

The Heron Herald



Rainier Audubon Society

October, 2019

Membership Meeting
7 pm October 21, 2019

“Sparrows” By Robert Howson

For many, a sparrow is just any small, brown bird that might chance into view, hardly worth a second glance. But birders recognize that under that umbrella title of "sparrow" comes a wide variety of LBJs, or Little Brown Jobs, each with their own distinctive identities. We'll be taking a look at a number of these species that range from the very ordinary to those that offer a real challenge to find in our country.

With over thirty sparrow species living in the United States, the challenge to identify these rather cryptically colored birds can be rather intimidating, but the fact that they will sit still long enough on the screen should be of some help. Clues to help with the identification may be offered as well as looks at the life histories of these small passerines. And while they may not offer the brilliance produced by a flock of parrots or tanagers, sparrows have a subtle beauty in their own right that deserves our attention as well.

Robert Howson developed an early interest in birds while still in grade school. This interest continued throughout high school and into college where he graduated with a triple major in biology, history, and religion. He went on to get a Masters in history and worked on a Doctorate in religious education. He has taught on various levels including elementary, secondary, and college classes. Most recently he was the chairman of the history department at Cedar Park Christian School in Bothell, Washington.

He has photographed over 500 species of North American species as well as some in tropical America and Europe. He uses Nikon equipment and employs the use of a blind when needed. He and his wife, Carolyn, currently reside in Kirkland, Washington where they have lived for the past 30 years.

We invite you to join us as we take a closer look at the humble sparrow and see how many of them you can identify - and you won't even have to bring your binoculars!

Join us at 6:30 PM for conversation and refreshments.

Rainier Audubon programs are held at:
Federal Way United Methodist Church
29645 - 51st Ave. So.
Auburn, WA 98001



RAS Mission Statement:

To conserve and restore natural ecosystems and protect birds and other wildlife for the benefit of humanity and biological diversity in South King County and the world we live in.

"Welcome To Our New Members"

- Ken Schroeder

- Guy Buell
- Judy Buell
- Cassandra Carter
- Jane Gardner
- Carlyn Roedell
- Michael Roedell
- Michelle Smith
- Gary Stoneback
- Linda Stoneback

Upcoming Programs

- 11/18/2019 Cynthia Easterson & Jay Galvin "Secretive Wetland Bird Survey"
- 12/16/2019 Photo Sharing and Brown Bag Auction
- 1/20/2020 Jerry Broadus "Birds of Borneo"
- 2/17/2020 Dan Streiffert TBD
- 3/16/2020 David Gluckman "Winter Birds of South East Arizona"
- 4/20/2020 Kim Adelson "The Dinosaurs Amongst Us"
- 5/18/2020 Sally Vogel "Ethiopia Birds & Mammals"

Resources

- **Rainier Audubon Facebook Page** www.facebook.com/rainieraudubonsociety/
- **Heron Herald is Available Online** The current issue of the Heron Herald is always available to download from www.RainierAudubon.org. I will try to send an email on our mailing list as soon as it is posted.
- **Rainier Audubon Email List** - You can join our email list by going to groups.google.com and searching for "Rainier Audubon". You can then request to join the group. Alternatively, you can sign up on the www.RainierAudubon.org website.

Rainier Audubon Society Directory

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| Lifetime Member | Erin Wojewodski-Prinsen | No | 425-432-9965 | |

President's Corner

I am starting my tenure as president of Rainier Audubon Society and have been mulling around the idea of a monthly report in the Heron Herald. Since the past few years have been a time of change for our planet, in regards to climate, I am going to base my reports on scientific and political ramifications of this world altering issue.

From time to time I may go from World politics to shrinking ice bergs to strange birds at the backyard feeder. My main goal is to show how everything is interrelated and needs to be addressed if we are to protect our precious birds (and us) from extinction.

I may point you to an article in a scientific magazine or book to read from time to time. I am also open to an article or book that you think I should check into. My goal is to stimulate RAS members to engage with others in conversation about the plight of our planet by using factual criteria as a base. Hopefully the truth will prevail in the end.

Since my passion is photography, I will throw a photo or two at you, also. Related to avians, of course !!!



Avocets wading for lunch

These shore birds are highly susceptible to changes in water levels in their habitat.

