



simply

washington



Secretary of State

Tom Wyman



Secretary of State

Kim Wynn



Dear Reader,

Welcome to Simply Washington, our guide to the many charms of Washington -- the beauty, the bounty and the people who are simply remarkable.

This is a fun and colorful look at some of the “faces and places” that make this such a special place to live and work and play.

We’ll offer some glimpses of the scenic wonders, the endless opportunities for outdoor recreation, the amazing diversity of a well-educated workforce, and the history and heritage of a proud people, including our First Citizens.

We’ll ponder world-famous Washington industries and companies headquartered here, from software and airlines to apples and online entrepreneurs, and the future-inventing ingenuity of a tech-savvy new generation. We are leaders in biomedical research, health care and many other fields. We are the most trade-dependent state in the country.

Sports stars, singers, painters, celebs? We’ve got ‘em. World-class wineries, craft breweries, and bumper crops of the best farm and ranch products? Ours are outstanding.

We’ll explore our history and our vibrant system of self-government, including a century-old tradition of “direct democracy” through initiative and referendum. Of course we’ll brag about trail-blazing women in public life.

Enjoy the ride. Whether you’re a longtime Washington resident or just curious, you’re most welcome.

Kim Wyman
Secretary of State

About

Timeline	1
History	1
Demographics	4
Geography	7

People + Places

Arts	12
Colleges	13
Music, Movies, TV	14
Parks	16
Sports	18

Industry

Timeline	20
Farms	22
Fishing	26
Forestry	27
Ideas	28
Energy	30
Trains, Boats, Planes	32
Trade	35

Politics + Governing

Introduction	38
Leaders	40
Bills and Laws	42
Voting	43

Facts + Symbols

State Symbols	46
State Seal	48
State Flag	49
How To...	50
State Services	52

contents

about

1543
Pacific Northwest is discovered and claimed by Spain

1579
Sir Francis Drake sails along the Washington shore and claims it for England

1774
First recorded trading happens between Europeans and Native Americans

1788
James Cook explores and charts the Pacific Northwest

1792
Captain George Vancouver does the first mapping while exploring Puget Sound

1805
Lewis, Clark and the Corps of Discovery enter what is to become Washington

1818
British and American governments decide to jointly occupy the Northwest Territory

1832
First school is built in Washington

1834
First travelers on the Oregon Trail reach the Pacific Northwest

1843
Beginning of the Great Migration, a rush to the West along the Oregon Trail

1851
First settlers arrive in Seattle

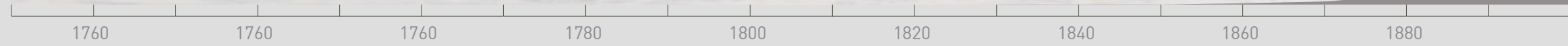
1852
The Columbian becomes the first Washington newspaper to be printed

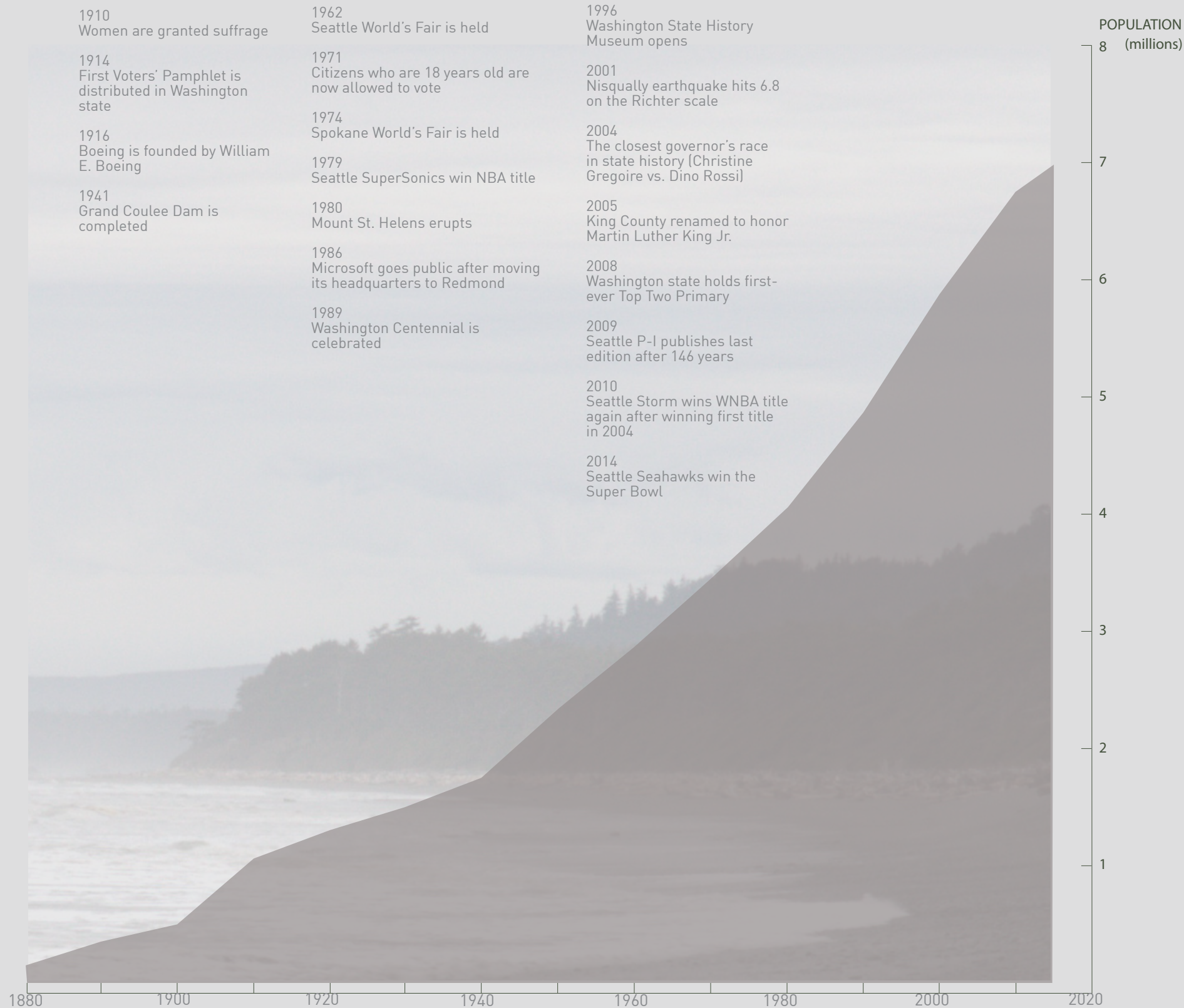
1853
Washington Territory is created and Olympia becomes the capital of Washington Territory

1854
Isaac Stevens signs oath of office to become the first governor of Washington Territory. The first election is held and the first meeting of the Washington Territorial Legislature is held

1883
Northern Pacific Railroad is completed and now connects both coasts

1889
Washington enters the union as the 42nd state





history

Prior to European explorers discovering the region, Washington was populated by many Native American tribes, including the Nooksack, Chinook, Nisqually, Clallam, Makah, Quinault and Puyallup peoples in the coastal and Puget Sound regions; and the Nez Perce, Spokane, Yakama, Cayuse, Okanogan, Colville and Walla Walla tribes east of the Cascades.

