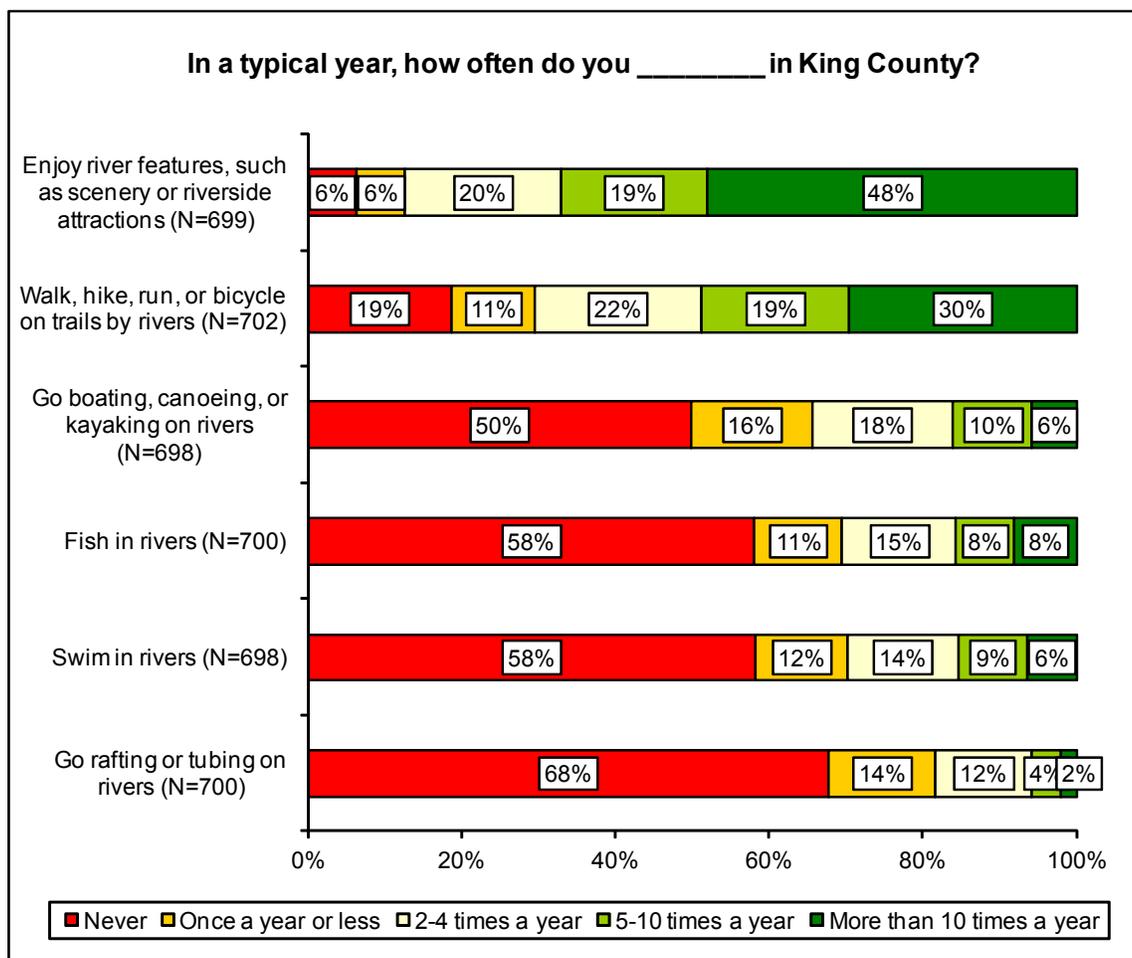


¹ The order in which residents were asked about each activity was rotated across respondents, as was the case for all questions that asked respondents to rate or evaluate more than one item.

The frequency with which residents engaged in each of these activities in a typical year mirrors the activity's importance.

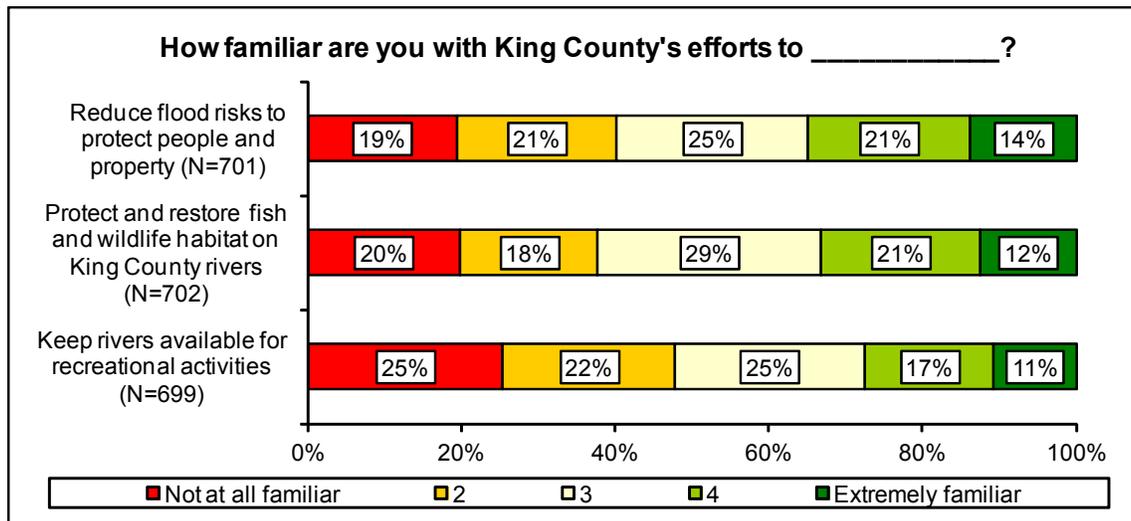
- Accordingly, the most common activity was to “enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions.” Two-thirds (67%) of King County residents said that they enjoy river features five or more times a year, and just 6 percent said that they “never” enjoy river features.
- About half (49%) of the residents said that they “walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” five or more times a year, and 19 percent never engage in these activities on trails by rivers.
- Between 6 and 16 percent of residents said that they engage in the other four activities (boat, canoe or kayak; fish; swim; raft or tube) at least five times a year, and between half and two-thirds of the residents said that they never engage in these activities.

The frequency with which King County residents said that they engage in each of these activities in a typical year is shown in the next chart.



KING COUNTY'S RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Survey questions also explored King County residents' familiarity with and opinions of King County's river management strategies, as well as residents' priorities for river management in King County. As shown in the next chart, more residents said that they were "not at all familiar" than said they were "extremely familiar" with King County's efforts to (1) "Reduce flood risks to protect people and property," (2) "Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers," and (3) "Keep rivers available for recreational activities." Between 11 and 14 percent of the residents said they were "extremely familiar" with these efforts and between 19 and 25 percent said that they were "not at all familiar" with them.

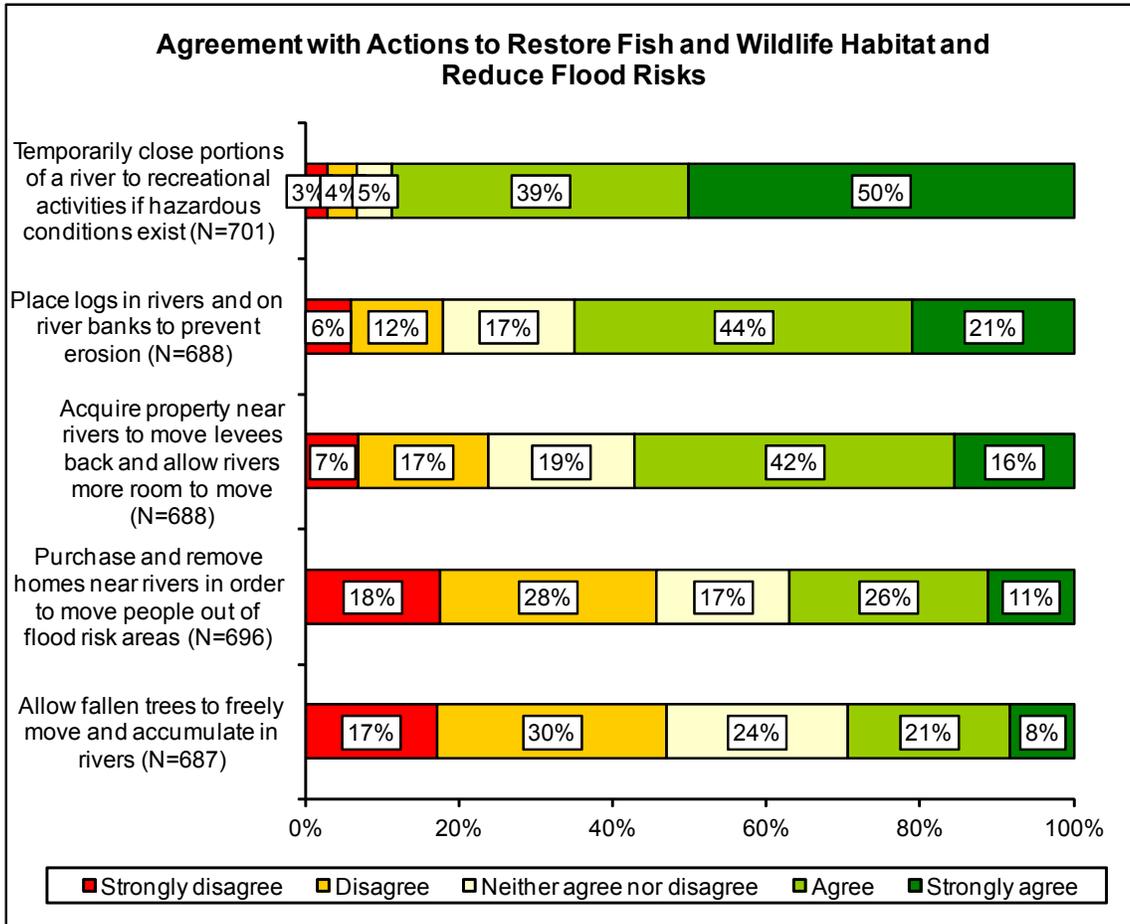


Residents were asked about five actions that "King County can take to restore fish and wildlife habitat **and** reduce flood risks to people and property."

- Most residents (89%) said that they "agree" or "strongly agree" that King County should "Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist." Only seven percent said that they "disagree" or "strongly disagree" with this action.
- Almost two-thirds of residents (65%) said that they "agree" or "strongly agree" that King County should "Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion," and 18 percent said that they "disagree" or "strongly disagree" with placing logs to prevent erosion.
- Fifty-eight percent of residents said that they "agree" or "strongly agree," and 24 percent "disagree" or "strongly disagree," that King County should "Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move."

- Thirty-seven and 29 percent of residents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 36 and 37 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that King County should “Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas” or “Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers,” respectively.

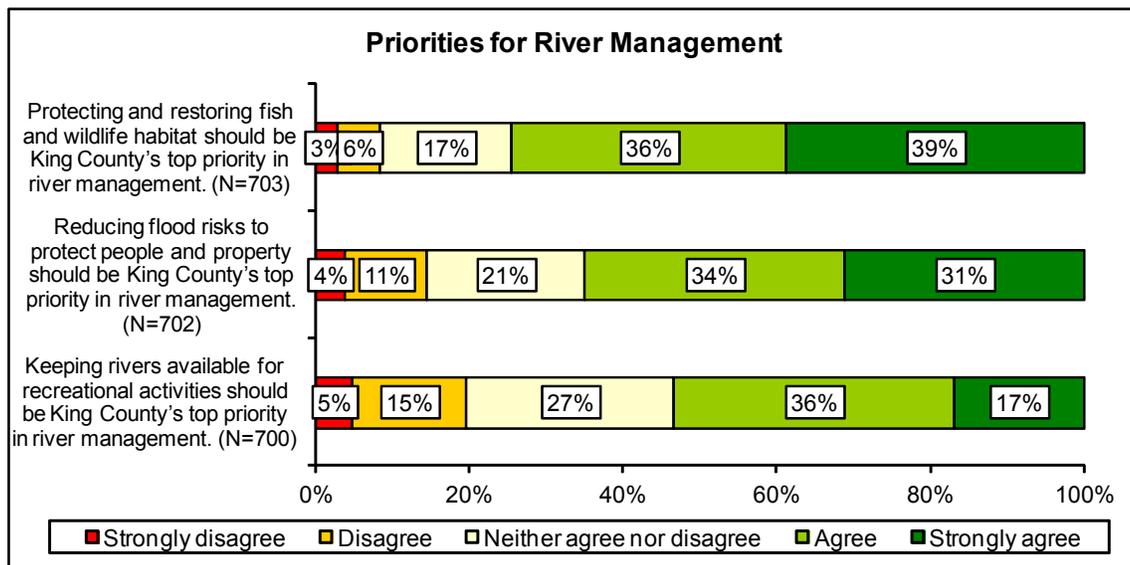
These results are shown in the next chart.



Residents rated three approaches to river management.

- Three-fourths (75%) of residents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 9 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat should be King County’s top priority in river management.”
- Sixty-five percent of residents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 15 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “Reducing flood risks to protect people and property should be King County’s top priority in river management.”
- Fifty-three percent of residents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 20 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “Keeping rivers available for recreational activities should be King County’s top priority in river management.”

These results are shown in the next chart.

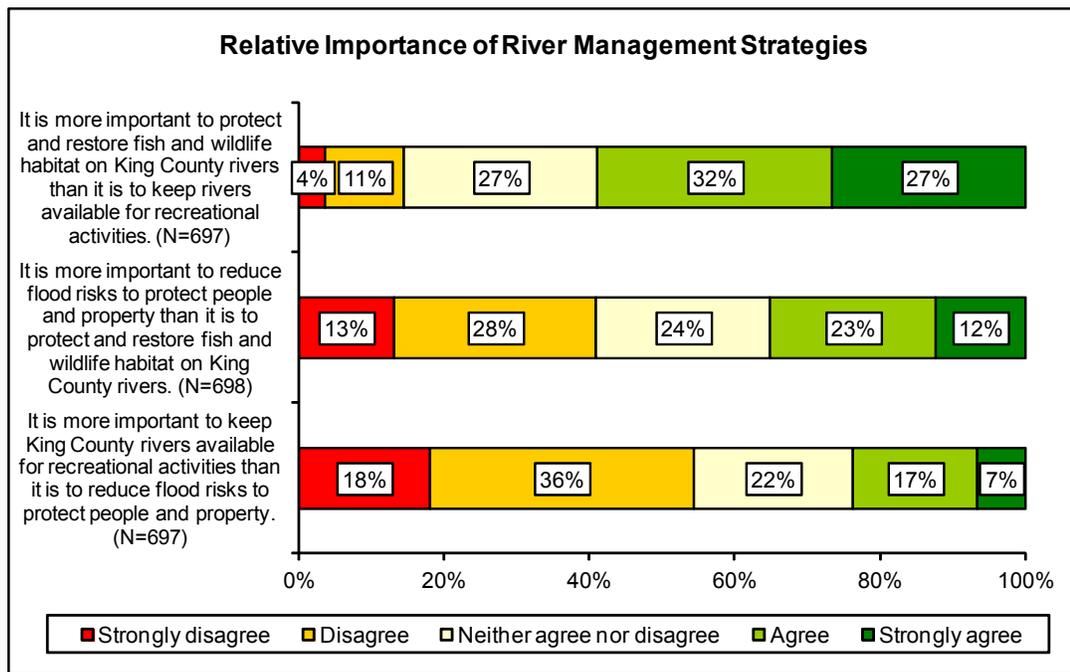


A comparison of these ratings of top priorities for river management indicated that differences in residents’ ratings of the three approaches to river management were statistically significant. Support for protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat was significantly higher than the other two approaches, and support for reducing flood risks was significantly higher than support for keeping rivers available for recreational activities.²

² Results were tested using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20, Release 20.0.0, 2011. Differences were considered statistically significant when the probability of the differences occurring by chance was less than .05 (p<.05).

In addition to rating the three approaches to river management individually, residents were asked about the relative importance of the approaches.

- Fifty-nine percent of the residents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 15 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities.”
- Slightly more residents said that they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” (41%) than said they “agree” or “strongly agree” (35%) with the statement, “It is more important to reduce flood risks to protect people and property than it is to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers.”
- About twice as many residents said that they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” (54%) as said they “agree” or “strongly agree” (24%) with the statement, “It is more important to keep King County rivers available for recreational activities than it is to reduce flood risks to protect people and property.”



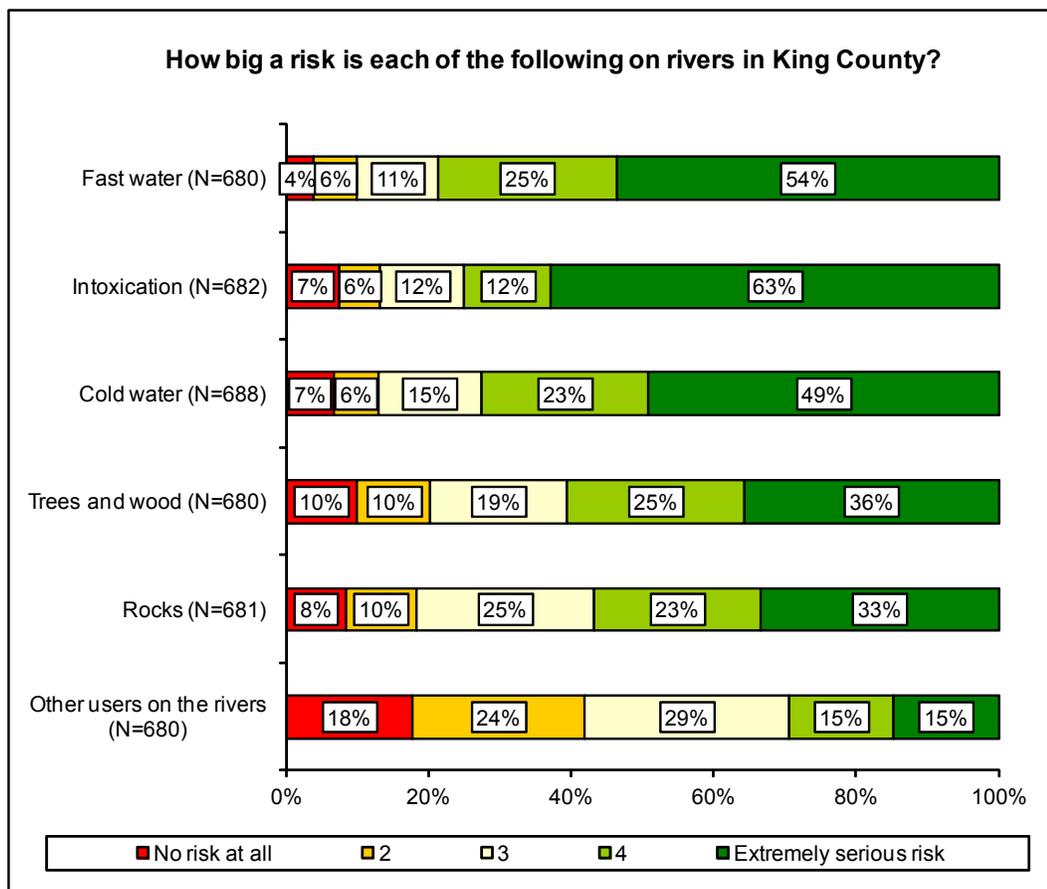
Differences in agreement with the three statements about the relative importance of approaches to river management, shown in the previous chart, are statistically significant. Ratings of the importance of the statement, “It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities,” were significantly higher than ratings of the other two statements. Ratings of the statement, “It is more important to reduce flood risks to protect people and property than it is to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers,” were significantly higher than ratings of the importance of the third statement, “It is more important to keep King County rivers available for recreational activities than it is to reduce flood risks to protect people and property.”

SAFETY ON RIVERS

A series of questions focused on residents' opinions of the seriousness of several safety risks on rivers, responsibility for safety on rivers, awareness of the 2011 King County personal flotation device (PFD) ordinance, and residents' use of PFDs.

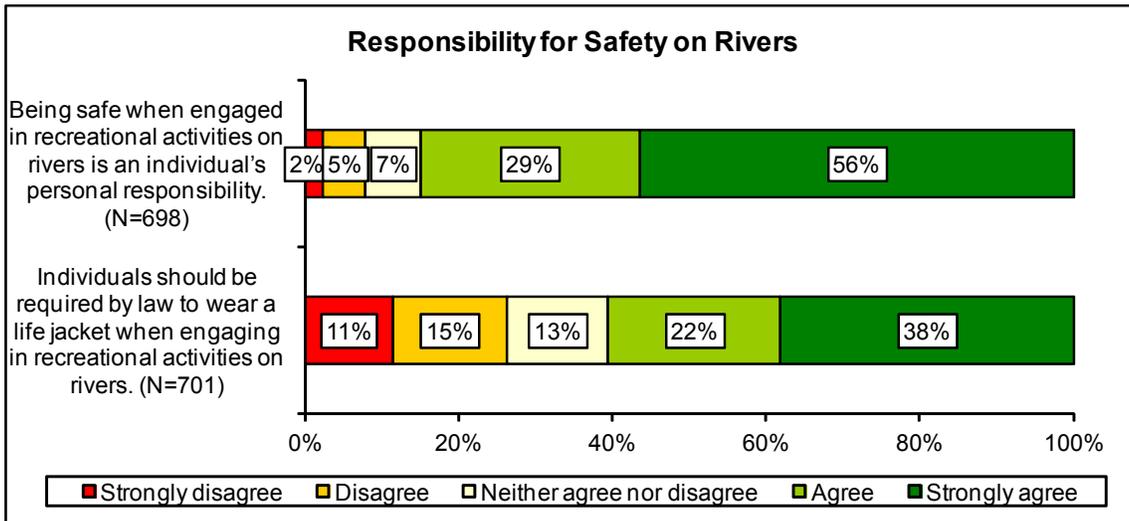
Residents rated the seriousness of six possible risks on rivers, shown in the next chart.

- Residents rated "fast water," "intoxication," and "cold water" as the most serious risks. Between 72 and 79 percent of residents rated these a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale where "5" means "an extremely serious risk," and between 10 and 13 percent rated these a 1 or a 2, where "1" means "no risk at all."
- "Trees and wood" and "rocks" were rated the next most serious risks, with 61 and 55 percent of residents rating these a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale where "5" means "an extremely serious risk," and 20 and 18 percent rating these a 1 or a 2, where "1" means "no risk at all."
- "Other users on the rivers" were rated the least serious risk. Thirty percent of residents rated other users a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale where "5" means "an extremely serious risk," and 42 percent rating other users a 1 or a 2, where "1" means "no risk at all."

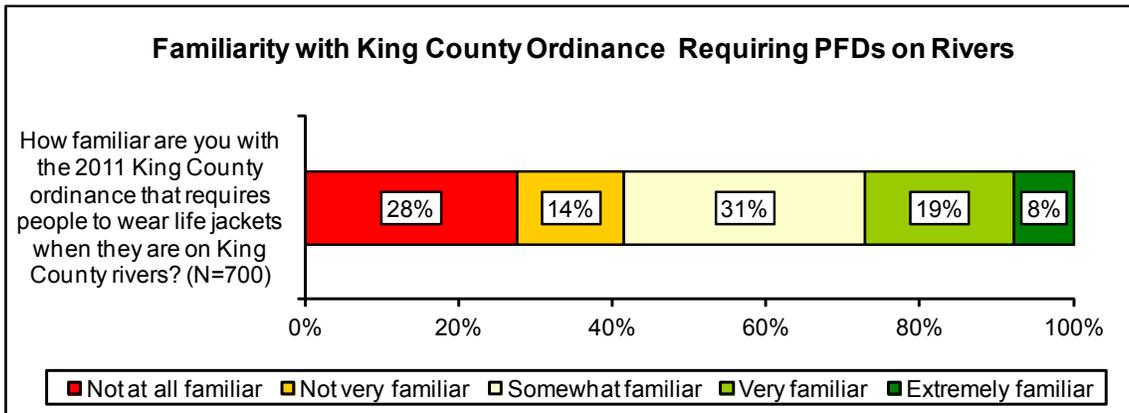


Two items focused on personal responsibility for safety on rivers.

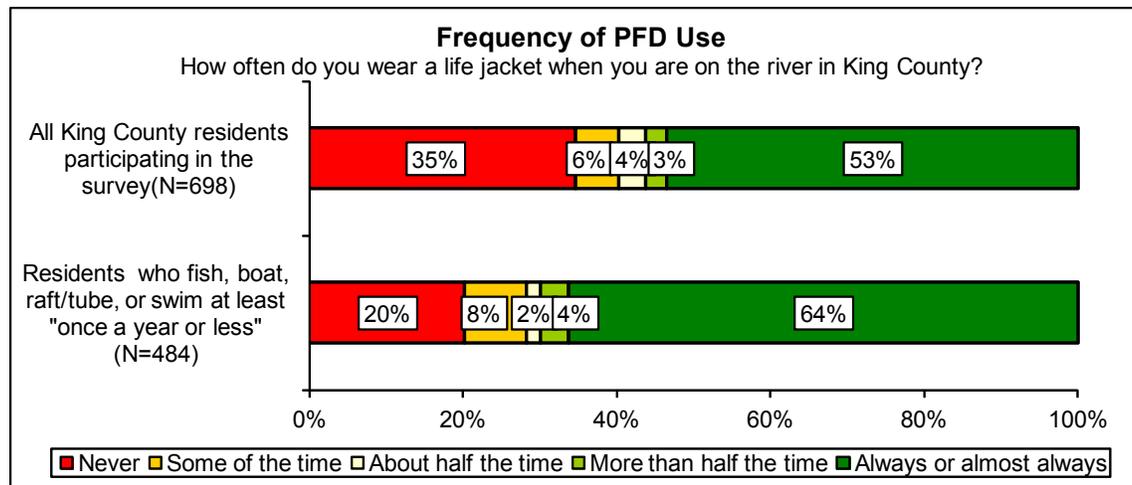
- Eighty-five percent of residents said that they “agree” or “strongly” agree that “Being safe when engaged in recreation activities on rivers is an individual’s personal responsibility, and only 7 percent said that they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” with this statement.
- Sixty percent of residents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree that “Individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreation activities on rivers,” and 26 percent said that they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” with this statement. These results are shown in the next chart.



Twenty-six percent of the residents said that they were “extremely familiar” or “very familiar” with “the 2001 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers.” Twenty-eight percent said that they were “not at all familiar” with the ordinance, as shown in the next chart.



About half (53%) of all residents responding to the survey said that they “always or almost always” use life jackets (Personal Flotation Devices, or PFDs) when they are “on the river in King County,” and about one-third (35%) said that they “never” wear a life jacket. However, use of PFDs is higher among the residents who fish, boat, raft/tube, or swim on rivers in King County: Almost two-thirds (64%) of river users said that they “always or almost always” were a life jacket, and 20 percent said that they never do, as shown in the next chart.



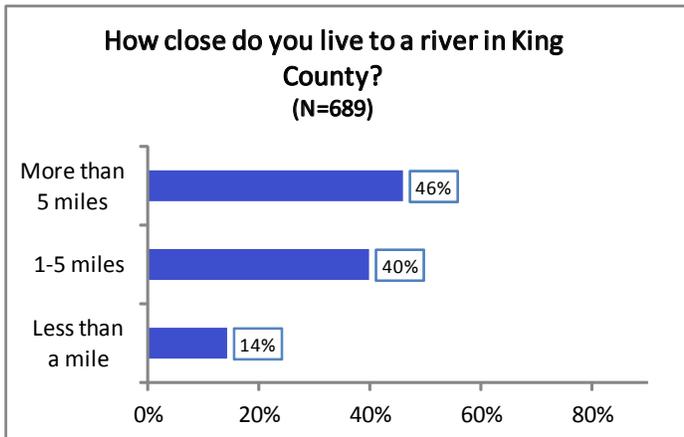
Residents gave a variety of responses to the question, “What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often?” The most common explanations for not wearing a life jacket were that residents don’t go “in rivers” or “on the water,” and that they would wear a life jacket when in the water or boating. Other reasons residents gave for not wearing life jackets included that they don’t need one for calm or shallow water, because they are strong swimmers, or if they are by the river or fishing. Residents’ answers to this question are summarized in the next table. Percentages total more than 100 in this table because some residents gave more than one answer to the question.

What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often? (N=317)	
Never go in river, on water	55%
Would wear one when in the water, when boating	16%
Don't need one for calm, shallow water, depends on conditions	11%
Never wear one, don't need one	10%
Strong swimmer, don't need one	7%
Not if I'm by the river, on the trail, fishing	7%
Don't have one, not available, forgot one	5%
Don't go in rough water, strong currents	4%
Life jackets are uncomfortable, inconvenient	4%
Don't need to wear one in a boat, it's beside me	2%

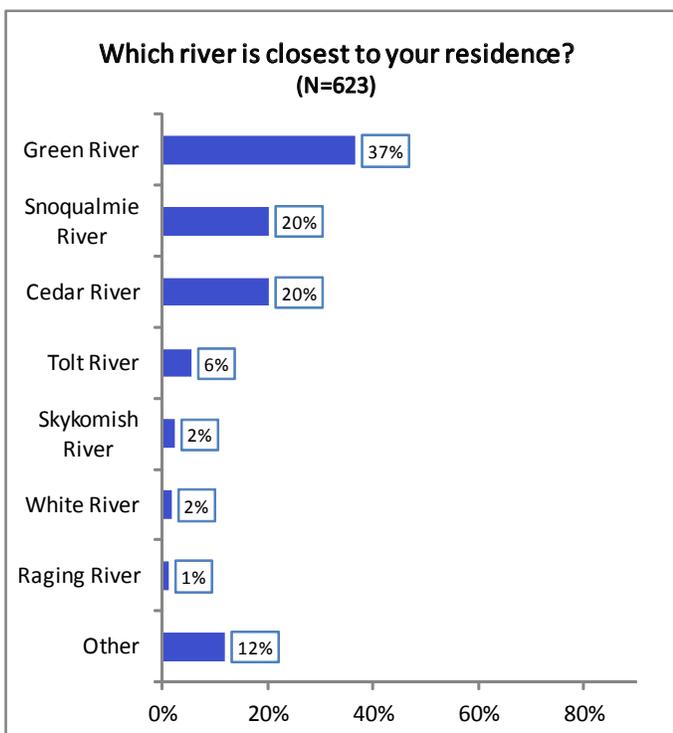
RESIDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Finally, residents were asked several questions about the nature of the area in which they live, including how close they live to a river in King County and whether their residential area is urban, suburban, or rural, as well as their age.

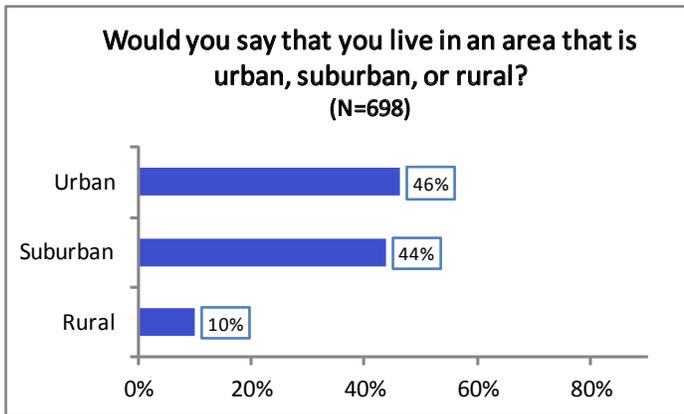
Forty-six percent of the residents who participated in the survey said that they live "more than 5 miles from a river" in King County, 40 percent said that they live "1 to 5 miles from a river," and 14 percent said that they live "less than a mile from a river," as shown in the next table.



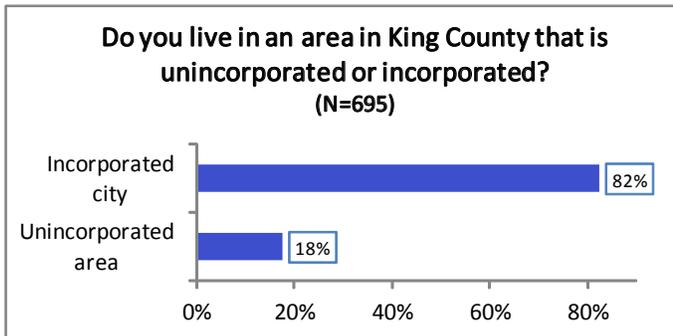
More residents said that they live closest to the Green (37%), Snoqualmie (20%), or Cedar rivers than to other rivers in King County, as shown in the next chart.



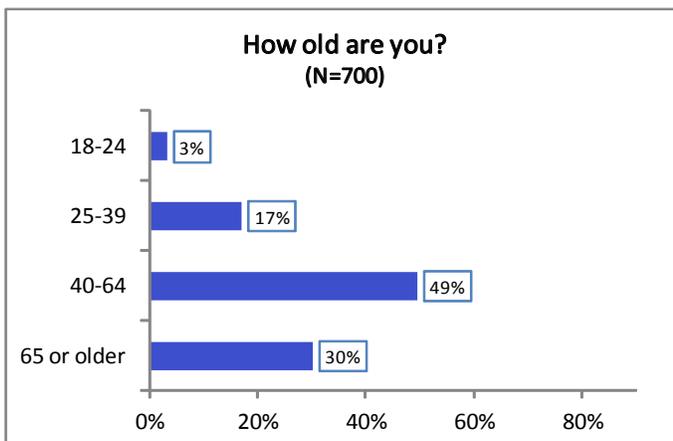
Roughly equal numbers of residents said that they live in areas that are urban (46%) and suburban (44%). Ten percent of residents said that they live in an area that is rural, as shown in the next chart.



