

Statistical Analyses Performed

A two-sample exact Poisson test was applied to the Snoqualmie River field observation data and remote camera observation data to evaluate the following null (Ho) and alternate (Ha) hypotheses:

- Ho: The number of groups observed early (11:00 AM to 3:00 PM) and late (3:00 PM to 7:00 PM) in the day is the same.
- Ha: The number of groups observed early (11:00 AM to 3:00 PM) and late (3:00 PM to 7:00 PM) in the day is different.
- Ho: The number of people observed early (11:00 AM to 3:00 PM) and late (3:00 PM to 7:00 PM) in the day is the same.
- Ha: The number of people observed early (11:00 AM to 3:00 PM) and late (3:00 PM to 7:00 PM) in the day is different.
- Ho: The number of groups observed on weekdays and weekends is the same.
- Ha: The number of groups observed on weekdays and weekends is different.
- Ho: The number of people observed on weekdays and weekends is the same.
- Ha: The number of people observed on weekdays and weekends is different.
- Ho: The number of groups observed during the peak (July 4 to September 2) and off-peak days of the summer is the same.
- Ha: The number of groups observed during the peak (July 4 to September 2) and off-peak days of the summer is different.
- Ho: The number of people observed during the peak (July 4 to September 2) and off-peak days of the summer is the same.
- Ha: The number of people observed during the peak (July 4 to September 2) and off-peak days of the summer is different.

These tests were performed on the data from each individual site, pooled data from all sites on the Snoqualmie River above and below Snoqualmie Falls, and pooled data from all sites on the Snoqualmie River. In all cases, statistical significant was evaluated based on alpha (α) level of 0.05.

A chi-square test was also applied to the Snoqualmie River field observation data to evaluate the following null and alternate hypotheses:

- Ho: There is no relationship between the presence of life vests and children in a group.
- Ha: There is relationship between the presence of life vests and children in a group.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the presence of alcohol and children in a group.
- Ha: There is relationship between the presence of alcohol and children in a group.

- Ho: There is no relationship between the presence of coolers and children in a group.
- Ha: There is relationship between the presence of coolers and children in a group.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the presence of alcohol and youth in a group.
- Ha: There is relationship between the presence of alcohol and youth in a group.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the presence of coolers and youth in a group.
- Ha: There is relationship between the presence of coolers and youth in a group.

These tests were also performed on the data from each individual site, pooled data from all sites on the Snoqualmie River above and below Snoqualmie Falls, and pooled data from all sites on the Snoqualmie River. Statistical significant was evaluated based on alpha (α) level of 0.05.

A Kendall's tau correlation test was applied to the remote camera observation data to evaluate the following null and alternate hypotheses:

- Ho: There is no relationship between the average number of groups observed across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ha: There is a relationship between the average number of groups observed across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the average number of people observed across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ha: There is a relationship between the average number of people observed across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the average number of groups observed on weekdays across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ha: There is a relationship between the average number of groups observed on weekdays across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the average number of people observed across on weekdays all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ha: There is a relationship between the average number of people observed across all sites on weekdays and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the average number of groups observed on weekends across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ha: There is a relationship between the average number of groups observed on weekends across all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ho: There is no relationship between the average number of people observed across on weekends all sites and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.
- Ha: There is a relationship between the average number of people observed across all sites on weekends and the maximum daily temperature on a given day.

Statistical significant in these correlation analyses was valuated based on alpha (α) level of 0.05.

In addition to the tests described above, exploratory regression analyses were performed using the remote camera data to identify key variables for predicting recreational river use. These analyses specifically involved the use of step-wise linear regression to determine if one or more of the following independent variables had a significant influence ($\alpha = 0.05$) on the number of people and number of groups that were observed at the remote camera locations: maximum daily temperature, weekend or weekday, and average daily river flow rate. Data for average daily river flow rate for each remote camera location were obtained from the closest USGS river gauge that was active during the study period. The specific gauges used in these analyses included:

- Gauge 12144500 on the Snoqualmie River
- Gauge 12100490 on the White River
- Gauge 12113000 on the Green River near Auburn
- Gauge 12113344 on the Green River near Kent
- Gauge 12119000 on the Cedar River

With three independent variables, there are eight possible models that could be developed using subsets of these variables. The best model was selected based on the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) which is a goodness of fit measure that favors smaller residual error while minimizing the number of variables in the model (Bauman and Anderson 2002).