Pre-Territorial Years

In June 1579, Sir Francis Drake sailed along the Oregon coast and possibly reached the coast of present-day Washington.

He named the sighted land New Albion and claimed it for Queen Elizabeth I of England. In 1592, Juan de Fuca, a Greek navigator sailing for Spain, claimed to have reached the strait that bears his name, although there is doubt that he actually saw the strait.

During the latter part of the 18th century, Spanish and English explorers ventured along Washington's coast and waterways. In 1775, a Spanish expedition, led by Bruno de Heceta and Bodega y Quadra, landed near the Quinault River on the Olympic Peninsula, claiming it for Spain. British explorer James Cook sailed up the Washington coast from Hawaii in 1778, spotting and naming Cape Flattery before stopping along the west coast of Vancouver Island. In 1787, Charles Barkley discovered the Strait of Juan de Fuca. In 1790, Spanish navigators Manuel Quimper and Lopez de Haro traveled through the Strait of Juan de Fuca and reached Puget Sound's entrance. A sailing expedition led by Spain's Francisco de Eliza charted the San Juan Islands in 1791.

A year later, George Vancouver led a British expedition that ventured deep along Western Washington's inland waters. Vancouver and his crew charted the region's waterways and provided familiar names to many landmarks, including Puget Sound, Hood Canal, Admiralty Inlet, Whidbey Island, Deception Pass and Bellingham Bay.

Back in 1801, President Thomas Jefferson wanted to find a way to get to the West Coast via water routes. He put Meriwether Lewis, a good friend of the president, and William Clark, a military man, in charge of finding a way to the Pacific Ocean. Many other people accompanied Lewis and Clark – about 38 enlisted men and boatmen left from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1804 as well as one woman, a Shoshone Indian, Sacajawea. All but one of the 38 survived the trip. The American taxpayers paid for this trip, considered a U.S. Army expedition.

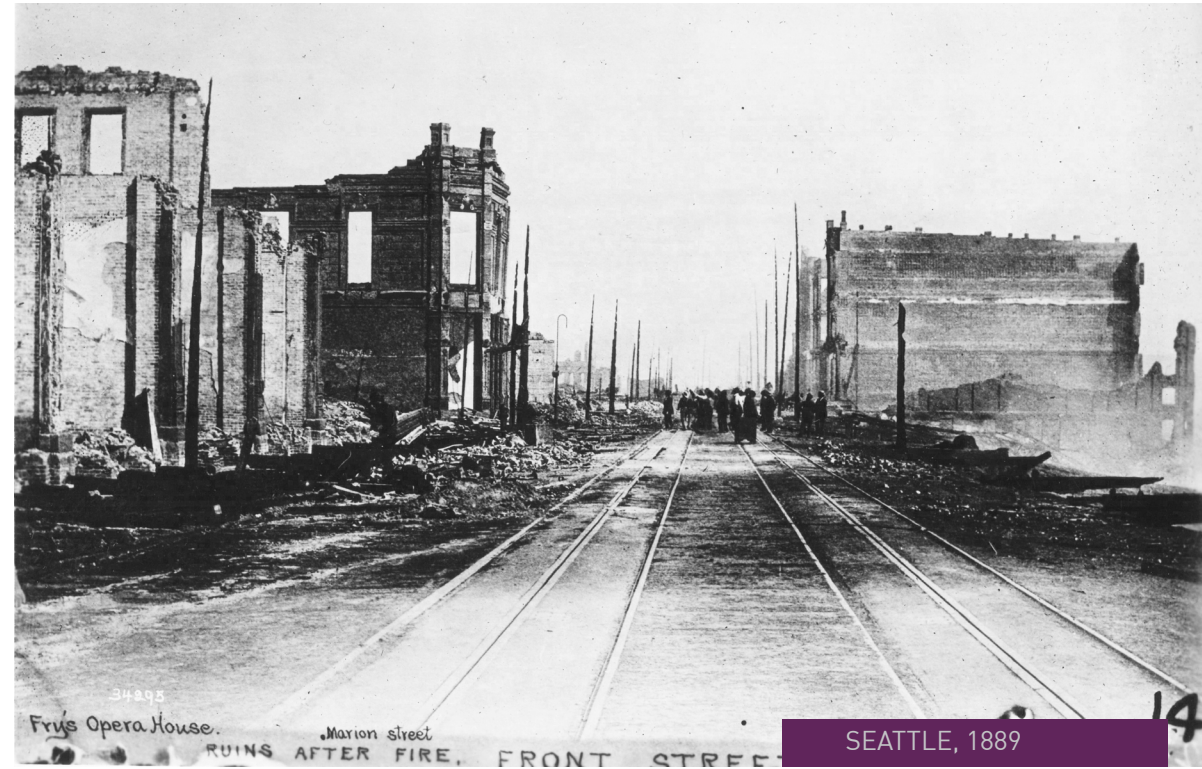
After departing from St. Louis more than a year earlier, U.S. explorers Lewis and Clark and their “Corps of Discovery” reached the Pacific Ocean on November 6, 1805. In mid-November, the explorers traveled around Cape Disappointment at the southwestern tip of Washington before building a winter camp at what was called Fort Clatsop, near Astoria on the Oregon side of the Columbia River. Washington was the final stop in the history-making expedition of the first American explorers to find a path to the West Coast.

On their journey, they traveled on many rivers and lakes and ultimately found the Snake River, which feeds into the Columbia River in Eastern Washington. The group was helped, and often saved, by tribes along the way. In November 1805, Clark looked out along the Columbia River and saw what he believed was the Pacific Ocean, writing in his journal: “Ocean in view! O! the joy.” Unfortunately the water was too rough, and they were unable to continue by boat and had to walk the rest of the way. The entire coast-to-coast excursion took three years.

Territorial Years

Until 1853, what is now Washington state was part of Oregon Territory. That year, Oregon Territory’s delegate to Congress, Joseph Lane, delivered to Congress a petition drawn up by settlers living north of the Columbia River asking that a new territory be established. Congress agreed to the request. After considering the name “Columbia” (which was rejected to avoid confusion with the District of Columbia) and “Washingtonia,” Congress passed on February 8, 1853, “An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Washington.” President Millard Fillmore created the federal territory of Washington on March 2, 1853.

After Oregon was admitted to the union in 1859, the east portions of Oregon Territory, including southern Idaho, parts of Wyoming west of the Continental Divide and a small part of Montana were annexed to Washington Territory. In 1863, the area of Washington Territory east of the Snake River and the 117th meridian became part of the newly created Idaho Territory, leaving Washington Territory with the same boundaries as today.



On March 17, 1853, President Franklin Pierce appointed Isaac I. Stevens as the first governor of Washington Territory. On November 28, 1853, Stevens issued a proclamation establishing the government of Washington Territory and designating Olympia as the territorial capital.

Stevens served from 1853 to 1857. On July 13, 1857, an election was held to select Washington Territory’s delegate to Congress. Although territorial delegates to Congress could not vote, they could still partake in debates and could lobby other members of Congress. Stevens won the election with 986 votes to 549 for his opponent Alexander Abernathy.