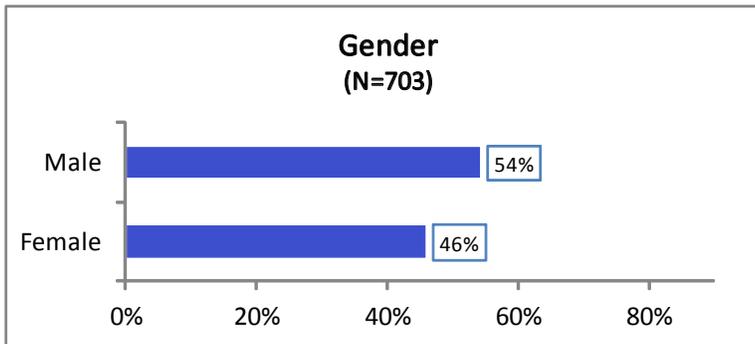
The majority (82%) of residents said that they live in incorporated cities, and 18 percent said that they live in unincorporated areas. This is the same as the King County population at large (82% in incorporated cities; 18% in unincorporated areas), according to King County Water and Land Resources Division records.



About half (49%) of the residents participating in the survey said that they were between 40 and 64 years old, 30 percent said that they were 65 or older, 17 percent said that they were between 25 and 39, and 3 percent said that they were 18 to 24 years old.



Just over half (54%) of the residents who participated in the survey were men, and 46 percent were women, as shown in the next chart.



Key Findings and Conclusions of the Telephone Survey

The King County river management telephone survey gathered information about the opinions and experiences of 703 residents from throughout the county. Key findings and conclusions are as follows:

IMPORTANCE AND USE OF RIVERS

- King County rivers were important to residents. Over half (54%) of the residents who participated in the survey said that the rivers in King County were “extremely important” to them.
- Just as rivers were important to residents, it was important for residents to be able to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions” (56% “extremely important”) and to “Walk, hike run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” (45% “extremely important”). Other activities, in which residents were less likely to engage – fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; and rafting or tubing – were less important, but still “extremely important” to between 18 and 31 percent of residents.
- Residents were most likely to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions” (87% at least twice a year) and “Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” (71% at least twice a year). Smaller percentages of residents (18% to 34%) said that they go fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; or rafting or tubing at least twice a year.

KING COUNTY’S RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

- There is opportunity to increase residents’ awareness of King County’s efforts to reduce flood risks, protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and keep rivers available for recreational activities. More residents said that they were “not at all familiar” with each of these efforts (19% to 25%) than said they were “extremely familiar” with them (11% to 14%).
- All three approaches to river management discussed in the survey were important to residents, however residents rated “Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat” highest (75% “agree” or “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority). “Reducing flood risks to protect people and property” was rated next highest (65% “agree” or “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority). “Keeping rivers available for recreational activities” was rated lower than the other two (53% percent said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority in river management).

- The vast majority of residents (89%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that King County should “Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist,” and well over half (65% and 58%, respectively) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that the county should “Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion” or “Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move.”

SAFETY ON RIVERS

- The vast majority of residents (85%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that river safety during recreational activities on King County rivers is “an individual’s personal responsibility.” At the same time, over half (60%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that individuals should be “required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.”
- Over one-fourth (28%) of the residents said that they were “not at all familiar” with the “2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers,” which suggests another opportunity for outreach and education to raise awareness of King County river-related programs.
- In addition, there are opportunities to educate river users regarding the use of life jackets. One-fifth (20%) of the survey respondents who use rivers (fish, boat, raft/tube, or swim) said that they “never” wear a life jacket when they are on a river in King County.” Sixty-four percent of the river users said that they “always or almost always” wear a life jacket.

Online Survey

Online Survey Research Methods

Between September 21, 2011, and October 18, 2011, 728 people, including 659 King County residents, responded to the online river management survey. The King County River and Floodplain Management Section invited participation in the survey through the following communications:

- A news release to all King County news outlets;
- Postings on several King County Web pages;
- An announcement on the King County Parks Facebook page;
- An announcement in the King County Unincorporated Area newsletter;
- A posting on the Friends of the Cedar River Web page; and
- Announcements to email lists for three watersheds – Snoqualmie/Skykomish (Watershed Resource Inventory Area 7), Lake Washington/Cedar/Sammamish (Watershed Resource Inventory Area 8), and Green/Duwamish and Central Puget Sound (Watershed Resource Inventory Area 9).

The questionnaire used in the online survey incorporated the telephone survey questionnaire **plus three additional questions** regarding river management and the ordinance requiring a life jacket on King County rivers. Thus, the online questionnaire sought information about the importance and use of rivers by King County residents, residents' opinions of King County's river management programs, and residents' attitudes toward safety on rivers, including the life jacket ordinance. The questionnaire was placed online using SurveyMonkey. For questions that asked respondents to rate a series of items (e.g., "How important to you is it to be able to do each of the following on rivers in King County?"), the order in which the items were presented to respondents was rotated across respondents.

A copy of the questionnaire used in the online survey is included in the appendix.

Limitations. The online survey respondents are not expected to comprise a representative sample of county residents. Unlike other residents, the survey respondents received notice of the survey through one of the channels listed above and were willing and able to participate in the survey online. However, the sample of 659 survey respondents is large enough that survey results are expected to reflect the views of similar county residents with some accuracy.

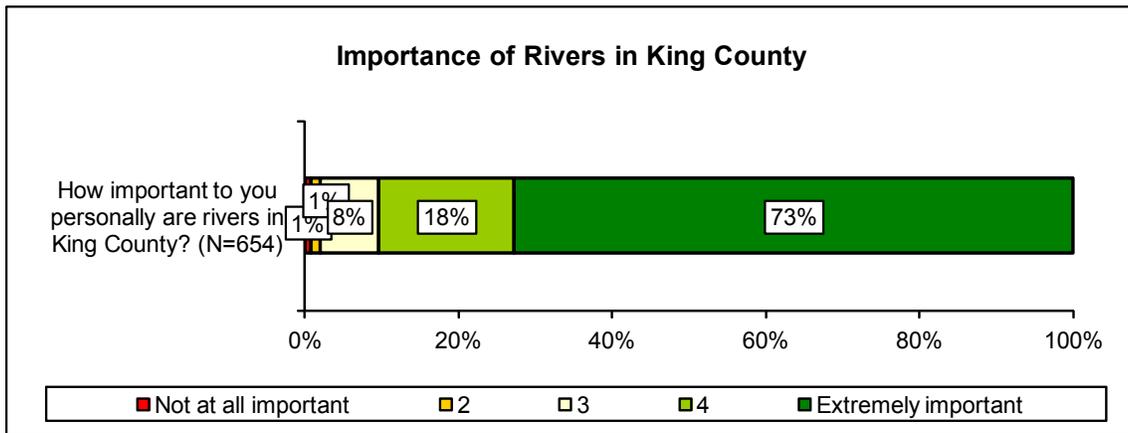
Online Survey Results

King County residents' responses to the online river management survey are presented below for each of the information objectives of the survey. The number of residents answering each question, which often was slightly less than 659 since not all respondents answered every question, is noted in the charts and tables below (e.g., N=654). Percentages do not always total 100 in these charts due to rounding, unless otherwise noted. Tables detailing responses to each question are included in the appendix.

IMPORTANCE AND USE OF RIVERS

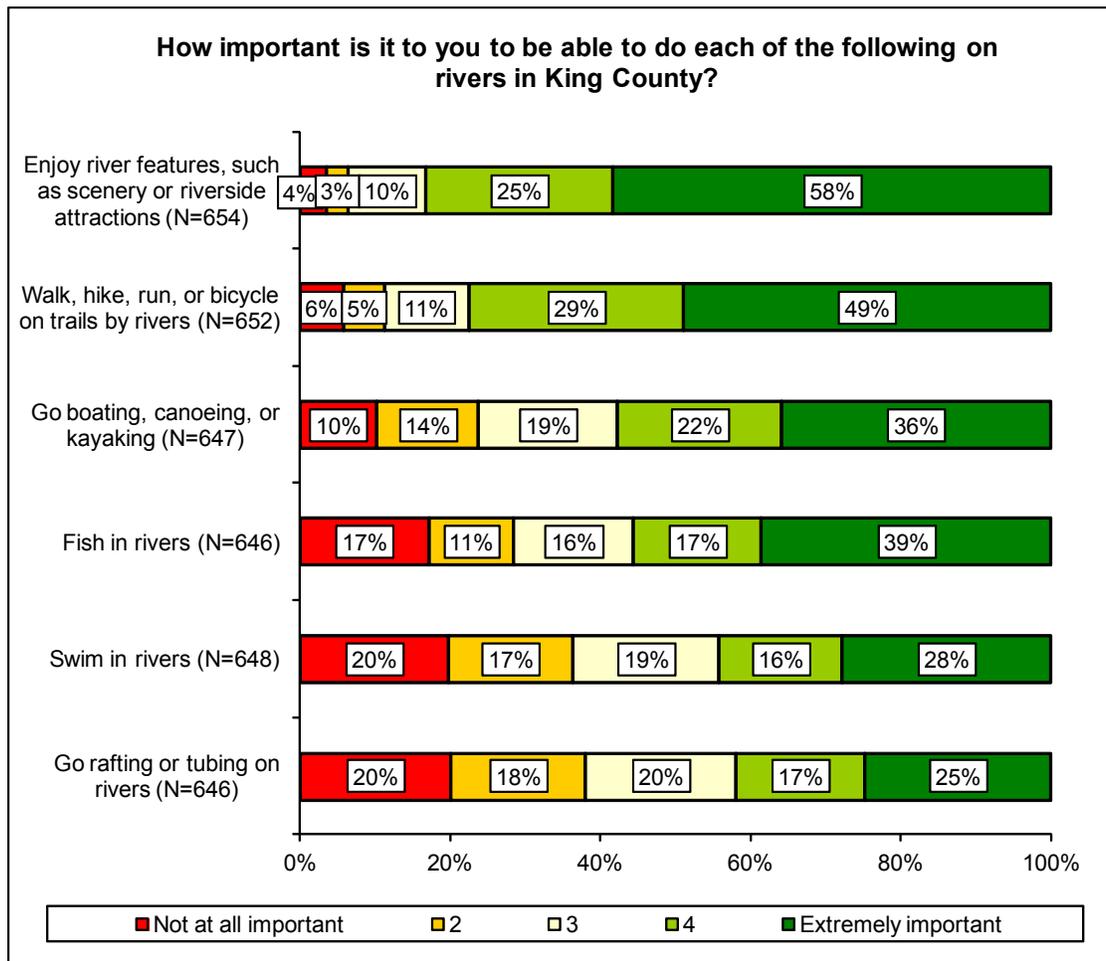
Several questions asked survey respondents about the importance of King County rivers, the importance of being able to engage in selected activities on those rivers, and the frequency with which respondents engage in those activities.

First, respondents were asked, "How important to you personally are rivers in King County? By rivers, I mean the six major rivers in King County, which are the Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging, Cedar, Green, and White rivers." As shown in the next chart, over 90 percent of the King County residents who participated in the online survey rated rivers a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale, where 5 means "extremely important," and almost three fourths (73%) of the respondents said that rivers were "extremely important" to them personally. Only one percent said that rivers were "not at all important."



The online survey asked respondents to rate the importance of being able to do each of six activities³ on or near rivers in King County, as shown in the next chart.

- Online survey respondents said that it was most important to them to be able to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions.” Fifty-eight percent of the respondents rated this activity “extremely important,” and only four percent rated it “not at all important.”
- Forty-nine percent of the respondents said that it was “extremely important” to be able to “Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers in King County,” and six percent said that this was “not at all important.”
- The other four activities – to “fish in rivers,” “go boating, canoeing, or kayaking,” “swim in rivers,” or “go rafting or tubing on rivers” -- were rated less important: Between 25 and 39 percent of the respondents rated these “extremely important” and between 10 and 20 percent rated them “not at all important.”

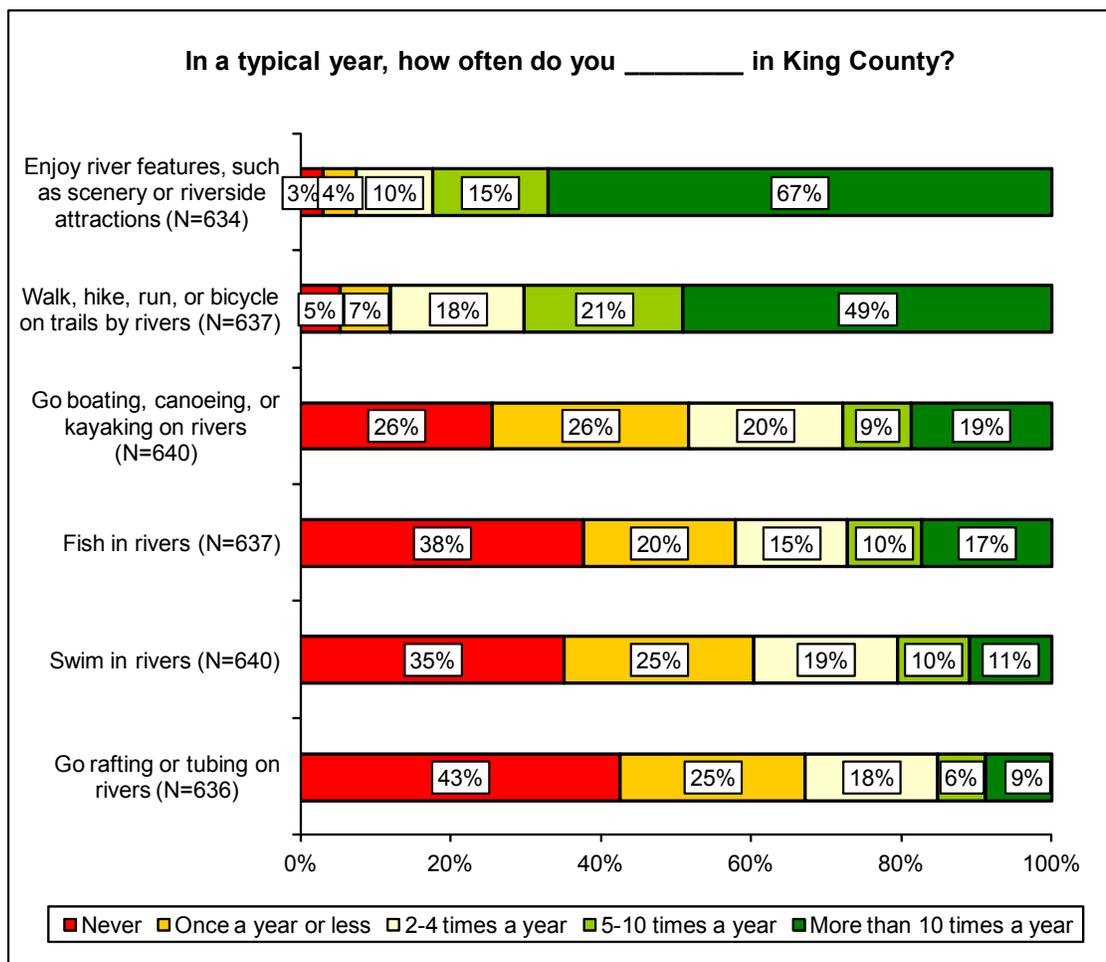


³ The order in which respondents were asked about each activity was rotated across respondents, as was the case for all questions that asked respondents to rate or evaluate more than one item.

The frequency with which the online survey respondents engaged in each of these activities in a typical year mirrors the activity's importance.

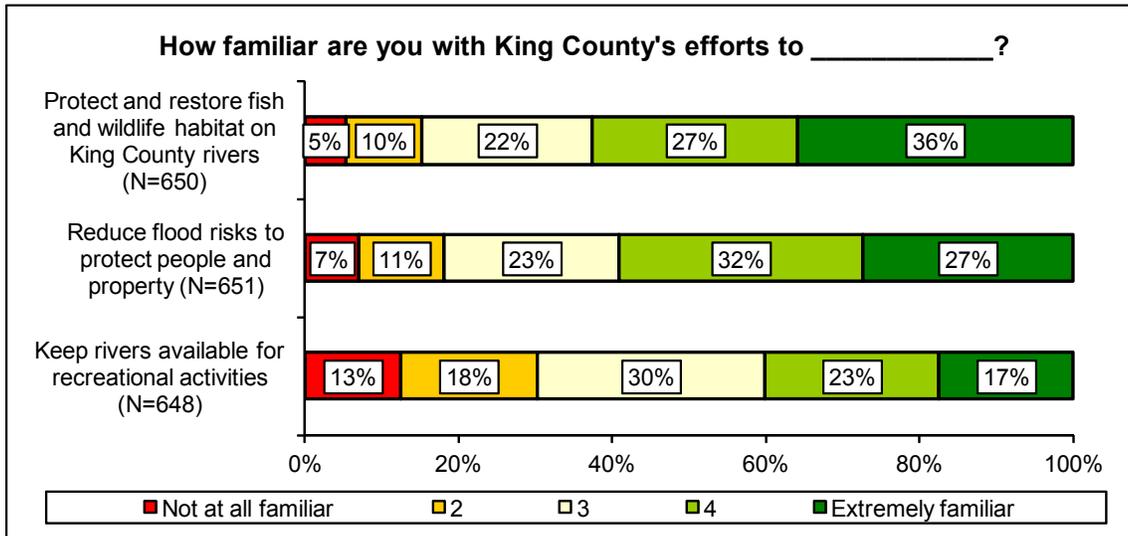
- The most common activity was to “enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions.” Two-thirds (67%) of the respondents said that they enjoy river features more than 10 times a year, and just three percent said that they “never” enjoy river features.
- About half (49%) of the respondents said that they “walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” more than 10 times a year, and five percent never engage in these activities on trails by rivers.
- Between nine and 19 percent of respondents said that they engage in the other four activities (boat, canoe or kayak; fish; swim; raft or tube) more than 10 times a year, and between 26 and 43 percent of the respondents said that they never engage in these activities.

The frequency with which respondents said that they engage in each of these activities in a typical year is shown in the next chart.



KING COUNTY'S RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Survey questions also explored respondents' familiarity with and opinions of King County's river management strategies, as well as respondents' priorities for river management in King County. As shown in the next chart, more respondents said that they were "extremely familiar" with King County's efforts to "Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers" (36%) than were "extremely familiar" with efforts to "Reduce flood risks to protect people and property" (27%) or to "Keep rivers available for recreational activities" (17%).



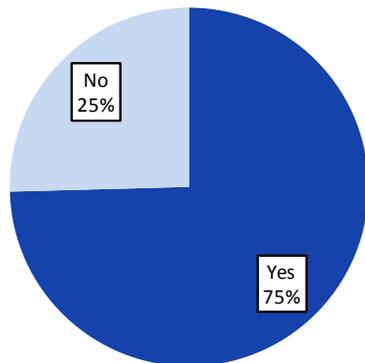
Online survey respondents were asked about their awareness of current river management practices in the following question:

Historically, the response to flooding has been to build and maintain structures such as dams and levees to control and contain rivers. More recently, the response to flooding has been to accommodate natural flooding when possible by removing homes from at-risk areas, moving levees further away from rivers, allowing trees that fall into rivers to remain, and restoring fish and wildlife habitat.

Before reading this statement, were you aware of this shift in management practices towards a more naturally functioning river?

Three-quarters of the King County residents participating in the survey said that they were aware of the "shift in management practices toward a more functioning river," as shown in the next chart.

Were you aware of this shift in management practices towards a more naturally functioning river?
(N=653)

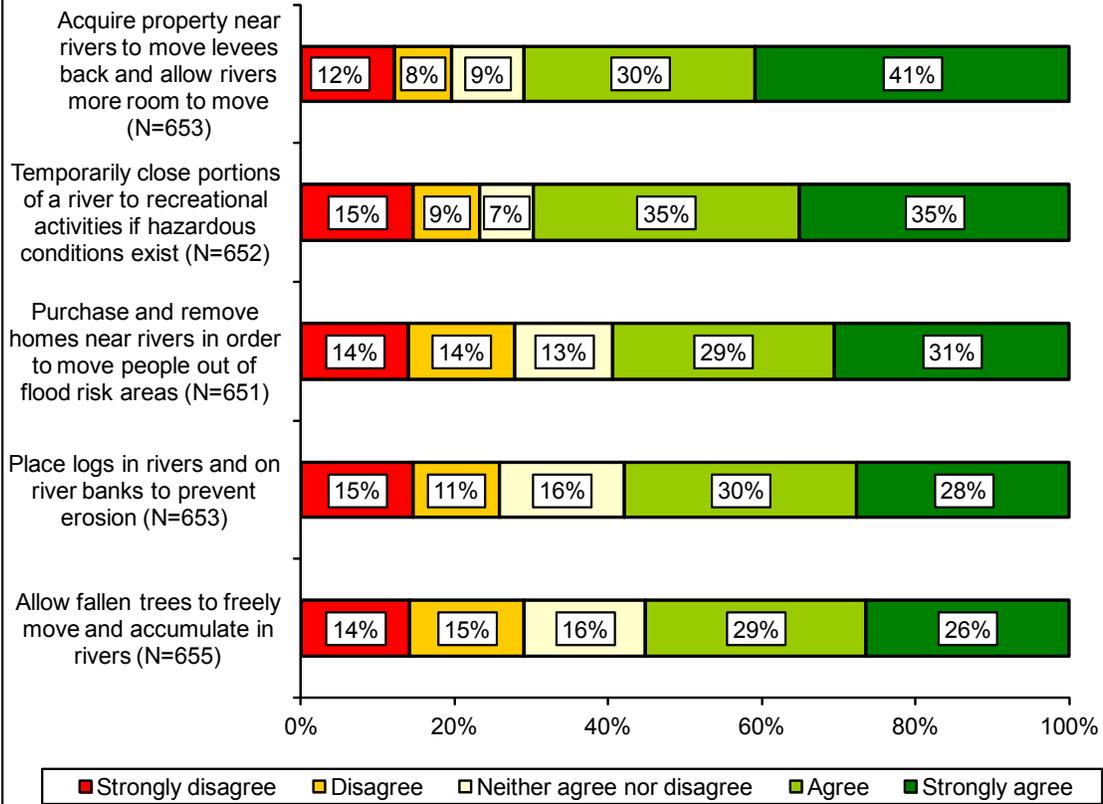


Next, survey respondents were asked about five actions that “King County can take to restore fish and wildlife habitat **and** reduce flood risks to people and property.” Over half of the respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that King County should take each of these actions.

- About 70 percent of the respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that King County should “Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move,” and “Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist.”
- Between 55 and 60 percent of the respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that King County should “Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas,” “Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion,” or “Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers.”

These results are shown in the next chart.

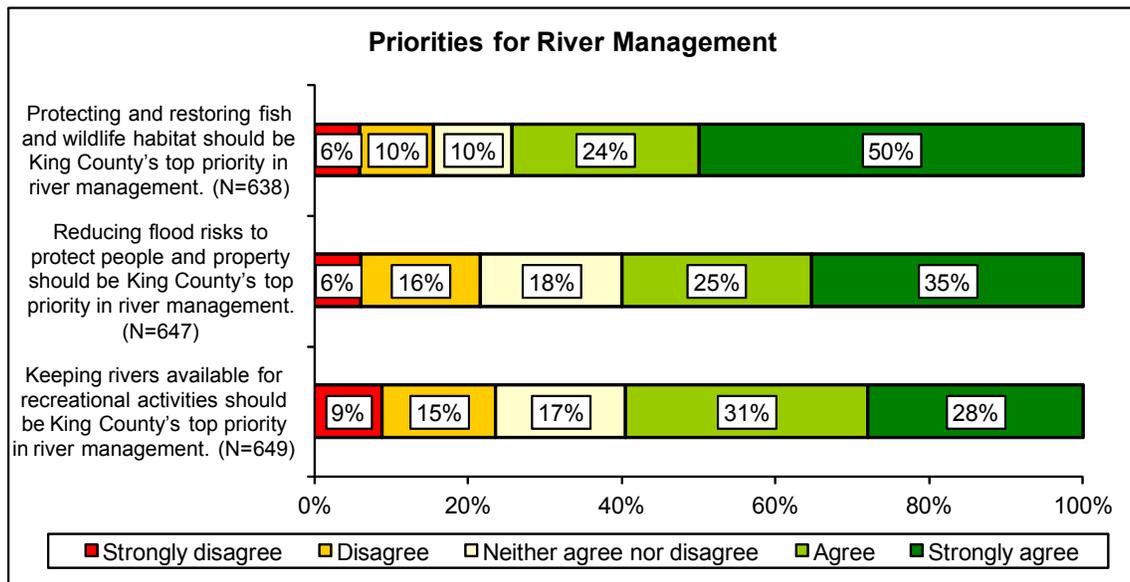
Agreement with Actions to Restore Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Reduce Flood Risks



Respondents also rated three approaches to river management.

- Three-fourths (74%) of respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 16 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat should be King County’s top priority in river management.”
- Sixty percent said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 22 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “Reducing flood risks to protect people and property should be King County’s top priority in river management.”
- Fifty-nine percent of respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree,” and 24 percent “disagree” or “strongly disagree,” that “Keeping rivers available for recreational activities should be King County’s top priority in river management.”

These results are shown in the next chart.

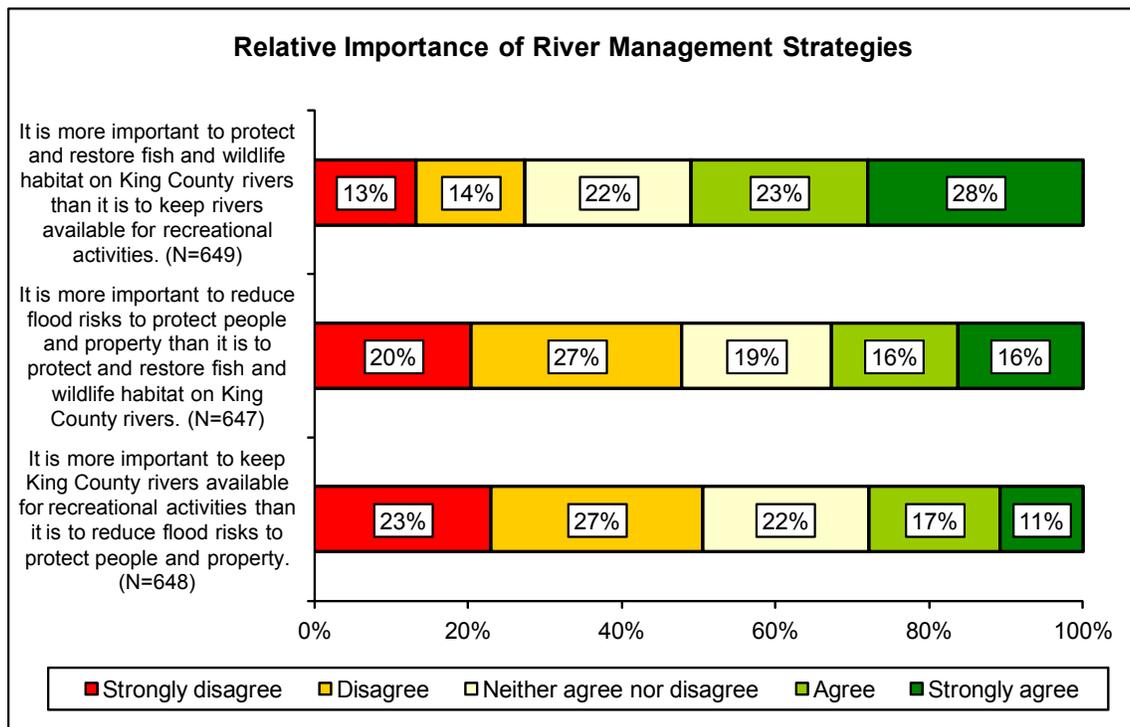


A comparison of these ratings of top priorities for river management indicated that differences in respondents' ratings of the three approaches to river management were statistically significant. Support for protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat was significantly higher than the other two approaches, and support for reducing flood risks was significantly higher than support for keeping rivers available for recreational activities.⁴

In addition to rating the three approaches to river management individually, respondents were asked about the relative importance of the approaches.

- Fifty-one percent of the respondents said that they "agree" or "strongly agree," and 27 percent "disagree" or "strongly disagree," that "It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities."
- More residents said that they "disagree" or "strongly disagree" (47% and 50%) than said they "agree" or "strongly agree" (32% and 28%) with the other two statements, "It is more important to reduce flood risks to protect people and property than it is to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers," and "It is more important to keep King County rivers available for recreational activities than it is to reduce flood risks to protect people and property."

These results are shown in the next chart.



Agreement with the statement, "It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities," was significantly higher than agreement with the other two statements shown in the previous chart.

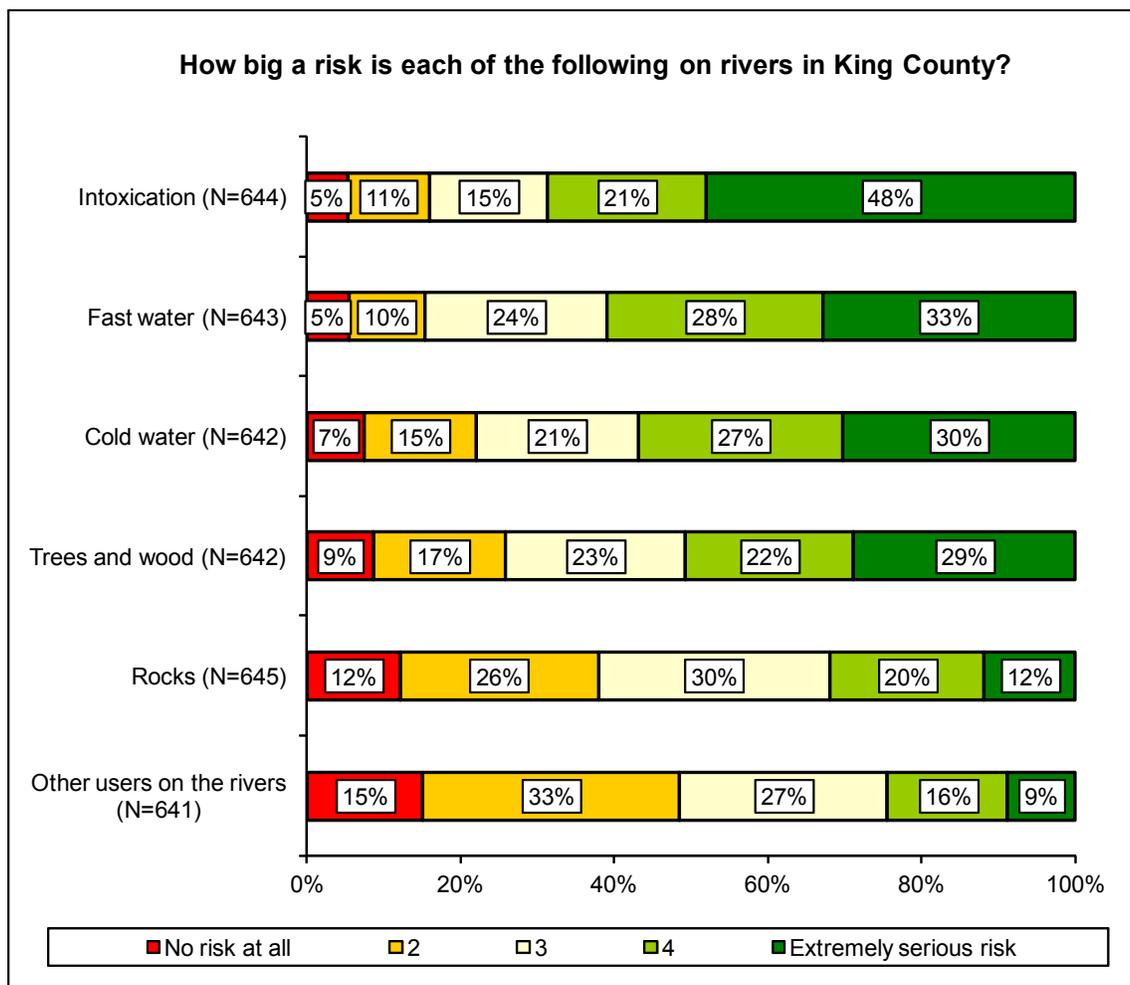
⁴ Results were tested using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20, Release 20.0.0, 2011. Differences were considered statistically significant when the probability of the differences occurring by chance was less than .05 (p<.05).

SAFETY ON RIVERS

A series of questions focused on survey respondents' opinions of the seriousness of several safety risks on rivers, responsibility for safety on rivers, awareness of the 2011 King County personal flotation device (PFD) ordinance, and residents' use of PFDs.

Respondents rated the seriousness of six possible risks on rivers, shown in the next chart.