Reference

Burnham, K.P. and D.R. Anderson. 2002. Model selection and multimodel inference: a practical information-theoretic approach. New York, Springer. 2nd ed., XXVI, 488 p.

Table E1. Results from Two-Sample Exact Poisson Test Comparing Numbers of Groups and People Observed Early (11 am to 3 pm) and Late (3 pm to 7 pm) in the Day Based on Snoqualmie River Field Observation Data.

Site	Number of Groups			Number of People		
	Early (11 am - 3 pm)	Late (3 pm - 7 pm)	p-value	Early (11 am - 3 pm)	Late (3 pm - 7 pm)	p-value
436th Street Bridge			1.000			1.000
Aldair Levee			0.077			0.154
Blue Hole			0.180			0.118
Fall City (SR202 Bridge)		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
Fall City (Zurfleuh) Boat Ramp		+	< 0.001	+	+	< 0.001
Gardner-Weeks Memorial Park			0.375	+		0.039
Neal Road Take-Out			0.664			0.053
Plum Creek Boat Ramp	+		0.002	+		< 0.001
Snoqualmie Trail Bridge			0.125		+	0.008
Tanner Put-In			1.000			0.508
Three Forks Park			0.549	+		0.005
Tolt RM 0.5 RB Bar		+	0.039		+	< 0.001
Tolt RM 1.8 to 1.9			1.000			0.688
Tolt-Snoqualmie Confluence			0.241			0.696
Above Falls			1.000			0.092
Below Falls		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
All Sites		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant differences at an alpha (α) level of 0.05.

"+" indicates time of day with significantly more groups or people

Table E2. Results from Two-Sample Exact Poisson Test Comparing Numbers of Groups and People Observed Early (11 am to 3 pm) and Late (3 pm to 7 pm) in the Day Based on Remote Camera Observation Data.

Site	Number of Groups			Number of People		
	Early (11 am - 3 pm)	Late (3 pm - 7 pm)	p-value	Early (11 am - 3 pm)	Late (3 pm - 7 pm)	p-value
KC1 - Ricardi North		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC2 - Elliot		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC3 - Fall City Park North			0.614			0.423
KC4 - Ricardi South		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC5 - Regis		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC6 - Briscoe North			0.832			0.766
KC7 - Briscoe South			0.267			0.405
KC8 - Fenster South		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC9 - Fenster North		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC10 - Van Doren			0.093			0.220
KC11 - Isaac Evans North		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC12 - Isaac Evans South		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC13 - Russel Woods			0.678			0.551
KC14 - White South			1.000			0.267
KC15 - White North			0.289			0.629
KC16 - Cherry Stand East		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC17 - Fall City Park South			0.695			0.242
KC18 - Cherry Stand West		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
ALL CAMERAS		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant differences at an alpha (α) level of 0.05

"+" indicates time of day with significantly more groups or people

Table E3. Results from Two-Sample Exact Poisson Test Comparing Numbers of Groups and People Observed on Weekdays and Weekends Based on Snoqualmie River Field Observation Data.

Site	Number of Groups			Number of People		
	Weekday	Weekend	p-value	Weekday	Weekend	p-value
436th Street Bridge			1.000			0.204
Aldair Levee			1.000			0.546
Blue Hole			1.000			0.607
Fall City (SR202 Bridge)		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
Fall City (Zurfleuh) Boat Ramp		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
Gardner-Weeks Memorial Park			0.604	+		0.014
Neal Road Take-Out		+	0.020		+	0.041
Plum Creek Boat Ramp			0.135		+	< 0.001
Snoqualmie Trail Bridge			0.688			1.000
Tanner Put-In			1.000			0.508
Three Forks Park			0.365	+		< 0.001
Tolt RM 0.5 RB Bar		+	0.037		+	< 0.001
Tolt RM 1.8 to 1.9			1.000			0.688
Tolt-Snoqualmie Confluence		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
Above Falls			0.635			0.166
Below Falls		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
All Sites		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant differences at an alpha (a) level of 0.05.