Jay Galvin

gjalvin@comcast.net

RARE BIRD SIGHTING ALERT:

A large subspecies of crow was spotted at the Auburn Public Library by young, Rainier Audubon birder, Benjamin. Audubon member Linda Carlson verified this rare sighting and added *Corvus mcdonaldsensis* to their life list. Rumor has it this very rare subspecies might still be seen at this location. Approach with caution.

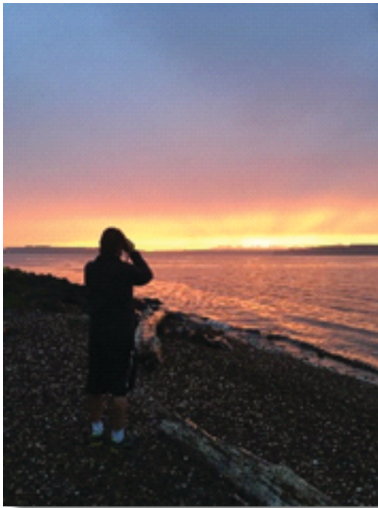


Crossbird Puzzle - Kenneth Schroeder

Solution to last month's puzzle

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Seen & Heard by Calen Randall



September is a month of shorebirds. Perhaps when you think of shorebirds in Washington you visualize thousands of sandpipers and plovers flitting around the expansive tide flats of Willapa Bay. Maybe you imagine Black-necked Stilt and American Avocet wading in the pools of the Columbia Plateau. The Puget Sound is also home to a wide variety of shorebird species, some of which can be seen through the fall and winter. Often, our shorebirds can be a challenge to differentiate, but there are some subtle characteristics that can help for identification. Here are some great places to visit in the south Puget Sound and some tips for comparing look-alike species.

Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, and Solitary Sandpipers at Levee Pond

Having trouble distinguishing Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs? Levee Pond in Fife is a great place to get side-by-side comparisons. In the same view, Greater Yellowlegs will appear noticeably larger as their legs are far longer and their bodies are thicker than the slender Lesser Yellowlegs. Greater Yellowlegs may have a larger, more rounded head as well. Discerning Lesser from Greater is straightforward when the two species stand next to each other, but how can you identify a lone yellowlegs with no comparisons? First, check bill length. The bill of the

Greater Yellowlegs is longer than the width of the head. The Lesser Yellowlegs has a bill length roughly even with the width of the head. For other size comparisons, Lesser Yellowlegs have bodies similar in size to Killdeers. To make things confusing, Solitary Sandpiper are also found in May and August in the Puget Sound region. From afar, these birds look similar to yellowlegs. There are several key differences, primarily the

Greater Yellowlegs



Photo by Dan Streiffert

Lesser Yellowlegs



Photo by Mick Thompson

Solitary Sandpiper's legs are shorter and greener. In flight, the Solitary Sandpiper is easy to distinguish due to a plethora of underwing spots and streaks and a white speckled tail. Keep an eye out for yellowlegs in the Green River Valley as occasionally one can be spotted in the fall or winter. A Greater Yellowlegs was even sighted at 204th Street last Rainier Audubon CBC!

Black Turnstone, Ruddy Turnstone, and Surfbirds at Alki Beach

Of all mentioned shorebirds on this list, Black Turnstones and Surfbirds are most likely to be found in the winter--that is, if you know where to look. Occasionally Black Turnstones are seen at the Redondo Pier or along Ruston Way in Tacoma, but the best bet for these rocky shore feeders is Alki Beach in West Seattle. For the past couple of years, Ruddy Turnstones have shown up in August and September at the Charles Richey Sr. Viewpoint on the southwest side of Alki. With their bright russet breeding plumage Ruddy Turnstones are easy to spot amongst a flock of Black Turnstones. The non-breeding plumage and juveniles are far more similar. One of the easy differences to note is leg color. The legs and feet of adult and juvenile Ruddy Turnstones are a striking bright orange. Black Turnstones have much shorter legs and smaller feet which are colored pink. Surfbirds, the largest of the three, have similarly vibrant feet, though theirs are bright yellow. Another point of differentiation are the bills. Black and Ruddy Turnstones have black bills, while the Surfbirds have multicoloured bills. Their bill tips and upper bill are black while their lower bill is yellow.

Bio: After 20 years of searching in his backyard, Calen has yet to find his quest bird, Blue-footed Booby. Currently a student in Atmospheric Science at the University of Washington, Calen has spent the last 9 years turning in overdue Seen and Heard articles (I promise this year will be an improvement!). Calen loves exploring new regions of the Pacific Northwest, but always looks forward to returning home to familiar hotspots in the South Puget Sound.