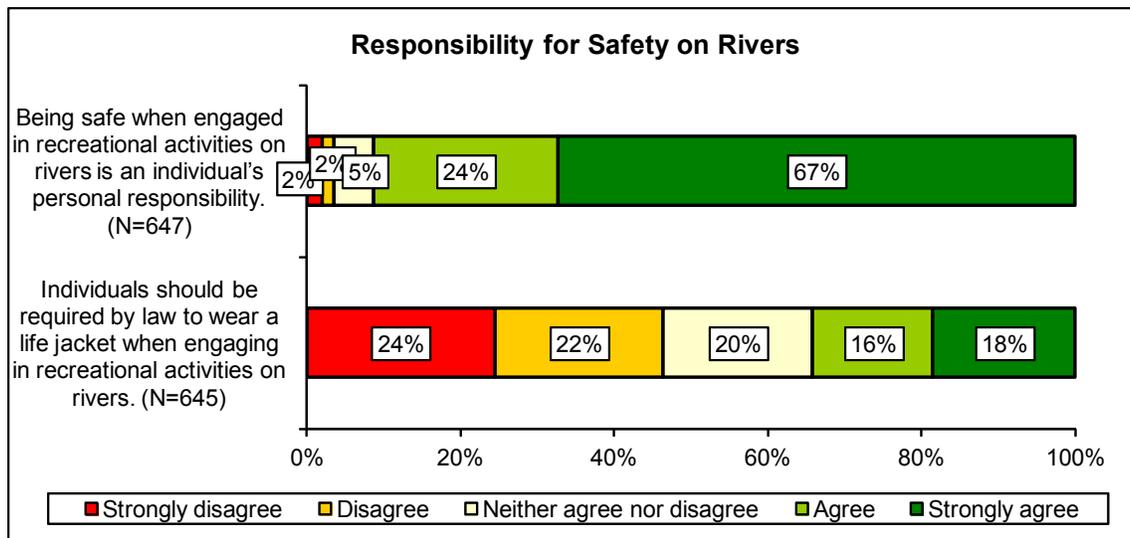
- King County residents participating in the online survey rated "Intoxication" the most serious risk. Sixty-nine percent of respondents rated "Intoxication" a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale where "5" means "an extremely serious risk," and 16 percent rated it a 1 or a 2, where "1" means "no risk at all."
- "Fast water," "Cold water," and "Trees and wood" were rated the next most serious risks, with between 51 and 61 percent of residents rating these a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale where "5" means "an extremely serious risk," and between 15 and 26 percent rating these a 1 or a 2, where "1" means "no risk at all."
- "Rocks" and "Other users on the rivers" were rated the least serious risks. Thirty-two and 25 percent of residents rated "Rocks" and "Other users," respectively, a 4 or a 5 on the five-point scale where "5" means "an extremely serious risk," and 38 and 48 percent rated these a 1 or a 2, where "1" means "no risk at all."



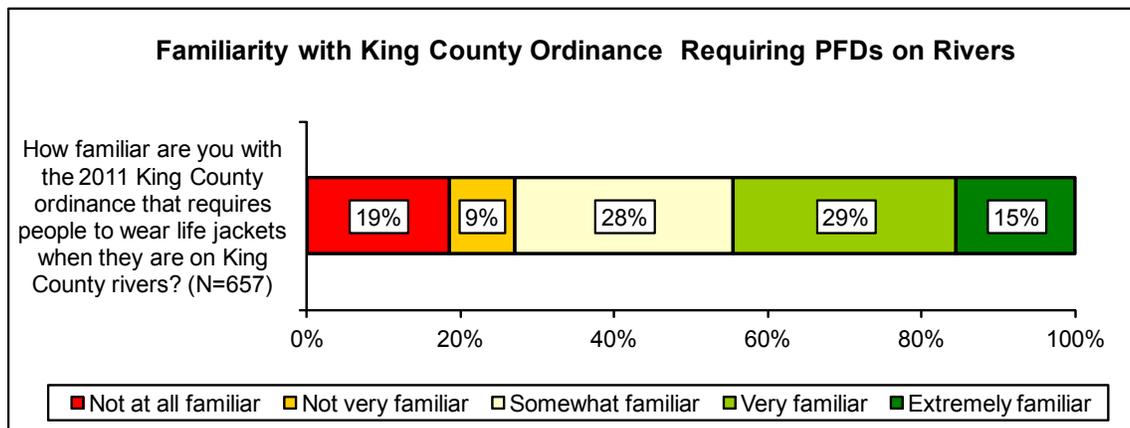
Two items focused on personal responsibility for safety on rivers.

- Ninety-one percent of respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly” agree that “Being safe when engaged in recreational activities on rivers is an individual’s personal responsibility,” and only four percent said that they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” with this statement.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree that “Individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreation activities on rivers,” and 46 percent said that they “disagree” or “strongly disagree” with this statement.

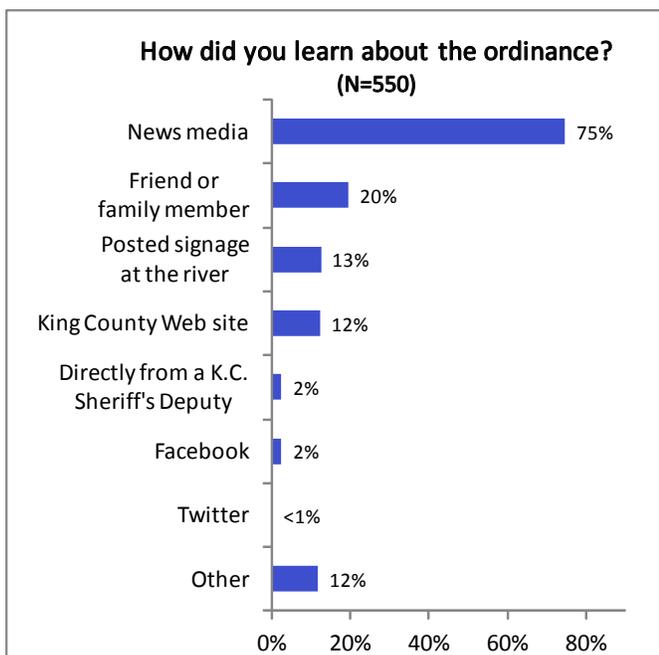
These results are shown in the next chart.



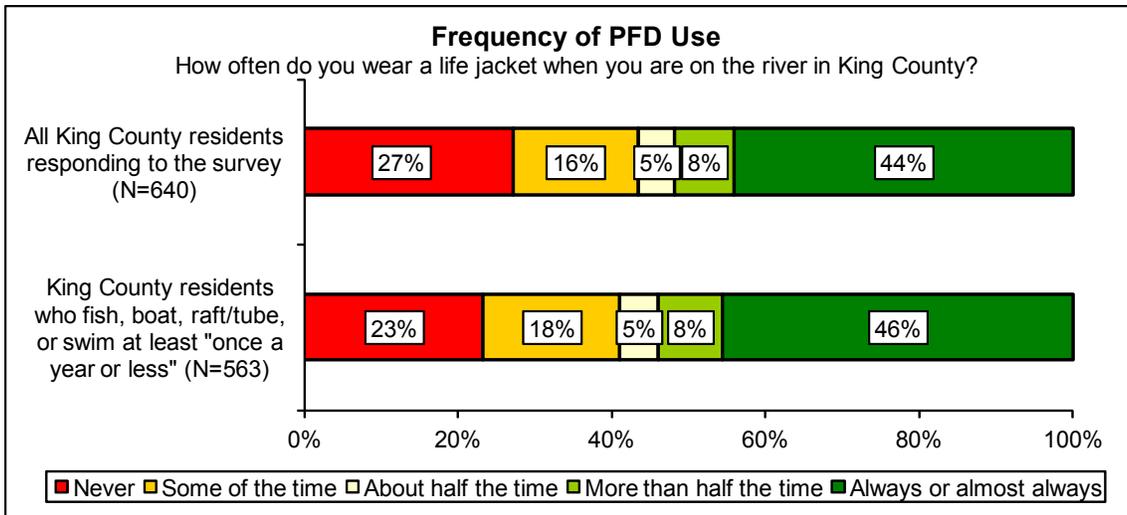
Forty-four percent of the respondents said that they were “extremely familiar” or “very familiar” with “the 2001 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers.” Twenty-eight percent said that they were “not at all familiar” or “not very familiar” with the ordinance, as shown in the next chart.



The online survey also asked respondents to indicate how they learned about the life jacket ordinance. Most (75%) of the King County residents responding to this question said that they learned about the ordinance through the news media. Twenty percent said that they learned about the ordinance from a "friend or family member," 13 percent from "Posted signage at the river," and 12 percent from the "King County Web site." Also, 12 percent listed a variety of "other sources of information," the most common of which were "from this survey" (11 respondents) and "from King County employees or staff" (8 respondents). Responses to the question, "How did you learn about the ordinance?" are summarized in the next chart. Percentages total more than 100 in this chart since some respondents gave more than one answer to the question.



Forty-four percent of all King County residents responding to the survey said that they “always or almost always” use life jackets when they are “on the river in King County,” and 27 percent said that they “never” wear a life jacket. Similarly, 46 percent of the survey respondents who fish, boat, raft/tube, or swim on county rivers said that they use life jackets when they are “on the river in King County,” and 23 percent of the river users said that they never wear life jackets. These results are shown in the next chart.



Respondents gave a variety of responses to the question, “What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often?” The most common explanations for not wearing a life jacket were that respondents don’t need one for calm or shallow water and that they would wear a life jacket when in the water or boating. Other reasons respondents gave for not wearing life jackets included that life jackets are uncomfortable and that they never wear one or don’t need one. Respondents’ answers to this question are summarized in the next table. Percentages total more than 100 in this table because some respondents gave more than one answer to the question.

What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often? (N=358)	
Don't need one for calm, shallow water, depends on conditions	30%
Would wear one when in the water, when boating	21%
Life jackets are uncomfortable, inconvenient	14%
Never wear one, don't need one	13%
Never go in river, on water	12%
Not if I'm by the river, on the trail, fishing	10%
Strong swimmer, don't need one	9%
Don't have one, not available, forgot one	6%
Nothing	5%
Don't go in rough water, strong currents	4%
Price, cost	1%
Don't need to wear one in a boat, it's beside me	1%
Other	5%

RESPONDENTS' ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

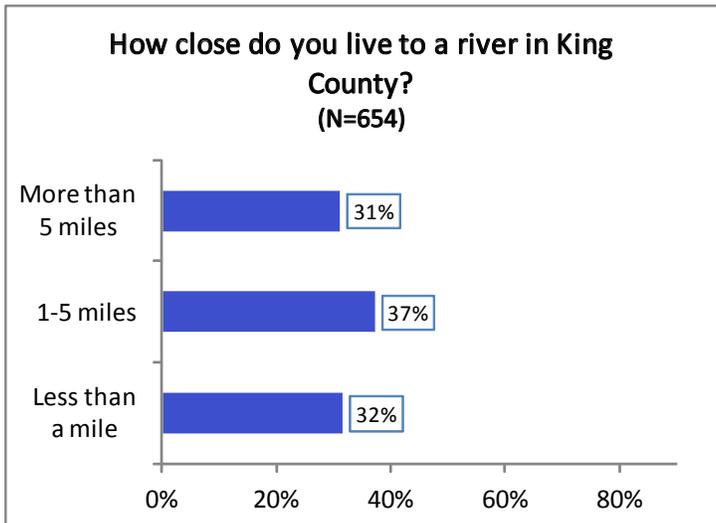
Finally, online survey respondents were asked, "Is there anything else you'd like to tell us?" Respondents discussed a wide range of topics, and some participants wrote lengthy paragraphs in response to the question. As the following table shows, the topics that were raised most often focused on opposition to the life jacket ordinance, support for protecting fish and wildlife habitat, and support for flood reduction and management. Percentages total more than 100 in this table because some respondents gave more than one answer to the question.

Is there anything else you'd like to tell us? (N=312)	
Oppose life jacket ordinance, not for swimmers, should be personal responsibility	15%
Support protecting fish & wildlife habitat	14%
Support flood reduction, management	11%
Support using rivers for recreational activities	9%
Dredge rivers more, again	9%
Less government, taxes, regulation, don't overspend	8%
Don't fill river with logs, rocks, debris, no engineered log jams, no logs for erosion control	8%
Don't infringe on our property rights	7%
King County does a good job - positive mention of King County (general)	7%
Oppose flood plain buyout	5%
King County can't, doesn't manage river habitat correctly	5%
Need to educate the public on rivers	5%
Let rivers run free, natural, wild	4%
Discourage development in flood plain, along river	4%
Support agriculture, farms, food production	4%
Support watershed management, natural vegetation	3%
Positive survey comment	3%
Negative survey comment	3%
Remove logs, trees, debris obstructions	3%
Create set back, move levees	3%
Improve law enforcement in river areas, property crime, litter and dumping	2%
Oppose closing rivers	2%
Remove sandbags blocking Green River Trail	2%
Support life jacket ordinance	2%
Other	12%

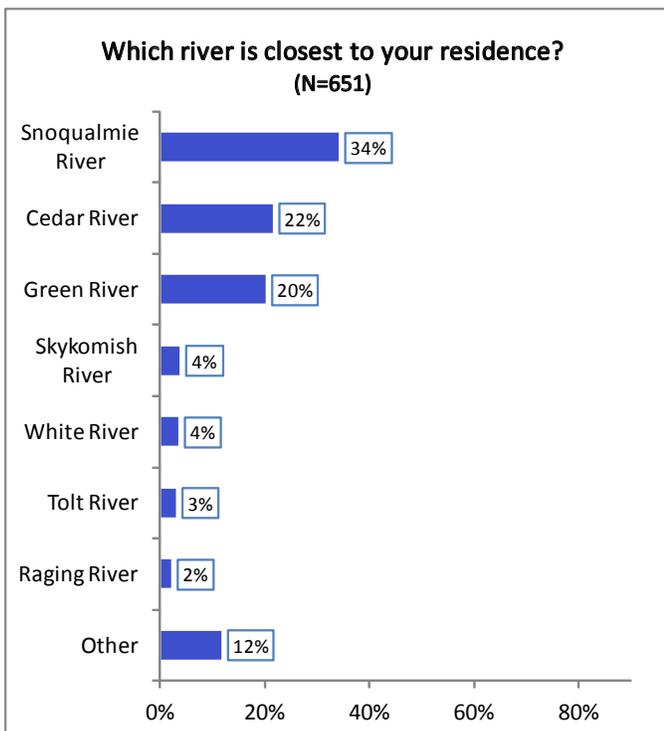
RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Respondents also were asked several questions about the nature of the area in which they live, including how close they live to a river in King County and whether their residential area is urban, suburban, or rural, as well as their age.

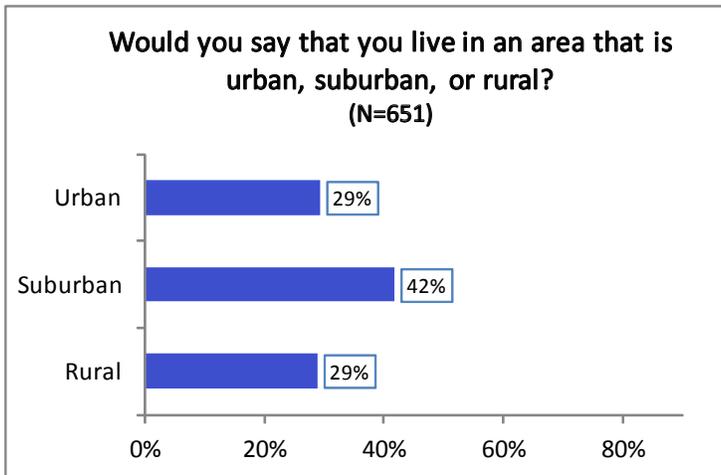
Similar proportions of survey respondents said that they live "more than 5 miles from a river" in King County (31%), "1 to 5 miles from a river" (37%), and "less than a mile from a river" (32%), as shown in the next table.



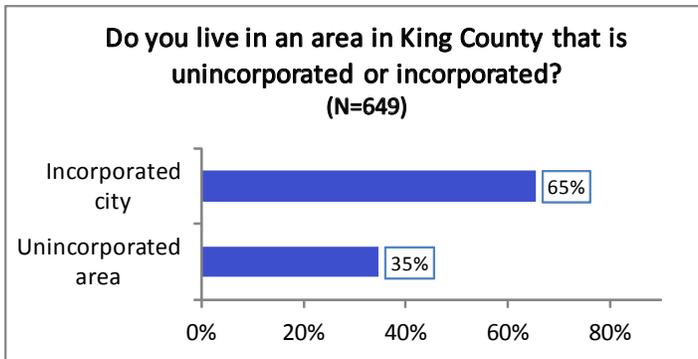
More respondents said that they live closest to the Snoqualmie (34%), Cedar (22%), and Green (20%) rivers than to other rivers in King County, as shown in the next chart. The "other" rivers frequently included the Duwamish and Sammamish.



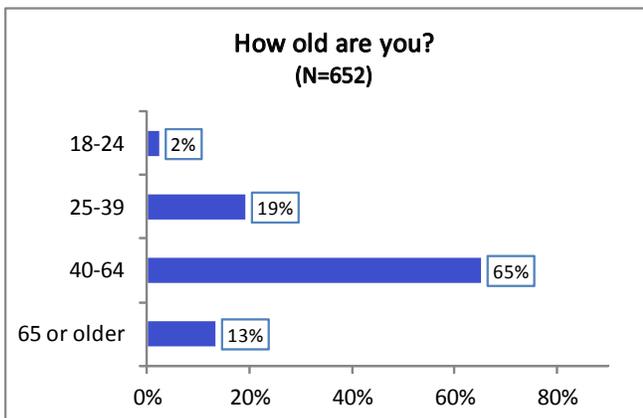
Forty-two percent of the respondents said that they live in an area that is suburban, and 29 percent said that they live in urban and in rural areas, as shown in the next chart.



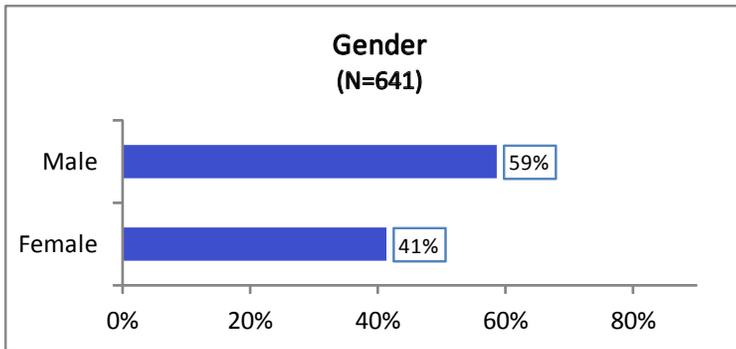
The majority (65%) of respondents said that they live in incorporated cities, and 35 percent said that they live in unincorporated areas, which is about twice the 18 percent of the King County population that lives in unincorporated areas.



About half (49%) of the respondents participating in the survey said that they were between 40 and 64 years old, 13 percent said that they were 65 or older, 19 percent said that they were between 25 and 39, and 2 percent said that they were 18 to 24 years old.



Fifty-nine percent of the respondents who participated in the survey were men, and 41 percent were women, as shown in the next chart.



Key Findings and Conclusions of the Online Survey

The King County river management online survey gathered information about the opinions and experiences of 659 residents. Key findings and conclusions of the online survey as follows:

IMPORTANCE AND USE OF RIVERS

- King County rivers were very important to online survey respondents. Almost three-fourths (73%) of the residents who participated in the online survey said that the rivers in King County were “extremely important” to them.
- Just as rivers were important, it was important for online survey respondents to be able to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions” (58% “extremely important”) and to “Walk, hike run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” (49% “extremely important”). Other activities, in which residents were less likely to engage – fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; and rafting or tubing – were less important, but still “extremely important” to between 25 and 39 percent of residents.
- Online survey respondents were most likely to “Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions” (82% at least five times a year) and “Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers” (70% at five times a year). Smaller percentages of residents (15% to 28%) said that they go fishing; boating, canoeing, or kayaking; swimming; or rafting or tubing at least five times a year.

KING COUNTY’S RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

- Most online survey respondents (75%) said that they were familiar with King County’s shift in management practices toward more naturally functioning rivers. In addition, many indicated that they were familiar (rating their familiarity a “4” or “5” on a five-point scale where 5 means “Extremely familiar”) with efforts to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat (63%), reduce flood risks to protect people and property (59%), and keep rivers available for recreational activities (40%). Nevertheless, there is opportunity to increase respondents’ awareness of King County’s river management practices, particularly efforts to keep rivers available for recreational activities (13% not at all familiar) and awareness of the “shift in management practices towards a more naturally functioning river” (25% were not familiar with this before the survey).

- All three approaches to river management discussed in the survey were important to online survey respondents, however “Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat” was rated highest (50% “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority). “Reducing flood risks to protect people and property” was rated next highest (35% “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority). “Keeping rivers available for recreational activities” was rated lower than the other two (28% percent “strongly agree” that this should be King County’s top priority in river management).
- The majority of respondents (71% and 70%, respectively) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that King County should “Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move,” and “Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist.” Over half (55% to 60%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that the county should “Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas,” “Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion,” and “Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers.”

SAFETY ON RIVERS

- The vast majority of survey respondents (91%) said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that river safety during recreational activities on King County rivers is “an individual’s personal responsibility.” Just one-third (34%) of the respondents said that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that individuals should be “required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.”
- Almost one-fifth (19%) of the online survey respondents said that they were “not at all familiar” with the “2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers,” which suggests another opportunity for outreach and education to raise awareness of King County river-related programs.
- In addition, there are opportunities to educate river users regarding the use of life jackets. Almost one-fourth (23%) of the survey respondents who use rivers (fish, boat, raft/tube, or swim) said that they “never” wear a life jacket when they are on a river in King County.” Forty-six percent of the river users said that they “always or almost always” wear a life jacket.

Comparison of Telephone and Online Surveys

Responses to most of the questions in the river management telephone and online surveys differed significantly.⁵ Comparisons of the results of the two surveys are summarized in the following table.

Differences Between Telephone and Online Surveys		
	Telephone Survey	Online Survey
<p><u>Differences in Participants</u> More online than telephone participants lived closer to rivers, near the Snoqualmie (vs. the Green) river, in rural areas, and in un-incorporated cities, and more online participants were 40-64 years old.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14% lived less than a mile from a river • 37% lived closest to the Green River (20% the Snoqualmie) • 10% lived in rural area (46% urban) • 18% lived in an unincorporated city • 49% were 40-64 years old 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32% lived less than a mile from a river • 34% lived closest to the Snoqualmie River (20% the Green) • 29% lived in rural area (29% urban) • 35% lived in an unincorporated city • 65% were 40-64 years old
<p><u>Differences in Importance and Use of Rivers</u> Online participants rated rivers and activities on rivers (except enjoying river features) even higher in importance than telephone participants. Online participants engaged in activities on or near rivers more frequently than telephone participants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54% said rivers in King County are “extremely important” • 56% said it is “extremely important” to be able to “enjoy river features” • 45% said it is “extremely important” to be able to use trails by rivers • Between 18% and 31% said it was “extremely important” to fish, boat, swim, or raft/tube in rivers • 67% enjoyed river features 5 or more times a year • 49% used trails by rivers 5 or more times a year • Between 6% and 16% said that they fish, boat, swim or raft/tube 5 or more times a year (50% to 68% never engaged in these activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73% said rivers in King County are “extremely important” • 58% said it is “extremely important” to be able to “enjoy river features” • 49% said it is “extremely important” to be able to use trails by rivers • Between 25% and 39% said it was “extremely important” to fish, boat, swim, or raft/tube in rivers • 82% enjoy river features 5 or more times a year • 70% use trails by rivers 5 or more times a year • Between 15% and 28% said that they fish, boat, swim or raft/tube 5 or more times a year (26% to 43% never engaged in these activities)

(chart continues next page)

⁵ Differences between responses to the telephone and online surveys were tested using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20, Release 20.0.0, 2011. Differences were considered statistically significant when the probability of the differences occurring by chance was less than .05 ($p < .05$).

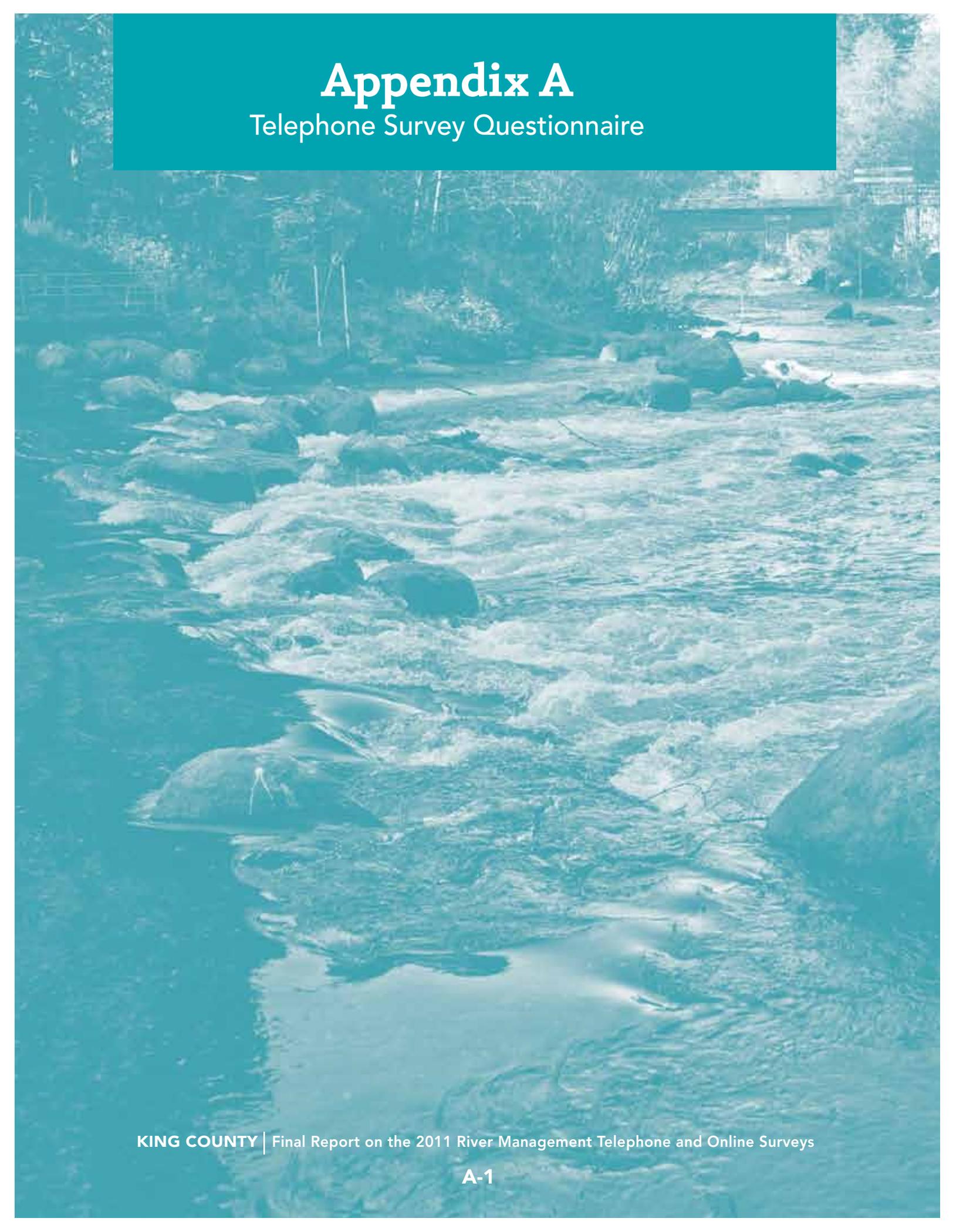
Differences Between Telephone and Online Surveys

	Telephone Survey	Online Survey
<p><u>King County’s River Management Programs</u> Online participants said that they were more familiar with King County’s river management programs and rated actions to restore fish and wildlife habitat and reduce flood risks differently from telephone participants. However, online and telephone participants rated priorities for river management similarly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More “not at all familiar” (19% to 25%) than “extremely familiar” (11% to 14%) with King County’s efforts to reduce flood risks, protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and keep rivers available for recreational activities • 50% “strongly agree” with temporarily closing portions of rivers to restore habitat and reduce flood risks • 44% “agree” with placing logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion • Between 8% and 16% said they “strongly agree” with King County acquiring property to move levees back, purchasing and removing homes to move people out of flood risk areas, and allowing fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers • Of three priorities for river management in King County, protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat was rated highest, reducing flood risks to protect people and property second, and keeping rivers available for recreational activities third 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More “extremely familiar” (17% to 36%) than “not at all familiar” (5% to 13%) with King County’s efforts to reduce flood risks, protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and keep rivers available for recreational activities • 35% “strongly agree” with temporarily closing portions of rivers to restore habitat and reduce flood risks • 30% “agree” with placing logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion • Between 26% and 41% said they “strongly agree” with King County acquiring property to move levees back, purchasing and removing homes to move people out of flood risk areas, and allowing fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers • Of three priorities for river management in King County, protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat was rated highest, reducing flood risks to protect people and property second, and keeping rivers available for recreational activities third
<p><u>Safety on Rivers</u> Online participants said that they were more familiar with King County’s 2011 ordinance requiring a life jacket on rivers than telephone participants. Telephone participants perceived risks on rivers as more serious than online participants. More online participants said they wear life jackets “some of the time” and more telephone participants said they wear life jackets “all the time.” More online participants said they “strongly agree” that safety on rivers is an individual’s personal responsibility, and more telephone participants said they “strongly agree” that people should be required to wear life jackets on rivers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8% “extremely familiar” (28% “not at all familiar”) with 2011 ordinance requiring life jackets on rivers • Between 49% and 63% rated fast water, intoxication, and cold water “extremely serious” risks on rivers • Between 15% and 36% rated trees and wood, rocks, and other users “extremely serious” risks on rivers • 53% said they “always or almost always” wear life jackets; 6% said they wear life jackets “some of the time” • 56% “strongly agree” that being safe on rivers is an individual’s personal responsibility (2% “strongly disagree”) • 38% “strongly agree” that individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket on rivers (11% “strongly disagree”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% “extremely familiar” (19% “not at all familiar”) with 2011 ordinance requiring life jackets on rivers • Between 30% and 48% rated fast water, intoxication, and cold water “extremely serious” risks on rivers • Between 9% and 29% rated trees and wood, rocks, and other users “extremely serious” risks on rivers • 44% said they “always or almost always” wear life jackets; 16% said they wear life jackets “some of the time” • 67% “strongly agree” that being safe on rivers is an individual’s personal responsibility (2% “strongly disagree”) • 18% “strongly agree” that individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket on rivers (24% “strongly disagree”)

Key Findings and Conclusions

There were several key differences – and similarities – between the telephone and online river management surveys.

- The online survey attracted respondents who live closer to and are more frequently involved in activities on rivers than did the telephone survey, which was conducted using random samples of cell and landline phone numbers and insured that respondents were people who lived throughout the county.
- While the online respondents, who more frequently use rivers, reported being more informed than telephone survey respondents, the results of both surveys suggest that additional outreach and education could increase awareness of King County's river management programs, the benefits of wearing life jackets, and the 2011 life jacket ordinance.
- The differences between the two groups of survey respondents were many, but the two groups did not differ in priorities for river management. The survey results show that residents rate protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat as a top river management priority for King County, followed by reducing flood risks to protect people and property, and then keeping rivers available for recreational activities.



Appendix A

Telephone Survey Questionnaire

ID# _____

**Telephone Survey Questionnaire
KING COUNTY RIVERS MANAGEMENT SURVEY**

Phone: (_____) _____ - _____	Cell phone 1 Land line 2	Gender	Male 1 Female 2	Zip _____
Name: _____	Interviewer: _____		Date: _____	

Hello, this is _____ with Consumer Opinion Services, a local research firm. I am calling on behalf of King County as part of a research study. For this study I need to speak with the [male/female] head of this household. Would that be you?

CONTINUE -- Yes 1
ASK TO SPEAK TO PERSON/FOR TIME TO CALL BACK -- No 2
ASK TO SPEAK TO PERSON/FOR TIME TO CALL BACK -- DK/REF 3

[REPEAT FIRST PARAGRAPH IF NECESSARY.] I am calling on behalf of King County strictly for research purposes. Your answers will be completely anonymous and will be used by King County in updating programs for managing rivers in the county. This is not a sales call, and no sales calls or solicitations will result from this call. This call should take about 10 minutes.

Note: If respondents ask, they can direct any questions about the survey to Saffa Bardaro, King County Water and Land Resources Division, 206-296-1959.

1. First, do you live in King County?

CONTINUE -- Yes 1
THANK & TERMINATE -- No 2
THANK & TERMINATE -- DK/REF 3

2. What is your home ZIP Code? _____

3. How important to you personally are rivers in King County? By rivers, I mean the six major rivers in King County, which are the Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging, Cedar, Green, and White rivers. Please rate the importance of major rivers on a five-point scale, where 1 means “not at all important” and 5 means “extremely important.” Would you rate King County rivers a 1, meaning “not at all important,” a 5, meaning “extremely important,” or some number in between?

DK/REF 6

4. How important to you is it to be able to do each of the following on rivers in King County? Please use a five-point scale where 5 means “extremely important” and 1 means “not at all important.” First, how important is it to be able to _____? READ AND ROTATE.

	Not at all important					Extremely important	DK/REF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Fish in rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Go boating, canoeing, or kayaking	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Go rafting or tubing on rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Swim in rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions	1	2	3	4	5	6	

5. In a typical year, how often do you _____ in King County? Would you say never, once a year or less, 2 to 4 times a year, 5 to 10 times a year, or more than 10 times a year? And, in a typical year, how often do you _____ in King County? READ AND ROTATE.

	Never	Once a year or less	2 to 4 times a year	5 – 10 times a year	More than 10 times a year	DK/REF
Fish in rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Go boating, canoeing, or kayaking on rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Go rafting or tubing on rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Swim in rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions	1	2	3	4	5	6

6. How often do you wear a life jacket when you are on the river in King County? Would you say:

CONTINUE -- Never 1
CONTINUE -- Some of the time 2
CONTINUE -- About half the time 3
CONTINUE -- More than half the time, or 4
SKIP TO Q. 8 -- Always or almost always 5
DO NOT READ - DK/REF 6

7. What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often? What else?

8. In your opinion, how big a risk is each of the following on rivers in King County? Please use a five-point scale where 5 means “an extremely serious risk” and 1 means “no risk at all.” First, how big a risk is/are _____? Would you rate that a 1, meaning “no risk at all,” a 5, meaning “an extremely serious risk,” or some number in between? READ AND ROTATE.

	No risk at all					Extremely serious risk	DK/REF
Fast water	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Cold Water	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rocks	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Trees and wood	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Other users on the rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Intoxication	1	2	3	4	5	6	

9. How familiar are you with King County’s efforts to _____? Please use a five-point scale where 5 means “extremely familiar” and 1 means “not at all familiar.” Thinking about King County’s efforts to _____, would you say you are a 1, meaning “not at all familiar” with these efforts, a 5, meaning “extremely familiar,” or some number in between? READ AND ROTATE.