"+" indicates time of week with significantly more groups or people

Table E4. Results from Two-Sample Exact Poisson Test Comparing Numbers of Groups and People Observed on Weekdays and Weekends Based on Remote Camera Observation Data.

Sites	Number of Groups			Number of People		
	Weekday	Weekend	p-value	Weekday	Weekend	p-value
KC1 - Ricardi North		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC2 - Elliot		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC3 - Fall City Park North		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC4 - Ricardi South		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC5 - Regis			0.175			0.319
KC6 - Briscoe North			1.000			0.542
KC7 - Briscoe South			1.000			0.406
KC8 - Fenster South		+	0.003		+	< 0.001
KC9 - Fenster North		+	0.007		+	< 0.001
KC10 - Van Doren			0.531			0.890
KC11 - Isaac Evans North		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC12 - Isaac Evans South			0.520		+	< 0.001
KC13 - Russel Woods			0.682			1.000
KC14 - White South			1.000			1.000
KC15 - White North			0.489			0.463
KC16 - Cherry Stand East		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC17 - Fall City Park South		+	0.004		+	< 0.001
KC18 - Cherry Stand West		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond		+	0.005		+	< 0.001
KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001
ALL CAMERAS		+	< 0.001		+	< 0.001

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant differences at an alpha (a) level of 0.05

"+" indicates time of week with significantly more groups or people

Table E5. Results from Two-Sample Exact Poisson Test Comparing Numbers of Groups and People Observed During the Peak (July 4 to September 2] and Off-Peak Days of the Summer Based on Snoqualmie River Field Observation Data.

Sites	Number of Groups			Number of People		
	Peak	Off Peak	p-value	Peak	Off Peak	p-value
436th Street Bridge			NA			NA
Aldair Levee			0.341			0.053
Blue Hole			0.727			0.786
Fall City (SR202 Bridge)			0.369	+		< 0.001
Fall City (Zurfleuh) Boat Ramp			0.206	+		< 0.001
Gardner-Weeks Memorial Park			1.000			0.742
Neal Road Take-Out			NA			NA
Plum Creek Boat Ramp	+		< 0.001	+		< 0.001
Snoqualmie Trail Bridge			NA			NA
Tanner Put-In			1.000			0.508
Three Forks Park			NA			NA
Tolt RM 0.5 RB Bar			0.107		+	0.005
Tolt RM 1.8 to 1.9			1.000			0.688
Tolt-Snoqualmie Confluence			0.519		+	0.004
Above Falls			0.393	+		0.044
Below Falls			0.931	+		< 0.001
All Sites		+	< 0.001			0.798

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant differences at an alpha (a) level of 0.05.

"+" indicates time of season with significantly more groups or people

NA: insufficient number of observations in one or more group to perform analysis.

Table E6. Results from Two-Sample Exact Poisson Test Comparing Numbers of Groups and People Observed During the Peak (July 4 to September 2) and Off-Peak Days of the Summer Based on Remote Camera Observation Data.