One of the main plumage differences between nonbreeding Ruddy and Black Turnstone are the edge colours of the feathers on the upper parts of the wing. Nonbreeding Ruddy Turnstone are brown overall (the juveniles have darker feathers with reddish feather edges). In contrast, nonbreeding Black Turnstone have dark brown or black upper wing feathers with white edges. These white feather edges are visible in flight. Nonbreeding Surfbirds are a uniform grey. Unlike the turnstones who have clean white underbellies, Surfbird underbellies are spotted. All three species can be very calm and photogenic and Alki Beach offers great close up views.

Short-billed and Long-billed Dowitcher at Emerald Downs Retention Ponds

M Street has long been the go-to location in Auburn for shorebirds, and, recently a pond in the northeast parking lot of Emerald Downs has been abuzz with shorebirds. While Short-billed Dowitcher are far less frequent visitors to freshwater ponds than long-billed, both species visit the Emerald Downs Pond. Just going by their names, it might sound easy to spot the difference. Unfortunately, identifying dowitchers is a challenging task as bill shape and length are inconclusive characteristics. Many Short-billed Dowitchers have a slight downward curve in their bill, whereas most Long-billed have a straighter bill, but the curve can vary based on the individual. Female Short-bills often have the same length bills as male Long-bills. The two species have tactile mandibles and can slightly contort their bill shape when feeding in their 'sewing machine' manner.

A good place to start is feather patterns. Both species have white and black tail feather bars. However, Short-bills have bigger white bars whereas Long-bills have much longer black bars. On the flanks, Short-bills feature light grey spots in contrast to the Long-bill flanks which are more barred. There are similar differences in the chest feathers as the Short-bills are more spotted while the Long-bills are more uniform grey. The tertial feathers (the outer wing feathers closest to a bird's shoulder that appear just above the tail when the wing is folded) also differ between the two species. The tertial edges on the Short-bills are russet while the tertial edges on the Long-bills are white.



Recent Sightings:

August, Green River Trail, Kent, King

After a significant August dry spell, the waters of the Green River receded from the banks and many sandy shores popped up to the happiness of shorebirds. This year, Kent's resident Black Phoebe was sighted along the river far earlier than in years past. There is still much speculation that there is a pair of phoebes, but they have yet to be seen in the same viewpoint. Mark Vernon spotted a terrific rarity when he found a Stilt Sandpiper foraging on the sand bar just north of the 200th Street Bridge by the Three Friends Fishing Hole. The sandpiper, a juvenile, appeared relaxed despite the frequent visits throughout the week from birders eager to catch a glimpse of the King County Code 4 rarity.

August, Lake Sammamish State Park, Issaquah, King

Along with the usual migrants like Hammond's Flycatcher and MacGillivray's Warbler, a couple of surprises showed up at the lake. Six swallow species were sighted at the park this summer after a couple Bank Swallows joined Barn, Tree, and Cliff swallows flitting over the lake surface. Birders flocked to the park to see an immature Franklin's Gull, normally a resident of the Prairies and Great Plains. Perhaps it was taking a Sammamish vacation before heading down to the desert coasts of Chile and Peru for the winter. Amongst the fanfare over the Franklin's, a Common Tern was sighted on a sand bar in the park. Usually Common Terns are found mixed in with Caspians over the deeper waters of the Puget Sound, but about once a summer one will be sighted on Lake Washington or Sammamish.

September, Emerald Downs Retention Pond, Auburn, King

One of the busiest migration hotspots of the year, the pond played host to rare shorebird species including Pectoral Sandpiper and Red-necked Phalarope. Clearly the Pectoral Sandpiper pair enjoyed the cuisine at the pond as they stayed there for over two weeks! Both Semipalmated Plovers and Semipalmated Sandpipers were seen at the pond. Outside of shorebirds, an immature eastern resident Yellow-headed Blackbird visited the pond which provided good comparison views with nearby Red-winged Blackbirds.

Field Trips - Barbara Petersen



Weekly Birdwalks at Nisqually

Wednesdays 8 AM to 12 PM

Leader: Phil Kelley

Join Phil Kelley on his weekly bird walks as he counts the birds at Nisqually NWR. The group walks over to an area near the visitors' center to view the entry road estuary, and then takes the boardwalk/trail loop out to the Twin Barns, and the Nisqually overlook area. From there, the group walks the dike, and back to the Riparian Forest.