	Not at all familiar				Extremely familiar	DK/REF
Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reduce flood risks to protect people and property	1	2	3	4	5	6
Keep rivers available for recreational activities	1	2	3	4	5	6

10. Next, I'm going to read several statements about river uses. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement. First, _____. Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with this statement? READ AND ROTATE.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	DK/REF
Keeping rivers available for recreational activities should be King County's top priority in river management.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat should be King County's top priority in river management.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reducing flood risks to protect people and property should be King County's top priority in river management.	1	2	3	4	5	6

11. Now I will read some statements about safety on rivers. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement. First, _____. Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with this statement? READ AND ROTATE.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	DK/REF
Being safe when engaged in recreational activities on rivers is an individual's personal responsibility.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.	1	2	3	4	5	6

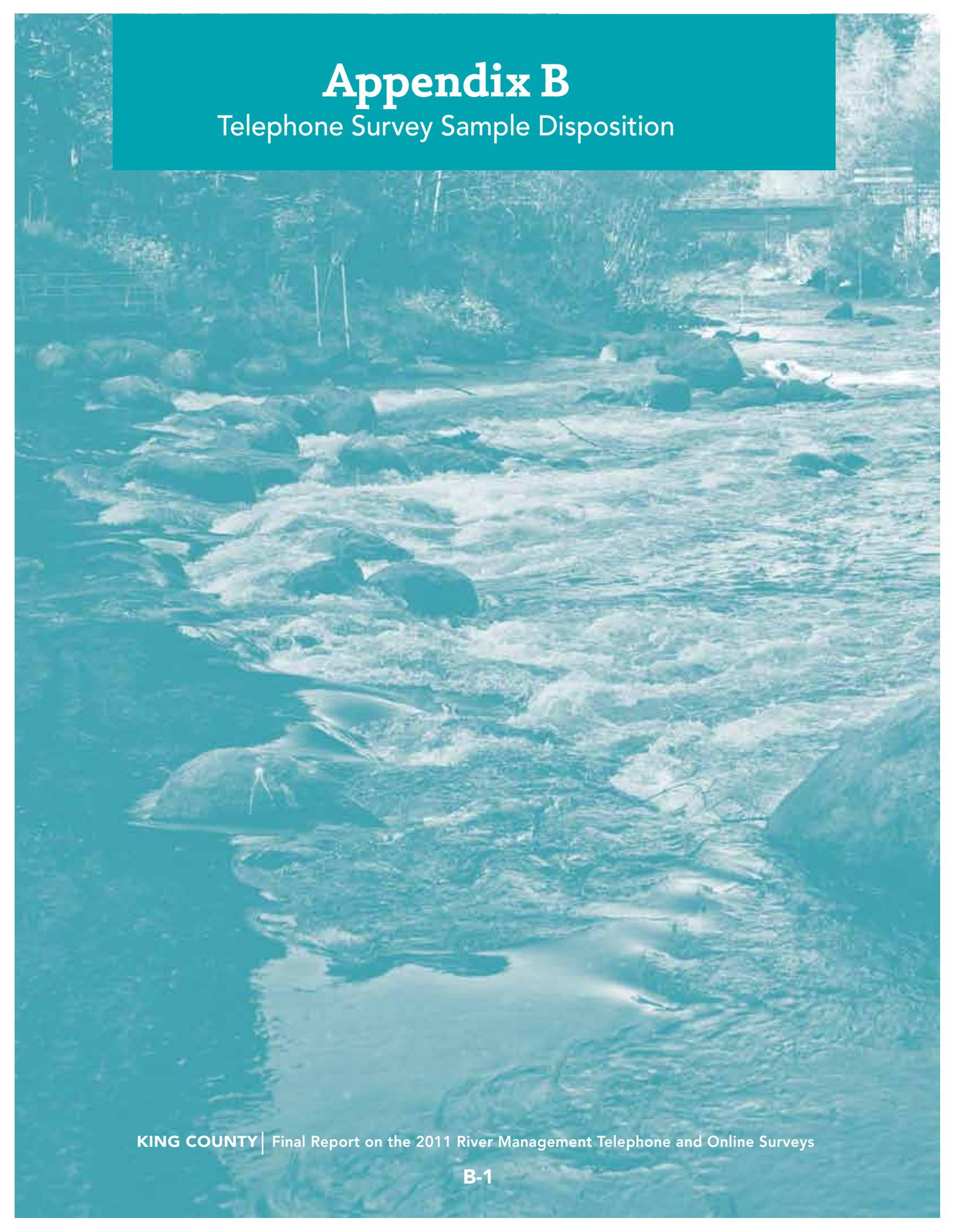
12. Next, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements. First, _____. Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with this statement? READ AND ROTATE.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	DK/REF
It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities.	1	2	3	4	5	6
It is more important to keep King County rivers available for recreational activities than it is to reduce flood risks to protect people and property.	1	2	3	4	5	6
It is more important to reduce flood risks to protect people and property than it is to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers.	1	2	3	4	5	6

13. Now, I will read a list of steps that King County can take to restore fish and wildlife habitat **and** reduce flood risks to protect people and property. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of these actions. First, _____. Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree that King County should _____? READ AND ROTATE.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	DK/REF
Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas	1	2	3	4	5	6
Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move	1	2	3	4	5	6
Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist	1	2	3	4	5	6
Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion	1	2	3	4	5	6

14. How familiar are you with the 2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers? Are you:
- Not at all familiar with the ordinance 1
 - Not very familiar 2
 - Somewhat familiar 3
 - Very familiar, or 4
 - Extremely familiar with the ordinance 5
 - DK/REF 6
15. These last questions are for classification purposes only. How close do you live to a river in King County? Do you live
- Less than a mile from a river 1
 - 1 to 5 miles from a river, or 2
 - More than 5 miles from a river 3
 - DO NOT READ -- DK/REF 4
16. Which river, would you say, is closest to your residence? READ IF NECESSARY.
- Cedar River 1
 - Green River 2
 - Raging River 3
 - Snoqualmie River 4
 - Tolt River 5
 - White River 6
 - DO NOT READ -- Skykomish River 7
 - DO NOT READ -- _____ Please specify. Other 8
 - DO NOT READ -- DK/REF 9
17. Would you say that you live in an area that is urban, suburban, or rural?
- Urban 1
 - Suburban 2
 - Rural 3
 - DO NOT READ -- DK/REF 4
18. Do you live in an area in King County that is unincorporated, or do you live in a city or town that is incorporated?
- Unincorporated area 1
 - Incorporated city 2
 - DO NOT READ -- DK/REF 3
19. How old are you? Are you:
- 18 to 24 1
 - 25 to 39 2
 - 40 to 64, or 3
 - 65 or older 4
 - DK/REF 8
20. Thank you very much for your time and opinions. Your input will be very helpful to King County as it works to manage rivers in the best ways possible.
21. Record gender (DO NOT ASK):
- Male 1
 - Female 2



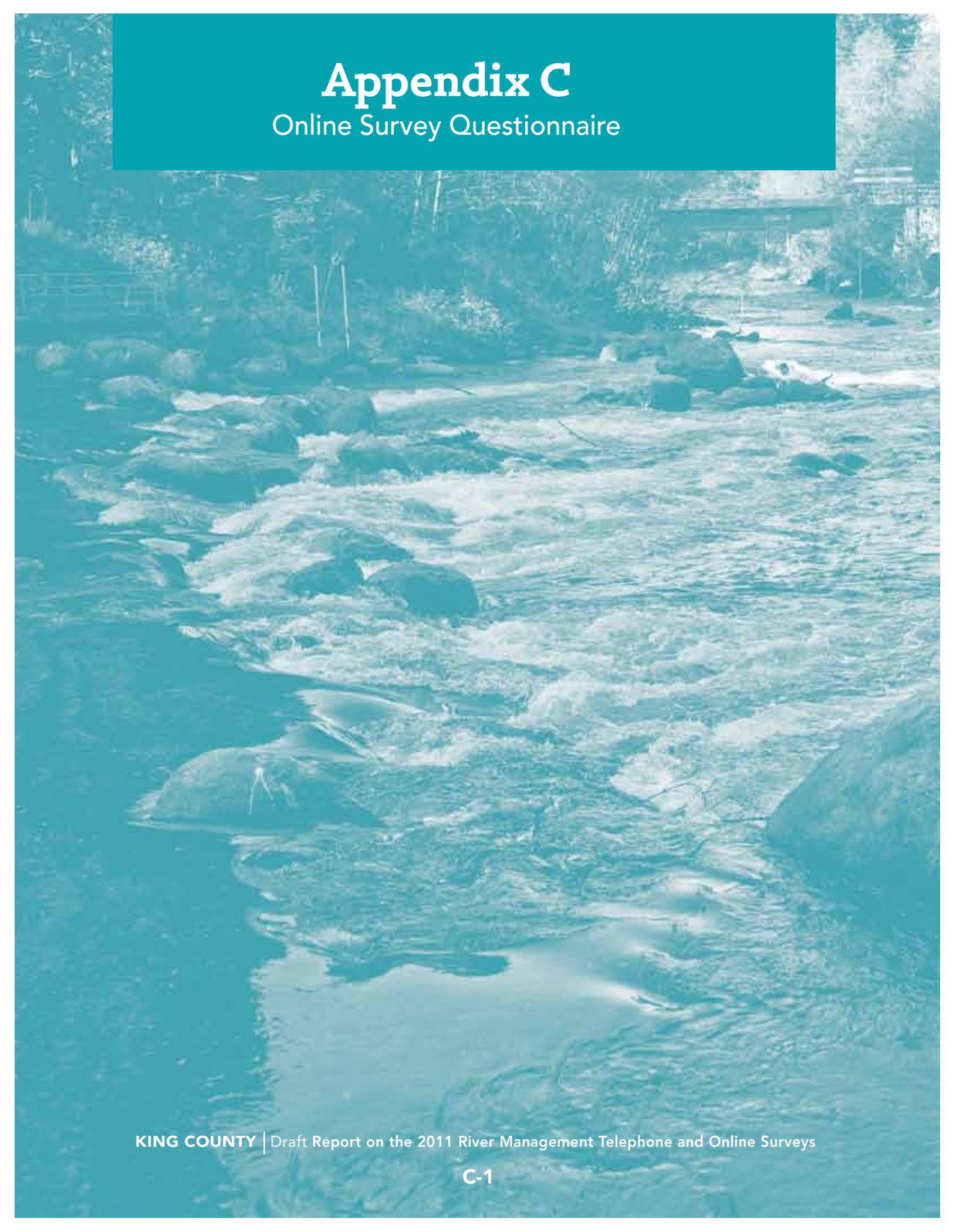
Appendix B

Telephone Survey Sample Disposition

**King County River Management Telephone Survey
Sample Disposition**

<i>Total residents contacted</i>	<i>2,653</i>
• Interviews completed	703
• Initial refusal by resident	1,427
• Did not live in King County	364
• Language barrier	159
<i>Not able to reach resident (including, resident not available, no answer, busy, disconnected numbers, businesses)</i>	<i>10,755</i>
<i>Total calls attempted</i>	<i>13,408</i>

As shown above, of residents reached by telephone, 703 (26%) completed interviews, 1,427 (54%) refused to participate in the survey, 364 (14%) did not participate in the survey because they did not live in King County, and 159 (6%) did not participate in the survey because of language barriers.



Appendix C

Online Survey Questionnaire

Online Survey Questionnaire

River Management Survey

King County is conducting the following survey to better understand the opinions of its residents. The survey is strictly for research purposes and the answers will be completely anonymous. Survey data will be used by King County to improve river management and communication practices.

This survey should take about 10 minutes. Please take the survey only once. Duplicate entries will be disqualified.

Thank you in advance for your time!

***1. Are you a King County resident?**

Yes

No

2. How important to you personally are rivers in King County? By rivers, we mean the six major rivers in King County, which are the Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging, Cedar, Green, and White rivers.

Please rate the importance of major rivers on a five-point scale, where 1 means "not at all important" and 5 means "extremely important."

1 = Not at all important

2

3

4

5 = Extremely important

River Management Survey

3. How important to you is it to be able to do each of the following activities on King County rivers?

Please use a five-point scale where 5 means "extremely important" and 1 means "not at all important."

	1 = Not at all important	2	3	4	5 = Extremely important
Fish in rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go boating, canoeing, or kayaking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Swim in rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do rafting or tubing on rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. In a typical year, how often do you do the following activities in King County?

	Never	Once a year or less	2 to 4 times a year	5 – 10 times a year	More than 10 times a year	Don't know
Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Go rafting or tubing on rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Fish in rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Go boating, canoeing, or kayaking on rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Swim in rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				

5. How often do you wear a life jacket when you are on the river in King County?

- Never
- Some of the time
- About half the time
- More than half the time
- Always or almost always

River Management Survey

6. What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often?

7. In your opinion, how big of a risk is each of the following on rivers in King County? Please use a five-point scale where 5 means "an extremely serious risk" and 1 means "no risk at all."

	1 = No risk at all	2	3	4	5 = Extremely serious risk
Other people on the river	<input type="radio"/>				
Rocks	<input type="radio"/>				
Intoxicants	<input type="radio"/>				
Trees and wood	<input type="radio"/>				
Fast water	<input type="radio"/>				
Cold water	<input type="radio"/>				

8. How familiar are you with the following efforts undertaken by King County.

Please use a five-point scale where 5 means "extremely familiar" and 1 means "not at all familiar."

	1 = Not at all familiar	2	3	4	5 = Extremely familiar
Keep down's available for recreational activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduce flood risks to protect people and property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County streams	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

River Management Survey

9. Please read the following statements about river uses and indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know
Reducing flood risks to protect people and property should be King County's top priority in river management.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat should be King County's top priority in river management.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Keeping rivers available for recreational activities should be King County's top priority in river management.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. Please read the following statements about safety on rivers and indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	N/A
Being safe when engaged in recreational activities on rivers is an individual's personal responsibility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

River Management Survey

11. Next, please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	N/A
It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is more important to keep King County rivers available for recreational activities than it is to reduce flood risks to protect people and property.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is more important to reduce flood risks to protect people and property than it is to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Historically, the response to flooding has been to build and maintain structures such as dams and levees to control and contain rivers. More recently, the response to flooding has been to accommodate natural flooding when possible by removing homes from at-risk areas, moving levees further away from rivers, allowing trees that fall into rivers to remain, and restoring fish and wildlife habitat.

Before reading this statement, were you aware of this shift in management practices towards a more naturally functioning river?

- Yes
- No

River Management Survey

13. Following is a list of actions that King County can take to restore fish and wildlife habitat and reduce flood risks to protect people and property.

Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with each of these actions.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Not
Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers some room to move	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. How familiar are you with the 2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers?

- Not at all familiar with the ordinance. (Skip to question #15.)
- Not very familiar
- Somewhat familiar
- Very familiar
- Extremely familiar with the ordinance

River Management Survey

15. How did you learn about the ordinance? (Check all that apply).

- Twitter
- Posted signage at the river
- News media (e.g., newspaper, online news source, television, radio)
- Facebook
- Directly from a King County Sheriff's Deputy
- King County Website
- Friend or family member

Other (please specify):

These last questions are for data comparison purposes only. The survey is strictly for research purposes and the answers will be completely anonymous.

*16. What is your home ZIP code, so we may compare responses from different areas of King County.

ZIP:

17. How close do you live to a river in King County?

- Less than a mile from a river
- 1 to 5 miles from a river
- More than 5 miles from a river

18. Which river, would you say, is closest to your residence?

- Cedar River
- Green River
- Raging River
- Skyesman River
- Snoqualmie River
- Tolt River
- White River
- Other (please specify)

River Management Survey

19. Would you say that you live in an area that is urban, suburban, or rural?

- Urban
 Suburban
 Rural

20. Do you live in an area of King County that is unincorporated, or do you live in a city or town that is incorporated?

- Unincorporated area
 Incorporated city

21. Which age range do you fall within?

- 18 to 24
 25 to 39
 40 to 54
 55 or older

22. Are you a male or a female?

- Male
 Female

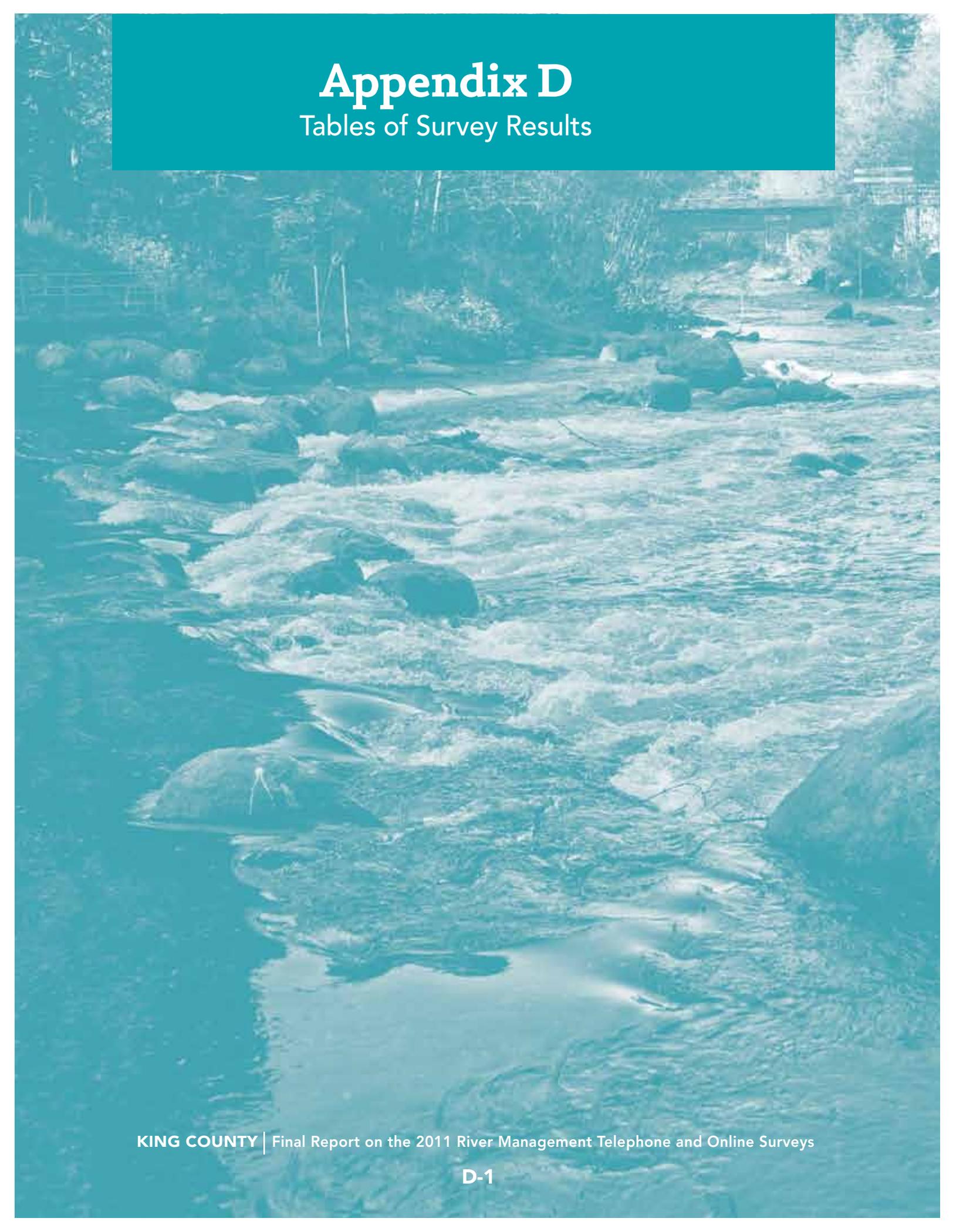
23. Is there anything else you'd like to tell us?

Thank you very much for your time and opinions. Your input will be very helpful to King County as it works to manage rivers in the best ways possible.

If you have any questions, please contact the King County River and Floodplain Management team at 206-296-8001.

For information about flooding in King County, go to www.kingcounty.gov/flood.

For information about river safety in King County, go to www.kingcounty.gov/river-safety.



Appendix D

Tables of Survey Results

RIVER MANAGEMENT SURVEY RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, differences between telephone and online surveys are statistically significant ($p < .05$).

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
How important to you personally are rivers in King County?	Not at all important	Count	20	5	25
		Col %	2.8%	.8%	1.8%
	2	Count	22	8	30
		Col %	3.1%	1.2%	2.2%
	3	Count	92	50	142
		Col %	13.1%	7.6%	10.5%
	4	Count	186	115	301
		Col %	26.5%	17.6%	22.2%
	Extremely important	Count	383	476	859
		Col %	54.5%	72.8%	63.3%
Total	Count	703	654	1357	
	Col %	100%	100%	100%	
	Mean	4.27	4.60	4.43	
How important to you is it to be able to do each of the following on rivers in King County?					
Fish in rivers	Not at all important	Count	195	111	306
		Col %	27.8%	17.2%	22.7%
	2	Count	81	73	154
		Col %	11.5%	11.3%	11.4%
	3	Count	102	103	205
		Col %	14.5%	15.9%	15.2%
	4	Count	108	110	218
		Col %	15.4%	17.0%	16.2%
	Extremely important	Count	216	249	465
		Col %	30.8%	38.5%	34.5%
Total	Count	702	646	1348	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.10	3.48	3.28	
Go boating, canoeing, or kayaking	Not at all important	Count	183	66	249
		Col %	26.1%	10.2%	18.5%
	2	Count	82	88	170
		Col %	11.7%	13.6%	12.6%
	3	Count	124	120	244
		Col %	17.7%	18.5%	18.1%
	4	Count	135	141	276
		Col %	19.3%	21.8%	20.5%
	Extremely important	Count	177	232	409
		Col %	25.2%	35.9%	30.3%
Total	Count	701	647	1348	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.06	3.60	3.32	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Go rafting or tubing on rivers	Not at all important	Count	256	130	386
		Col %	36.5%	20.1%	28.6%
	2	Count	104	116	220
		Col %	14.8%	18.0%	16.3%
	3	Count	127	129	256
		Col %	18.1%	20.0%	19.0%
	4	Count	86	111	197
		Col %	12.3%	17.2%	14.6%
	Extremely important	Count	129	160	289
		Col %	18.4%	24.8%	21.4%
Total	Count	702	646	1348	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.61	3.09	2.84	
Swim in rivers	Not at all important	Count	246	128	374
		Col %	35.1%	19.8%	27.7%
	2	Count	99	108	207
		Col %	14.1%	16.7%	15.3%
	3	Count	116	126	242
		Col %	16.5%	19.4%	17.9%
	4	Count	89	106	195
		Col %	12.7%	16.4%	14.5%
	Extremely important	Count	151	180	331
		Col %	21.5%	27.8%	24.5%
Total	Count	701	648	1349	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.71	3.16	2.93	
Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers	Not at all important	Count	77	38	115
		Col %	11.0%	5.8%	8.5%
	2	Count	37	35	72
		Col %	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%
	3	Count	109	74	183
		Col %	15.5%	11.3%	13.5%
	4	Count	164	186	350
		Col %	23.4%	28.5%	25.8%
	Extremely important	Count	315	319	634
		Col %	44.9%	48.9%	46.8%
Total	Count	702	652	1354	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.86	4.09	3.97	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions - Results do not differ significantly	Not at all important	Count	30	23	53
		Col %	4.3%	3.5%	3.9%
	2	Count	23	19	42
		Col %	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%
	3	Count	86	67	153
		Col %	12.2%	10.2%	11.3%
	4	Count	167	164	331
		Col %	23.8%	25.1%	24.4%
	Extremely important	Count	397	381	778
		Col %	56.5%	58.3%	57.3%
Total	Count	703	654	1357	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	4.25	4.32	4.28	
In a typical year, how often do you _____ in King County?					
Fish in rivers	Never	Count	407	240	647
		Col %	58.1%	37.7%	48.4%
	Once a year or less	Count	80	129	209
		Col %	11.4%	20.3%	15.6%
	2-4 times a year	Count	103	95	198
		Col %	14.7%	14.9%	14.8%
	5-10 times a year	Count	53	63	116
		Col %	7.6%	9.9%	8.7%
	More than 10 times a year	Count	57	110	167
		Col %	8.1%	17.3%	12.5%
Total	Count	700	637	1337	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Go boating, canoeing, or kayaking on rivers	Never	Count	348	164	512
		Col %	49.9%	25.6%	38.3%
	Once a year or less	Count	110	167	277
		Col %	15.8%	26.1%	20.7%
	2-4 times a year	Count	128	131	259
		Col %	18.3%	20.5%	19.4%
	5-10 times a year	Count	72	59	131
		Col %	10.3%	9.2%	9.8%
	More than 10 times a year	Count	40	119	159
		Col %	5.7%	18.6%	11.9%
Total	Count	698	640	1338	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

			Survey			
			Telephone	Online	Total	
Go rafting or tubing on rivers	Never	Count	475	271	746	
		Col %	67.9%	42.6%	55.8%	
	Once a year or less	Count	97	157	254	
		Col %	13.9%	24.7%	19.0%	
	2-4 times a year	Count	87	112	199	
		Col %	12.4%	17.6%	14.9%	
	5-10 times a year	Count	27	40	67	
		Col %	3.9%	6.3%	5.0%	
	More than 10 times a year	Count	14	56	70	
		Col %	2.0%	8.8%	5.2%	
	Total	Count	700	636	1336	
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Swim in rivers	Never	Count	407	225	632
			Col %	58.3%	35.2%	47.2%
Once a year or less		Count	83	161	244	
		Col %	11.9%	25.2%	18.2%	
2-4 times a year		Count	101	123	224	
		Col %	14.5%	19.2%	16.7%	
5-10 times a year		Count	62	61	123	
		Col %	8.9%	9.5%	9.2%	
More than 10 times a year		Count	45	70	115	
		Col %	6.4%	10.9%	8.6%	
Total		Count	698	640	1338	
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Walk, hike, run, or bicycle on trails by rivers		Never	Count	132	34	166
			Col %	18.8%	5.3%	12.4%
	Once a year or less	Count	75	43	118	
		Col %	10.7%	6.8%	8.8%	
	2-4 times a year	Count	153	113	266	
		Col %	21.8%	17.7%	19.9%	
	5-10 times a year	Count	134	135	269	
		Col %	19.1%	21.2%	20.1%	
	More than 10 times a year	Count	208	312	520	
		Col %	29.6%	49.0%	38.8%	
	Total	Count	702	637	1339	
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Enjoy river features, such as scenery or riverside attractions	Never	Count	44	19	63
		Col %	6.3%	3.0%	4.7%
	Once a year or less	Count	45	28	73
		Col %	6.4%	4.4%	5.5%
	2-4 times a year	Count	141	65	206
		Col %	20.2%	10.3%	15.5%
	5-10 times a year	Count	133	97	230
		Col %	19.0%	15.3%	17.3%
	More than 10 times a year	Count	336	425	761
		Col %	48.1%	67.0%	57.1%
	Total	Count	699	634	1333
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How often do you wear a life jacket when you are on the river in King County?	Never	Count	242	174	416
		Col %	34.7%	27.2%	31.1%
	Some of the time	Count	39	104	143
		Col %	5.6%	16.3%	10.7%
	About half the time	Count	25	31	56
		Col %	3.6%	4.8%	4.2%
	More than half the time	Count	19	49	68
		Col %	2.7%	7.7%	5.1%
	Always or almost always	Count	373	282	655
		Col %	53.4%	44.1%	49.0%
	Total	Count	698	640	1338
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In your opinion, how big a risk is each of the following on rivers in King County?					
Fast water	No risk at all	Count	27	35	62
		Col %	4.0%	5.4%	4.7%
	2	Count	41	64	105
		Col %	6.0%	10.0%	7.9%
	3	Count	77	152	229
		Col %	11.3%	23.6%	17.3%
	4	Count	171	181	352
		Col %	25.1%	28.1%	26.6%
	Extremely serious risk	Count	364	211	575
		Col %	53.5%	32.8%	43.5%
	Total	Count	680	643	1323
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Mean	4.18	3.73	3.96

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Cold Water	No risk at all	Count	46	48	94
		Col %	6.7%	7.5%	7.1%
	2	Count	43	94	137
		Col %	6.3%	14.6%	10.3%
	3	Count	100	135	235
		Col %	14.5%	21.0%	17.7%
	4	Count	161	171	332
		Col %	23.4%	26.6%	25.0%
	Extremely serious risk	Count	338	194	532
		Col %	49.1%	30.2%	40.0%
	Total	Count	688	642	1330
Col %		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Mean		4.02	3.57	3.81	
Rocks	No risk at all	Count	57	78	135
		Col %	8.4%	12.1%	10.2%
	2	Count	68	167	235
		Col %	10.0%	25.9%	17.7%
	3	Count	169	194	363
		Col %	24.8%	30.1%	27.4%
	4	Count	160	130	290
		Col %	23.5%	20.2%	21.9%
	Extremely serious risk	Count	227	76	303
		Col %	33.3%	11.8%	22.9%
	Total	Count	681	645	1326
Col %		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Mean		3.63	2.94	3.29	
Trees and wood	No risk at all	Count	68	56	124
		Col %	10.0%	8.7%	9.4%
	2	Count	70	110	180
		Col %	10.3%	17.1%	13.6%
	3	Count	130	150	280
		Col %	19.1%	23.4%	21.2%
	4	Count	170	141	311
		Col %	25.0%	22.0%	23.5%
	Extremely serious risk	Count	242	185	427
		Col %	35.6%	28.8%	32.3%
	Total	Count	680	642	1322
Col %		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Mean		3.66	3.45	3.56	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Other users on the rivers	No risk at all	Count	121	97	218
		Col %	17.8%	15.1%	16.5%
	2	Count	164	214	378
		Col %	24.1%	33.4%	28.6%
	3	Count	195	174	369
		Col %	28.7%	27.1%	27.9%
	4	Count	100	100	200
		Col %	14.7%	15.6%	15.1%
	Extremely serious risk	Count	100	56	156
		Col %	14.7%	8.7%	11.8%
Total	Count	680	641	1321	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.84	2.69	2.77	
Intoxication	No risk at all	Count	51	34	85
		Col %	7.5%	5.3%	6.4%
	2	Count	39	69	108
		Col %	5.7%	10.7%	8.1%
	3	Count	81	99	180
		Col %	11.9%	15.4%	13.6%
	4	Count	83	133	216
		Col %	12.2%	20.7%	16.3%
	Extremely serious risk	Count	428	309	737
		Col %	62.8%	48.0%	55.6%
Total	Count	682	644	1326	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	4.17	3.95	4.06	
How familiar are you with King County's efforts to _____?					
Protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers	Not at all familiar	Count	140	35	175
		Col %	19.9%	5.4%	12.9%
	2	Count	125	64	189
		Col %	17.8%	9.8%	14.0%
	3	Count	204	144	348
		Col %	29.1%	22.2%	25.7%
	4	Count	146	174	320
		Col %	20.8%	26.8%	23.7%
	Extremely familiar	Count	87	233	320
		Col %	12.4%	35.8%	23.7%
Total	Count	702	650	1352	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.88	3.78	3.31	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Reduce flood risks to protect people and property	Not at all familiar	Count	136	46	182
		Col %	19.4%	7.1%	13.5%
	2	Count	146	72	218
		Col %	20.8%	11.1%	16.1%
	3	Count	174	148	322
		Col %	24.8%	22.7%	23.8%
	4	Count	148	207	355
		Col %	21.1%	31.8%	26.3%
	Extremely familiar	Count	97	178	275
		Col %	13.8%	27.3%	20.3%
Total	Count	701	651	1352	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.89	3.61	3.24	
Keep rivers available for recreational activities	Not at all familiar	Count	178	81	259
		Col %	25.5%	12.5%	19.2%
	2	Count	156	115	271
		Col %	22.3%	17.7%	20.1%
	3	Count	173	192	365
		Col %	24.7%	29.6%	27.1%
	4	Count	117	147	264
		Col %	16.7%	22.7%	19.6%
	Extremely familiar	Count	75	113	188
		Col %	10.7%	17.4%	14.0%
Total	Count	699	648	1347	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.65	3.15	2.89	
Agreement with statements about river uses, safety, and management					
Keeping rivers available for recreational activities should be King County's top priority in river management. <i>- Results do not differ significantly</i>	Strongly disagree	Count	34	57	91
		Col %	4.9%	8.8%	6.7%
	Disagree	Count	104	96	200
		Col %	14.9%	14.8%	14.8%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	189	110	299
		Col %	27.0%	16.9%	22.2%
	Agree	Count	255	204	459
		Col %	36.4%	31.4%	34.0%
	Strongly agree	Count	118	182	300
		Col %	16.9%	28.0%	22.2%
Total	Count	700	649	1349	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.46	3.55	3.50	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Protecting and restoring fish and wildlife habitat should be King County's top priority in river management. <i>- Results do not differ significantly</i>	Strongly disagree	Count	21	38	59
		Col %	3.0%	6.0%	4.4%
	Disagree	Count	39	61	100
		Col %	5.5%	9.6%	7.5%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	120	65	185
		Col %	17.1%	10.2%	13.8%
	Agree	Count	251	155	406
		Col %	35.7%	24.3%	30.3%
	Strongly agree	Count	272	319	591
		Col %	38.7%	50.0%	44.1%
Total	Count	703	638	1341	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	4.02	4.03	4.02	
Reducing flood risks to protect people and property should be King County's top priority in river management. <i>- Results do not differ significantly</i>	Strongly disagree	Count	28	39	67
		Col %	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%
	Disagree	Count	74	101	175
		Col %	10.5%	15.6%	13.0%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	144	119	263
		Col %	20.5%	18.4%	19.5%
	Agree	Count	238	159	397
		Col %	33.9%	24.6%	29.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	218	229	447
		Col %	31.1%	35.4%	33.1%
Total	Count	702	647	1349	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.77	3.68	3.73	
Being safe when engaged in recreational activities on rivers is an individual's personal responsibility.	Strongly disagree	Count	17	13	30
		Col %	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%
	Disagree	Count	38	10	48
		Col %	5.4%	1.5%	3.6%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	50	33	83
		Col %	7.2%	5.1%	6.2%
	Agree	Count	199	156	355
		Col %	28.5%	24.1%	26.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	394	435	829
		Col %	56.4%	67.2%	61.6%
Total	Count	698	647	1345	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	4.31	4.53	4.42	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Individuals should be required by law to wear a life jacket when engaging in recreational activities on rivers.	Strongly disagree	Count	80	158	238
		Col %	11.4%	24.5%	17.7%
	Disagree	Count	105	141	246
		Col %	15.0%	21.9%	18.3%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	92	126	218
		Col %	13.1%	19.5%	16.2%
	Agree	Count	157	101	258
		Col %	22.4%	15.7%	19.2%
	Strongly agree	Count	267	119	386
		Col %	38.1%	18.4%	28.7%
Total	Count	701	645	1346	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.61	2.82	3.23	
It is more important to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers than it is to keep rivers available for recreational activities.	Strongly disagree	Count	26	86	112
		Col %	3.7%	13.3%	8.3%
	Disagree	Count	75	92	167
		Col %	10.8%	14.2%	12.4%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	186	140	326
		Col %	26.7%	21.6%	24.2%
	Agree	Count	225	149	374
		Col %	32.3%	23.0%	27.8%
	Strongly agree	Count	185	182	367
		Col %	26.5%	28.0%	27.3%
Total	Count	697	649	1346	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.67	3.38	3.53	
It is more important to keep King County rivers available for recreational activities than it is to reduce flood risks to protect people and property. <i>- Results do not differ significantly</i>	Strongly disagree	Count	127	149	276
		Col %	18.2%	23.0%	20.5%
	Disagree	Count	252	178	430
		Col %	36.2%	27.5%	32.0%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	153	140	293
		Col %	22.0%	21.6%	21.8%
	Agree	Count	119	111	230
		Col %	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%
	Strongly agree	Count	46	70	116
		Col %	6.6%	10.8%	8.6%
Total	Count	697	648	1345	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.58	2.65	2.61	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
It is more important to reduce flood risks to protect people and property than it is to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat on King County rivers. <i>- Results do not differ significantly</i>	Strongly disagree	Count	92	132	224
		Col %	13.2%	20.4%	16.7%
	Disagree	Count	194	177	371
		Col %	27.8%	27.4%	27.6%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	167	126	293
		Col %	23.9%	19.5%	21.8%
	Agree	Count	160	106	266
		Col %	22.9%	16.4%	19.8%
	Strongly agree	Count	85	106	191
		Col %	12.2%	16.4%	14.2%
Total	Count	698	647	1345	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.93	2.81	2.87	
Purchase and remove homes near rivers in order to move people out of flood risk areas	Strongly disagree	Count	122	91	213
		Col %	17.5%	14.0%	15.8%
	Disagree	Count	196	90	286
		Col %	28.2%	13.8%	21.2%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	121	83	204
		Col %	17.4%	12.7%	15.1%
	Agree	Count	179	188	367
		Col %	25.7%	28.9%	27.2%
	Strongly agree	Count	78	199	277
		Col %	11.2%	30.6%	20.6%
Total	Count	696	651	1347	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.85	3.48	3.16	
Acquire property near rivers to move levees back and allow rivers more room to move	Strongly disagree	Count	48	79	127
		Col %	7.0%	12.1%	9.5%
	Disagree	Count	116	49	165
		Col %	16.9%	7.5%	12.3%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	131	62	193
		Col %	19.0%	9.5%	14.4%
	Agree	Count	286	196	482
		Col %	41.6%	30.0%	35.9%
	Strongly agree	Count	107	267	374
		Col %	15.6%	40.9%	27.9%
Total	Count	688	653	1341	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.42	3.80	3.60	