Sites	Number of Groups			Number of People		
	Peak	Off Peak	p-value	Peak	Off Peak	p-value
KC1 - Ricardi North	+		0.003	+		< 0.001
KC2 - Elliot	+		0.028			0.221
KC3 - Fall City Park North			0.450	+		0.011
KC4 - Ricardi South			0.074	+		0.009
KC5 - Regis		+	0.009		+	< 0.001
KC6 - Briscoe North			1.000			0.838
KC7 - Briscoe South			0.503			0.802
KC8 - Fenster South			0.187			0.547
KC9 - Fenster North			0.619			0.439
KC10 - Van Doren			1.000			0.402
KC11 - Isaac Evans North			1.000			0.053
KC12 - Isaac Evans South	+		0.003	+		< 0.001
KC13 - Russel Woods			1.000			0.651
KC14 - White South			1.000			1.000
KC15 - White North			1.000			0.224
KC16 - Cherry Stand East	+		< 0.001	+		< 0.001
KC17 - Fall City Park South	+		0.003	+		< 0.001
KC18 - Cherry Stand West	+		< 0.001	+		< 0.001
KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond		+	0.020		+	0.008
KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream	+		< 0.001	+		< 0.001
KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream	+		0.049	+		0.021
ALL CAMERAS	+		< 0.001	+		< 0.001

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant differences at an alpha (a) level of 0.05

"+" indicates time of season with significantly more groups or people

Table E7. Results from a Chi-Square Test to Evaluate Relationships Between the Presence of Life Vests and Children in a Group.

	Chi-Square Test Statistic	p-value
436th Street Bridge		NA
Aldair Levee		NA
Blue Hole		NA
Fall City (SR202 Bridge)	65.3	< 0.001
Fall City (Zurfleuh) Boat Ramp	32.7	< 0.001
Gardner-Weeks Memorial Park	0.1	0.819
Neal Road Take-Out		NA
Plum Creek Boat Ramp	82.4	< 0.001
Snoqualmie Trail Bridge		NA
Tanner Put-In	0.0	1.000
Three Forks Park	1.1	0.300
Tolt RM 0.5 RB Bar	0.6	0.432
Tolt RM 1.8 to 1.9		NA
Tolt-Snoqualmie Confluence	0.1	0.781
Above Falls	2.9	0.088
Below Falls	159.9	< 0.001
All Sites	165.1	< 0.001

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant relationship is present at an alpha (α) level of 0.05.

All sites with statistically significant Chi-Square test statistics showed a positive relationship between presence of children and life vests

NA: insufficient number of observations in one or more group to perform analysis.

Table E8. Results from a Chi-Square Test to Evaluate Relationships Between the Presence of Alcohol/Coolers and Children/Youths in a Group.

	Children and Alcohol		Youth and Alcohol		Children and Coolers		Youth and Coolers	
	Chi-Squared Statistic	p-value	Chi-Squared Statistic	p-value	Chi-Squared Statistic	p-value	Chi-Squared Statistic	p-value
436th Street Bridge		NA		NA		NA		NA
Aldair Levee		NA	0.1	0.800		NA	0.3	0.596
Blue Hole		NA		NA		NA	0.0	1.000
Fall City (SR202 Bridge)	0.9	0.340	3.8	0.052	1.1	0.301	0.0	1.000
Fall City (Zurfleuh) Boat Ramp	0.3	0.598	12.7	< 0.001	0.0	0.845	6.6	0.010
Gardner-Weeks Memorial Park	0.0	1.000	0.0	1.000		NA		NA
Neal Road Take-Out		NA	0.0	0.964		NA	0.0	1.000
Plum Creek Boat Ramp	10.9	< 0.001	9.5	0.002	0.6	0.448	1.2	0.274
Snoqualmie Trail Bridge		NA		NA		NA		NA
Tanner Put-In		NA		NA		NA		NA
Three Forks Park		NA		NA	0.8	0.366	1.0	0.324
Tolt RM 0.5 RB Bar		NA	0.0	1.000	0.6	0.436	0.1	0.787
Tolt RM 1.8 to 1.9		NA		NA		NA	0.0	1.000
Tolt-Snoqualmie Confluence		NA		NA	0.0	0.834	0.0	0.842
Above Falls	0.0	1.000	0.0	1.000	1.4	0.232	0.1	0.701
Below Falls	13.1	< 0.001	32.6	< 0.001	0.6	0.451	12.3	< 0.001
All Sites	13.5	< 0.001	37.0	< 0.001	2.0	0.163	0.0	0.966

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant relationship is present at an alpha (a) level of 0.05.