Bring: Good walking shoes or boots, rain gear, water, snacks, and \$3 for entry fee unless you have a pass. Scopes are welcome.

Meet: At the Visitor's Center Pond Overlook.

Directions: Take I-5 south from Tacoma and exit to Nisqually NWR at exit 114. Take a right at the light.

Sign-up is not necessary. Call or email Phil Kelley if you have questions.

Phil Kelley, Lacey, (360) 459 1499,
scrubjay323@aol.com

Fort Steilacoom Park Bird Walk

Tues, October 1, 2019, 8AM-12Noon

Join Russ Smith and/or co-leaders rain or shine for this monthly walk on the first Tuesday to explore the diverse habitat types in the 342-acre park, where 146 species have been seen/heard.

No need to reserve a spot, but contact Russ at wrsmith@msn.com if you'd like more information. All ages/skill levels welcome.

Bring binoculars, field guide, weather appropriate clothing.

Directions: Meet at West end of paved lot between old red barns and Waughop Lake. Enter the park off Steilacoom Blvd, turning south at traffic light at NE corner of park at intersection with 87th Ave SW, then turning right into the park. Immediately turn left around the south side of the playfield, proceed to end of Dresden Lane (aka Waughop Lake Rd) to paved lot past barns.

Clark Lake Park in The Fall

Burien Wild Birds Unlimited Bird Walk
Sat, Oct. 12, 2019, 8:15 AM - 12 noon

Join Barbara Petersen for a fall visit to Clark Lake Park in Kent. This park offers a variety of habitat types and therefore a variety of birds. Follow trails and boardwalk to the lakeshore and through forests, meadows, wetland, even an old orchard. We'll walk a mile and a half to two miles at a leisurely pace with minimal elevation change. We'll search for waterfowl, raptors and other returning birds of autumn, stopping at noon.

To sign up call the WBU store at 206 241 3201, or text/email Barbara at 253 389 3204/BPbatfan@aol.com. Bring binoculars, camera and warm layers. We'll meet at 8:15 at the store, 15858 1st Ave S, Burien, 98148, to form carpools, leaving promptly at 8:30, heading east to the park in Kent.

Fall Color and Fall Birds

Sat, Oct 26, 2019, 8:00 AM - early afternoon
Leader: Steve Johnson

Sign up early for this popular annual trip with Steve. Visit picturesque parks and beaches in King County and Pierce County during a great time of year to look for returning fall birds. We'll also travel along the Puget Sound searching for many species of sea birds, forest birds and of course fall color! Expect to walk short distances from the cars. People who wish to leave early may do so.

Bring: Lunch, beverages, warm clothes. Scopes are welcome.

Meet: 8:00 AM at the Star Lake Park & Ride north of Federal Way.

Directions: Take I-5 to exit 147 north of Federal Way. Exit onto S 272nd St and go west one block to the light. Turn right (north) then turn into the Park & Ride on the right.

Sign Up: Call or email Steve Johnson, 253 941 9852 or johnsonsj5@msn.com.

Saturday, October 4 & 5,
10 AM - 5 PM



The BirdFest & Bluegrass Festival 2019 schedule and registration links are now live! Plan your weekend with us,

purchase tickets, register for events, and more! More events may be added, with tons going on all over Ridgefield, it can't be missed! See you in October!

<https://ridgefieldfriends.org/birdfest-bluegrass/>

The Grace of Trumpeter Swans

by Thomas Bancroft

The low-pitched trumpet came from behind us. Turning, I spotted two large white birds that then flew right over us. Their translucent flight feathers glowed in the early morning sun. Their wingspan, more than 6-foot, created a moving shadow across Fir Island. Long white necks extended in front of solid bodies, and elephantine black legs and feet were tucked tight against their underside. More than 25 pounds each, these Trumpeter Swans flew with grace, style, and dignity.

The pair circled the field a quarter-mile east of our location, then set their wings, dropped their black feet, and landed without a stumble among several hundred swans. A few trumpets and calls drifted toward me from the crowd. Most of these largest of North America's waterfowl seemed to be resting on the green grass.