Washington Becomes a State

Washington’s admission to the union as a state in 1889 also commemorated the centennial celebration of George Washington’s first inauguration. Elisha P. Ferry was Washington state’s first governor. He took office on November 11, 1889, the day that Washington became a state. Ferry left office on January 9, 1893, and was replaced by John McGraw, who served a four-year term. Ferry had previously served as governor of Washington Territory from 1872 to 1880.

Where Counties Get Their Names

Adams	John Adams, second president of the U.S.
Asotin	The Nez Perce tribal name for Eel Creek
Benton	Thomas Hart Benton, a U.S. Senator from Missouri
Chelan	A Native American word meaning “deep water”
Clallam	A Klallam Native American word meaning “the strong people”
Clark	William Clark, the co-captain of the Lewis and Clark Expedition
Columbia	Named for the Columbia River
Cowlitz	A Cowlitz Native American word meaning “seeker” in the spiritual sense
Douglas	Stephen Arnold Douglas, the statesman and rival of Abraham Lincoln
Ferry	Elisha P. Ferry, the first governor of Washington state
Franklin	Benjamin Franklin, the famous Founding Father, statesman and scientist
Garfield	James A. Garfield, the 20th president of the U.S.
Grant	Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th president of the U.S.
Grays Harbor	Captain Robert Gray, explorer
Island	Named for its two islands, Whidbey and Camano
Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the U.S.
King	First named after U.S. Vice Pres. William King, renamed after Martin Luther King Jr.
Kitsap	A chief of the Suquamish tribe
Kittitas	A Native American word meaning “gravel bank”
Klickitat	Klickitat tribe
Lewis	Meriwether Lewis, the co-captain of the Lewis and Clark Expedition
Lincoln	Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the U.S.
Mason	Charles H. Mason, the first secretary of the Washington Territory
Okanogan	A Salish Native American word meaning “rendezvous”
Pacific	Named for the Pacific Ocean
Pend Oreille	A name given by French-Canadian fur trappers
Pierce	Franklin Pierce, the 14th president of the U.S.
San Juan	In honor of St. John the Baptist
Skagit	Named for the Skagit Native American tribe
Skamania	A Chinookan word meaning “swift waters”
Snohomish	Snohomish Native American word meaning “tide water people”
Spokane	Spokane Native American tribe
Stevens	Isaac Ingalls Stevens, the first governor of the Washington Territory
Thurston	Samuel Thurston, Oregon Territory’s first delegate to the U.S. Congress
Wahkiakum	Chief Wahkiakum of the Chinook Native American tribe
Walla Walla	Cayuse Native American name meaning “places of many waters”
Whatcom	Nooksack Native American word meaning “noisy water”
Whitman	In honor of missionary Marcus Whitman
Yakima	A Yakama Native American word meaning “black bear” or “runaway”

DID YOU KNOW?

The year 1889 was a big year for Washington. Not only was it the year we finally gained statehood, but it was also the year of fire, where parts of Seattle, Spokane, and Ellensburg burned down in a series of historic fires.

demographics

The Average Washingtonian

The 2010 census shows the population of Washington state is 6,724,540. In 2014, Washington's population was estimated to be 6,968,200. The population has increased more than 14 percent since the last census, in 2000. The population is split evenly between males and females. The average Washingtonian is about 37 years old, and the average household earns an average of \$55,628 a year. The average family size is three people. Those who work spend about 25 minutes commuting to or from their place of work. About 30 percent of Washingtonians are currently enrolled in school and just fewer than 50 percent of Washingtonians have a college degree, the highest percentage in the nation.

First Citizens

As of April 2010, the state estimated the non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native population to be 89,149, which makes up 1.3 percent of the total population. Washington state has 36 Native American tribes, 29 of which are federally recognized, meaning that they have a special, legal relationship with the U.S. government, also known as a government-to-government relationship.

The presence of Indian life dates back thousands of years on both sides of the Cascade Range. From Washington's Olympic Peninsula to its Columbia Plateau, archeologists have recovered tools, bones and baskets that reveal a long history of Native people in this region and a unique culture. Since time immemorial, Native life has centered on nature, animals and the Pacific salmon.

Chief Seattle, also known as Sealth, was born around 1786 near Blake Island, Washington. He is one of the key shapers of Washington's history and has one of Washington's largest cities, Seattle, named after him. Chief Seattle was the son of Schweabe, the Suquamish chief. He distinguished himself as a leader at a very young age because of his courage

in battle and his relationships with the Europeans. He delivered a stirring speech in 1854 in what is now downtown Seattle and his speech is still widely remembered today. A statue of him resides near the Space Needle in Seattle.

Women in Politics

Since its earliest days Washington has been a state of opportunity for women in government, business, sports, education, the arts, community and family life and just about every area of endeavor.

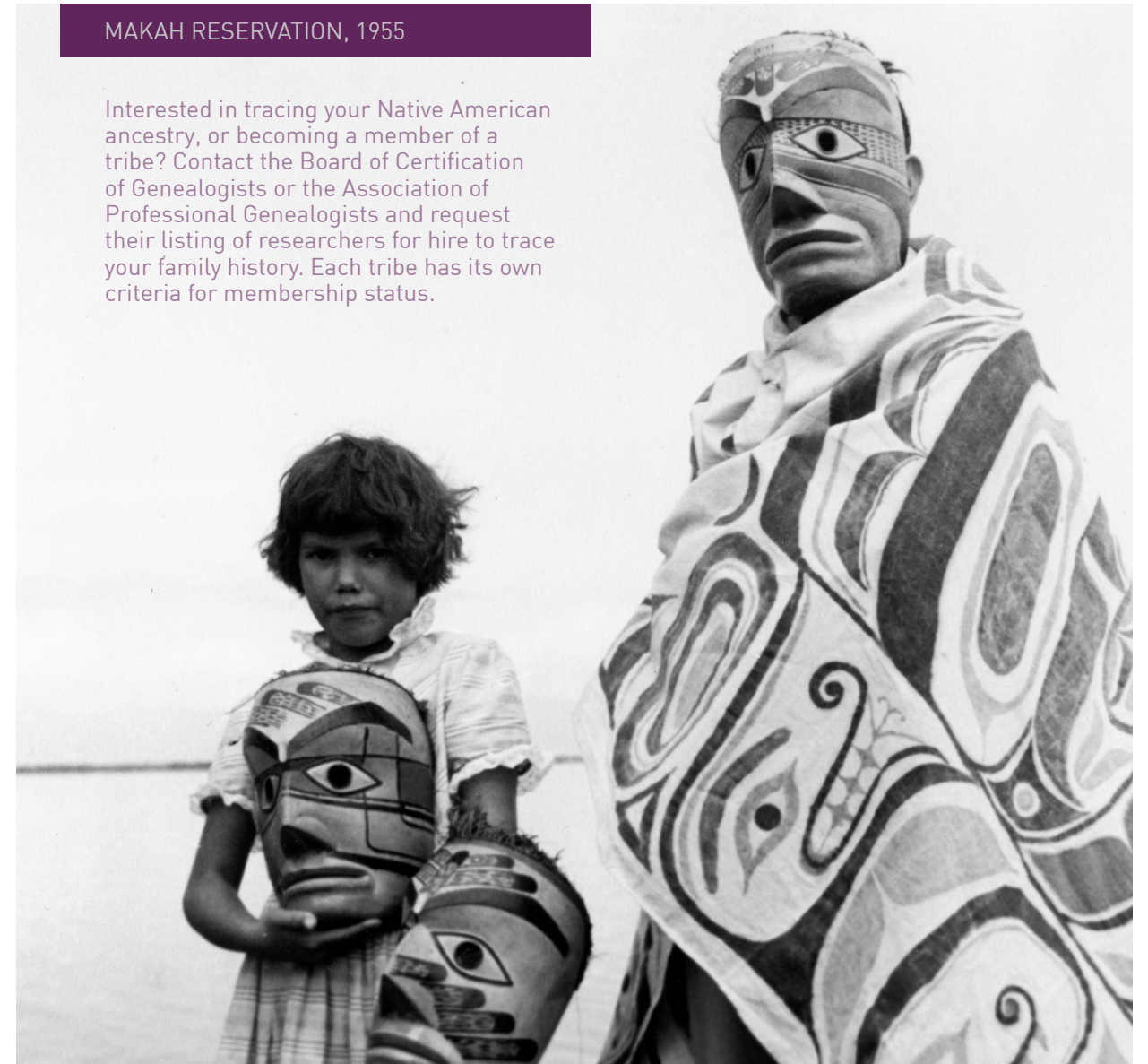
Women have long taken a prominent role in public life. After (male) voters approved women's suffrage by constitutional amendment in 1910, a full decade ahead of the country, women began a rise to power, in the Legislature and statewide office.