All sites with statistically significant Chi-Square test statistics showed a negative relationship between presence of children/youths and alcohol/cooler:

NA: insufficient number of observations in one or more group to perform analysis.

Table E9. Results from a Kendall's Tau Correlation Test to Evaluate Relationships Between the Average Number of Groups/People Observed Across All Sites from Remote Camera Observation Data and the Maximum Daily Temperature on a Given Day.

	Kendall Tau	p-value
ALL		
Groups/Site	0.42	<0.001
People/Site	0.41	<0.001
WEEKDAY		
Groups/Site	0.6	<0.001
People/Site	0.6	<0.001
WEEKEND		
Groups/Site	0.47	0.001
People/Site	0.39	0.009

Notes:

Bold p-values indicate statistically significant relationship is present at an alpha (α) level of 0.05.

Table E10. Results from Multiple Regression Analyses to Develop Models for Predicting Average Number of People at Each Remote Camera Observation Location.

Regression Models for Predicting Number of People				
Camera	Intercept	Temp	Weekend	Flow
1 KC1 - Ricardi North	x	x	x	
2 KC10 - Van Doren	x			
3 KC11 - Isaac Evans North	x	x	x	
4 KC12 - Isaac Evans South	x	x	x	x
5 KC13 - Russel Woods	x		x	
6 KC14 - White South				
7 KC15 - White North	x	x	x	
8 KC16 - Cherry Stand East	x	x	x	x
9 KC17 - Fall City Park South	x	x	x	x
10 KC18 - Cherry Stand West	x	x	x	x
11 KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond	x		x	
12 KC2 - Elliot	x	x	x	x
13 KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream	x	x	x	x
14 KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream	x	x	x	
15 KC22 - Raindow Bend	x			
16 KC23 - Belmondo	x	x		
17 KC3 - Fall City Park North	x	x	x	
18 KC4 - Ricardi South	x	x	x	x
19 KC5 - Regis	x	x	x	
20 KC6 - Briscoe North	x			
21 KC7 - Briscoe South	x			
22 KC8 - Fenster South	x	x	x	
23 KC9 - Fenster North	x	x	x	