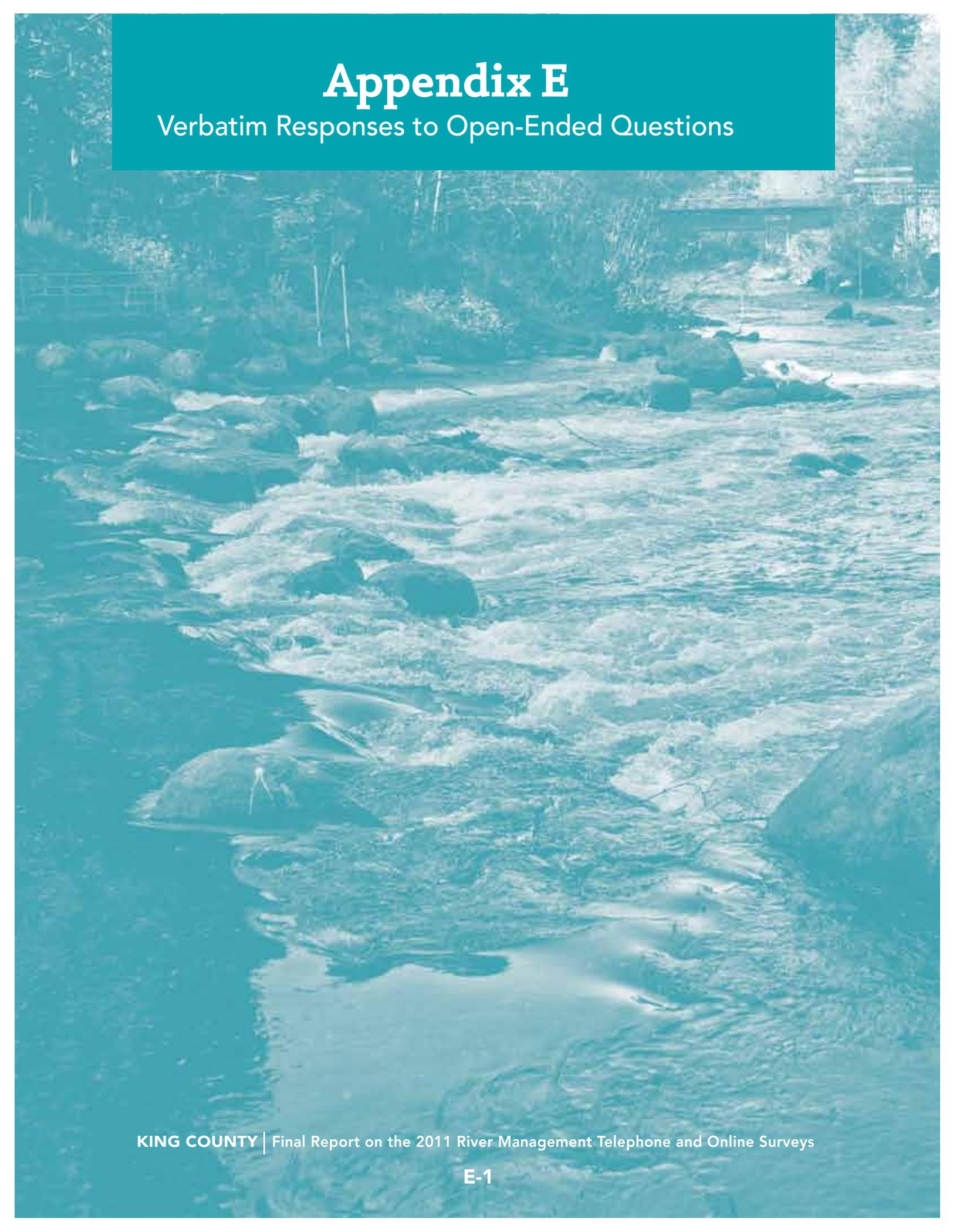
			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Temporarily close portions of a river to recreational activities if hazardous conditions exist	Strongly disagree	Count	20	95	115
		Col %	2.9%	14.6%	8.5%
	Disagree	Count	27	57	84
		Col %	3.9%	8.7%	6.2%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	32	45	77
		Col %	4.6%	6.9%	5.7%
	Agree	Count	271	226	497
		Col %	38.7%	34.7%	36.7%
	Strongly agree	Count	351	229	580
		Col %	50.1%	35.1%	42.9%
Total	Count	701	652	1353	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	4.29	3.67	3.99	
Allow fallen trees to freely move and accumulate in rivers	Strongly disagree	Count	118	93	211
		Col %	17.2%	14.2%	15.7%
	Disagree	Count	205	97	302
		Col %	29.8%	14.8%	22.5%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	162	104	266
		Col %	23.6%	15.9%	19.8%
	Agree	Count	145	188	333
		Col %	21.1%	28.7%	24.8%
	Strongly agree	Count	57	173	230
		Col %	8.3%	26.4%	17.1%
Total	Count	687	655	1342	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	2.74	3.38	3.05	
Place logs in rivers and on river banks to prevent erosion	Strongly disagree	Count	41	95	136
		Col %	6.0%	14.5%	10.1%
	Disagree	Count	82	74	156
		Col %	11.9%	11.3%	11.6%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	118	106	224
		Col %	17.2%	16.2%	16.7%
	Agree	Count	303	198	501
		Col %	44.0%	30.3%	37.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	144	180	324
		Col %	20.9%	27.6%	24.2%
Total	Count	688	653	1341	
	Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Mean	3.62	3.45	3.54	

			Survey			
			Telephone	Online	Total	
How familiar are you with the 2011 King County ordinance that requires people to wear life jackets when they are on King County rivers?	Not at all familiar	Count	193	122	315	
		Col %	27.6%	18.6%	23.2%	
	Not very familiar	Count	98	56	154	
		Col %	14.0%	8.5%	11.3%	
	Somewhat familiar	Count	219	187	406	
		Col %	31.3%	28.5%	29.9%	
	Very familiar	Count	136	191	327	
		Col %	19.4%	29.1%	24.1%	
	Extremely familiar	Count	54	101	155	
		Col %	7.7%	15.4%	11.4%	
	Total	Count	700	657	1357	
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Mean		2.66	3.14	2.89		
How close do you live to a river in King County?	Less than a mile	Count	98	207	305	
		Col %	14.2%	31.7%	22.7%	
	1-5 miles	Count	275	243	518	
		Col %	39.9%	37.2%	38.6%	
	More than 5 miles	Count	316	204	520	
		Col %	45.9%	31.2%	38.7%	
	Total	Count	689	654	1343	
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Which river, would you say, is closest to your residence?	Cedar River	Count	126	140	266
			Col %	20.2%	21.5%	20.9%
Green River		Count	228	131	359	
		Col %	36.6%	20.1%	28.2%	
Raging River		Count	8	14	22	
		Col %	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%	
Snoqualmie River		Count	126	222	348	
		Col %	20.2%	34.1%	27.3%	
Tolt River		Count	35	20	55	
		Col %	5.6%	3.1%	4.3%	
White River		Count	11	23	34	
		Col %	1.8%	3.5%	2.7%	
Skykomish River		Count	15	25	40	
		Col %	2.4%	3.8%	3.1%	
Other		Count	74	76	150	
		Col %	11.9%	11.7%	11.8%	
Total		Count	623	651	1274	
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Would you say that you live in an area that is urban, suburban, or rural?	Urban	Count	323	191	514
		Col %	46.3%	29.3%	38.1%
	Suburban	Count	305	272	577
		Col %	43.7%	41.8%	42.8%
	Rural	Count	70	188	258
		Col %	10.0%	28.9%	19.1%
	Total	Count	698	651	1349
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Do you live in an area in King County that is unincorporated, or do you live in a city or town that is incorporated?	Unincorporated area	Count	122	225	347
		Col %	17.6%	34.7%	25.8%
	Incorporated city	Count	573	424	997
		Col %	82.4%	65.3%	74.2%
	Total	Count	695	649	1344
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How old are you?	18-24	Count	23	15	38
		Col %	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%
	25-39	Count	120	125	245
		Col %	17.1%	19.2%	18.1%
	40-64	Count	346	425	771
		Col %	49.4%	65.2%	57.0%
	65 or older	Count	211	87	298
		Col %	30.1%	13.3%	22.0%
	Refused	Count	0	0	0
		Col %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	700	652	1352
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gender <i>- Results do not differ significantly</i>	Male	Count	381	376	757
		Col %	54.2%	58.7%	56.3%
	Female	Count	322	265	587
		Col %	45.8%	41.3%	43.7%
	Total	Count	703	641	1344
		Col %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

			Survey		
			Telephone	Online	Total
Questions asked only in online survey					
Historically, the response to flooding has been to build and maintain structures such as dams and levees to control and contain rivers. More recently, the response to flooding has been to accommodate natural flooding when possible by removing homes from at-risk areas, moving levees further away from rivers, allowing trees that fall into the rivers to remain, and restoring fish and wildlife habitat. Before reading this statement, were you aware of this shift in management practices towards a more naturally functioning river?	Yes	Count	0	487	487
		Col %	0.0%	74.6%	74.6%
	No	Count	0	166	166
		Col %	0.0%	25.4%	25.4%
	Total	Count	0	653	653
		Col %	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How did you learn about the ordinance?	News media	Count	0	411	411
		Col %	0.0%	74.7%	74.7%
	Facebook	Count	0	13	13
		Col %	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
	Twitter	Count	0	1	1
		Col %	0.0%	.2%	.2%
	King County Web site	Count	0	68	68
		Col %	0.0%	12.4%	12.4%
	Posted signage at the river	Count	0	69	69
		Col %	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
	Directly from a KC Sheriff's Deputy	Count	0	13	13
		Col %	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
	Friend or family member	Count	0	108	108
		Col %	0.0%	19.6%	19.6%
	Other	Count	0	65	65
		Col %	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%
	Total	Count	0	550	550
		Col %	0.0%	136.0%	136.0%

Note: "Total" reflects responses of participants in both surveys combined and may not represent the views of all county residents.



Appendix E

Verbatim Responses to Open-Ended Questions

VERBATIM RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

Telephone Survey Open-Ended Questions

Question 7. What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often? – Telephone Survey

1. Activities I do on the rivers. I don't need a life jacket.
2. At this point in my life I do not go in the water, but I do enjoy the sound of a running river.
3. Availability.
4. Because half the time I'm in the shallow parts of the river.
5. Because I don't do anything to have to wear one.
6. Because I don't feel that I put myself in that kind of danger.
7. Because I don't go on a river, that's why.
8. Because I don't go out on the river.
9. Because I don't like to wear one when I'm swimming.
10. Because I never go in the rivers.
11. Because I never go on the river anymore, I'm too old!
12. Because I never go on the river.
13. Because I'm a very strong swimmer.
14. Because I'm rafting, I have a tube, need one.
15. Being in a bigger boat, I'm more protected. I'm never on the river.
16. Cause I'm never on them.
17. Cause I'm sitting beside it.
18. Comfort reason.
19. Confidence in myself. I don't take risks.
20. Depending on how shallow it is, I don't wear one if it's shallow.
21. Depending on the activity, if there is a low current or if I am canoeing I do not wear, if there is a fast current I will wear one!
22. Depending swimming, inconvenient.
23. Depends on river conditions and what I'm doing on the river.
24. Depends on the river conditions.
25. Depends on the river, if it was rushing I would.
26. Depends on what activity I'm doing, if I'm rafting or inner tubing I will definitely wear one. If I'm working along the river I won't wear one.
27. Depends on what I'm fishing for. If I am fishing for big salmon and using my salmon pole I'll wear it in case my line gets tangled.
28. Depends on whether she feels safe or not and she is against laws requiring life jackets for adults.
29. Didn't grow up wearing a life jacket.
30. Do not go in the river.
31. Does not do anything in rivers.
32. Does not go in the water to wear one.
33. Does not go out in the river.
34. Doesn't go boating and is a good swimmer, avoids dangerous water.
35. Doesn't go boating on the river, so no need for life jackets.
36. Doesn't go on rivers - he's 75 and just had a hip replacement.
37. Doesn't go on rivers in King County.
38. Doesn't go on rivers, so he doesn't need to use one.
39. Doesn't go out on the river, but knows the law that says have to wear one if she did go out.
40. Doesn't go out on the water ever.
41. Doesn't worry about it, never has, never will. She's a strong swimmer, avoids risks.
42. Don't always need one.
43. Don't believe in it anymore.
44. Don't boat.

45. Don't do anything in water.
46. Don't feel like I need one.
47. Don't feel like I need one.
48. Don't get too deep.
49. Don't go at all, I'm 80 years old.
50. Don't go boating! I'm a swimmer, don't have one.
51. Don't go in river to use one.
52. Don't go in river.
53. Don't go in the river anymore.
54. Don't go in the river where it is rough and I have a very stable boat.
55. Don't go in the river.
56. Don't go in the river.
57. Don't go in the water, just walk the trails near the river.
58. Don't go in.
59. Don't go into rivers or water anymore now that I've had my accident.
60. Don't go on river.
61. Don't go on rivers.
62. Don't go on rivers.
63. Don't go on the river anymore.
64. Don't go on the river so haven't needed one. I usually walk trails only.
65. Don't go on the river.
66. Don't go on the river.
67. Don't go on the rivers, but if I did I would wear a life jacket for safety.
68. Don't go on the water (no need).
69. Don't go on the water.
70. Don't go on water.
71. Don't go out on rivers.
72. Don't go out on the rivers anymore.
73. Don't go out on the rivers anymore.
74. Don't go to the rivers at all anymore.
75. Don't go.
76. Don't have a river close to our home so don't get to go.
77. Don't have one.
78. Don't know.
79. Don't like to wear them, they're itchy inside?
80. Don't own one or it is not around. I am against making it a law to have to wear one.
81. Don't swim in river.
82. Don't swim or boat.
83. Don't swim.
84. Don't use rivers or areas around rivers.
85. Fishing, need the freedom to move easily.
86. Good swimmer, just doesn't like to wear them.
87. Has never been on a river in King County, plus says she's too old to go boating.
88. Has never been on a river in King County.
89. Haven't been out on the river in years, I'm just too old.
90. He decides to wear it or not based on the conditions on the river.
91. He doesn't go out on the rivers at all.
92. He doesn't go out on the water, and doesn't think it is necessary for fishing from the bank.
93. He just keeps one close at hand in case he needs it.

94. He never goes out on the water.
95. He never has, never will. Doesn't take big risks on the water.
96. He only wears it when it's dangerous, doesn't wear it when it's not.
97. He's in a wheelchair.
98. He's never been out in the water in King County.
99. He's never gone out on a river in King County. If he did, he would wear one though.
100. He's too old to go on the water anymore, but he would if he did go out boating.
101. I am 72 years old, going on rivers are too dangerous for me. But if I had to go on one I would wear one, maybe even two.
102. I am disabled and do not wear a life jacket because I never go to the rivers or out on the rivers. I do visit local lakes, however, I do not go out on the water.
103. I am handicapped, so I don't go in the river at all. Sometimes I will look at the river.
104. I am never on the rivers.
105. I am not on the river often enough to wear one.
106. I can swim! So I don't go in rivers.
107. I do not go in the rivers, the younger me wouldn't get out of the river, back then I wore one, also I no longer own one.
108. I do not go in the rivers.
109. I do not go in the water, if I did I would wear one.
110. I do not go out on any rivers!
111. I do not go to the river much.
112. I don't actually go in the river.
113. I don't always need one.
114. I don't always remember to bring it with me.
115. I don't boat on rivers.
116. I don't do river activities in King County.
117. I don't ever go into the river, not since I've gotten older.
118. I don't ever swim in rivers so I don't need them.
119. I don't feel I put myself in danger, I don't need a life jacket.
120. I don't generally go into the river, I will visit the lakes for boating and swimming.
121. I don't go in or on the water ever.
122. I don't go in the river at my age any longer.
123. I don't go in the river.
124. I don't go in the rivers anymore, when I did I would wear one.
125. I don't go in the water, when I do I wear one.
126. I don't go much.
127. I don't go on rivers but I would if I did
128. I don't go on rivers, they scare me.
129. I don't go on rivers.
130. I don't go on the river anymore, I just don't go out but I would if I went out on the river.
131. I don't go on the river when it is deep, I go when it is about 3-3.5 feet deep, very shallow water.
132. I don't go on the river, I'm too old and don't do that anymore.
133. I don't go on the rivers.
134. I don't go on the water.
135. I don't go out on rivers.
136. I don't go out on the river.
137. I don't go out on the rivers.
138. I don't go out there often.
139. I don't go swimming.

140. I don't go that often, I'm a strong swimmer.
141. I don't go to rivers.
142. I don't go.
143. I don't know.
144. I don't need to by law.
145. I don't own one now, I will be getting one of my own.
146. I don't spend much time in it.
147. I don't swim very well so I always do when I'm on the river.
148. I don't think I need one just to wade in the river.
149. I don't think I need one with fishing.
150. I don't wear a life jacket when I am fishing because sometimes I am just on shore.
151. I don't wear one cause I'm not near the river; if I was to get on the river I would wear one.
152. I don't when tubing, most of the time I do.
153. I feel awkward, if I go sailing I will.
154. I gave them all away, I don't go on them.
155. I have not been on the river myself in years. I'm in my 60's.
156. I haven't been on the rivers in 40 years and don't utilize the rivers in that way.
157. I haven't gone out on the water in King County.
158. I haven't seen a river in a long time.
159. I just don't, don't have one.
160. I just find it inconvenient.
161. I just never have since I learned how to swim.
162. I know it's shallow, I would put it on if it's there.
163. I know the rivers and keep myself safe. I wouldn't go in if it were unsafe.
164. I live on a lake so I never go in the rivers, I do all water activities on my lake.
165. I never even see the rivers anymore.
166. I never get on river.
167. I never go down to rivers.
168. I never go into the rivers.
169. I never go on rivers.
170. I never go on the river.
171. I never go out on the river.
172. I never go out on the rivers anymore.
173. I never wear one on the river. I've never been in dangerous spots.
174. I no longer go out on the rivers! I don't need to wear one for swimming!
175. I only go in the dead of summer when there aren't current issues.
176. I only wear a life jacket when kayaking otherwise I'm around calm water.
177. I only wear one when fishing.
178. I only wear one when I need to.
179. I personally have not been rafting or canoeing so haven't been on KC river for a couple years. I mostly walk and enjoy scenery.
180. I said never because I never really go on the rivers.
181. I tend to stay away from going in rivers, they are very cold.
182. I tend to stay out of the river, but if I went in I would wear one.
183. I want to go under the water to look at the sparkly bottom. I like to cliff jump and life jackets don't work for that.
184. I was a swimmer in high school, not a big deal, not afraid of the water, but haven't been on the river since the new life jacket law was passed.
185. I was always a good swimmer, I was young and strong and didn't care.

186. I wear them on a boat on a lake, in either a tube or walking.
187. I would always wear one on a river.
188. I would if I was on the river.
189. I would never go on the river where I would need one. If I were boating.
190. I would say that the reason is that if I'm in an area that is very calm, then I do not feel it is necessary. In other words, if I'm in an area where the currents aren't rough, I won't need it.
191. I would wear one if I went in the river.
192. I'd wear it on a raft, but on a boat I don't because it is available if I needed it.
193. If I fish I don't wear one, I'm not in raging water, I'm in benign water when I fish.
194. If I'm in my kayak I always wear one.
195. If there is a perceived risk, I'll wear one.
196. I'm a pretty confident swimmer.
197. I'm a strong swimmer, don't feel that I need one. Would be in a boat, if not swimming, also wouldn't need one.
198. I'm comfortable in water.
199. I'm elderly - I don't go on the river.
200. I'm getting too old, I use to do it all the time.
201. I'm just typically really careful, I'm never far from shore. I don't swim out to the stronger currents, I'm always aware of the water temperature as well.
202. I'm never in the river.
203. I'm never on the river.
204. I'm never on the rivers in King County.
205. I'm never on the rivers, I won't go tubing in a life jacket.
206. I'm never on the rivers.
207. I'm not always in a boat.
208. I'm not in the river, don't need, not in the river, just beside the river.
209. I'm not on a boat very often.
210. I'm not on the river anymore, I'm too old.
211. I'm not on the river.
212. I'm not on the river.
213. I'm not on the rivers anymore, but I would if I was on the river.
214. I'm not out too much.
215. I'm not there that often enough.
216. I'm on the trails, if I were on the river I would.
217. I'm only on the bank.
218. I'm safe, I'm a lifeguard, go in groups, common sense, and you don't need a life preserver.
219. I'm too old to do anything on the river anymore, although I always wear one when on the lake.
220. I'm too old to go in the river, when I was younger and I did go in one I always wore one.
221. I'm too old to go on the river so I don't even wear one.
222. I'm usually on the shore and swimming I don't wear one.
223. Inconsistent with fly fishing - not on fast flowing rivers.
224. It depends on what type of vessel I'm on.
225. It depends. On a boat I don't wear life jacket. Don't need one while swimming.
226. It really depends on the river. I'm a strong swimmer, my kids always do.
227. It wasn't, if I went in the big lake I'd wear it, but close to bank life jackets would keep me from swimming. Life jackets are very important.
228. It's because I don't go on the river anymore, if I did I would always wear one.
229. It's in the way.
230. It's just a fact that I haven't been on the river in years.
231. It's really low rivers, no strong currents.

232. Just a lack of preparedness.
233. Just don't go.
234. Just don't really think about it.
235. Just not readily available.
236. Just when I'm on a boat.
237. Many years ago we used to go on rivers and then I'd wear one.
238. Most of the time when I'm fishing I'm on the bank or in a boat in shallow water.
239. Never actually go in the river.
240. Never feel a need to wear one.
241. Never go in the river.
242. Never go in the rivers.
243. Never go on river.
244. Never go on rivers.
245. Never go on the river.
246. Never goes on the rivers.
247. Never have all my life.
248. Never have.
249. Never in the water.
250. Never on river.
251. Never on the river.
252. Never on the water - if I drive my.
253. Never really go in the big rivers, especially when they are rough.
254. Never thought about why I should wear a life jacket.
255. Never wore them on rivers.
256. No desire to go on the water.
257. No longer goes out on rivers.
258. No need if you don't go in the water.
259. No on river, I don't go on rivers.
260. No on the rivers, fish from the banks.
261. Not having it with me, poor planning.
262. Not having one available.
263. Not in the river, I'm along side it.
264. Not on a river, so.
265. Not on the water.
266. Not thinking that I need one.
267. Not.
268. Nothing.
269. Nothing. I always wear it.
270. Only go to the shore, never in the river.
271. Only if I'm wading, walking I don't.
272. Only wear one when in a boat.
273. Only wear when canoeing.
274. Only when kayaking.
275. Rarely go in the river unless swimming in calm water.
276. Rivers are cold, I don't do cold water.
277. She decides based on the conditions of the river, if it is slow and placid, it's not a big deal.
278. She doesn't go out on the river.
279. She's never been out on the river in King County.
280. She's never been out on the river in King County.

281. She's never out on the river, but would wear one if she was.
282. Size, accessibility.
283. Some activities in calm water I don't need a life jacket.
284. Sometimes I am just too caught up in other things, or sometimes I am just lazy.
285. Sometimes I feel I don't need one if I am not doing anything dangerous.
286. Sometimes I'm in water only up to my ankles.
287. Staying in shallow places on rivers.
288. Strong swimmer, don't need one.
289. Strong swimmer.
290. Stupidity, I was young and it wasn't that important to me then.
291. Swimming, I don't need one only go in waist high water, don't wear one. I wear one when on the water.
292. The level of danger determines whether I do or not.
293. They used to be too bulky recently. Got self inflating vest that is much more comfortable.
294. Too old to go on rivers.
295. Too old to go on rivers.
296. Too old to go on rivers.
297. Too old to go out on rivers.
298. Too old to go out on the water.
299. Uncomfortable.
300. Usually I'm just like swimming and I'm a strong swimmer so I don't feel the need.
301. Usually the times I'm on the river is when it is very warm and I find them cumbersome.
302. Very calm water by his house, doesn't go out if it's dangerous.
303. Water is dangerous so I just stay out of it entirely.
304. We don't carry them with us, but we don't go too far out.
305. We don't do activities to wear one.
306. We don't really swim in rivers, if we were rafting -100%, if we were swimming -100%.
307. We grow up like that, my brothers and sisters never wore one so neither did I.
308. We keep one in the boat.
309. We wear them when we are on the boat, but now for swimming.
310. Wears it only when he feels he'll be in a dangerous situation.
311. When I go on rivers it is warm and I don't feel the need to wear a life jacket some of the time.
312. When I'm in shallow area I don't need it.
313. When I'm in the water I do.
314. When I'm on a boat in the river, I always wear one.
315. When I'm on a raft or boat I do wear life jackets, but when I'm fishing I don't wear one.
316. Whenever in a boat, sometimes fish from the side.
317. Where I go is safe.

Question 16. Other river that is closest to your residence (Please specify) – Telephone Survey

1. Carkeek
2. Duwamish
3. Duwamish
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41. Duwamish
42. Duwamish
43. Frazier
44. in Renton
45. Middle Fork
46. near Green lake
47. Puyallup
48. Salu
49. Sammamish
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51. Sammamish
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63. Sammamish
64. Sammamish
65. Sammamish
66. Sammamish
67. Skadish
68. Skagit
69. Slough River
70. Snohomish
71. Snohomish
72. Snohomish
73. Spanish River

Online Survey Open-Ended Questions

Question 6. What keeps you from wearing a life jacket more often? – Online Survey

1. 1 I don't have one 2 I don't need one
2. Activity and speed of the river
3. always do
4. Always wear a life jacket and tell everyone else to wear one...even though they may be excellent swimmers. Rivers are unpredictable.
5. Always wear it
6. always wear one.
7. Availability
8. Bad habits, low flows/low risk
9. Because I'm only wading along the shore.
10. Boating/rafting/tubing in big water yes. Wading out into 1 foot of water to fish in mid september, no.
11. Bulkiness of life jacket
12. bulky
13. Bulky
14. Calm areas of water and warm weather
15. cannot swim in a life jacket. I always have a life jacket in my boat when on the river
16. Cannot wear a lifejacket when I am swimming because it hinders a swim stroke
17. Can't think of a better way to go.
18. comfort
19. comfort, don't always feel situation warrants it
20. Comfort. - - - I fish the Skykomish a lot, from a raft or wading. I wear a life jacket only when approaching a potentially hazardous situation. Normally I have chest waders on that protect against cold water, and are belted so as to provide floatation if needed.. In many years of fishing rivers I've never fallen or capsized the raft.
21. Common sense
22. Common sense and ALWAYS apply safe practices when swimming, meaning choose area wisely, understand and respect how the river levels change and the consequences.
23. Common Sense!
24. conditions don;t warrant it.
25. Cost in purchasing smaller PFDs that can be worn while fishing.

26. cumbersome and I'm a good swimmer. Most rivers I float on are not very challenging
27. Dangerousness of the activity
28. death
29. DEPENDS ON CONDITION OF RIVER AND WHICH RIVER
30. depends on situation
31. Depends on the activity
32. Depends on the activity
33. Depends on the activity and the river and the flow. If I'm in the pontoon boat in high water I wear a life jacket. Swimming in late August I don't worry. I've been playing in the Snoqualmie & Tolt for 30 years, I think you should be able to put a requirement on the rivers above a certain flow but you got a little carried away.
34. depends on the flow
35. Depends on the watercraft I am in, the activity, and the river. Kayaking, always, drift boat and fishing on the main fork of the snoqualmie, rarely, but above the falls, always.
36. Depth of water.
37. Discomfort / heat
38. do not go into river
39. Do not have one, access, price
40. Don't often go into or on the river. Most of the time I am wading in the water, taking photo's, or running the trails.
41. don't always need one
42. Don't boat or float the rivers
43. Don't boat.
44. Don't feel they are needed
45. Don't go in that often and generally only at wading depth.
46. Don't go in the dangerous areas or swim near any fast water, I stay in the calm parts and don't swim long or far frm shore.
47. don't go in/on the water
48. Don't go into the water except wading on the edges.
49. don't go on river
50. Don't go on the river.
51. Don't have any.
52. Don't have one
53. don't have one
54. don't have one for the amount of time used.
55. Don't have them and don't do activities that I think require them.
56. don't need it to look or swim
57. Don't need it!
58. Don't need one
59. Don't own a life jacket.
60. Don't own one.
61. Don't own one.
62. Don't spend much time on rivers.
63. Don't think about it
64. Don't think I need it. I don't go in dangerous conditions.
65. Don't usually go into deep water.
66. Don't wear if I am not actually on or in the water. So don't use when walking along the rivers
67. Don't wear if I'm swimming, but wear when I'm boating/rafting
68. Each of my family members ALWAYS wears a life jacket when on the river or on water of any sort.