When Seattle elected Bertha Landes as mayor in 1926, she became the first U.S. big-city woman mayor. Since then, two women have served as governor, Dixy Lee Ray from 1977 to 1981, and Chris Gregoire in 2005-2013. There have been other statewide elected officials, starting with Superintendent of Public Instruction Josephine Preston in 1913 and extending to Secretary of State Kim Wyman today. Both of the state's U.S. senators are women, Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell, and the U.S. House delegation includes three women, including House Majority Conference Chair Cathy McMorris Rodgers. Murray and McMorris are the most powerful women in their respective chambers in Congress.

The Legislature regularly has one of the highest percentages of women lawmakers, including many in powerful leadership posts. The State Supreme Court has a female majority, including the chief justice, Barbara Madsen. "Chicks rule!" says political consultant Cathy Allen, who mentors women candidates and officeholders.

MAKAH RESERVATION, 1955

Interested in tracing your Native American ancestry, or becoming a member of a tribe? Contact the Board of Certification of Genealogists or the Association of Professional Genealogists and request their listing of researchers for hire to trace your family history. Each tribe has its own criteria for membership status.



(Left to Right) Secretary of State Kim Wyman, House Majority Conference Chair Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Senator Maria Cantwell, Senator Patty Murray

geography

LIVING SITUATION

\$15



DID YOU KNOW?

As of 2014, Seattle adopted the highest minimum wage in the nation at \$15 an hour.

The average wage in Washington state in 1860 was \$2.92 a day. The U.S. average at this time was \$1.11 a day.

GENDER BREAKDOWN

58%

PERCENTAGE MALE IN

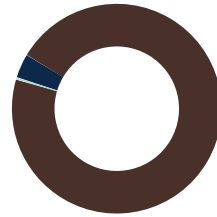
DID YOU KNOW?

Until about 1910, most Washingtonians were male. Today, it is roughly equal between males and females.



1860

- White
- Indian
- Black



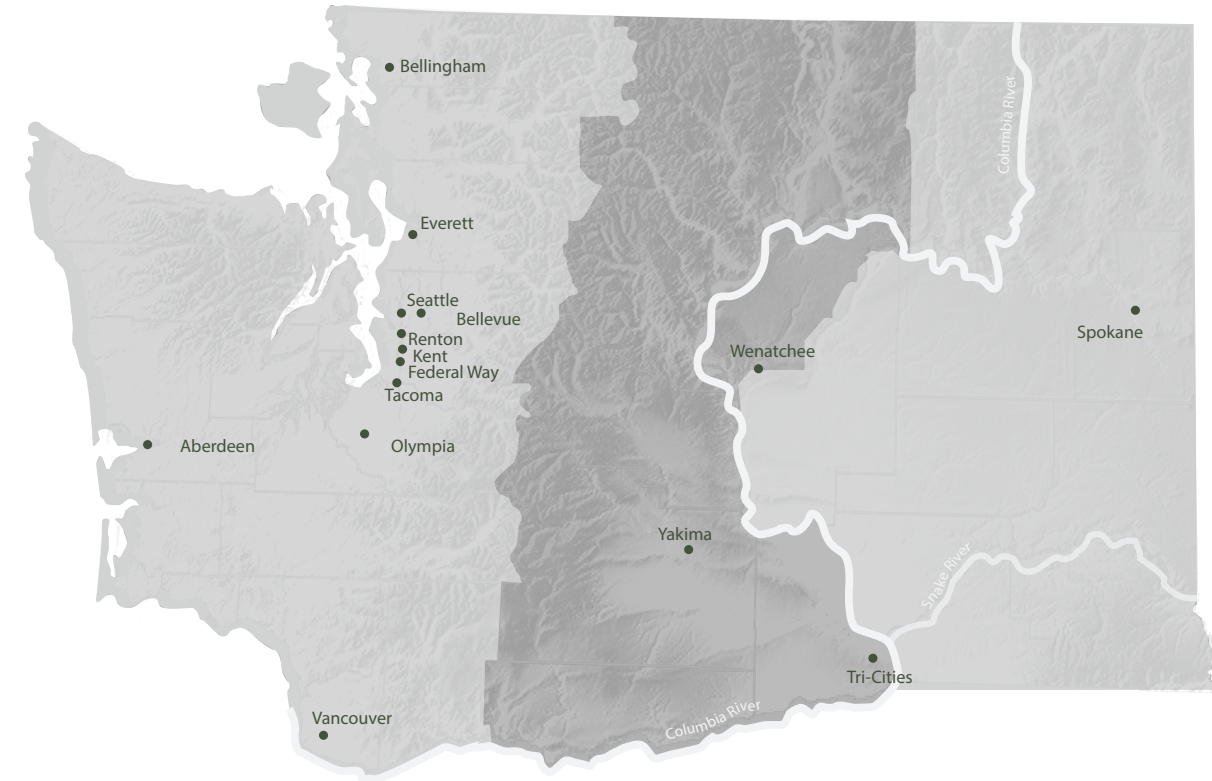
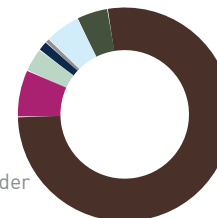
1910

- White
- Asian
- Indian
- Black
- Other



2013

- White
- Asian
- Native
- Black
- Pacific Islander
- Other
- Mixed



The Three Zones

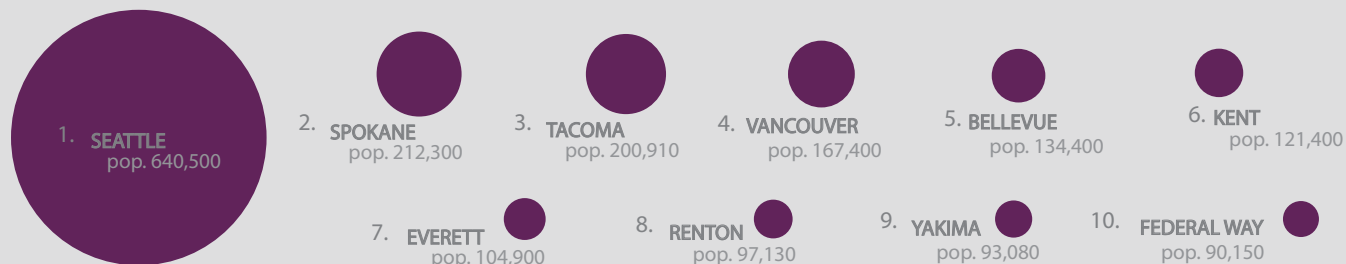
Washington can be divided into three distinct geographic zones, thanks to the mountains of the Cascade Range, which rise up to 14,410 ft (4,392 m) at Mt. Rainier. The mountains block the eastward movement of warm ocean air, causing heavy rainfall in the west and semi-arid conditions in the east. The Cascade Range makes up most of Central Washington, and is the site of two national parks, several national forests, and noted ski resorts.