	Camera	Intercept		Temp			Weekend			Flow			R-sq	Adj R-sq	F-sta	Model p-value
		Coef	p-value	Coef	Standardized Coef	p-value	Coef	Standardized Coef	p-value	Coef	Standardized Coef	p-value				
1	KC1 - Ricardi North	-89.74	0.002	1.27	0.41	< 0.001	20.92	0.53	< 0.001				0.40	0.37	16.22	< 0.001
2	KC10 - Van Doren	3.18	< 0.001										0.00	0.00		
3	KC11 - Isaac Evans North	-38.28	0.013	0.55	0.36	0.005	9.72	0.58	< 0.001				0.38	0.35	13.57	< 0.001
4	KC12 - Isaac Evans South	-34.62	0.301	1.10	0.60	< 0.001	13.32	0.71	< 0.001	-0.15	-0.33	0.030	0.45	0.39	8.17	< 0.001
5	KC13 - Russel Woods	1.57	< 0.001				0.71	0.52	0.080				0.20	0.15	3.57	0.080
6	KC14 - White South		< 0.001													
7	KC15 - White North	-116.98	0.005	1.50	1.04	0.005	3.70	0.55	0.018				0.99	0.98	109.31	0.009
8	KC16 - Cherry Stand East	-808.96	< 0.001	10.66	0.40	< 0.001	256.61	0.63	< 0.001	0.08	0.27	< 0.001	0.57	0.55	34.31	< 0.001
9	KC17 - Fall City Park South	-32.24	0.016	0.38	0.32	0.017	7.94	0.46	< 0.001	0.01	0.29	0.029	0.34	0.30	7.02	< 0.001
10	KC18 - Cherry Stand West	-655.12	< 0.001	8.96	0.34	< 0.001	256.27	0.63	< 0.001	0.05	0.19	0.016	0.55	0.53	31.62	< 0.001
11	KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond	4.50	< 0.001				4.06	0.36	0.039				0.15	0.12	4.73	0.039
12	KC2 - Elliot	-118.31	< 0.001	1.52	0.47	< 0.001	22.91	0.54	< 0.001	0.05	0.20	0.038	0.49	0.47	19.16	< 0.001
13	KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream	22.85	0.788	2.16	0.39	0.005	42.86	0.58	< 0.001	-0.56	-0.39	0.007	0.44	0.39	9.04	< 0.001
14	KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream	-137.21	0.006	1.95	0.43	0.002	26.72	0.50	< 0.001				0.32	0.29	9.81	< 0.001
15	KC22 - Raindow Bend	2.74	< 0.001										0.00	0.00		
16	KC23 - Belmondo	-31.48	0.016	0.46	0.67	0.007							0.36	0.32	9.47	0.007
17	KC3 - Fall City Park North	-31.91	0.024	0.51	0.34	0.005	10.56	0.47	< 0.001				0.35	0.32	11.50	< 0.001
18	KC4 - Ricardi South	-99.72	< 0.001	1.23	0.40	< 0.001	19.03	0.49	< 0.001	0.06	0.25	0.017	0.42	0.39	13.76	< 0.001
19	KC5 - Regis	-58.35	0.002	0.78	0.58	< 0.001	3.10	0.20	0.172				0.33	0.28	7.09	0.003
20	KC6 - Briscoe North	3.46	0.001										0.00	0.00		
21	KC7 - Briscoe South	1.94	< 0.001										0.00	0.00		
22	KC8 - Fenster South	-56.46	0.057	0.86	0.32	0.019	12.55	0.43	0.002				0.25	0.21	7.26	0.002
23	KC9 - Fenster North	-56.70	0.064	0.86	0.31	0.023	12.30	0.40	0.004				0.23	0.19	6.67	0.003

Notes:

Bold if p-value < 0.05

Table E11. Results from Multiple Regression Analyses to Develop Models for Predicting Average Number of Groups at Each Remote Camera Observation Location.

Regression Models for Predicting Number of Groups				
Camera	Intercept	Temp	Weekend	Flow
1 KC1 - Ricardi North	x	x	x	
2 KC10 - Van Doren	x			
3 KC11 - Isaac Evans North	x	x	x	
4 KC12 - Isaac Evans South	x	x	x	x
5 KC13 - Russel Woods	x			
6 KC14 - White South				
7 KC15 - White North	x	x	x	x
8 KC16 - Cherry Stand East	x	x	x	x
9 KC17 - Fall City Park South	x	x	x	x
10 KC18 - Cherry Stand West	x	x	x	x
11 KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond	x		x	x
12 KC2 - Elliot	x	x	x	x
13 KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream	x	x	x	x
14 KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream	x	x	x	
15 KC22 - Raindow Bend	x	x		
16 KC23 - Belmondo	x	x		x
17 KC3 - Fall City Park North	x	x	x	
18 KC4 - Ricardi South	x	x	x	x
19 KC5 - Regis	x	x	x	
20 KC6 - Briscoe North	x			
21 KC7 - Briscoe South	x			
22 KC8 - Fenster South	x	x	x	
23 KC9 - Fenster North	x	x	x	