69. Ever try to swim in one?
70. Experience and typical low water levels in warm weather months.
71. extreme low flows
72. Fishing I no what I'm doing
73. Forget
74. good swimmer
75. Grew up never more than two blocks away from Snoqualmie river, learned to swim, & fish on the Snoqualmie river, and never owned a life vest.
76. Haven't participated in any water activities in a river.
77. I always have a life jacket on when boating but when swimming, it is ridiculous. Have you tried to swim in a life jacket?
78. i always have a life jacket with me. i am middle aged and secure in my experience plus i don't take many risks. i don't like wearing it, it is bulky and restricts my movement when paddling.
79. I always wear a life jacket on rivers, except maybe to swim in a mellow swimming hole
80. I always wear a life jacket.
81. I always wear a lifejacket
82. I always wear a PFD
83. I always wear a pfd and require all of my passengers to wear pfds when on a river. Strong adult swimmers on lakes are the only exception to wearing a pfd on my boat, or any friends whom I boat with. The whitewater paddling community sees enough accidental swims to know and value the added safety which pfd's provide. It seems to be the pool toy floating community which needs better safety protocol.
84. i always wear a pfd for going down the river.
85. I always wear a PFD when boating
86. I always wear it when boating. Otherwise I do not wear a lifejacket when wading
87. I always wear my PFD
88. I always wear my PFD.
89. I am a avid swimmer
90. I am a component whitewater rafter. I wear my off religiously, when rafting. I am less likely to wear my pfd when swimming, whether with a floatation aid (i.e. inner tube) or not in the heat of the summer when the rivers are low and the risks are minimized.
91. I am a good one swimmer and I know how to navigate the river.
92. I am a good swimmer. If the situation is low risk, I don't wear one.
93. I am a strong swimmer and don't swim in rivers.
94. I am extremely confident in my abilities to swim and my judgement in making good choices while on the rive. I feel that it is a person's responsibility to make that judgement for themselves/those they look after.
95. I am in a large enough boat that I feel safe without it. I am also able to swim in case something does happen.
96. I am never 'on' the river, only beside it.
97. i am never on the river; i am beside the river
98. I am not in a boat, I only enter the water when it is at its lowest and slowest and I stay very close to shore
99. I am not in rapids or areas with log jams
100. I am not on or in the river!
101. I am not really sure. I never wore one as a child so I don't as an adult.
102. I am swimming or floating a small section of the river that abuts my farm
103. I am usually swimming, and a life jacket is unreasonable when swimming. I also dive in rivers quite often, which is impossible to do while wearing a life jacket.
104. I base this on dangers in the river. Current, stumps etc.
105. i can swim
106. I do alot of snorkel diving that can't be done with a life jacket on. I generally dont wear it fishing

- but i wear it or have it accessible while kayaking.
107. I do not always need to wear a life jacket. Often the rivers are running low and/or I am fishing or recreational kayaking. Wearing a life jacket should be a personal choice and not dictated by the county.
 108. I do not feel the possible benefit of life jacket outweighs the risk. Most of my activities on the rivers I visit are done in shallow sections (less than 6ft deep), and usually in summer, so the lack of depth combined with the discomfort of the thermal trapping and the bulk offsets the "need" for one.
 109. I do not go into the river.
 110. i do not go on the rivers
 111. I do not need King County to tell me to wear a life vest. Question 7 in part is seasonal. When the rivers are running they become more dangerous.
 112. I do not swim or boat on the rivers and a lifejacket interferes with fishing.
 113. I do not swim,raft, boat, canoe,kayak or tube in any of the 6 rivers mentioned in this survey
 114. I do not use a raft or boat, and I do not swim in King County rivers.
 115. I do not use the river no need to use a life jacket
 116. I don't feel it necessary to wear a life jacket as I'm walking along a river. Do you?
 117. I don't float or swim where it's needed.
 118. I don't get into the river unless it is low (and warm), and I stay in safe places. I do take a life jacket when I float the river.
 119. I don't get into the water
 120. I don't go boating or rafting on rivers. Item 5 should have an n/a option.
 121. I don't go in the river.
 122. I don't go in the rivers unless I am wading in mere inches of water or on a professional tour.
 123. I don't go in the water :D
 124. I don't go in the water much
 125. I don't go into a river. If I did I would wear a life vest.
 126. I don't go into the water.
 127. i don't go on the river so i don' wear a life jacket there. a response of always would be equally accurate. bad survey design.
 128. I don't go on the river, I go IN the river to swim.
 129. I don't go on the river.
 130. I don't have a life jacket at home .Have to borrow it from a friend.
 131. I don't have one to wear, I am rarely in the river, I am a strong swimmer, I am quick-thinking, I have some understanding of river flow patterns and my abilities.
 132. I don't have one.
 133. I don't have one.
 134. I don't often go in the water, but I would were one if I did
 135. I don't own a life jacket because I don't boat very often.
 136. I dont own one and am an excellent rescue swimmer
 137. I don't own one.
 138. I don't own one.
 139. I don't participate in activities near rivers, but if I did, I would prefer to wear one.
 140. I don't swim anywhere with a strong current, typically stay near the shoreline.
 141. I don't swim or raft in the river
 142. I don't swim outside my ability and avoid rivers that are dangerous. I don't need King County to tell me this. I always use a lifejacket on a boat and in deep-water lakes when I am offshore.
 143. I don't wade in the water that is running swiftly. I don't go in very deep.
 144. I don't want to drown.
 145. I don't wear a life jacket when I swim.
 146. I don't wear a life jacket when the water is shallow

147. I dont wear a PFD while surfing or Standup paddling. NOT NECESSARY
148. I don't wear one when fishing
149. I don't wear one when I'm fishing, only if I'm in a boat. I'm an adult. I can take care of myself and make my own decisions. Although it's probably a good idea for kids.
150. I fish from the bank, and not when the water is high. I do not think a life jacket is needed for this activity.
151. I fish from the shore or I wade in the water. When I swim, it is always in the wider, less rapids part of the river, in a group.
152. I grew up on the river. Common sense is going to save your life more often than a life jacket.
153. I have been going to the Tolt and Snoqualmie River every year since I was born starting summer of 1985. When I was younger and didn't know how to swim my parents made me wear a life jacket. When grew older and became a strong swimmer I was not required to wear one.
154. i have never been on a river in a boat, but if I had that opportunity I would have a PFD for every person in the boat, even though I consider myself a very strong swimmer.
155. I haven't been on the river yet, but if I did go on it, I'd wear a jacket.
156. I just wade in a shallow part of the river, or cross the river by bridge or fallen tree.
157. I know how to swim
158. I know how to swim and I am over 18 yrs old.
159. I know how to swim and was raised here in this area around rivers so I know when it is safe or not. Being that I am a mother of 3 I believe in teaching my children such things also and also how to make the smart choices based upon responsibility for actions for yourself, others and the water.
160. I know the dangers of rivers and have experience swimming in and rafting them
161. I live on the River and feel safe swimming in it without a life jacket.
162. I mainly use the rivers for fishing, and wearing a life vest while wadding and fishing is very awkward.
163. I only wear a life jacket when floating in a watercraft, not when wading to fish, which is my primary activity. A life jacket is not necessary for this and is a hindrance to fishing.
164. I only wear a life jacket when I fish, not when I'm walking the trails.
165. i quit fishing in king county when you passed the life jacket law. I also no longer spend my money there when Im done fishing
166. I rarely go into the water.
167. I spend most time on the Ceder which is reletively clear and small. Sediment in White makes me a little more cautious. Snoqualmie and Raging I fish only.
168. I swim in a safe place.
169. I swim OK and I give my life vest for others to use as necessary.
170. I swim really well.
171. I think it's silly to wear one while tubing. I do wear one when rafting or canoeing.
172. I use a PFD when kayaking or tubing. NEVER fishing- this would be ridiculous! Never swimming- defeats the purpose of swimming. if you use a PFD you are floating not swimming. DO NOT require those fishing to wear a PFD!
173. I usually have a floatation device close by and I am a strong swimmer
174. I wear a life jacket when rafting. Not when swimming, not when tubing.
175. i wear life jackets when boating, rafting or swimming but not when i am fishing. when i fish, i wear waders and use a wading staff or fish from the bank
176. I wear one always in places where it is required and always when running class 3 or more whitewater. I operate a boat safely and within my ability levels and always have the required life jackets and safety equipment on board. I DO NOT BELEIVE THAT I SHOULD HAVE TO WEAR A LIFE JACKET ON ALL RIVERS AT ALL TIMES! IN MANY SITUATIONS THIS IDEA IS FLAT OUT RIDICULOUS! I FOLLOW ALL COAST GUARD REGULATIONS AND TO ME THAT SHOULD BE JUST FINE!
177. I wear one when I need one, always have one when the river is high. In the summer when the river is low and I am sober I do not see the need.

178. I wear one when on the river in a boat, not when fishing in waders.
179. I wear them as often as necessary. The new regulation has not changed my behavior.
180. I will use a life jacket when its cold or in rough water other then that I am a long distance swimmer
181. I would not wear a life jacket for swimming. For rafting or kayaking, I would wear a life jacket.
182. I would wear one in Puget Sound where I own waterfront
183. I would wear one more often if I was on the water more often.
184. I,DO!
185. If I am doing something extreme I wear a life jacket.
186. if I am in a boat, i would most definitely wear a life jacket. If i was swimming in a very calm place on a river i would never wear a life jacket. i am 60 years old and know the difference between safe water and not safe water. If it is hot outside i want to be able to go wade in the water without a life jacket . I am able and responsible enough to judgfe if i need a life jacket for a water activity, period. Lived here all my life and do not want some enjoyable water experience hampered by a life jacket.
187. If I am in whitewater or swiftwater (whether fishing, raft guiding commercially, raft guiding privately, kayaking, or practicing my Swiftwater Rescue Technician skills) then I wear a life jacket 100% of the time. When I am fishing after dark / before sunrise, or in extremely cold weather and/or water then I wear a lifejacket 100% for those occaisions. For all other occaisions I never wear a life jacket (and never will regardless of what laws you pass) because I want to be able to use my rescue qualifications to rescue people that I see in trouble but don't want to have to carry a life jacket when ever I am near a river just in case ! I want to be able to decide to swim a tranquil section of river on a hot day as a spontaneous decision so won't have a life jacket with me, and I want to ba able to dive down to the bottom of the river to retrieve valuables or to remove hazzards (like broken beer bottles) but you cannot swim underwater wearing a life jacket. I am a trained and responsible river user that uses common sense ... I don't want you to save me from myself or to make me wear a life jacket everywhere 100% of the time because others do not bother to educate themselves or use common sense. That said I am in favor of making wearing of life jackets mandatory for whitewater / swiftwater sections of river such as the Green River gorge. Speaking of the gorge, I do not want you closing the Green River gorge section when its in flood as it is one of the best sections of whitewater and the best time to run it ... you will just be forcing whitewater boaters to launch / take-out in places that are less safe to avoid being arrested.
188. If I am just swimming or wading in a calm area then I don't think I need one. Always wear one boating.
189. If I am kayaking on a river I always wear a life jackets. If I am swimming I don't because I am a strong swimmer and also don't enter a river where it is not safe to swim.
190. If I am kayaking/canoeing, I always wear a life jacket. If I am wading or just taking a refreshing dip in the river during a hike, I do not wear a lifejacket. I mean, I am not going to carry a lifejacket (along w/ my hiking gear) just to dip my toes in the river or splash water on my face during a hike!
191. If I am swimming and tubing in calm water, I don't wear one. I know the difference between floodwaters and calm water. I have no interest in becoming part of a strainer.
192. If I am swimming, fishing walking in the river it should be my choice. If I am riding a wave runner, water skiing, or performing a water rescue I will were a personal flotation device. I have grown up in the Snoqualmie valley and have respected the waters as I have grown and understand the potential risks people have to use common sense some people from the city apparently do not have!
193. If I am there to go swimming, I don't wear a PFD.
194. If I don't have to wear one in a Lake, where my chances of drowning are just as high, why wear one in a river? How about instead of a blanket law that doesn't do anything but raise revenue, have like a red flag day, the river flow is too high to be in it without a life jacket. that way in August, when the Tolt is a trickle, and my family swims, I am not forced to choose between paying a ticket or not going at all. And I notice all those people at lake Washington can swim without one, but we don't have a lake, we have a river, or nothing. Save us the nanny state please.
195. If I'm boating "on" the river, I wear one. If not, I don't. As a former professional river guide I believe that (like the question below too), this is a really poorly defined question. Why? Bbecause

it doesn't break out the risk by type of activity, and the risk is different based on what you're doing.

196. If I'm in an area where the river is completely calm and in no danger of needing to use it.
197. If I'm in the boat I either wear it or have it readily accessible. If fishing riverside, I do not wear it.
198. If I'm just wading in or taking a short swim I don't wear a life jacket. If I'm rafting I always wear a life jacket and helmet, though I do this by choice and would oppose legislating mandatory use. Educate and empower, rather than legislating and dictating.
199. If I'm not on or near the water.
200. If I'm not physically on the water (e.g., shore) I don't wear a life jacket.
201. if it is a slow part of the river, or the river is low i may not wear a life jacket. and example would be green river at the end of a warm summer by flaming gyser state park
202. If the water at a safe speed, I don't wear a life jacket
203. If the water is slow and shallow and the sun is warm I'll skip the lj
204. If wading, swimming or fishing I do not wear a life jacket.
205. If we are tubing we wear a life jacket. If we are just swimming we do not.
206. Ignorance
207. I'm a comfortable swimmer. If I were in a white-water situation I would definitely wear one, and I always have one in the boat with me if I'm floating down a lazy river.
208. I'm a good swimmer and don't take risks or unnecessary chances on my safety. Now with the new laws I won't be doing much.
209. I'm a good swimmer and in the summer it is too hot.
210. I'm a walk and wade fisherman.
211. I'm an experienced river guide, and take safety very seriously. Not every situation requires a life jacket.
212. I'm doing activities such as swimming or enjoying river features by doing activities that don't involve me being in the river.
213. I'm never on the river
214. I'm not actually "in" the river.
215. I'm not actually on/in the river, but when I am I do wear a life jacket.
216. I'm not in a boat.
217. I'm not in a boat. I always wear it if I'm in a boat. This summer's restrictions on water contact without a life jacket were insane nannyism.
218. I'm not in the water.
219. I'm not stupid enough to be on the river when it's running high.
220. I'm only on or in the water when the rivers are at low levels. Usually I'm in a sturdy boat.
221. I'M RARELY IN A BOAT. DON'T WEAR ONE FISHING FROM THE BANK OR 'WADING'...
222. I'm rarely in the water or close enough to the edge when walking or hiking for it to be an issue. I do wear a life jacket when I am in a canoe.
223. I'm usually on the bank, only when in the water do I wear one.
224. In 61 years I have never needed one.
225. In boat or not. River grade. May wear fishing life jacket.
226. inconvenience
227. intelligence
228. It is most often not needed, mom.
229. It is my choice and should not be dictated by government.
230. It is not necessary in many cases; I am intelligent and I can make an informed decision on the matter.
231. it isn't necessary when i go. I pay attention to the water levels, and haven't had any problems in 40 plus years.
232. it not required
233. it restricts movement
234. It's my choice. I have swam on the rivers all my life and I know how to be careful on the river.

235. It's uncomfortable, I'm primarily a fly fishermen and it encumbers me. If I am fishing alone, I'll wear one when I'm boating.
236. Just always thought since I was a good swimmer I didn't need it. But now, with all the media attention on drowning, I have changed my opinion.
237. Knowing I am in calm water an I have flying fish or dolphin merit badge from YMCA created 48 years ago, and I swim in local pools.
238. knowing my own limits and not exceeding them
239. Low summer flows when tubing don't seem to require one. Good understanding of overhanging trees and snags. Excellent swimmer, past life guard.
240. Low water
241. low water and warm weather
242. low water conditions or calm river (i.e., no rapids)
243. Low water levels, common sense.
244. Make casting a fly rod difficult.
245. most of my time in the river is swimming
246. my confidence in my abilities and the river conditions at the time.
247. My lack of stupidity, my ability to take care of myself, and a long history of common sense.
248. My own personal choice, as it should be.
249. My own stupidity
250. My person choice and I don't like the government taking that choice away. You have too many laws already. What you've done in reforming the rivers is bureaucratic silly think, like global warming is.
251. my size
252. n/a
253. N/A
254. N/A
255. N/A
256. N/A
257. N/A - I think they are important.
258. N/A.....
259. NA
260. na
261. na
262. na
263. NA
264. na
265. Never felt I have needed it.
266. Never on any rivers.
267. Never on the rivers
268. Never thought about. If fishing, only go in up to mid-leg.
269. new rule and fishing from the bank.
270. Ninety degree weather.
271. No activy that requires alife jacket
272. no need
273. no need, you need to learn how to swim
274. No need. Depends on water condition and what I'm doing.
275. no water contact
276. Not boating just fishing. to cold to swim this year
277. not enough planning ahead
278. Not enough water in the Tolt River to find myself in trouble in while swimming.

279. Not every area in the river is a area that requires a life jacket. Some of the areas are just for hanging out in. Now if Im floating or boating, etc. then at that time I would wear a life jacket.
280. Not having one with me when a spontaneous event happens.
281. not in a boat oe on the water that often.
282. not in a raft or boat on the river
283. Not in deep water.
284. not necessary
285. not needed
286. Not needed for activity; safe without it.
287. Not Needed for most activities I do.
288. Not needed on some waters
289. Not needed, e.g. swimming. I almost always wear it if I'm in a boat on the river.
290. Not needed.
291. Not on the River
292. not planning in being in the water.
293. Not required/needed while fishing
294. Not safe to use
295. not the use that requires it. if in a boat or in over my chest i would.
296. nothing
297. Nothing
298. Nothing
299. nothing
300. nothing
301. Nothing! I am hydrophobic enough to wear it all the time!
302. Nothing, I always wear it.
303. Nothing, I wear one when I go in the water.
304. nothing, it's a must wear.
305. nothing, just don't do it
306. Nothing. I always wear a PFD when on the water.
307. often it is not necessary
308. Only not wear a life jacket if wading in very shallow water, close to edge.
309. Only swim in river and a life jacket would ruin entire experience. I live on Middle Fork Snoqualmie
310. Only time I'm in / on the river is when I'm swimming.
311. Only when boating do I wear one. While fishing, one would get in the way of fishing vest.
312. Only when boating not when wading in rivers.
313. ownership
314. personal Choice
315. Personal choice.
316. Personal responsibility while fishing, other gear.
317. Picking a good safe spot and being aware of dangers around me.
318. Price
319. Probably wouldn't wear a life jacket during low water hot weather inner tubing on the Cedar. Always wear one in/on a boat or raft.
320. Restrictive nature of the jacket while swimming.
321. River conditions
322. River is too shallow in August to need one! You can walk across parts of it, it gets so low.
323. Rivers are dangerous, life Jackets should be required for anyone on or in any River
324. safety

325. Safety and common sense and instruction
326. See above
327. seldom go ON the river
328. sensibility
329. shallow river
330. shallow slow water
331. Since I don't visit the rivers there is no need to wear a life jacket. However, when on water I wear a life jacket.
332. Sometimes "on the river" doesn't require a lifejacket as when flyfishing while wading...
333. standing by the river. not actually in the river.
334. strong swimmer in open waters life jackets can be hazardous to wearer if snagged by branches, holding swimmer under water
335. Stubborn defiance of King County's knee jerk new law require life jackets in all rivers regardless of activity, river conditions, location, etc.
336. sunshine and calm water
337. Swimming and snorkling for golf balls
338. swimming in an area where you are familiar with the river floating on an tube
339. swimming in safe places
340. Swimming in safe, gentle, shallow waters
341. Swimming in shallow water
342. Swimming while wearing a life jacket is not swimming, it's bobbing. Jumping into the river and diving are not the same with a life jacket. There are activities where a life jacket is not wanted or practical. Wearing a life jacket can also increase danger of being snagged and being unable to escape, less mobility. It's also fun to be able to swim and dive under while tubing. I wear a life jacket if the conditions are appropriate. A life jacket should not be a requirement, people should be allowed to make their own decisions. Enforcement is a waste of taxpayer's money and I do not believe it would be in the public's best interest. My friends and I have yet to be hassled while swimming or tubing. We were strongly opposed to this year's emergency life jacket ruling, we have been swimming these rivers for the past 25 years and do not see this year as anything exceptional. If enforcement were to happen, I believe people would be forced to go to more remote locations to enjoy their water activities to avoid conflict. This could lead to more dangerous situations then what the law was intending to curb. People need to be allowed to make their own informed decisions. We like to swim at places like Palmer kanasket, but if life jackets laws are enforced we will be forced to swim elsewhere and take our park fees with us. I do not know of a single person who felt this year's law was necessary
343. swimming, snokling, wading accross the river
344. That law was stupid and furthermore, law enforcement wouldn't enforce it - I called numerous times when I saw toddlers along dangerously high rivers and police wouldn't be bothered. Either enforce the existing laws (and that includes child endangerment) or let 'em drown.
345. The activity. I don't wear a life jacket when swimming.
346. The bulk while fishing
347. The County's (temporary) requirement to wear a life jacket while on a river is an unnecessary over reach of authority when it is not required to do so while being on other water bodies (lakes and the Puget Sound). People should be able to self determine, based upon river conditions, when to wear them and when to simply have them on your vessel.
348. The fact that I know how to swim and do not swim or Kayak without a pfd in places that any reasonable person would not do the same.
349. The level of activity or the conditions of the area being used.
350. The life jacket makes it harder to cast fly rod.
351. The only time I haven't worn a pfd was while swimming in an eddy when the river was low.
352. The only time I swim or tube in the Cedar river is on hot days when the water is low. As a strong swimmer that can interpret and comprehend dangerous areas in a river, I choose not to wear a life jacket as it's uncomfortable and inhibits swimming and enjoying the hot weather. Similar

feeling to swimming with a shirt on or wearing a life jacket in a pool. It inhibits the swimming experience. If I were to tube the Snoqualmie which I'm relatively unfamiliar, I'd choose to wear a life jacket for rafting but not swimming in an area I feel comfortable in.

353. The river I swim in is very shallow.
354. There are no fundamental or founding laws of the land which authorize public government agencies to force sovereign and free Citizens to be safe. We live in a free republic not political municipal corporation subdivision prison camps. Get out of lives, traditions and pockets.
355. There are times in whitewater kayaking and snorkeling when wearing a life jacket is not appropriate. Your law is a "nanny state" joke.
356. There's no need for a life jacket. Let's not be ridiculously over-protective, for goodness sake.
357. They are uncomfortable, seem unnecessary, and are costly
358. They are uncomfortable. Don't have enough of them.
359. They don't want me to wear it at work?!!!
360. They get in the way of casting a fly line.
361. To cumbersome for swimming.
362. Tough to wear a life jacket during all activities.
363. Truly minimal risk
364. uncomfortable when swimming, I am a strong swimmer.
365. unnecessary when in shallow water
366. Usually I am in a raft and only wear a pfd when water conditions warrant.
367. Usually fishing from shore
368. Usually hiking on shore
369. Usually on a river in a drift boat, fishing
370. Very little risk of getting into trouble.
371. Very shallow (below knees) and slow current in August, when we go in the Snoqualmie river.
372. water less than 2 feet deep.
373. We have property on a high edge of the White River and enjoy the sound and watching the river, We don't get that close to it.
374. wear always
375. Wear 'em on the sound... wear them on water bigger than me.
376. wear it to boat, but not to swim, etc.
377. Wearing a PFD while squirt boating is self defeating. Btw "life jacket" is improper terminology. Its "PFD". Personal Flotation Device. And when I swim or snorkel I NEVER wear a pdf because it is contrary to what I'm trying to do: go under water. It is my personal choice should I choose not to wear one. Most victims on the river approach it with complete ignorance and a lack of respect. The two final nails in their coffin after they've made other poorly considered decisions. Please don't restrict those of us who know what we are doing and are safe, competent boaters.
378. We're swimming!
379. When floatation is not an issue - swimming in slow pools, floating very shallow river sections, or participating in an activity where floatation contradicts the intent of the activity, i.e. snorkeling or squirt boating.
380. When I am on a completely flat river (tubing etc) I do not wear a PFD.
381. When I am standing in the water- just to cool down- doesn't make sense to put one on.
382. When I am swimming I sometimes would like to get down to the bottom.
383. When I don't anticipate going into the river when I begin my outing.
384. When I feel it is not necessary
385. when i know how fast the current is.Other than that.I AM WEARING A LIFE JACKET 90 PERCENT OF THE TIME
386. when I swim I generally do not wear a life jacket. I make an assessment of the river's strength (current) and undertow before making the decision about swimming. I am generally a very very strong swimmer so I have a high degree of trust in my ability to handle myself in the water. When I kayak, I always wear a life jacket.

387. When I'm tubing a calm section at low water levels I usually don't wear a pfd because I stay w/ on my tube.
388. when it is shallow and slow
389. When kayaking and rafting, I always wear a life jacket When swimming, I do not always wear one.
390. when not planning on being in the water
391. When swimming.
392. when the river levels are down and we are just playing around in the water.
393. When tubing, eventually I'm swimming therefore CANT wear life jacket. AND AS MORE STUMPS AND DEAD TREES ARE ADDED TO THE RIVERS WEARING A LIFE JACKET BECOMES MORE DANGEROUS. LIFE JACKETS THAT GET CAUGHT ON DEBRIS ARE KILLERS.
394. Why do it?
395. Would wear when boating--silly to wear when wading, fishing, swimming or crossing river while hiking as I only do those activities in "safe" water. the new county law is cumbersome and should be repealed.
396. YOUR STUPID RULES TELLING ME WHAT TO WEAR! GET THE GOV'T. OUT OF MY LIFE!

Question 15. Other source of information about the ordinance (Please specify) – Online Survey

1. At work
2. Being on the Rivers in our beautiful state is our right.
3. boating club
4. canoe club
5. Cedar River Council
6. Cedar River Council
7. cedar river council
8. City of North Bend Residents group
9. City of North Bend Yahoo email group
10. common sense and from my parents
11. County employee
12. co-worker
13. Did you mean 16? see question 14
14. ENR Water quality manager
15. Executive King County Employee Email Newsletter
16. Fly fishing web forums
17. From a King County biologist
18. From KC WLRD staff member
19. From question #14 on this survey.
20. from this survey
21. from this survey
22. here
23. Here
24. I didn't.
25. I have only heard rumors about this and I spend a lot of time on rivers
26. i made the signs
27. I recently moved to Seattle from the Snoqualmie Valley.
28. I saw out in the complete wilderness a fricking sign tacked/bolted to a tree...that is now dieing because of the bolt that K.Cty. put in the tree. Brilliant!
29. I was a member of the Large Wood Stakeholders committee that recommended the regulation
30. I was involved in the original dicussions by the public and King County Council priot to the motion being passed by the Council. I strongly disagree with the motion to remove LWD from our rivers

and streams!

31. I work for a municipality along the Snoqualmie River
32. Jet Boat owner
33. King County Council staff members
34. King County DNRP staff via professional dialogue
35. King county email
36. King County email- DNRP
37. King County staff
38. King County staff
39. King County staff
40. local chat group
41. local mailing list
42. my representative
43. Neighbors
44. North Bend and Snoqualmie Yahoo mailers
45. not familiar with ordinance
46. on the job - i work for KC
47. Online forum
48. Online Paddling Community website Professorpaddle.com
49. Paddle Trails Canoe Club
50. paddle white water
51. person at the rivers edge stating that everyone with their toes in the river need a life jacket
52. professor paddle website
53. professorpaddle.com
54. professorpaddle.com and the whitewater boating community
55. Question # 14
56. Renton Reporter and freedom of river people.
57. right here
58. River Safety Council Meeting
59. Seattle Times
60. Survey
61. Thank you for the ordinance. Every summer we would dread hearing about the drownings.
62. the local whitewater boating community
63. This is the first I've heard of it
64. This survey
65. This survey
66. This survey
67. TV news
68. USCGAux
69. Washington Recreational River Runners (WRRR)
70. WashingtonFlyFishing.com
71. washingtonflyfishing.com message board
72. Word of Mounth
73. work
74. workplace discussions
75. WRRR
76. WRRR
77. www.professorpaddle.com
78. www.proprights.org CAPR

Question 18. Other river that is closest to your residence (Please specify) – Online Survey

1. All are more than 5 miles from us. We are close to Soos Creek
2. cedar and green
3. Don't know
4. Duwamish
5. Duwamish
6. Duwamish
7. Duwamish
8. Duwamish
9. Duwamish
10. Duwamish
11. Duwamish
12. Duwamish
13. Duwamish
14. Duwamish
15. Duwamish
16. Duwamish
17. Duwamish
18. Duwamish (Green)
19. Duwamish River
20. Duwamish River
21. Duwamish River, which I consider to be a "major" river in King County.
22. Duwamish River/Waterway.
23. I don't know
24. I don't live near a river, but work in a school on the Cedar River
25. Live near a number of important streams in LFP
26. Lyon and Mc Aleer creeks, No river close
27. Lyon creek, samamaish slough
28. McAleer Creek
29. mcaleer creek
30. McAleer Creek
31. McAleer Creek and Thornton Creek
32. McAleer Creek and Thornton Creek
33. Middle Fork of Snoqualmie
34. middle fork of the snoqualmie
35. Nisqually
36. not familiar with the Tolt, White, or Raging so cannot answer
37. Puyallup
38. Puyallup
39. River in Duvall? Don't know the name.
40. Samamish
41. Samammish River
42. Sammamish
43. Sammamish
44. Sammamish
45. sammamish
46. Sammamish
47. Sammamish

48. Sammamish
49. Sammamish
50. Sammamish
51. Sammamish
52. Sammamish
53. Sammamish
54. Sammamish
55. sammamish
56. Sammamish
57. Sammamish
58. Sammamish
59. Sammamish
60. SAMMAMISH
61. Sammamish
62. Sammamish
63. Sammamish
64. Sammamish
65. Sammamish River
66. Sammamish River
67. Sammamish River
68. Sammamish river
69. Sammamish River
70. sammamish river(slough)
71. Sammamish Slough
72. Sammamish slough
73. sammamish slough
74. Sammamish Slough
75. Sammamish Slough
76. Sammamish Slough
77. Snohomish River - Snohomish County
78. Snohomish River "Slough"
79. snoqualmie
80. Snoqualmie AND Tolt. i live in Carnation
81. The Duwamish, which is the Green. The river runs through my backyard.
82. The Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River
83. the river that runs through the valley in Duvall, probably Snoqualmie
84. Tolt and Snoqualmie are equal distance

Question 23. Is there anything else you'd like to tell us? – Online Survey

1. #1 importance - replace road-bed dikes (causeways) with higher continuous bridges and raise bridges so floods don't stop transportation. Get the roads high enough that they don't inhibit the free flow of water in the valley. Current causeways are at least partially responsible for valley flooding.
2. #7 is hard to answer because a lot depends on the river conditions, the location of obstacles to the main channel ect. The problem is one of a few idiots are ruining it for everyone else. I don't think a lot of people understand how strong the current in some of these rivers is. I've taken rafts down the Skykomish in very high water in my younger years and you need to learn to read the water.
3. :-)
4. "The survey seems designed to reach a predetermined outcome. If I don't raft, it is not important

to me. But, if a lot of people feel the same is that going to give you reasons to outlaw rafting? The questions about how important it is to protect fish and wildlife seem compassionate and caring for nature, but I feel they are designed to take control of the rivers with land use restrictions, larger buffers and more Agenda 21 measures.”

5. 1) Closing rivers for safety reasons is puts KC at greater risk because when you reopen them you imply that they have returned to a safe state. Rivers are inherently dangerous. 2) Engineered log jams waste our money. Stop doing this. They wash away and are dangerous to river users of all types.
6. 1) Idiots that buy or build houses in flood zones should be bearing the risk themselves. 2) Upstream management of watershed also needs to be addressed. Some development is destroying the ability of the watershed to absorb and slowly release it's water thereby causing downstream flooding.
7. 1. Stop closing rivers due to hazards, especially due to high water levels. 2. People should understand the situations they are placing themselves and be prepared for those situations. If they are not, then they (or their families) should pay for their rescue/retrieval/repair. 3. Personal Flotation Devices should not be required by law. However, I would much rather see a PFD requirement than the river closures. 4. Naturally fallen logs in the river are good. Artificially placing logs at the base of the dam and hoping river flows will distribute them to ideal situations for fish and wildlife is insane. A lot of these logs end up as perches for birds to better scope out the fish and do not improve the habitat for fish. These logs also end up in unnatural locations which increase the danger to boaters. More natural flows would increase the likelihood that the logs would be placed in more natural positions but the current process for placing wood in the river is flawed. Finally, I'll say again, the Rivers should Never be closed to recreation.
8. Abolish ALL netting in ALL rivers. Like that's gonna happen. Let home owners in a flood plain fend for themselves. Why did you build the Renton Sewage Treatment Plant underground in a flood zone? Seriously? What were you thinking?
9. added all my comments in answer to question 6
10. Allow more access to the river. Stop trying to re-engineer the river for the fish
11. Allow some dredging to keep the river in its channel. You are allowing way too much fill to be brought onto the flood plain in the upper Snoqualmie Valley. Reports are ignored, "because the people are rich and might sue." Developers should not be allowed to dike or fill. People building on the hills should contain their own water, including waste water.
12. Although I do not live in KC, I do spend many hours in KC rivers, please don't throw my survey out because I am not a KC resident.
13. appreciate your efforts regarding river protection. thanks
14. artificial LWD are death traps and a waste of money doing very little for fish
15. balance management to needs
16. check on the core of engineers work on the upper Snoqualmie and see if this has had an effect on the heavier flooding in the lower Snoqualmie.
17. Children should be required to wear lifevests. Adults should be responsible for their own decisions. Reopen the Green River trail!!!
18. Closing portions of a river considered to be hazardous causes problems in people's expectations. People need to be responsible for their own safety, and not expect that the river be safe unless the sheriff has said otherwise.
19. commend your efforts to allow rivers to move naturally, to value the water when it's in the river, fish, etc.
20. Concentrate on getting homes out of flooding areas. Don't give out building permits in those areas again. Let the rivers have spillways with no houses in them.
21. Consider dredging wherever possible, that would help alot.
22. County staff should be less biased in their decisions about how to "fix" the river for fish. There are more options then putting wood in the river to still improve salmon habitat.
23. Create you tube or other video capture the importance of rafting , boating, canoeing, and using life jackets,, first aid. Ask folks like Doug North or Casey Garland to help out in the real scenario in experiences & other people to help out to create education in this..Amen Doug Clark
24. DAM THE SNOQUALMIE!