Washington's interior is scoured by glacial and river action. This region is defined by the Columbia River or Wimalh (Nch' i- Wàna), which enters the state from British Columbia in the northeast and delivers rushing water to the great farms of the interior. After receiving water from the Spokane River in the east, the Columbia River churns west and then south before merging with the Yakima and Snake rivers near the Tri-Cities. The Columbia

then flows west to form most of the state's southern boundary. The valleys of the Wenatchee, Yakima, and other rivers flowing eastward from the mountains are some of the most important irrigated farming areas of our state.

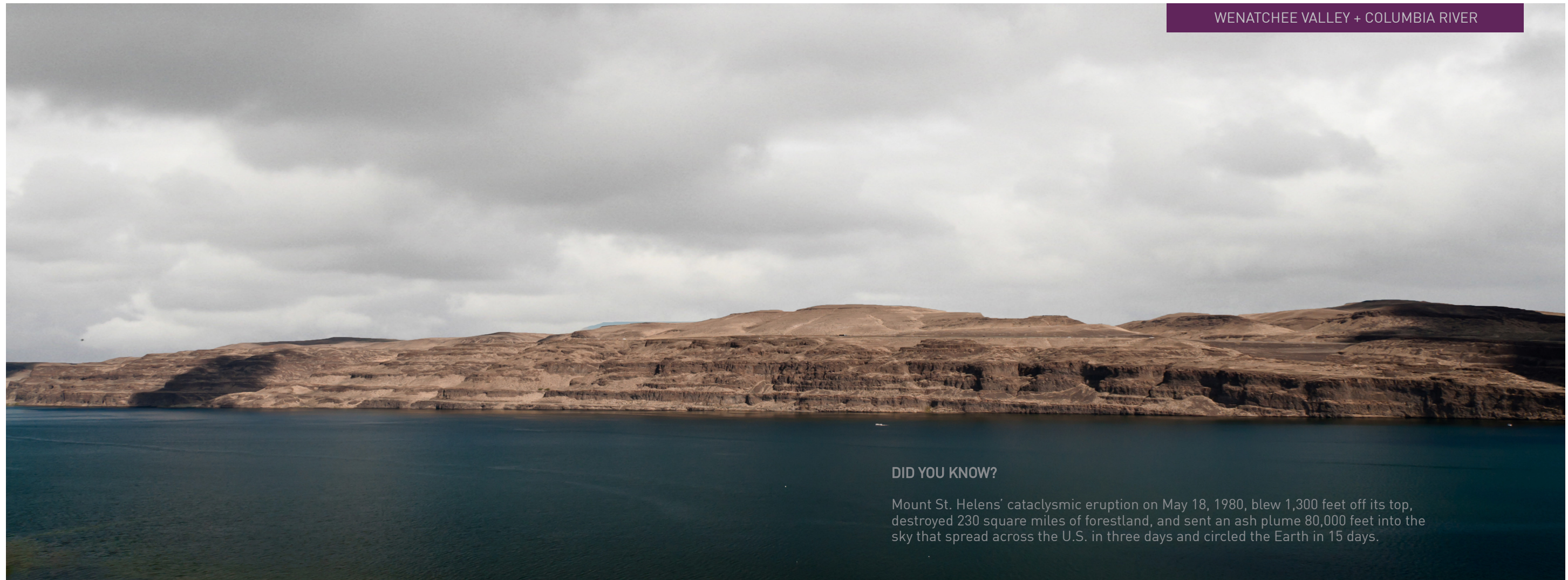
On the other side of the Cascades includes the western coastal region. Western Washington is one of the wettest areas in the United States, receiving up to 150 inches of rain in a year and is heavily forested with spruce, fir, cedar and hemlock. The Puget Trough is a low-lying area containing Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, and most of the state's population and industry. The Puget Trough slides into the Puget Sound, which is filled with more than 300 islands, including the San Juan Archipelago and Whidbey Island. In the southwest part of our state, two major bays interrupt the Pacific coast -- Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay.

TOP 10 CITIES IN WASHINGTON



68,192 square miles make Washington the 20th largest state in the nation.

DID YOU KNOW?



DID YOU KNOW?

Mount St. Helens' cataclysmic eruption on May 18, 1980, blew 1,300 feet off its top, destroyed 230 square miles of forestland, and sent an ash plume 80,000 feet into the sky that spread across the U.S. in three days and circled the Earth in 15 days.



PALOUSE

This is the "bread basket" of Washington, where wheat, one of the state's biggest crops, is grown. It is also among the most fertile land in the country due to volcanic ash.



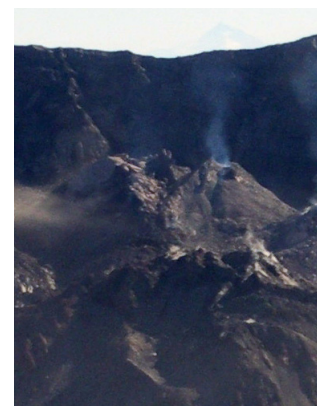
YAKIMA VALLEY

This colorful and picturesque valley is filled with fruit from spring until fall. You can also find the world's largest hop fields here, as well as wineries and breweries.



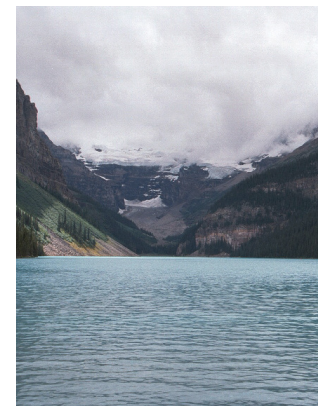
GRAND COULEE DAM

As the largest concrete structure in the world, this dam is 550 feet high and weighs more than 21,600,000 tons.



VOLCANOES

Washington has five active or dormant volcanoes. The most famous, of course, is Mount St. Helen. The other four are Mount Adams, Mount Baker, Mount Rainier and Glacier Peak.



NORTH CASCADES

Cloud-shrouded mountain cliffs, glittering glaciers, flower-sprinkled meadows and indigo lakes fill the 684,303 acres of pristine alpine wilderness.