	Camera	Intercept		Temp			Weekend			Flow			R-sq	Adj R-sq	F-sta	Model p-value
		Coef	p-value	Coef	Standardized Coef	p-value	Coef	Standardized Coef	p-value	Coef	Standardized Coef	p-value				
1	KC1 - Ricardi North	-32.44	0.003	0.46	0.40	< 0.001	7.61	0.52	< 0.001				0.38	0.35	14.72	< 0.001
2	KC10 - Van Doren	1.35	< 0.001										0.00	0.00		
3	KC11 - Isaac Evans North	-13.86	0.001	0.20	0.48	< 0.001	2.26	0.51	< 0.001				0.39	0.36	14.20	< 0.001
4	KC12 - Isaac Evans South	-5.95	0.712	0.41	0.51	0.008	4.00	0.48	0.014	-0.08	-0.38	0.025	0.34	0.27	5.12	0.006
5	KC13 - Russel Woods	2.81	0.002										0.00	0.00		
6	KC14 - White South															
7	KC15 - White North	-43.54	0.010	0.54	1.07	0.009	2.25	0.92	0.012	0.00	0.36	0.031	1.00	1.00	1908.29	0.017
8	KC16 - Cherry Stand East	-208.29	< 0.001	2.85	0.47	< 0.001	55.31	0.60	< 0.001	0.01	0.23	0.004	0.57	0.56	34.71	< 0.001
9	KC17 - Fall City Park South	-8.07	0.100	0.11	0.26	0.072	2.41	0.40	0.006	0.00	0.24	0.093	0.24	0.19	4.31	0.010
10	KC18 - Cherry Stand West	-160.94	< 0.001	2.28	0.40	< 0.001	53.21	0.59	< 0.001	0.01	0.15	0.050	0.54	0.52	30.83	< 0.001
11	KC19 - Auburn Black Diamond	-6.33	0.282				1.60	0.34	0.097	0.03	0.29	0.145	0.22	0.16	3.75	0.037
12	KC2 - Elliot	-47.27	< 0.001	0.63	0.48	< 0.001	9.15	0.53	< 0.001	0.01	0.14	0.164	0.46	0.43	16.81	< 0.001
13	KC20 - Whitney Bridge Upstream	-6.96	0.791	0.70	0.42	0.003	11.53	0.53	< 0.001	-0.13	-0.32	0.032	0.39	0.34	7.49	< 0.001
14	KC21 - Whitney Bridge Downstream	-49.99	< 0.001	0.70	0.50	< 0.001	8.31	0.54	< 0.001				0.39	0.36	13.30	< 0.001
15	KC22 - Raindow Bend	-0.54	0.665	0.02	0.24	0.148							0.10	0.05	2.26	0.148
16	KC23 - Belmondo	-11.56	0.008	0.15	0.71	0.003				0.00	0.32	0.144	0.43	0.36	6.16	0.010
17	KC3 - Fall City Park North	-10.15	0.015	0.17	0.39	0.002	3.03	0.45	< 0.001				0.37	0.34	12.44	< 0.001
18	KC4 - Ricardi South	-32.14	0.001	0.39	0.35	0.002	6.55	0.46	< 0.001	0.03	0.28	0.009	0.39	0.35	11.78	< 0.001
19	KC5 - Regis	-16.83	0.003	0.23	0.57	< 0.001	1.43	0.32	0.036				0.35	0.30	7.65	0.002
20	KC6 - Briscoe North	1.69	< 0.001										0.00	0.00		
21	KC7 - Briscoe South	3.00	< 0.001				-1.00	-1.42	0.151				0.27	0.17	2.59	
22	KC8 - Fenster South	-22.42	0.016	0.33	0.40	0.004	2.67	0.29	0.032				0.22	0.19	6.26	0.004
23	KC9 - Fenster North	-17.77	0.017	0.27	0.40	0.004	2.21	0.30	0.026				0.22	0.19	6.51	0.003

Notes:

Bold if p-value < 0.05

Estimate of Number of Floaters on King County Rivers over Study Period

Methods

Estimates of the total number of users on each of the following rivers were derived based on data obtained from remote field camera observations: Cedar River, Green River, White River, and Snoqualmie River. The remote field cameras captured the total number of recreational river users present each day between 11:00 AM and 7:00 PM over a period that generally extended from late June through mid-September 2013. For this analysis, estimates of the total number users on each river were derived for the peak period of river use that extended from July 4 through September 2, 2013.