The trachea in these birds is more than three feet long, about a half-inch in diameter, and has a volume three to four times what one might expect for a bird this size. The trachea folds back and forth in the chest and creates the resonating chamber for the beautiful call that caught my attention.

In the summer of 1968, I flew with my sister from Pennsylvania to Yellowstone National Park. Finding a Trumpeter Swan was a priority, I wanted to be able to brag to my high school birding buddies about the western birds we discovered, including this rare swan. In the 1800s and early 1900s, hunting decimated Trumpeter Swans populations. They were shot for their skins, flight feathers, and undoubtedly meat.

In 1935, only 69 birds were known to exist, although probably some undiscovered flocks occurred in remote parts of Canada and Alaska. In 2005, a continent-wide survey estimated that the population had grown to more than 34,000, a conservation success. Stopping the hunt

and protecting habitat were critical, but also the birds adapted to wintering on agricultural lands, accessing novel food items. In winter, lead poisoning and collisions with power lines are now the major mortality issue.

These birds looked stunning through my spotting scope. Dirty-gray, full-grown cygnets accompanied many pairs. We had seen half a dozen flocks of similar size already that morning. In 1968, my sister and I searched Yellowstone for several days and found only two individuals. They swam on the far side of a small river, and our view was through thick vegetation.

Managers have introduced the species into several eastern states where they now breed. A few even winter in birding spots that I visited in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio as a high school student. Scientists at Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology have analyzed eBird data to provide a much more refined abundance map than are currently available in birding guides or on other websites.

<https://ebird.org/science/status-and-trends/truswa/abundance-map>

It shows that the Salish Sea and south into Oregon are important wintering areas for our west coast population. These birds then migrate through British Columbia to breeding grounds in Canada and Alaska. The Central Rockies population had expanded substantially from the range in 1968, and birds are found in a band from the northern prairies across the Great Lakes.

A pair and two full-grown gray cygnets began running, head and neck extended while flapping their wings. They quickly became airborne, banking to the left while climbing up over the flock, before turning to fly north away from us.

See: Fink, D., T. Auer, A. Johnston, M. Strimas-Mackey, M. Iliff, and S. Kelling. eBird Status and Trends. Version: November 2018. <https://ebird.org/science/status-and-trends>. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York.



Bird of the Month: Golden-crowned and White-crowned Sparrows

Reprint Courtesy of Wild Birds Unlimited, Burien



The Golden-crowned Sparrow is a large, handsome sparrow that is common in weedy or shrubby lowlands and city edges in the winter along the Pacific coast. During the winter time, it spends time in brush, riparian thickets, chaparral and gardens. They eat many kinds of seeds, some fruit like apples and grapes and insects such as ants, wasps, bees, moths, butterflies, beetles, crane flies and termites. They often flock with other members of their own species and hop on the ground gleaning food in fields, orchards, lawns and gardens.

The nest is a thick cup of twigs, dry bark, moss, ferns and grasses. It is lined with fine grasses, ptarmigan feathers, and hair from moose, deer or caribou. The female collects the nest material while the male follows her around and sings.

The Golden-crowned Sparrow is one of the least known of our songbirds, especially regarding its northern breeding grounds.

This sparrow arrives earlier and stays longer on its California wintering grounds than almost any other bird species.

When day length increases in the spring, the Golden-crowned Sparrow detects the change through light-sensitive cells in its body. Its body responds by putting on fat and getting an urge to migrate.

Miners in the Yukon at the turn of the century referred to this sparrow as the "no gold here" bird because its song resembled that phrase. They also thought it sounded like it was saying, "I'm so tired" prompting them to dub the bird "Weary Willie".

The oldest Golden-crowned Sparrow on record was at least 10 years, 6 months old.

White-crowned Sparrows appear each winter over much of North America. The handsome black- and- white head, pale beak and gray breast combine for a striking look and make it one of the surest sparrow identifications on the continent. Look for them in thickets, weedy fields, agricultural fields, roadsides and backyards.

White-crowned Sparrows eat seeds and insects, grains such as oats, wheat, barley and corn, and fruit including elderberries and blackberries.

The nest is built out of twigs, grasses, pine needles, moss, bark and dead leaves. It is lined with fine grasses and hair and is usually placed fairly low in a shrub.

Young male White-crowned Sparrows learn the basics of the song it will sing as an adult during the first two or three months of their lives. They don't learn directly from their fathers but from the song environment of its natal neighborhood. Because of this, and because they don't travel far from where they were raised, song dialects frequently form. Males on the edge of two dialects may be bilingual and able to sing both dialects.