25. Despite living in Shoreline, I spend most of my time on the Snoqualmie River.
26. Do "NOT" use this as a tool to further over tax the residents of King County!
27. DO NOT require people fishing to wear PFD's
28. Do some thing positive with this info
29. Do your best to protect the salmon habitat!
30. Does your ordinance require swimmers to wear pfd's? How about scuba or snorkelers? Can you legally jump from the bank into the river w/o a pfd? Why then, would it be illegal to jump from a boat into the river w/o a pfd or just sit in the boat w/o one? The US Coast Guard regulates all navigable waterways in the US, and their requirements to have a pfd for each adult passenger in a boat, and for passengers under 16ish(?) to wear pfd's is a reasonable compromise between personal freedom and the health of the community individuals. Employees/agents of Authorities having jurisdiction should be focused on intoxication and education of pfd use rather than on tickets and fines for pfd's. Not wearing a pfd on moving water is stupid, but it should not be a crime for adults to exercise their free will and their own risk tolerance!
31. Don't mess with Mother Nature when it comes to rivers. She will win.
32. Don't put dams or other structures on the Snoqualmie River system that do not already exist. It is one of the last wild and scenic rivers in the nation. I would especially support any measures that cut down on urban sprawl and clear cutting. I believe flooding on the Snoqualmie with global warming will increase. Only maintenance of a healthy ecosystem and proper flood plain use will keep this from becoming a bigger crisis, in my opinion.
33. Don't turn good people into lawbreakers with stupid laws. If they want to drown, let'em. Personal responsibility has got to be part of the equation.
34. Dredge the river, with thought and purpose. Look at areas where the riverbed is too high and then remove gravel.
35. Dredge the rivers to restore fish runs and reduce flooding.
36. Dredge the rivers. It would solve all your problems with fish, slooding, and recreation.
37. dredge the upper valley rivers and lower the dikes to allow the water to flow into old mill site
38. DREDGE. Nature is very flexible and will find whatever it needs to compensate.
39. Dredging should be considered/used as a method to control flooding. It worked historically & should be done again.
40. Dredging the river in the past reduced serious flooding and maintained a clean and healthy environment for the fish. This has been an abandoned proven method. It cost nothing to the tax payers and gives fish and wildlife more water in summertime.
41. East of the North Fork Bridge - Snoqualmie River - the river is eroding on the south side - if it continues it will destroy the existing structures and the bridge. This needs to be addressed. Last year with the heavy rains - it eroded about 10 feet of the bank and will continue.
42. Enhancing wildlife habitat and providing for non-motorized recreation generally go hand in hand. Urban sprawl is the greatest threat to healthy functional rivers.
43. EROSION CONTROL~ The CAO stream buffers are more than adequate for the rural areas. Rip-rap on banks provides a much better and safer means of erosion control than logs. Logs are a menace; and, in my opinion, are no better fish habitat than rocks. SNOQUALMIE FLOOD CONTROL ~ Existing CAO requirements for detention ponds and stream buffering are adequate for the rural areas. A FLOOD CONTROL DAM on one of the upper forks of the Snoqualmie would be better and probably cheaper than buying flood plain property . A DAM would greatly improve fish habitat. FISH HABITAT ~ Currently the rivers are mostly conduits for sea run fish. A DAM on the upper Snoqualmie could turn that river into a first rate resident trout and sea run fishery. The best trout streams in the US are tailwaters (below dams). LAKE SAMMAMISH FLOOD CONTROL ~ Need better maintenance of the weir and channel near Marymoor at the outlet.
44. Fish and wildlife, flood reduction and maintaining recreational opportunities are equally important.
45. Fish DO NOT SPAWN in silt, by NOT dredging the rivers (as done in decades past) allows the river to become 'blinded' and silt up.... decreasing the capacity and CAUSING FLOODING. Fish were better decades ago when the river was DEEPER, ignoring the maintenance from our elders has caused these flooding problems

46. FISHING AND HUNTING IS EXTREMELY OVERMANAGED. KEEP THE RIVERS NATURAL AND GOVERNMENT AWAY.
47. flood buyout program is an intelligent strategy that will save money and keep people safer in the long run, and give the rivers more room to flood which they need
48. Flooding, recreation use and habitat restoration are all top priorities for these rivers. It is a balancing act. Engineered log jams are not habitat restoration. Let nature take its own course.
49. Fooling with the rivers won't stop flooding. Our worse problem is how we are using up water permeable land. The more pavement, the worse the floods become.
50. From a land use perspective it would be wise to use river flood plains for purposes that can take flooding (farms, parks, golf courses) instead of allowing developers to build in them. In my view rivers should be managed for wildlife and recreational uses, though not necessarily in the same stretch. People who live in flood plains should expect floods and not expect the county to go to extraordinary measures to protect them.
51. garbage along the Greenriver is horrible, more cleanup is needed
52. Get out of our lives and stop trying to protect us from cradle to grave!!
53. Given the snowpack and river conditions, I think it was a good idea to require pfd's, but in mid to late summer when the flows were quite reduced, I think the regs could have been dropped.
54. Government Cannot be all things to all people. You are spending money you do not have and should not be spending
55. Government's job is to supply infrastructure for their constituency without infringing on personal property rights or trying to legislate common sense.
56. Having grown up in Carnation and have enjoyed swimming in the Tolt river over the past 50 years, also having had my children enjoyed swimming and playing there, I have seen the changes of the river for many years. The fact that King Co. has not harvested any of the rocks from the Tolt river for over 40 years or so only will increase the chances of flooding to the city of Carnation. As the river fills up with rocks it's only a matter of time before the city of Carnation will flood. We pray this will never happen. I know harvesting of the rocks can be done without danger to the salmon during non-spawning season, it has been done on other rivers when construction and other projects need to be worked on around rivers. And putting logs and stumps in the river will only increase the chance that someone will drown in a river (Tolt) that has never in the past been unsafe for families to enjoy recreating. Our family has always looked forward to our river time in the summer and we are greatly disappointed in the current events we have seen on the Tolt river. It is our hope that our grand children will still be able to enjoy the Tolt river as we have in the past.
57. having lived on the Green and seeing the changes over the decades and volunteering for habit and fish for many years, it's good to see a balance return to habit restoration, flood control besides levees (that are failing), fish habitat and individuals needing to be responsible for thier own actions. We can't stop mother nature from dropping trees in the river.
58. Having naturally functioning rivers for fish and wildlife is one fo the best reasons for living in Western Washington
59. Having spent most of my life on the river, and 7 years as a professional guide, I am fairly confident in my ability to judge when a river is not safe and when I need a life-jacket. That being said, I recognize most people do not have that experience and make poor decisions which cost tax payers money. For that reason I am for the ordinance, as annoying as it may be. I do feel that increased water use education would keep people safe as well by helping people take responsibility for their own safety.
60. Hi
61. hold people responsible for their own actions, instead of the tax payer
62. I also own property in Maple Valley (Zip 98038) there, King County, permitted WSDOT to alter the flow of Taylor Creek in the vicinity of the HW18 expansion project, a Salmonid Spawning Creek, with severe flood potential for Maple Valley, to be altered, WITHOUT consideration of UPSTREAM and DOWNSTREAM effects. The result in SEVERE EROSION in the creek beds on my property which has destroyed the fish habitat with siltation, threatens the pumphouse and residence from sliding into the creek gorge in the near future from erosion, which has taken more than 8 feet of bank near the pump house already. Even the King County Superior Court did a

Pontios Pilot when I filed a lawsuit to force WSDOT to armor the banks to stop the severe corrosion they are causing. Even the STATE APPELLATE COURT bought into the ludicrous legal argument that "I knew or should have known the damages WSDOT was going to inflict", (a civil law legal concept that has no applicability under Eminent Domain, yet they used it) despite it being THEIR duty to prevent such damages and restore my property not taken under Eminent Domain to "AS WAS". Not to mention that they had duty under the law to clearly and unambiguously identify "What property the state takes, and what damage they will inflict" under an eminent domain taking. ALL BULL █████. SO STOP SCREWING THE LAND OWNERS. THEY ARE FAR MORE RESPONSIBLE THAN ANY COUNTY OR STATE AGENCY HAS PROVEN TO BE. LOOK IN THE MIRROR IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE █████ RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MESS WE ARE IN. Yep the K.C idiot Superior Court judge was right. I "SHOULD HAVE KNOWN" that WSDOT and KING COUNTY OFFICIALS, including those that sadly sit on the bench in our courts, would indeed be totally irresponsible, crooked as hell, bought and paid for by lobbyists, lying, cheating, corrupt to the core █████.

63. I am on a flood management response team for the White River. I think the shift in ideals regarding managing the flooding issue is the correct angle to pursue. Keep up the good work and I hope this department continues to get funding. Good luck.
64. I am a professional whitewater raft guide. I know about river safety and I proceed with caution in ALL rivers. Each person should be responsible for their own actions. It is not the job of the county to expend resources to keep people from their own stupidity. Repeal the life jacket law.
65. I am a Snoqualmie Tribal Native and feel my traditional feelings carry much weight over several of these questions provided honestly. Simply put, I wanted you to be aware of my views and where they strive from. Thank You!
66. I am all for restoring habitat on the rivers, recreational activity must accommodate that. Supplying land owners with restoration materials and knowledge would be a great help. Also there has been a marked increase in (crazy fast) power boats and jet skis on the Duwamish river...an enforceable speed limit is definitely in order. Thank you!
67. I am biased because a) I do not live in a flood prone area, b) I have degrees in freshwater and restoration ecology, and c) I have worked as a whitewater raft guide and know a lot about water safety.
68. I am opposed to legislation that interferes with a property owner's access and use of waterfront property. I am going to buy riverfront property in a rural area when I retire.
69. I am tired of government restricting the population more and more. Like I said before, people are responsible for their actions. Forcing people to wear a life jacket even while they are wading is unreasonable. Forcing people to move out of their homes and buying their property is wrong too. Let them be the judge of where they want to live and what risks they want to take with their lives.
70. I am tired of seeing development take over riverside properties. I believe a buffer should be in place between the river and property owned privately or publicly.
71. I applaud your new rule to require life jackets by tubers in the Green River. I get tired of them hurting themselves in risky situations and then blaming anything but themselves. These are the same people that run stop signs, don't wear seat belts and talk on cell phones when driving. I don't care if they do that, I just don't want to pay for their irresponsible actions with higher insurance premiums and taxes. In other words, go jump in a river if you want, but don't expect me to pay for the funeral.
72. I appreciate the opportunity this survey provides. Our rivers are a blessing and we would all like to enjoy them as we always have. Thank you.
73. I appreciate the warnings on rivers for boaters (and others safety) I DO NOT like the life jacket requirements and BAN on alcohol. I think that warning and normal alcohol enforcement is enough. I do like places like Flaming Geyser State Park, and would like to see more areas along the river that may take less maintenance, but can be utilized for "daytrip" type activities.
74. I believe children under 16 should be required to wear vests, but adults should be allowed to make a responsible decision.
75. I believe that people who live in flood plains should be responsible for their (stupid) actions. It is not the responsibility of the government to buy (bail) them out.
76. I did not raft the Snoqualmie this year due to the life jacket restrictions, and a number of friends

- did not as well. The issue on the rivers generally isn't the trees, rocks, or fast water--it's the alcohol consumption that influences poor decisions and lack of judgement. I feel there is a strong and yet delicate balance between habitat preservation/restoration and recreational use. In order to keep people interested in the function and funding of the waterways there is a need to allow recreation and use. However, certain types of recreation can pose a danger when combined with restorative methods, such as leaving downed trees. Personally I feel that the use of the rivers is done at your own risk, as it is a "wild" environment and is ever changing. Expecting it to be "safe" shows a lack of knowledge or respect, and to have the government mandate safety protocol seems invasive. Just my opinions of course, but as someone who both studies the environment and uses the river recreationally I see things from both sides. Thanks for the survey!
77. I DO NOT AGREE WITH THE LIFE JACKET RULE! COAST GUARD RUGULATIONS WORK EVERYWHERE ELSE AND SHOULD WORK HERE AS WELL!
 78. I do not curretnly live in King County. However, I lived in KC for 13 years in the area code 98052.
 79. I don't find the options of fish, flood or recreation mutually exclusive--naturalizing rivers and increasing habitat usually helps flood issues and allows more recreation. If people can't do outdoor recreation, how will they grow up caring about fish, wildlife or rivers?
 80. I don't live in King County but spend a great deal of time on the county's rivers and contribute considerable capital to King County and the local economy while fishing and boating on its rivers.
 81. I don't think taking levies down and allowing rivers to meander is the answer to preventing flooding. If we keep allowing the rivers to fill up with debris/trees and gravel it is now wonder there is more sever flooding the river beds are full so the water has to go somewhere, but moving it closer to towns and schools is not the answer.
 82. I don't think tax payers should bail out people who moved & build in a river's flood zone
 83. I don't think that recreational acitivites and habitat restoration should be in polar opposite categories. Keeping people engaged with nature is the best way the ensure that generations will want to continue to protect it. There has to be a middle ground and there has to be education that expresses to folks the need for us to live WITH our rivers.
 84. I feel hesitant to fill out any surveys because no one really takes the voters oppionions seriously. I was encouraged by the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe ENR Department to fill this survey out. I have respect for them because they take what I have to say seriously. I can only hope king county can further partner with the Snoqualmie Tribe to learn how to get a better response from the voters and citizens of the King County Area.
 85. I find it conflicting for myself to want to have access to the rivers for recreational purposes, but also want to see fish and wildlife habitat restored. As far as I am concerned people living in flood zones have made a personal choice to live there and should suffer the consequences of living in know flood prone areas.
 86. i fly fish the snoqualmie, skykomish, raging, cedar rivers. I fish 2-3 times per week year around. I think that fixing rivers for fish ecology is great, but we shouldn't be spending too much money buying properties and naturalizing rivers unless it is for WILD (NON HATCHERY) fish, we can't afford in our current state budget to over do it. the life jacket rule this year was a good idea and should be left the way it is now.
 87. I grew up on the Ceder and lived 8 years on the White. The county bought my property and seems an incredible waste of resources. Do not close rivers for any reason. They are not the property of our government they are resources for everyone. Ask yourselves how many people drown in rivers before making laws to protect them.If people drink and drown how will you protect them? Caution and comman sense guys.
 88. I grew up on the Green River but I live in Vancouver, BC now. I do return to the Auburn area regularly, especially in the summers, and do research on the area, including on the rivers.
 89. I have waterfront on the Middle Fork of Snoqualmie and completely disagree with any requirement to wear a life jacket while swimming in the river, I have never seen an adult using a life jacket while swimming in a river in my lifetime. Boating is different and if life jackets can be required on lakes then why not rivers?
 90. I learned alot from this survey. In question #7, I was not sure if "risk" meant to the river or to humans. I answered as if it meant humans, not river health.
 91. I like the ordinance but don't think it makes sense for swimmers. Tubing and any kind of boating - YES.

92. I live in a tiny neighborhood off of the Cedar River. I very much disagree with buying property from riverside residents largely because we like to have the wilderness around us and the privately owned areas stay very much the same over time, which helps preserve the wildlife. Taking over the property will likely lead to public use, which will cause rapid damage to the wildlife. Please find other alternatives to moving people who choose to life on the river. You have done so in the past and we are happy, so far, with the results.
93. I live in Snohomish County. I work in King County. Should I have filled out this questionnaire?
94. I live on a small creek that flows into Lake Washington. In recent years there has been a return of spawning salmon to this once active stream. The stream was also the home to other fish & amphibians. The biggest problem in maintaining the health of this creek has been ignorant people who live along the stream, There are still people who are using chemicals on their lawns. Some people have "dammed" portions of the creek to create a prettier view from their living rooms. Others have allowed invasive species to flourish along the creek edge. I think more education of the public is needed.
95. I live on the Green River & have been concerned with risk of flooding & loosing my home & property in th past few years. I do have flood insurance, although the scare of loss is still there. I also recieve under ground water from the river in my basement about once a year.
96. I live right on Cedar river
97. i look forward to reading the responses with geographical spread.
98. I love our rivers and wildlife. I still believe that the preservation of human life supersedes that and we need to have flood control as the number one priority.
99. I really appreciate the county river gauge readings when the water is rising, and the information about flooding and preparedness that is mailed to my home each year.
100. I see a lot of good work being done on the Cedar river in letting it return to it's natural order. Good job!
101. I see NO mention of upstream development as a factor in increased flooding. Nor do I see any statements acknowledging the importance of farming and food systems in these important riparian areas. I would never condone actions by the county that would make farming harder, including allowing the river to flood more often and removing houses or the potential to build homes on farms in the river valleys. Living and protecting on farm housing is critical to sound local food systems that promote regional resiliency.
102. I strongly believe that we should stop filling in bottom land (potential flood plains) for commercial and residential purposes. Those lands should be either reserved for agriculture or left as wetlands. The Chehalis-Centralia area is a prefect example of filling in higher and higher to set the stage for further devastating flooding. The same principles hold for King County.
103. I think it is a false choice in asking the question weighing the importance of reducing flood risks vs. restoring habitat - I see those as complementary actions...i.e. healthy river habitat can decrease flood risks. Also, I think it is inappropriate to ask people whether they agree or disagree with the actions in question #13 (ex: place logs in rivers)...those decisions should be led by science and not by the 'will of the people'. It is the job of the managing agency to educate the public about why the agency is taking those actions/based upon what science/etc. and not the other way around.
104. I think it is very easy for you to take people's homes and land in a way you would resist like hell if it was your home and land. I am a conservationist and environmentalist but I think you have a lot of nerve trying to remove people's homes without their consent and I think the quetsionnaire is rigged for that outcome (I do questionnaires for a living!) You don't mention if this would be consensual or nonconsensual- don't you think that's an important detail..? Some of these people who live directly on the river (I do not) have their whole lives in that place- I dont ask you to recompense them if the house is ruined- but it should be their choice to stay or not. This supposedly objective questionnaire is upsetting to me- I am supporting organizations that I never thought I would (liberal Democrat that I am) because of this invasive aspect to your program.
105. I think King County is headed in the right direction. I am watching the levee setbacks at the mouth of the Tolt to see if floodwaters will stay out of Carnation. We haven't seen a bad flood since the project was completed.
106. I think recreational activities on the river should be part of the priority along with protecting the fish

and wildlife. I don't think destructive activities like mountain biking that tears up the trails are bad. Also, if you want to reduce flooding, then reduce logging on the hills along the river. I have watched the logging on the hills along the Tolt river and seen first hand the increase in frequency and in the severity of the flooding of the Tolt. At the same time I have seen an increase in silt and turbidity of the river. Also I have been swimming in the local rivers since I was a child and as an adult I do not want to be told to wear a PFD. I will make my own decision. Don't mistake my comment as being careless, I am very careful on the rivers. I would make my children wear PFD. But I make my own decisions about PFDs based on season and water level.

107. I think that rather than trying to make a river yield to humanity, its better to prepare humanity for the quirks of the rivers - looking at the flooding that we have had and the cost of using artificial means to prevent it, it seems more cost effective to continue the county's approach of moving homes and taking a more hands-off approach to trying and divert the river; a great approach by the county. As for the life jackets being mandatory, I am a bit more challenged - everybody should wear one when floating or boating the river. As a whitewater kayaker, I have seen first-hand the power of even a slow moving river. The deaths of people floating the rivers is a preventable tragedy - I am just not sure if the mandatory pfd should be viewed like a seatbelt type rule (which I support) or more of a personal choice - even if a bad choice. Its a tough call, and since it is the law, maybe not one I really need to think about. I wouldn't push very hard to repeal it and the loss of personal liberty isn't too concerning; especially since many of the victims are young. A key factor lies in the degree to which the law is enforced at the local level, which is tricky: does a person swimming in a flat water swimming hole on the river need a pfd? what if they start drifting down the river in a tube. I think in the end you have to trust the deputy on the scene to take both situations into account. All in all though, I think the county does a good job in the river management and deserves kudos. Thanks for taking the input.
108. I think the decisions do not need to be made strictly on a budgetary basis alone. What is needed are creative and perhaps original ideas that can balance these 3 basic issues. Look to the people for answers and you will find a lot of robust ideas to foster a future for this area that may show leadership to other regions.
109. I think we need to restore habitat and salmon, back to a state closer to what it historically was.
110. I think wearing a life jacket while boating/rafting on the river makes sense. Bank fishing, wading and wearing a life jacket should remain optional.
111. I used to live along the white river until King County bought my property. I really loved living there and I miss it greatly!
112. I used to live on Burns Creek which is a tributary of the Green, and over the years we have seen the amount of sediment / sand increase by at least 3'. We were not allowed to dredge the silt out, thus causing a back-up of water upstream adding to the flood issues.
113. I want the rivers for recreation, biking and children to play.
114. I would gladly pay more taxes to protect our fish and wetlands. As southern areas of the U. S. continue to become more arid we will see a climatological migration north which will increase our local population. You are good at being pro-active. Thank you for that.
115. I would like to see emphasis on river management for purposes of food production, primarily, closely followed by natural environmental preservation and restoration.
116. I would like to see policy that supports all 3 of the of river management goals.
117. I wrote this to the K.C. Council as well, but education not over regulation is key to keeping people from drowning in the river. I agree with the boating/floating life jacket usage but the requirement for life jackets if you are more than 5 feet from shore is ridiculous. There are times of the year where you can walk across the Snoqualmie River from bank to bank without having to swim one time and life jackets are not necessary. Keep the drunk idiots off the river and you will have less loss of life.
118. If a home, business or farm is located on a flood-plain, or is in an area which may be exposed to high waters, then they are there BY CHOICE. The risks of being in that particular location should have been considered by the individual prior to building or relocating there. It is not the county's job to provide all kinds of concessions and utilize taxpayer dollars to reduce flooding in an area which is known or has a high potential to flood. It always angers me when we the taxpayers are footing the bill to "bail out" the farms and homeowners who willingly build (and rebuild) in a flood

zone. There's flood insurance for a reason.

119. If King County would keep there face out of tax payers business,there would be less problems
120. If the howard hansen dam is fixed, it would be nice to reopen the green river trail. Hoping there is a plan for sandbag removal in the works!
121. If the rivers were dredged like they were in history then there would be MORE fish and the flooding wouldn't be so severe. Lived in the valley my whole life. There were more fish in the river when they were dredged and clean. Sad that King County has ignored what worked in history!
122. If you dredge a river that has collected sediment over the years, you would be able to save homes save fish and save the river.
123. If you want to place "protections" on property, we should collectively purchase the property. It is only fair.
124. I'm a DNRP employee
125. I'm a volunteer naturalist with the Cedar River Salmon Journey so I have been exposed to may of the challenges and policies that King County is wrestling with about the rivers. There is no simple answer. For me, education and involvement of the public is the single most useful tool to make changes in policy and compliance with those policies. An analogy would be the light bulb joke, "How may psychologist does it take to change a light bulb?" The answer is one, but the light bulb really has to want to change. When the public sees the benefits in the changes in policy, they will make the change happen. And we need to be patient. All the best.
126. I'm lucky to have found out about this survey from a friend who works for the County. I wonder how I would have learned about it otherwise, and I worry that not enough people with opinions about these topics will know about and be able to respond to the survey before it ends. A lack of participation could harm your results or give you incorrect impressions. I wonder how the survey was publicized. I'm pleased to have been able to add my responses on this important topic.
127. I'm stunned that you passed a law mandating life jackets in rivers. The 'nanny state' is invading every part of our lives, and replacing common sense and personal responsibility.
128. In America, property rights are far more critical than playing in the river. Mine the gravel in the rivers to mitigate flooding.
129. In regards to river safety, accidents are due to lack of education not lack of mandated behavior. Your efforts should focus on signage to notify of particular hazards in high use areas and other educational edeavors to help the public make quality choices.
130. Isn't it my choice if I want to/don't want to wear a PFD and kill myself? Don't make rules about these kinds of things.
131. It doesn't have to be all or none. There are ways to make rivers usable for both people and wildlife -lets work together.
132. It is difficult to respond to many issues due to the general nature of the questions. #13 is especially difficult, the County needs to decide if they are going to go natural, if man and animal are both creatures of a natural system or not. Is the constant control or manipulation by man sustainable and cost effective or not? I would prefer to see human habitat and fish habitat as considered equally, both humans and fish are part of a natural system, it is not either or. Humans can be educated to live among the fish without destroying habitat. Good grief, living along the waterfront has been a mainstay of human habitation since time immemorial. All flooding is not ravaging, some is only a relief valve, build accordingly along the water, like homes on stilts etc. Use distinction when discussing flooding terms, not every bend in the river responds the same way to excess water. And for heavens sake, quit blacktopping everything upstream and plant more trees!
133. It is not either or, protection must be compatible with function and use.
134. It is the job of government to manage and advocate for natural resources. Exploiting them is already handled by others.
135. It is time to seriously consider dredging the rivers again as it was done for many years in the past. With all the new building going on in Snoqualmie and other areas the silt build up and depth of the rivers is what causes the 100 year floods we see every other year now. I am a fisherman but I am also someone who is very concerned about the major flooding happening out here in the valley every year. You interview the "old timers" out here and when to dredged the rivers the fishing was always great. This fly's in the face of the theory about dredging destroying the fish

- habitat.
136. It would be short sighted to take actions now that would negatively effect the future health of rivers for future generations. We need to care for our rivers sustainably. They are the life blood of a healthy ecosystem upon which we depend for survival and well-being.
 137. Item 9 should have probably been a ranking of priorities, as I treated it. Item 13 should make clear if County is considering abandoning "willing seller" concept.
 138. It's important to keep some streams open to wading, children playing, horseback riding, etc. even though there may be some degradation to fish habitat.
 139. It's the partying that's an issue not the lack of life jackets. And, if people want to tie a cooler to their ankle and use it as an anchor there is something to be said about Darwin's law. I don't like how your usage question are either/or I think there needs to be a balance in how resources are managed. Kayaking is my top personal way to participate but i respect aiding the rivers for fish but it can be done in a way that doesn't impact kayaking. I'm happy to hike/climb around a natural log jam but don't anchor/cable logs unnaturally into the river where they eventull move and become extremely hazardous.
 140. It's very important that our rivers are kept clean and safe for the wildlife that depend on them, as well as for clean drinking water and enjoyment. Keeping them natural is more important than keeping them straight and "debris free" for boaters or swimmers.
 141. KCSO and SAR need to begin working with acknowledged whitewater river safety experts and qualified private boaters who have far superior knowledge and experience in the moving water environment. Ignoring and shutting this resource out of the loop is ethnocentric stupidity. At least begin a dialog! Closing rivers to all as a result of the actions of a few individuals is inappropriate use of authority - too heavy handed.
 142. keep on doing everything possible to protect our beautiful environment even if it means taking sometimes unpopular decisions
 143. Keep our rivers wild and free.
 144. Keep putting wood in rivers, perferably by planting trees that will naturally fall into the river in the future.
 145. Keep restoring floodplain connectivity and stop removing and/or anchoring wood in alluvial river habitats.
 146. Keep rivers free flowing and natural. Natural logs good. Chained or cabled logs pose an unnecessary hazard to boaters once moved by high waters.
 147. Keep rivers open for rafting, I have stopped coming to raft and spend money in your area when they close the rivers. People that raft high water are experienced and have been doing it for years. The man one the infallible bed with no life vest that drown was not a rafter
 148. KEEP THE RIVERS FOR THE COMMUNITY TO ENJOY. WE ALREADY HAVE TO PAY TO USE MANY OF THE PARKS!
 149. keep up the good work
 150. Keep up the good work!
 151. Keep up the good work! And find positions for laidoff printshop Employees
 152. keep up the good work, especially in restoring rivers to a more natural state
 153. Keep up the good work. Protect water quality for fish and wildlife. We can recreate when these needs are met.
 154. Keep up the great work!
 155. Keep up the work of Streamkeepers and outreach to schools
 156. Keep working to improve river access
 157. keeping healthy rivers, lakes and streams land management is what wa. represents. an icon
 158. Keeping roads open to travel during flooding season should also be taken into consideration.
 159. King County (outside the city) has got to be the most beautiful place in Washington! Thank you for all you do for the Cedar. We appreciate your help with our river!
 160. King county is too busy keeping people from using personal property.
 161. King County municipal corporation is a criminal enterprise and should be dismantled and sold off to local private enterprises & coops. Check out 6 years of research on all the takings by municipal corporations www.freedomforallseasons.org King County administration including

- DDES and their police are thugs and should all face Property Owner Grand Juries.
<http://www.freedomforallseasons.org/FreedomFromKingCountyTheGreatImposter.asp>
162. King County needs to apply real science and not progressive politics to solving these difficult problems. Under the current course of action you and your supporting socialist environmental groups have killed off the salmon run in my backyard. Not long ago fish were belly to belly. Now, this year, once again there is not a sound of fish. We will be lucky to see one or two fish this year. You should be ashamed of yourselves!!!!
 163. King County needs to make flooding safety it's first priority and stop working with WA. State to put more rocks and large woody debris into the Cedar River because it is filling in the Cedar River and also changing the river's course. Just go to train bridge 10 and look at the rock build up on the upstream side. When you fill in rivers with more rock, and pile it in at the fish hatchery from the Renton dredging it washes down stream and continues to build up filling in the river. Then the river has to over flow its banks in the winter when it's running fast and that helps to destroy property. Also the CAO needs to be repealed or at least rewritten. I am for protecting nature but the CAO has gone too far. The CAO has taken away property rights and is poorly written. Be nice if you surveyed the property owners along these rivers and not have an open survey for everyone who lives in Seattle, members of the Sierra Club and other environmental groups to actually state how the river have changes over the years. With a survey like this, you get people's opinions from these organizations about how they like the scenery and fish and not the reality of managing a river correctly. You will get more responses like that than actual facts about the condition of the rivers from a survey like this. This survey will justify the wrong jobs in King County because it will give results to justify more and more environmental positions and not address public safety and the health of the rivers and the need for selective dredging. King County does not need to keep buying real estate but instead work with the State to stop filling in the rivers with "poor one science fits all" rocks and large woody debris and instead step back and take a different approach to this. If you did I would bet the fish would more plentiful with deeper rivers in the long run. Right now the rivers are a King County environmentalist play thing experiment and failing.
 164. King County needs to pack up and get out of N.Bend. All you do is put up annoying signs everywhere (sign pollution) build parks that NEVER OPEN (thank God) i.e. Tanner Park off Mt.Si Rd., paint codes and crap all over Mt.Si Rd. and then do nothing about it. Just do us all a huge favor....stay away from our incorporated areas...leave us alone! We don't need you and we don't want you out here! If I see one more sign telling me to wear a life vest I'll tear that one down too! Speaking of signs....how much did the county spend on the stupid Discover Pass signs..??? there's only about 1 million out there now! Quit wasting our money King County! Get a real job....I HATE KING COUNTY GOVT.!!!!!!!
 165. King County needs to start seriously looking at harvesting gravel and sand in an environmentally sound manner (there is science to back doing this) to lower river bed levels. This can be done in a manner to not harm fish and the results will in turn improve fish habitat.
 166. King County needs to work hard to better balance personal property rights against its desire to "do good". There are cases where KC can be extremely abusive to individual property owners with its regulations, requirements, & fees, and from what I see there is no fair way to be heard (without significant money). Going to see the KC Council and Executive proves to do nothing. King County needs to make an effort to balanced and not abuse a minority - its residences who own land in unincorporated KC. Also I believe the rule to enforce use of life jackets is to generate revenues. There is no need for it. Although I support protecting what we have but only with balancing property rights. The truth is KC does create its wet lands (e.g. rerouting water to private property then coming in an demanding wetland plants be put in, what was Westfield Mall years ago) and when it does it needs to be fair, upfront and not hide behind "doing good".
 167. King County River Management is a JOKE - Start using REAL SCIENCE
 168. King County should disclose all of it's environmental projects and cost to the public so they can see what we are spending our money for! Also what projects are I see wood piled in some fields and it's called habitat I think this is for a feel good thing. But what do I know!
 169. King County was recently out at Three Forks Park, the dog park portion, knocking down invasive blackberry bushes and spray herbicide on the land and in the river. Some signage was posted, but very little warning was provided and our dogs could be impacted. Seems like no one thought

- of the impact to the dog park at all. Very very disappointed in King County in this one occurrence.
170. King County's policy of encouraging restoration of natural stream banks (including LWD) is a great step forward in protecting wildlife--after all, they (wildlife) can't do it on their own. People must be responsible stewards of this land; we know what happens when they are not.
 171. Lacking from your list of options for handling river flooding is "dredging" or "scalping" river beds to allow for a bigger volume of water to flow. I know this is a hot item and a difficult one to try to accomplish but tell me which is more important when it comes to people having their biggest monetary investment in life put in second place to a fish swimming up river? There has to be fish that can make it up river further to spawn.
 172. Less government is better.....
 173. less intervention from King County in land use
 174. Let rivers be rivers. And get houses that never should have been permitted out of the flood plain. It's so much cheaper and more reasonable than "taming" the river.
 175. Life jacket rule stinks. understandable for children under 15 while boating or rafting. I don't believe that habitat restoration efforts have been successful or worth while. Until it can be done correctly instead of politically I can not get behind the counties efforts.
 176. Look to people as stewards to collaborate with and not folks who are so uninformed that you must be paternal with them. Do not take property. Work with willing sellers.
 177. LWD=good for the river, good for fish; Levees & revetments next to the river need to be either moved back or allowed to grow mature vegetation; Individuals are responsible for their own safety; Rivers are inherently risky and should not be modified as playgrounds to the detriment of the ecosystem; Development needs be concentrated out of the floodplains.
 178. Maintaining a balance between providing access to bodies of water (visual as well as for recreation purposes) and habitat creation and enhancement is critical. Directed public recreational access to include trails and education opportunities is preferred above focusing all funding and resources on habitat preservation. Areas prone to continued flooding should be rezoned to foster habitat and natural flood management opportunities. People are attracted to water for a variety of reasons and striking the balance between public access, habitat enhancement and flood control is critical to the success of all three. In developed areas where there are over river and streamside improvements, allowing logs and debris to move freely throughout the system can be a detriment to business and commerce.
 179. make the life jacket reg permanent-it saves lives
 180. Managing a resource that is essential to so many different species, businesses, and people is difficult but maintaining the health of the ecosystem will benefit everyone in the long run.
 181. Minors should be required to wear safety gear - like in cars. Adults should have the right to make their own decisions... but those decisions come with consequences. If Search & Rescue is required because somebody didn't use safety gear, they should be required to pay the cost of those services.
 182. MORE GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IS NEVER THE ANSWER.. BUYING HOMES NEAR RIVERS ONLY IF PEOPLE WILLING TO SELL, NOT FORCED SALES OR 'IMMINENT DOMAIN' ?
 183. Most flooding is from too much clear cutting. I wish you would do something about that. Weyerhaeuser is mostly to blame as far as I'm concerned. Some homeowners don't think when they cut down a lot of trees on their property. Clear cutting has caused most of the problem (landslides, removing fallen trees from rivers, etc.). Need to stop the Clear Cutting now.
 184. My biggest concern with the rivers in King County is that the ones used for drinking water stay pristine.
 185. Natural trees in a river are a hazard all the time, attempting to reduce this by taking on removing them leads to a false sense of security. Adding logs to a river to attempt to create fish habitat is stupid, allowing natural river meanders rather than flood control groins is far more effective path in my opinion.
 186. Need more law enforcement patrols along the Green and Cedar Rivers. Too many car prowls, beer/dope parties, trash dumping.
 187. Need to keep people that live on the rivers involved with the proposed changes.
 188. no