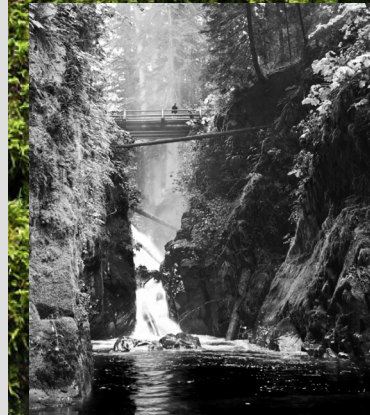
HELLS CANYON

This is the deepest and most rugged gorge in North America. The 7,000-foot canyon walls have been carved out by the Snake River for 6 million years.



MOUNT RAINIER

Not only is Rainier the tallest mountain in Washington at 14,410 feet, but it is also the mountain with the most glaciers in the lower 48 states with a whopping 26 glaciers covering 40 square miles.



HOH RAINFOREST

Washington has one of the largest temperate rainforests in the U.S. You can see towering Sitka Spruce and colorful tree frogs.



SEATTLE

A cultural and economic powerhouse, Seattle is the largest city in the Pacific Northwest as well as the fastest growing major city in the U.S.



SAN JUAN ISLANDS

The first Washington islands discovered by Spanish explorers, this group of 172 islands offers year-round fun.



PUGET SOUND

The cold, oxygen-rich waters of the Puget Sound are home to salmon, whales, seals and some of the largest octopi in the world.



TULIPS

The world's largest tulip bulb producer is not Holland, but Washington's very own Skagit Valley! Spring in Skagit is famous for its beautiful blooms.

people + places

arts

The arts have always been an integral part of Washington state's culture and history but in the past several decades, the arts community has grown even more vibrant and diverse. This is partly due to the government's commitment to creating an environment where the arts contribute to the social, educational and economic growth of the state.

Visual Arts

Seattle first began to be a serious arts center in the 1920s, with the arrival of Australian painter Ambrose Patterson in 1919. In the decades that followed, the presence of nationally and internationally renowned artists such as Mark Tobey, Morris Graves, Kenneth Callahan, Guy Irving Anderson and Paul Horiuchi firmly cemented Seattle's place in the spotlight. The Frye and Henry families put on public display the collections that would become the core of the Frye Art Museum and Henry Art Gallery. And in 1961, the Washington State Arts Commission was established as a state agency charged with furthering the development of the arts throughout the state.

In addition to the wide variety of private galleries throughout the state, there are several museums devoted to the arts. The Seattle Art Museum and Olympic Sculpture Park feature pieces by world-renowned artists, and at the Tacoma Museum of Glass, visitors can see artists create glass pieces while they watch. The museum is connected to the Dale Chihuly Bridge of Glass, which is a 500-foot long public art corridor that runs from downtown Tacoma to the waterfront.

Architects and landscape architects have long been inspired by the rushing waters and rugged forests of Washington to design some of the most unique buildings, parks and plazas in the world. Gas Works Park features machinery as part of the scenery, and Freeway Park has a fountain that mimics the canyons and waterfalls of Washington's mountains. Finally, one of the most famous symbols of the Pacific Northwest is Seattle's Space Needle, which was built as part of the 1962 World's Fair and reigned as the tallest building west of the Mississippi for years.



Performing Arts

In fact, some of the most interesting buildings in Washington are the numerous performing venues, many of which are located in Seattle.

Symphony goers can head to Benaroya Hall, which occupies an entire block in the heart of downtown Seattle, or go to McCaw Hall to experience the acclaimed Pacific Northwest Ballet and Seattle Opera. Jazz lovers can walk down Jackson Street, where the careers of jazz legends Ray Charles, Quincy Jones and Ernestine Anderson were established.

For Broadway and theatre lovers, the historical Paramount, 5th Avenue and Seattle Repertory theatres are the most popular places. And for rock fans, the Experience Music Project is an interactive rock 'n roll tribute museum that combines the Pacific Northwest's rich musical history with an appreciation for public art.

Literature

Due to this lively cultural scene, Washington draws a considerable number of authors, poets and writers from across the nation. One of the most famous is Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Theodore Roethke, who taught at the University of Washington until his death at the age of 55. He has received multiple honors and accolades throughout his life, one of which was being featured on the 2012 U.S. stamp as one of the most important poets of the 20th century.

Other writers who have come to call Washington home include author Terry Brooks, considered one of the biggest-selling living fantasy writers in the world; noted journalist, historian and arts critic James Sayre; and playwright August Wilson, two-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Drama.

colleges

Washington is a pretty brainy place. We have six public universities, 29 community colleges, five technical colleges and dozens of private schools, many of which appear on national top-ranked lists and tout internationally renowned faculty.

The state's metropolis, Seattle, has one of the highest rates of college education among U.S. cities, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Nearly half of the people in Seattle's 25-and-over population have earned at least a bachelor's degree. The percentage of graduates throughout Washington is also higher than the national rate.

FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Central Washington University, Ellensburg. Est. 1891
Eastern Washington University, Cheney. Est. 1893
The Evergreen State College, Olympia. Est. 1967
University of Washington, Seattle. Est. 1861
Washington State University, Pullman. Est. 1890
Western Washington University, Bellingham. Est. 1893

music movies tv

Washington state has produced a number of musicians, artists and entertainers who have left an indelible mark on Washington and the world. Music pioneer and guitarist Jimi Hendrix – considered one of the most innovative musicians of his time – let the world know Washington had talent. But bands like Pearl Jam and Nirvana really put the Washington music scene on the map as the grunge capital in the 1990s.

Soundgarden, Alice in Chains and Queensrÿche are all bands formed in or near Seattle, and Washington is or was home to members of famous bands, such as Layne Staley and Jerry Cantrell (Alice in Chains), Michael “Duff” McKagan (Guns N’ Roses), Chris Cornell (Soundgarden and Audioslave), Peter Dinklage and Scott McCaughey (Candlebox) and Kurt Cobain and Krist Novoselic (Nirvana).

Other famous musicians and groups include Macklemore (Seattle), Heart (Seattle), Sir Mix-a-Lot (Seattle), Quincy Jones (Seattle), the Ventures (Tacoma) and The Brothers Four (Seattle), The Sonics (Tacoma), fiddler Mark O’Connor (Seattle), saxophonist Kenny G (Seattle) and singers Mildred Bailey (Tekoa), Patrice Munsel (Spokane), Kenny Loggins (Everett) and Bing Crosby (Tacoma).

Not only do we make great music, but we also have plenty of Evergreen State actors and entertainers such as Academy Award-winning actress Hilary Swank, Golden Globe nominee Blair Underwood, and multiple Academy Award-winning writer and director Cameron Crowe. There also are fellow actors and actresses Josie Bissett, Carol Channing, Bing Crosby, Peter Horton and Tom Skerritt. And don’t forget Anna Faris, Nathan Gamble, Joshua Jackson, Darren McGavin, Craig T. Nelson, Dyan Cannon, Jim Caviezel, Kyle MacLachlan, Ann Reinking, Adam West, Frances Farmer, Rainn Wilson and Patrick Duffy.



NIRVANA, 1993

DID YOU KNOW?

- Soundgarden was the first Seattle grunge band to be signed to a major label, A&M Records in 1988.
- Candlebox was the first successful act signed to Madonna’s Maverick Records.
- The demise of the bands Green River and Mother Love Bone led to the formation of Pearl Jam.

DID YOU KNOW?