White-crowned Sparrows will share their territories with Fox Sparrows but will chase Chipping Sparrows and Dark-eyed Juncos until they leave.

Male White-crowned Sparrows do most of the singing but sometimes females sing. They usually sing while contesting breeding territories or a winter food source. The female's song is quieter and more variable than the male's.

Scientists studying movement and energy found that a White-crowned Sparrow can run on a tread mill at a pace of about 1/3 of a mile an hour without tiring out.

The oldest recorded White-crowned Sparrow was 13 years, 4 months old.



Hearing examiner adds conditions for warehouse development on the former Weyerhaeuser campus, but says review of cumulative impacts was adequate

Decision issued in appeal by grassroots nonprofit Save Weyerhaeuser Campus

By Jean Parietti

FEDERAL WAY — September 16, 2019: The city of Federal Way’s hearing examiner has added two more conditions to the land-use and environmental approvals for Industrial Realty Group’s first warehouse to be built on the former Weyerhaeuser corporate campus.

Under the September 12 decision, Hearing Examiner Phil Olbrechts ruled that no development activity for the Warehouse A project can occur until a related project’s transportation currency review is completed and any mitigation is determined.

In addition, the project’s stormwater plan must be supplemented to demonstrate compliance with the Executive Proposed Basin Plan Hylebos Creek and Lower Puget Sound Basin Plan “including all analysis and subsequent mitigation requirements,” Olbrechts ruled. He noted that, although the 1991 plan is adopted in the Federal Way code, the city stated in its closing brief that it hasn’t adopted the plan, “none of the City witnesses identified any comprehensive application of the plan and the stormwater reports submitted into the record don’t identify that it was even considered.”

The decision was issued in the appeals filed by Save Weyerhaeuser Campus after the city granted SEPA and land-use approvals for 225,950-square-foot Warehouse A. IRG currently has four other warehouses in the pipeline and SWC contended the city must consider the significant environmental, transportation, historic and other cumulative impacts from all five warehouses, not one at a time.

In his decision, Olbrechts agreed with SWC that cumulative impacts must be considered and mitigated; however, he ruled that the city did conduct a cumulative review and impacts “have been adequately assessed and mitigated.”

“This ruling is a major disappointment for everyone in our Federal Way community and the surrounding region who believes industrial uses are not appropriate for this iconic campus and have concerns about traffic, environmental and historic impacts,” said Lori Sechrist, president of Save Weyerhaeuser Campus.

Before IRG can begin construction on Warehouse A, it needs not only building permits from the city, but also a joint permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Washington State Department of Ecology to fill wetlands on the site. Because IRG has not provided information requested by the USACE, including responding to questions from the Puyallup and Muckleshoot Tribes, the agency withdrew IRG’s permit application in June. IRG will have to restart the process to obtain the required permit.

“Save Weyerhaeuser Campus has worked relentlessly for three years to preserve and protect this precious and rare South King County green space,” Sechrist said. “Our work as a nonprofit organization, supported by hundreds of individuals from our community and region — including George Weyerhaeuser himself — continues. The SWC Board of Directors is reviewing its options as it continues its efforts to ensure development on the former Weyerhaeuser campus is environmentally and socially responsible,” Sechrist added.

“We are in favor of development that brings family-wage jobs to our community and provides IRG with a suitable return on its investment, but we believe such development doesn’t have to come at the expense of a major community asset,” Sechrist said. “Federal Way deserves better than the mega-warehouses IRG wants to build.”



Rainier Audubon Society
PO Box 778
Auburn, WA 98071

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
Kent, WA 98031
Permit No. 441

“What is the use of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?”

— Henry David Thoreau, Familiar Letters

Rainier Audubon Membership Subscription or Renewal Form

One-year Membership in Rainier Audubon
\$25—Individual Membership / \$30—Family Membership

Circle one New / Renewal

For new members:

How did you hear about Rainier Audubon Society?

To join or renew, mail this application with your payment to:

Rainier Audubon Society - Membership

PO Box 778

Auburn, WA 98071

Name: _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone _____



Are you interested in:

- Volunteering?
- Field Trips?
- Classes?

(Please circle)

RAS Chapter membership includes 9 issues of the Heron Herald annually but does not include AUDUBON magazine