189. No
190. NO
191. Non-residents also utilize and have a stake in the rivers of King County.
192. Now I am curious which river is closest to me-mine was a guess
193. Now that the Howard Hansen Dam is repaired, the humongous sand bags blocking the Green River Trail should be removed.
194. Our farmers in the lower Snoqualmie Valley need the county to step up and help protect their increasingly important livelihood. The work being done on the upper Snoqualmie River has affected an increase in the amount of water volume they get because the upper river has not been managed well at the Falls. And the historic downtown Snoqualmie is ever at risk of flooding because the old Mill site has not been mitigated back to its former flood storage. These two areas are heavily impacted by flooding and should be a priority.
195. Our King County Residence is one of 2 residences. The other is in Skykomish County near the Skykomish River
196. Over building in my area has increased flooding and erosion to an extreme and dangerous degree
197. People need to take more responsibility for their own actions both when using the river for recreational purposes, and when living close by a river. The County should not have to regulate every single action - it costs too much to police/monitor.
198. People should swim in the river at their own risk.
199. People will do stupid things. Floods are dangerous and do great damage, but they are what created this valley and its beautiful soils. Development on the upslopes should not be adding to flooding (tight lines from Snoq and Redmond Ridges) or just more impervious surfaces from houses and fewer forests. Nor should more flooding be added by projects such as that at the Falls. We need farms and farmers. The goal should not be to push them off the land. We can handle and use SOME flooding. Just not more, all the time more, due to pro-development policies.
200. Personal choice in safety is paramount, the PFD ordinance is not required by the government. Questions # 9 & 11 was answered neither agree or disagree to all, because they all must be considered equally when reviewing river management policies. It is not one more important than the other, but how do we do one without sacrificing the other.
201. Personal responsibility, don't undo decades of restoration work, we wouldn't be in this mess if we were smart from the beginning. The actions of the few shouldn't dictate policy. Darwin shows when parents let their children play above LWD.
202. Placement of large woody debris in rivers creates public safety hazards if location and design of LWD structures are not carefully analyzed. With care, both stream restoration and public safety goals can be achieved.
203. Please be responsible in the amount of LWD and location of the engineered log jams you put in rivers.
204. Please continue efforts to restore fish and wildlife habitats and the processes that allow them to flourish. Please do not burden the public with unnecessary safety regulations that do little to help with drowning deaths.
205. Please continue to move levees back and clear development from flood plains. These activities will improve recreation, fish habitat and flood control.
206. Please continue to protect and clean the Duwamish River. The health of that river is vital to the communities that live a long it. The amount of pollution and destruction incurred by the river is unacceptable. As a resident of South Park I urge that county looks at the issues of racial and environmental justice when engaging with the Duwamish River. It is unfair and unjust that the poor and minority communities like those in South Park are burdened with the irresponsible practices of industry and government officials. We must as members of King County remain vigilant in our support and protection of our most vulnerable members. Reestablishing waterway health will go a long way in helping to correct some of the inequities present in our County.
207. Please coordinate any river conservation/management efforts with American Whitewater. This group is focused on responsible stewardship as well as recreational access.
208. Please do not make any additional restrictions on land use near rivers, farms, streams and

- drainage ditches in King County.
209. Please do not make any further restrictions on land use whether it is farm land or land next to rivers, streams and/or drainage ditches.
 210. Please do your best to consult actual geomorphologists while doing river planning. All too often river management decisions are not properly backed by geomorphological evidence, only by engineering opinion. Please seek out geomorphologists who have done research on King County rivers (many can be found in the Earth and Space Sciences Department of the University of Washington) before making decisions on river management.
 211. Please keep working on restoring our river health.
 212. Please make sure that there are cooperative agreements with other counties about the impact of flooding on the whole of Snoqualmie Valley. There are some troubling developments that do not take into account the many farms that provide produce for our valley and Seattle that are at great risk as flooding levels continue to rise.
 213. Please move the sandbags off to the edge of the Green River Bike trail, instead of the exact middle of it. We want to bike there again!
 214. Please pay attention to the fisheries biologists
 215. Please require your field personnel to use common sense and work with the citizens of your county. Please ask your field personnel to be better listeners. Please encourage your council members to visit any river site before voting on measures regarding said site.
 216. Please stop allowing development in the flood plain. Our building levees around developments as occurred in Kent is ridiculous. No more houses in the flood plains. Bring back our cows and farms. While I'm ranting, the sandbag placement along the bike and walking paths of the levees is ridiculous. They could have been placed to allow the paths to be used. The cleanup after this will be very expensive for the trail system to once more be usable. When will they be restored?
 217. please stop putting trees root first in the current.
 218. Please trust us with the brains to advise you on common sense policies - don't run rough shod over our property rights. Listen to us when we communicate with you on subjects that are important to us, and remember you are our servants. You are accountable to us for the decisions you make and their adverse effects on our quality of life. We remember your actions when we vote.
 219. Preventing flood damage by moving development out of floodplains is the best way to handle floods.
 220. Property rights need to be balanced with the lawful requirement of replenishing ESA listed species.
 221. Protect and preserve the rivers and surrounding habitat!
 222. protect homes currently near rivers. dredge the gravel bars above mean high water mark in cedar river. take control of cedar river watershed and dams from Seattle and manage as flood control #1 priority
 223. Protect property rights before fish rights.
 224. protect property rights of everybody in King County
 225. Protect the businesses in King County from flooding. Don't demonize them for being in a flood plain.
 226. Protecting and restoring fish habitat and salmon runs should be the top priority.
 227. Protecting the Green River and the salmon means that you need to control the petroleum runoff and pollution created by Pacific Raceways, right above the Soos Creek Hatchery. I find it mind boggling that Pacific Raceways has been allowed to leak petroleum products and "nitro" right onto the ground. They have been allowed to store barrels of waste and let people transport barrels off site to store at their homes. They should be held to the same standards as airports are in terms of runoff from runways (or track surfaces). They have runoff from vehicles directly onto the bare ground which has with natural springs and manmade culverts that run down to the Soos creek. Pacific Raceways has had motocross events down into the Little Suzette Creek which feeds the Green River. You regulate oil changing businesses, car washes, homeowners. If the County is serious, it needs to investigate how Pacific Raceways impacts the tributaries to the Green River. Otherwise, citizens and businesses will recognize that King County's efforts to support the environment, fish, and the rivers is just "talk."

228. Protecting the rivers is vital to improving our ecosystem. Do whatever you have to do.
229. q#9, NOT King Co job-Army Corps; q#11, people & property FIRST- then fish & wildlife. F & W important- but people first!!!! the county CHEATS people!!
230. Question #11 bothers me. I don't see how you can not prioritize human life and property over fish, wildlife, habitat and recreational uses. Balancing these however is a ongoing challenge for King County.
231. Question #7, a risk to what?
232. Questions 3, 4 are fashioned so as to be able to interpret the answers politically. Solutions in Q 13 do not protect people, property or wildlife. County purchasing homes is a waste of money, removes tax income from the tax base, loose/loose situation. Creates more silt in rivers, but this is known widely.
233. Quit spending money on buying up land. Let people buy their own flood insurance. I people choose to live near a river let them live with the consequences. No County bail outs.
234. Quit wasting my Tax Money on fish testing and taking out levees that we put in to protect life and property! Return to dredging the rivers and taking the crap out so the rivers can run free and the fish will return. Keep the gill nets out!(Common Sense) (Historic Data)
235. Really need to enforce fishing license purchases. Too many folks are out there not paying for a license, snagging fish and using improper equipment. (I know it's a fish and game issue, but these are the same people who litter and trash up an area when fishing).
236. Ref. Quest 13 (3): Logs on river banks don't always prevent erosion, sometimes they cause it, so this is a trick question. REf. Ques 13 (2) & (5); There should be some limit on the amount of land the county owns.
237. remove the gravel from the river so it lessens flood damage
238. Remove the requirement to wear life vests. Wearing a life vest should be a personal decision and not dictated by King County. Stop infringing on the people's freedoms and liberties while stating it is for our own good and safety. Government has proven it cannot take care of it's finances or any area government has been involved in, so why should we allow government to attempt to take care of us personally? Try taking care of the roads first and once you get that right then maybe you can branch out.
239. Replan/fix Porter levee, Replan/fix Auburn Narrows, plan to include oxbow at E. end of Auburn Big Bend project, don't imperil homes on Riverview Dr. N.E.
240. requiring a life jacket while swimming is inadvisable and not a good use of sheriff resources. purchasing private property to move homeowners out of flood plain areas is a poor use of county resources. permitting trees and logs to accumulate in King county rivers is an extreme hazard to recreational users of the rivers (e.g., divers, swimmers, and jumpers can hit submerged and, therefore, invisible logs. Recreational boaters (e.g., kayakers and canoeists) can hit logs and trees. Tree removal and pruning by river banks and of river beds (where submerged and felled logs and trees lay) should be a high priority for maintaining rivers each Spring.
241. Responsible dredging needs to be part of the solution also. When the elevation of the stream bed gets to a predetermined point or flow capacity below a safe level removal of some material needs to be preformed. I see no reason that high gravel bars on the bank opposite to current water flows during late summer and fall couldn't be removed thus restoring river capacity. Not doing this will mean water tables will keep rising in the valleys with more & more pumping stations needed to get surface waters into the rivers. As the river bed rises in relation to the surrounding areas if a breach does occur flood damage will be much more widespread and expensive.
242. Restating some of my answers from above, I feel it is extremely important to allow the river to function more naturally as well as enhance fish habitat. However, while people still live near the river and in its flood plain, they must be protected. It is a matter of life safety. I realize that many flood reduction practices can reduce habitat function, however I believe that many fish biologists are extremist and exaggerate the conditions. I think one of the best things that can be done is to buy out lands adjacent to the river, placing set back levees to allow the river room to act naturally, without being constrained as much by the levees. That also reduces the frequent need for maintenance after levee damage from a flood. I know that the USACE has policies about vegetation maintenance which allow only certain size trees to exist in the levee prism. This becomes a conflict when the levees are the river banks because it is natural for trees to exist on

the river bank. However, if levees are set back from the river, natural banks may exist, while also allowing the river to fill and flood. Meanwhile, the levee could exist further back from the river and be maintained according to USACE vegetation policies, leaving only grass or rock armor, and not decreasing the habitat function of the river. At the same time, I realize the immense cost of buying out all the property along a river, especially since many people ignore or discredit flood risks and elect to live on the river bank. Due to the many benefits of setting the levee back and allowing a river to function naturally, I believe the benefits would still outweigh the costs of moving thousands of people. The Northwest is, I would say, the best place on Earth. I grew up in Spokane, frequently visiting Seattle, and finally moved here to go to university and eventually find work. I plan to live here for the rest of my life and would love to see the area cleaned up and restored. Let our tax dollars help!

243. restore our salmon!
244. Restoring or Maintaining viable habitat in riparian zones is good for people, wildlife, including birds, and lifts people's spirits.
245. Restrict netting, remove the weir on the cedar
246. revise your lifejacket ordanance
247. River management must be holistic and achieve multiple objectives that include natural habitat, flood risk reduction, recreational access and recreational risk reduction. This balancing act requires continuous attention, application of good judgment and ongoing work.
248. River recreation (rafting, canoeing, kayaking) should be given high priority when planning and managing rivers. Provide more river access points for non-motorized boats. Stop putting LWD/engineered log jams in rivers - too many possibilities for causing injury or death to river boaters.
249. Rivers are dangerous. Removing logs would be like adding salt to ponds so they don't freeze and people won't fall through the ice.
250. Rivers are part of the natural environment and people needs to understand that they are not Disneyland - they need to take responsibility for their own safety when in and around the river as they would hiking and doing other activities in the outdoors.
251. Rivers should never be closed based on flood. I have way more knowledge and skill to determine whether or not any river section is safe for me to paddle based on its current conditions. Paddling is one of the ways I express my right to life, liberty, and the pursuit if happiness after I work, take care of my obligations, and pay my taxes/bills. Education and outreach is the answer. Not more laws and restrictions. What happens to me is between me and the river. Anyone else who uses poor judgement near a flooded river perhaps needs education. But I should not have my freedoms curtailed because they are ignorant. Their ignorance should not be an entitlement.
252. Safety should be the Counties number one concern and let the Stae do the managing of fish. Repeal the CAO and give back landowers their right to manage their property along the river banks. There are dangerous trees in some yards that need removal without having to go through the County for permits. One size science does not fit all homes. Some homes are completely surround by buffers and need to be able to take care of their property and cut dangerous trees. The CAO does not permit that.
253. Save lives, protect property, don't worship fish.
254. Save the rivers=save the fish!!!
255. Several of these questions are worded poorly. You should have consulted a pollster or statistician well versed in soliciting feedback from the public.
256. Snoqualmie river increased flooding after Corp changed the flow in the Snoqualmie falls basin allowing greater water over the dam. They did this with NO enviromental impact statement and you are doing a survey on the consequences? If King County stayed out of the valley and Washingt on Trout left the farms alone then there would not be nearly as much debris along the rivers. Alot has been brought IN by the game department.
257. So, years and years of building within the floodplain is now becoming an issue? Interesting, this was the battle 30 years ago, too. Are you going to buy all of the condos in the 50 year floodplain, too? Maybe the 100 year floodplain? Or is it possible that with global warming you might want to consider the 500 year floodplain?
258. Some of questions are biased and ridiculous. e.g. #7: what are you asking? Do I think a rock in a

- river is risky? a tree? If you question is, would it be risky to jump into a fast moving river in winter , full of rocks and downed trees, with a bunch of other drunks, I would say that is not risky, just stupid, and we would all deserve to end up in Puget Sound.
259. some of the questions are vague. When you talk about recreation or habitat or flood control being more important focus for management. There does not always have to be a conflict. It depends on the degree of impact. How much impact depends on the type of recreation. For example fishing is recreation. Fishing with single barbless hooks is far less impact on fish than gill netting. Non-power boating is less impact than power boating on pollution. It is common sense. I strongly believe personal freedom to boat on the rivers in periods of high water should not be restricted such as the new rules at WA state parks prohibiting access on the Green river when flows exceed certain levels. Experts should be able to make the choice. Public education is the answer for those that would be unaware of the hazard. Riding a motorcycle on the street is more dangerous to the average person than boating the Green at high flows for a whitewater expert.
 260. stay out of peoples lives, you cannot regulate the nature, it will come back by its self.
 261. Stop impinging on people's property rights!
 262. Stop micro managing and allow for personal responsibility and personal property ownership.
SELL KING COUNTY LAND AND MAKE MONEY
 263. Stop replacing the rocks when they fall into the river from your levees. You are causing unnatural sandbars. If your rocks go into the river, you should be getting them out!!!!
 264. Stop stealing land from property owners and stop with the ICLEI and Agenda 21 crap!
 265. stop the damage to soos creek from pacific raceways
 266. Stop the regulations. Give the river back to the farmer/land owner. Water Rights are as important at the right to Life.
 267. Stronger and more consistent tree ordinances across jurisdictions would be helpful.
 268. Sueing the county for river deaths, flooding, or large woody debris is silly. But I would like to see more free movement and less chanellization of our region's rivers. I live in Seattle, but use many of the rivers in King County.
 269. Swimming while wearing a life jacket is not swimming, it's bobbing. Jumping into the river and diving are not the same with a life jacket. There are activities where a life jacket is not wanted or practical. Wearing a life jacket can also increase danger of being snagged and being unable to escape, less mobility. It's also fun to be able to swim and dive under while tubing. I wear a life jacket if the conditions are appropriate. A life jacket should not be a requirement, people should be allowed to make their own decisions. Enforcement is a waste of taxpayer's money and I do not believe it would be in the public's best interest. My friends and I have yet to be hassled while swimming or tubing. We were strongly opposed to this year's emergency life jacket ruling, we have been swimming these rivers for the past 25 years and do not see this year as anything exceptional. If enforcement were to happen, I believe people would be forced to go to more remote locations to enjoy their water activities to avoid conflict. This could lead to more dangerous situations then what the law was intending to curb. People need to be allowed to make their own informed decisions. We like to swim at places like Palmer kanasket, but if life jackets laws are enforced we will be forced to swim elsewhere and take our park fees with us. I do not know of a single person who felt this year's law was necessary
 270. Thank you for asking our input.
 271. Thank you for caring about our opinions.
 272. Thank you for caring about our rivers and educating through this survey while collecting citizen feedback.
 273. Thank you for restoring our waters! Our most important resource :)
 274. Thank you for seeking input. I believe anyone in a raft, kayak, tube, etc MUST wear a lifejacket. I believe swimming is a personal responsibility.
 275. thank you for your work. our rivers are our treasures.
 276. Thanks for asking my opinion. Do more of this.
 277. Thanks for asking!
 278. Thanks for the opportunity to provide input into this delicate matter.
 279. thanks for this chance to provide my points of view

280. Thanks for working to preserve the health of our rivers and environment in general.
281. The "wood rule" needs to be revoked. Just go back and read the overwhelming opposition to it expressed in the public comments. It is a farce foisted upon us by a county council who has allowed itself to be commandeered by a few individuals with no credibility or expertise in river management.
282. The amount of money wasted by King Co. in their efforts to create engineered log jams, and the placement and subsequent removal of logs is appalling. In some cases, dangerous situations have been created.
283. The biggest hazard is the logs placed to "prevent bank erosion." The truth is these logs were placed for habitat improvement. The vast majority of these logs broke free last winter and were the primary cause of the log jams that created the hazardous river conditions. I will not be voting for anyone who supported the silly life jacket requirement.
284. The City of Renton should go back to allowing the Golf Course to accept overflow during major floods.
285. The conversion of railroad grades to trails is a great idea and gives us opportunities to see the Tolt River. I worry about all of the people who come to the river to fish, recreation, etc. should be the thing we work the most from happening. Once the resource is damaged it's hard to bring back. We need to do whatever we need to maintain a balanced eco-system. Restore riverbeds, habitat, etc. I strongly support!
286. The county government is responsible for taking the leadership in protecting and educating the citizens. Continue to pass laws protecting lives such as the life jacket requirement. Continue to protect and preserve the natural environment. Continue to impede building in the floodway.
287. The County is financially strapped; Federal funds for measures you are proposing may not be available; and the regulations you are trying to encourage have very little to do with real people living in a flood plain. Even Urban residents deal with flooding caused by previous county/city mandated infrastructure these days. With funding so restricted, I don't know how you can manage to undo situations that the County has previously sanctioned. What are you trying to accomplish? You may also find many folks living in the rural/Flood plain areas looking at this as another "land grab" by the County. Others will look on this survey as a means to extend mandatory life jacket regulations, which I don't oppose. Short of banning recreational use of our rivers, you aren't going to stop stupid people from doing stupid things. If you're trying to save lives, maybe start with banning automobiles. I would think the tourist oriented mentality to gain revenues by King County Cities would object to onerous recreational regulations. This is a river ruled area, water seeks it's own level depending on the situation. But, you already know that.
288. The County should take a lead role in protecting working farms and farmland within the lower Snoqualmie River from increased flooding as a result of activities currently occurring at the Snoqualmie Falls PSE Substation.
289. The critical area ordinance (CAO) should be thrown out and new (more reasonable) ordinances should be adopted. Property owners should not have their property rights hijacked by feel-good legislation.
290. The government should refrain from passing LAWS forcing people to obey common sense. People should be responsible for the choices they make, good or bad. In the end nature WINS!
291. The Howard Hanson dam is too political. Take politics out of it and let the river flow naturally. The fish never relied on dam control before, and now that they do, the count is lower than ever. Somethings not right.
292. The King County website is VERY confusing! It has a lot of great information, it is just very overwhelming and hard to navigate. I know you are trying though, so keep up the good work! Maybe people will learn to stop buying homes in floodplains...sadly, this is doubtful. So all we can do is do our best to mitigate risk. Way to go King County!
293. The last question you asked. "Close portions of a river where dangerous conditions exist" Absolutely yes!!! but don't punish people in summer at a river by making us wear life vests! I want the choice, and floating the Tolt in August when the flow is a couple hundred cfs is asinine! Now in a raging torrent in a winter flood, no one should be allowed in with OR without a life jacket! What a death wish!!!
294. The life jacket law made me extremely angry. If I chose to swim in the Cedar river in May or June, I would've chose to wear a life jacket and a wet suit. From mid July thru August, I chose

- NOT to wear a life jacket based on temperature and river conditions. I would not have gone swimming in river conditions that I feel would require a life jacket. I spend a lot of time at the Cedar river and common sense prevails. The amount of people that have drowned who were "swimmers" or "rafters" on the Cedar river is extremely low.
295. The life jacket ordinance is a nanny state law. Let people make their own informed choices. 2 deaths in a 2 million population doesn't demonstrate a need for this ordinance, nor does it demonstrate a faith in the millions that did not make any bathing errors. I'd rather see the sheriff's office use enforcement time to reduce risk of property crimes.
 296. The life jacket ordinance is plainly stupid. My children believe believe so. It has become a textbook illustration that a great portion of the laws and regulations they are bombarded with are not worth the paper they are printed on and are best ignored, along with those that promote and enforce them.
 297. The life jacket requirement is completely unnecessary. Education will save lives, more laws will not. By the time the temporary rule was passed this year rivers were dropping. Invest money to educate people and save their lives forever or make more laws and adjust peoples behavior temporarily.
 298. The lower Green River is so tightly constrained by levees that it is impossilbe to have to embark on repetitive maintenance. Lets start working toward the completion of large scale set back projects!
 299. The ordinance requiring life jackets is a joke, and should be revoked.
 300. The risk questions were a little unclear. I put "intoxication" as no risk at all because I'm not dumb enough to go near moving water (or swimming in still water) if I'm drinking. And I could care less if some drunk guy drowns. And I also assume that drunk boaters get arrested and do jail time. I put "rocks" as no risk at all because a lot of my river time is in a drift boat and rocks don't move around and so you know where they are. But I agree they can be dangerous to the uninitiated. I also very strongly believe that river safety should be aimed at the initiated savvy river-folk, and not at the classic clueless. Education not nannyism is a better solution. Plus, can't there please be some place I can go swimming with my dog?
 301. The rivers need to be managed for wildlife and flood control before recreation
 302. The rivers of Washington are seriously abused to the detriment of the salmonid resources. Removal of natural wood and it's movement is detrimental to the fisheries resources.
 303. The silt and dirt need to be dug out of the rivers, just like they use to do years ago and the fish have survived!
 304. The upgrading (re-grading to elevate road base) a few years ago of the 124th Street bridge to Duvall across the Snoqualmie River, serviced by Novelty Hill Rd, is a failure and waste of taxpayer money. The road is frequently & increasingly closed during winter flooding. The work administered by King County to elevate the road base was grossly inadequate for predictable outyear flooding expectations. Frequent closure results in greater environmental damages as compared to any additional upgrading of this road. Consider the massive traffic delays on commutes, waste of fuel, emissions pollution, and substantial lost productivity.
 305. The work you are doing to educate residents about natural rivers and management for people, salmon and other fisheries and recreation is quite important for rational responses and funding by the Government. Thank you. Engaging with communitis is going to be increasingly important to avoid unintended consequences brought about by legislation and political pressure.
 306. There are no endangered fish above the falls. We are tired of hearing about saving the fish when our homes continually flood. Dredging/scalping should be allowed again as one element of reducing flooding.
 307. There have been projects to improve and raise the levy on the East side of Green river but nothing, not even maintenance, on the west side. It seems this is purposefully making a situation far worse for property owners on the west side of the river in the case of a huge flooding event. The bank has already eroded in front of my house. Do I have to fix it myself? Bruce Elliott, Kent WA
 308. There is a need for a portable toilet along the Cedar River trail from Landsburg to Cedar Grove Rd.
 309. there is little to no advanced warning on rivers and streams for obstructions and or log jams and need more Enforcment for Pack it in Pack it OUT... Ton of Garbage,Shopping carts, vehicles in

- river need crew to scan river Quarterly
310. These rivers are one of the last pieces of the natural eco system we have, they help sustain the environmental health of Puget Sound in total, they should be maintained in as natural a state as possible to sustain the health of the region. As far as personal safety, people have choices to make everyday, they need to accept responsibility for their actions, governments may assist but please don't try to run the world.
 311. This is a regulation-heavy approach. You didn't ask about funding priorities (vs what king county now spends it's moneies on) ore the fact that king county is required under the levee4 construction agreements/funding to maintain levees constructed with federal funds, and it's not doing so; a very one-sided view in this survey and in king county's misguided approach.
 312. This survey is a good idea. Glad to see King Co. doing its homework.
 313. This survey was not advertised well. I found it by accident!
 314. To correct the inaccurate question on #20. I live in unincorporated Snohomish County, ie, WA. I answered #1 as No and question 20 doesn't give me the option to say again that I am not in King County.
 315. Unless there is a marked improvement in Salmonid runs directly attributed to restoration and not the PDO effect and commercial fishing, KC needs to redirect its assesets towards flood protection! There are environmentally sound ways to harvest sand and gravel bars to increase water storage capacity. Nibbling at the problem areas, alternating sides and depths will do minimum damage to aquatic life, no different than mother nature abandoning river channels in a migrational pattern. If your experts are unwilling to take study areas and apply these types of ideas, move them aside and hire someone willing to! Abandoning or endangering buildings thus people is not the answer. Being innovative and far thinking is. I could go on, but I'm sure the staff accumulating the data will only lose my thoughts anyway.
 316. Use pervious asphalt on redo of Burke-Gilman Trail.
 317. We (the gov't) are broke. Don't spend money putting in large woody debris or engineered logjams. They do not stay in place, and they introduce significant new hazards to river users (cables and chains, large wood moving with chains attached, etc). I think it's also silly to require people to wear PFDs. America is a free country and if you want to get drunk and tube, you takes yer chances.
 318. We have lived in the Snoqualmie Valley all our lives. The county used to clean out the rivers, remove gravel deposits and dead trees. Since the county has adopted the wild river idea, the river is a mess. It is dangerous and flooding has increased. The county used to line the banks of the river with rocks to reduce erosion. Now the banks are caving in and land is being taken away down the river. The river is now allowed to distroy property and the lives of people living nearby. There are fewer fish in the river now than there have ever been in the past. Clean out the gravel bars in the summer when the river is low. Sell the gravel to a gravel company. Clean out the dead trees and sell the wood chips and bark to commercial companies that can market it. Use your head. It is easy to see what is happening to our rivers. There is flooding where it has never flooded in the past and it is due to the neglect of the county where caring for the river is concerned. Thank you for letting us voice our strong feelings on this matter. Please don't take away anymore of our rights as citizens to enjoy our rivers and streams in King County.
 319. We live in Seattle but have a Cabin on Mud Mountain Road that we own as a rental. It's been in the family since the mid-1930's and the family has seen the changes in the river's course.
 320. We must restore the natural vegetation along the river basins.
 321. We need to be very careful about adding anything to the rivers which is not there. We have grown into the situation we have and it is unfair to just remove grandfathered uses of our wetlands, streams, and coastlines. We do need to be adding habitat where we can while removing toxins and industrial waste. We need to live side by side with nature, not pick on individuals to remove their existing use. Besides, we would never restore Seattle back to before the Denny regrade would we? I believe King County is swaying too far in the other direction and making personal landowners foot the bill. I am for nature and preservation, but in a sensible maner. Besides, what is to say if our existing population sees KC is a good steward, they would not donate their land in the future for nature and restoration? Forcing anything is not the answer. Nobody liked the bully on the playground with only their own interests at heart.

322. Wearing a lifejacket is a personal choice. It is wrong to force people to protect themselves. I agree it is safer, and personally almost always wear one, but not wearing is my right, and affects only my own safety. Laws should only protect people from harming each other, risking your own life is a persons personal choice.
323. What are the best possible ways to manage county rivers? 1Kingcounty 2Mother Nature 3Everyone
324. What I would most like to see are more public natural areas along our rivers. And I'd like these areas to be both wild and natural. They should be as much like they were 150 years ago as possible. Banks covered with blackberries and knotweed are unnatural. King County should work to reclaim our rivers from invasive species and to promote native plants and/or non-invasive ornamental or food producing plants. I'd like to see camas restored to King County. Also, foraging has become very popular. Encouraging the growth of native wild edibles should be a high priority. Non-invasive non-native edible plants should be encouraged as well. Eating locally should be encouraged.
325. When are the sandbags going to be removed from the green river trail?
326. Where appropriate, I think King County should build a whitewater park. It would be the first in Washington state, but the 300th in the nation.
327. While I do not disagree with the placement of LWD in the areas rivers, it must be done responsibly and with a nod to recreational users. In practice, LWD has been placed in places that are a hazard to recreational river users, such as the outside of corners. While LWD may sometimes accumulate naturally in these places, the practice of placing trees and root balls anchored with chain or cable, prevents high water events from naturally allowing these placements to change. I have first hand observation of engineered LWD that has broken free of it's placement, leaving sections of cable a hazard, as well as the LWD itself, in places where such naturally occurring LWD would not exist.
328. While I don't live in King County I work and play in King County and I also value very highly the fish resources produced in King County, resources that belong to all the people of the state. Given the choice between fish resources and people, I'll choose fish every time, people can get out of the way of the fish, and certainly should be intelligent enough to figure out how to stay out of their way, but fish are stuck where they are and are totally at our mercy. Leave rivers and floodplains for fish please.
329. While I live near the Cedar, we weekend at our property on the Snoqualmie River near Fall City.
330. why are you doing this
331. Wildlife habitat is MOST important to me. They were here first. Thank you.
332. Wildlife in rivers are the aqueous canaries that monitor the quality of the water we eventually will drink.
333. Yea, Not sure how much money it cost to put up those dead trees along the Woodinville/ Duvall Road in some pasture area you made into a wet land but if you are looking for them they floated down into fields during the last flood. Wow...how dumb of an idea was that.....??! I think you should have them removed from the fields since they have no place there. Then again they had no place where you put them either.
334. Yes. If we pulled back dykes to give the river more "room," we would lose valuable farmland that should be protected. Full disclosure: I am a farmer. I think the County needs to try to find a way to monitor/control what cities upriver of the Snoqualmie Valley APD do to the river. Otherwise, we will continue to lose valuable farmland to development in Snoqualmie and North Bend. Such losses may seem wise now, but if food becomes an issue in the future, we may come to see we settled for a small, short-term gain and lost our local food security.
335. Yes. Years ago Puget Power conducted a research survey to determine the feasibility of building a dam on the Middle Fork. They found an ideal location, but environmentalists killed the idea. I maintain it is still a GOOD idea. If you control the major tributary of The Snoqualmie River you control the river and flooding in both the upper and lower Snoqualmie Valley.
336. Yes. Thank you. As far as a few unanswered questions above, I wasn't sure so I left them blank. And on the questions given to weigh the greater value of one over another was difficult to determine. Finally, after seeing your offer for input on our rivers, I thought it a great opportunity to express another possible usage - environmental usage - of our rivers. Far fetched as it may be

- but there may be some possibility and it doesn't hurt to try to voice what I see possible. That is, to use the river for energy/power in private sectors by using watermills, based on a per property basis or greater (small community?). Energy flows by everyday. We all know about the Falls, but in small ways we could use Mother Nature's gifts of the rivers for energy right at our door. Would there be anyone there with any knowledge of this form of energy power? Any Green Department? :) Thank you and all you do for us.
337. You can use my name Jeanne Hannah and my e-mail jeannehannah@comcast.net. I'm for anything that protects fish, wildlife and clean air!
 338. you cant pass law after law to stop people from drowning on rivers unless you outlaw river access all together, and then people will still die. I now drive down to the cowlets to fish and spend my money
 339. You should concentrate your efforts on gasoline spills that kill children, rather than dictating to rural areas what bush or tree we're "allowed" to remove. And we need all the hydroelectric energy we can get. I love the fishes, but our society will crash without power.
 340. You should go back to cleaning out river beds and keeping the river channels deep like King County used to do when my grandfather, father and even when I was a child. Back then fish were prolific, flooding was minimal and rivers were safe for recreational use. Current King County practices are killing fish, causing huge flooding problems and creating dangerous rivers for all recreational uses.
 341. Your format leaves out the most important issue in the snoqualmie valley. That is the priority that must be given to sustainable agriculture as a resource for protection of wildlife habitat and an ever increasing source of safe eco-freindly food and fiber for your constituents in King County. Farmers are still handicapped by upstream development and three suffocating layers of colflicting regulations.
 342. Your questions make it difficult to express good answers. Risks vary due to time of year, what's sensible during July is different than November or March. Best to allow people to decide how to deal with the risks they face than to attempt a one-size-fits-all mandate. Better to allow private ownership on rivers than government "takeover". Better to allow more natural river management but still need to protect key developments.
 343. You're already over budget. Quit thinking of new ways to spend more money.
 344. You've given or sold most of the property that used to belong to K.C. Now you are trying to make work. Our budget requires DOWNSIZING in all areas, especially in the "tree hugger" area.