Matt Groening, the creator of the television series *The Simpsons*, is a Pacific Northwest native. He started his cartoonist career at The Evergreen State College in Olympia where he served as editor and drew cartoons for the college newspaper.

TELEVISION SHOWS

Grey’s Anatomy
Murder She Wrote
The Bachelorette (2003)
Northern Exposure
Frasier
Twin Peaks
Here Come The Brides

MOVIES

Always
Bennie & Joon
Black Widow
Body Of Evidence
Dante’s Peak
Double Jeopardy
Enough
Fabulous Baker Boys
Frances
Free Willy
Georgia
Into The Wild
Life Or Something Like It
Men Of Honor
Practical Magic
Say Anything
Singles
Snow Falling On Cedars
The Postman
The Ring
Thin Ice
This Boy’s Life
Twilight Saga
Vision Quest
War Of The Roses

parks

Outdoor Recreation

From hiking to bicycling, skiing to fishing and horseback riding to whale watching, Washington has year-round attractions for anyone who loves the outdoors. Washington is graced by two major mountain ranges, active volcanoes, rainforests, deserts, trail heads, islands and endless rivers, lakes and streams.

BICYCLING

Our two largest cities, Seattle and Spokane, are bicycle-friendly cities featuring many miles of bike lanes and paved bike trails. Touring bicyclists and off-roaders are especially attracted to the hundreds of miles of scenic back roads and unpaved trails.

HORSEBACK RIDING

Washington has it all for those who love horseback riding: mountains, meadows, ranches, forests, beaches and plains. Horse trails crisscross the state with horses for hire at stables and equestrian centers throughout Washington.

WATERSPORTS

Vast stretches of beautiful saltwater beaches envelop the state's Pacific coastline, through the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. Washington is also home to hundreds of freshwater lakes and rivers. Water lovers can rejoice in a number of water sports like water skiing, parasailing, boating, white-water rafting, surfing, swimming, kayaking, scuba diving, fly fishing, sunbathing and exploring tide pools.

HIKING, CLIMBING, CAMPING

Hiking trails and camping facilities stretch across the Evergreen State and provide options for hikers, climbers, RV enthusiasts and bare-bones campers alike. Hiking trails crisscross mountains, rainforests, deserts and beaches to provide the outdoors enthusiast with a pleasurable wilderness stroll or challenging, yet scenic climbs.

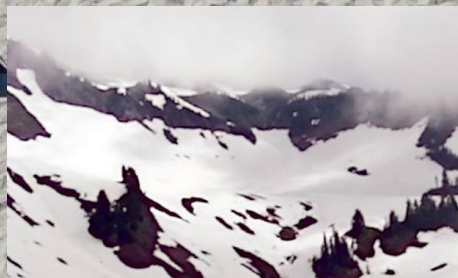
WINTER SPORTS

When the temperatures drop, the snow falls. The Cascade, Olympic, Blue and Selkirk mountains are great locations for all types of winter activities. Hundreds of lifts, trails and runs dot Washington's mountains for cross-country and downhill skiing, snowboarding, sledding, skijoring, snowmobiling and tubing.



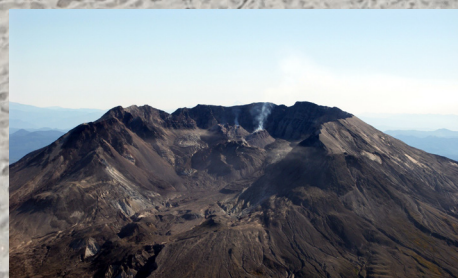
SNAKE RIVER CAMPING, HELLS CANYON

Washington has more than its share of scenic national and state parks. They are the places that Washingtonians go to appreciate nature's stunning beauty, enjoy hiking, camping and other recreational activities. In addition to these national parks below, Washington has more than 100 state parks in beautiful settings statewide.



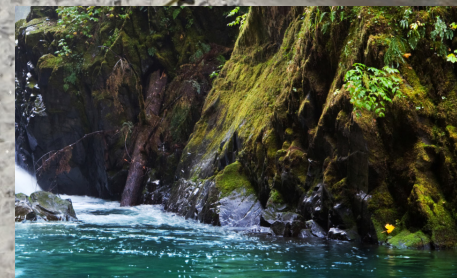
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

With its namesake 14,410-foot mountain as the main attraction, this park in the central Cascades draws people from all around the world. The 36 square miles of permanent snow fields and 26 glaciers make Mount Rainier the most heavily glaciated peak in the lower 48 states. The park features old-growth forests, as well as gorgeous meadows full of wildflowers during the summer.



MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT

When the famous volcano literally blew off its top in its 1980 eruption, the area north of St. Helens was devastated, leaving a vast, gray landscape. But nature is slowly regaining a foothold throughout the 110,000-acre monument. Johnston Ridge is a favorite tourist attraction.



OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Located in the heart of the Olympic Peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and Hood Canal, this national park is famous for its dense rain forests on its west side. It features several rugged peaks, topped by 7,965-foot Mount Olympus. The park includes about 75 miles of rugged coastline.



NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK COMPLEX

If you want to avoid crowds and have a true wilderness experience, North Cascades is for you. Located near the crest of the Cascades from the Canadian border south to Lake Chelan, the 684,000-acre complex includes jagged peaks, waterfalls, deep valleys and over 300 glaciers. The complex has three parks: North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas.

DID YOU KNOW?

When the Seattle Seahawks won the 2014 Super Bowl, the victory parade drew a record-breaking crowd of 700,000 people lining the streets and cheering inside the stadium. Thousands of students and even teachers skipped school that day to attend this historic event. According to the Seattle Public Schools, more than 25 percent of their students were absent that day.



sports

A large number of Washingtonians have excelled in many sports over the years, from Winter Olympians to quarterbacks who reached the National Football League. Our state has long been known as home to many of the world's best mountain climbers. In recent years, Washington has gained national attention for producing several NBA-caliber basketball players.

Major professional team championships include:

- 1916-17 Seattle Metropolitans (Pacific Coast Hockey Association/National Hockey Association)
- 1978-79 Seattle SuperSonics (National Basketball Association)
- 2004 and 2010 Seattle Storm (Women's National Basketball Association)
- 2013 Seattle Seahawks (National Football League)

Famous football players who call Washington home include Drew Bledsoe, Mark Bruener, Nate Burleson, Chris Chandler, Corey Dillon, Dan Doornink, John Elway, Steve Emtman, Rick Fenney, James Hasty, Jason Hanson, Ray Horton, Jermaine Kearse, Jon Kitna, Jake Locker, Steve Pelluer, Ahmad Rashad, Mark Rypien, Jonathan Stewart, Jack Thompson and Marcus Trufant.

We also have many baseball players: Earl Averill, Bud Black, Jeremy Bonderman, Ron Cey, Mark Hendrickson, Fred Hutchinson, Jon Lester, Tim Lincecum, Billy North, John Olerud, Ryne Sandberg, Ron Santo, Grady Sizemore, Mel Stottlemyre and Earl Torgeson. And quite a few basketball stars: Jamal Crawford, James Edwards, Spencer Hawes, Blair Rasmussen, Nate Robinson, Brandon Roy, John Stockton, Rodney Stuckey, Jason Terry, Martell Webster and Marvin Williams, as well as soccer champions: Michelle Akers, Kasey Keller, Hope Solo and DeAndre Yedlin.