A total of 23 remote field cameras were installed across the five rivers identified above. To obtain estimates of the total number of users on each river, a subset of these cameras were selected for use in this analysis based on the following considerations:

- The camera with the most complete data and best view of the river was selected where multiple cameras were co-located on the same river reach.
- To avoid double counting river users, observations from a single camera were taken to represent a river reach between known put-ins and take-outs.
- Where put-in and take-out locations were uncertain, cameras were selected to achieve a minimum distance of 2 miles between each camera on a river reach.

Table E12 lists the cameras selected to cumulatively estimate the number of users on each river.

Table E12. Remote Field Cameras Used To Represent River Reach in Total User Count Estimate.	
River	Cameras
Cedar River	Ricardi North
	Regis
	Belmondo
	Rainbow Bend
Green River	Whitney Bridge Up
	Auburn Black Diamond
	Fenster South
	Isaac Evans North
	Van Doren
	Briscoe South
White River	White North
Snoqualmie	Cherry Stand East

Remote field cameras at two of the sites had significant data gaps due to malfunctions and other operational issues: Belmondo and Van Doren. To fill these data gaps, linear regression models were developed for these sites to predict the average number of daily users as a function of maximum daily temperature and/or period of the week (i.e., weekend or week day). For the Belmondo site, both the maximum daily temperature and period of the week were used to predict the average number of daily users. However, for the Van Doren site, only maximum daily temperature was used for this purpose. Linear regression model coefficients and their associated p-values are documented in Table E13 for each site.

Camera	Intercept	p-value	Max. Daily Temp. Slope Coefficient	p-value	Weekend/Weekday Slope Coefficient	p-value	Multiple R-Squared
Belmondo	-9.75	0.0005	0.14	0.0002	1.37	0.038	0.195
Van Doren	-4.38	0.0176	0.07	0.0060			0.0939

Results and Discussion

The estimated total number of recreational river users by river for the period from July 4, 2013, through September 2, 2013, are presented in Table E14. Also provided are the average number of users observed each day for weekends, weekdays, warm days (greater than or equal to 75°F), and cold days (less than 75°F). When interpreting these results, the following limitation should be noted:

- The remote cameras do not provide complete coverage across all reaches in each river; therefore, the actual number of users may be underestimated.
- There is no way to verify users are not being double counted if they float by multiple cameras used in this analysis; therefore, the actual number of users may be overestimated.

This analysis estimated 1,064 river users were present on the Cedar River between July 4 and September 2, 2013; or an average of 18 people per day. In comparison, the Cedar River Recreation Study (King County 2011) estimated 6,700 river users were present on the same river between May and September 2010; or an average of 44 people per day. The substantial differences between these estimates may be due to the following reasons:

- The Cedar River Study did not account for the likelihood of double counting floaters between observation points.
- The Cedar River Study evaluated river use farther upstream and downstream compared to this analysis, including additional put-in and take-out locations.

Table E14. Estimated Total Number of Users on Each River from July 4, 2013, Through September 2, 2013.

	Total River Users ^a	Average Users/Day	Average Users/Weekend Day	Average Users/Weekday	Average Users/Warm Day (>= 75°)	Average Users/Cool Day (< 75°)
Cedar River	1,064					
Ricardi North	756	12	25	7	15	6
Regis	151	2	2	3	3	1
Belmondo ^b	109	2	3	1	2	1
Rainbow Bend	48	1	2	0	1	0
Green River	2,360					
Whitney Bridge Up	1,131	19	33	13	21	13
Auburn-Black Diamond	138	2	3	2	3	1
Fenster South	641	11	17	8	14	2
Isaac Evans North	368	6	12	3	7	3
Van Doren ^b	63	1	1	1	1	0
Briscoe South	19	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
White River	16					
White North	16	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0
Snoqualmie	11,198					
Cherry Stand East	11,198	184	387	98	211	108

Notes:

^a Total number of users based on field camera observations between July 4, 2013 and September 2, 2013.

^b Gaps in observed data were filled with multiple regression estimates of users using daily maximum temperature and/or week day.

References

King County. 2011. Cedar River Recreation Study - Floating the Cedar River. Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Seattle, WA. November 2011.