Finally, no list of athletes would be complete without mention of Washington skiers and skaters Debbie Armstrong, J.R. Celski, Bill Johnson, Phil and Steve Mahre, Apollo Anton Ohno and Rosalyn Sumners; swimmers Megan Jendrick and Tara Kirk, and acclaimed racers Greg Biffle, Chip Hanauer and Kasey Kahne, as well as bowler Earl Anthony, golfer Fred Couples, boxers Ray Seales and Leo Randolph and mountain climbers Jim and Lou Whittaker.

Wash industry

FISHING

Salmon fishing has been the basis of Native American food and culture in the Northwest for thousands of years but between the opening of the first cannery in 1866 and 1930, overfishing had almost wiped out the entire industry.

FORESTRY

Until the Great Depression, lumber was the biggest industry in Washington.

Much of this was fueled by the series of gold rushes up and down the Pacific coast. From San Francisco to Alaska, and Tokyo to China, Washington lumber was instrumental in building cities.

At the turn of the century, Weyerhaeuser paid \$5.4 million for one of the largest transactions in American history.

TRANSPORTATION

From 1873 to 1906, the early railroads brought in the first major influx of immigrants.

The shipbuilding boom peaked during World War I and crashed immediately thereafter.

Luckily, the workers transitioned into other infrastructural projects during the Great Depression of the 1930s, such as dams, rail and highways.

The next big boom was the aerospace boom, led by Boeing. Even in 2014, Boeing is still our largest employer.

TRADE

Starting in 1911, Washington established 11 deep-draft ports, building its presence abroad.

The state exported approximately \$75 billion in goods in 2012, more than twice the national average.

Forty percent of all jobs in Washington are connected to the trade industry. Per capita, Washington is still the most trade-dependent state in the U.S.

FARMS

Washington began to lead the nation in apple production during the 1920s.

Although small dairy and poultry farms in the western Puget Sound lowlands have always been successful, agriculture began to really take off after irrigation arrived in Eastern Washington in the late 1940s. In addition to wheat, irrigated crops such as potatoes, fruits and hops began to gain importance.

ENERGY

Completed in 1941, the Grand Coulee Dam on Washington's Columbia River is still the largest hydroelectric power producer in the United States, with a total generating capacity of 6,809 megawatts.

In 2013, Washington was the leading producer of electricity from hydroelectric sources and produced 29 percent of the nation's net hydroelectricity generation.

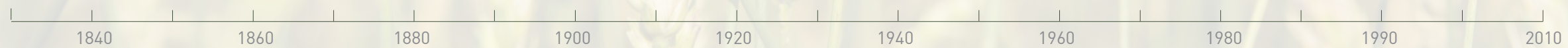
TECH

Although Microsoft founders Bill Gates and Paul Allen started the company in 1975, it wasn't until 1995 that it became the most profitable company in the world and Seattle became a hub for tech companies and tech millionaires.

By 2014, the tech boom has evolved into software and telecommunications companies such as Amazon and AT&T Wireless.

BIOTECH

In more recent times, biotech innovations has become an emerging factor in Washington's economy.



farms

Thanks to rich soils, diverse climates and a widespread irrigation system in the dryer eastern side of the state, Washington is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world. Nearly \$16.5 billion in food and agricultural products were shipped throughout the country and the world in 2012 from the 39,500 farms in the state. The \$49 billion food and agriculture industry employs approximately 160,000 people and contributes to 13 percent of the state's economy.

Wine Country

In 1825, wine grapes were first planted at Fort Vancouver by Hudson's Bay Co., a humble beginning for an industry that has grown to one of the largest in America. By 1910, immigrant growers had brought wine grapes to most areas of the state, and the industry today has 13 defined growing regions recognized by the government. The state produces over 30 varietals, about 55 percent of them whites and 45 percent reds.

Washington is home to more than 750 wineries, with about 350 growers. Most grapes are grown in Eastern Washington, where weather conditions are considered ideal. More than 43,000 acres are in production, with a record 2012 harvest of 188,000 tons.

Washington wineries generate \$1 billion in direct sales revenue and \$1 billion in wine-related tourism, and pay over \$1 billion in wages, with over 27,000 employed in the industry in the state. All told, the Washington Wine Commission calculates that the industry adds over \$8 billion to the state economy and nearly \$15 billion to the U.S. economy.

Washington producers focus on the premium wine market and our fine wines are found in all 50 states and exported around the world. We toast the success of this home-grown industry!

Flower Power

Washington's flower festivals boast beautiful blooms that span across the state. These festivals run during the spring and summer after much of the state's renowned rainy season. Our abundance of rain provides Washington with stunning flowers and greenery year-round. Washington comes alive with color, from yellow daffodils to lavender to all varieties of the state flower, the coast rhododendron.

For over 79 years, the Rhododendron Festival, a.k.a. "Rhody Fest," has been the only festival featuring Washington's state flower.

FESTIVALS

DID YOU KNOW?

The Daffodil Festival has been in existence since 1923. Floats are decorated with thousands of fresh-cut daffodils and paraded through the cities of Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner and Orting in the Grand Floral Street Parade each April.

The annual Washington State Apple Blossom Festival is held in Wenatchee, the self-proclaimed "Apple Capital of the World." More than 100,000 visitors come to the Apple Blossom Festival, which runs two weeks from the last weekend in April to the first weekend in May.

The Sequim Lavender Festival is the largest lavender event in North America. Farm tours, and a street fair celebrate the abundance of lavender from the Sequim-Dungeness Valley. The annual Sequim Lavender Festival runs in mid-July.

TULIPS

DID YOU KNOW?

The Skagit Valley Tulip Festival entices visitors to the towns of La Conner and Mount Vernon with acres of beautiful daffodils, tulips, irises and lilies. The flower-viewing season begins with dainty yellow daffodils in mid-to-late-March and a rainbow of tulips take the stage in April. Irises and lilies follow, providing color well into the month of May.

This is the oldest and second-largest (behind the Wooden Boat Festival) festival in Washington. Rhody Fest is held annually in Port Townsend for a week in mid-May.

The Bread Basket

Washington is one of the nation's leading wheat-exporting states. Eighty-five to 90 percent of its production is exported each year. Our wheat farmers grow five classes of wheat: Soft White, Hard White, Hard Red Winter, Hard Red Spring and Durum.

Hard White wheat can be used for creating the same products as Hard Red wheat. Hard wheat is excellent for use in the bread-making industry. Soft White wheat is used for pastries, cakes and cookies, as well as cereals and crackers.

Winter wheat is planted in the fall and harvested the following summer. Spring wheat is planted in the spring and harvested in midsummer to early fall.

About 60 percent of Washington's wheat travels by barge along the 400-mile Snake-Columbia River system to Portland where it is off-loaded into storage elevators before being inspected and loaded onto ocean freighters for export to nations around the world. Japan, the Philippines and South Korea were Washington's top three markets in 2012-2013.

With more than 40 percent exported, wheat is one of the United States' largest agricultural exports and is a positive contribution to the agricultural trade balance.

Java Jitters

Washington does seem somehow responsible for the planet's coffee craze. The coffee pot has always been on here, from pioneer campfires to today's sleek coffeehouses that have become community meeting places.

After Starbucks opened that first modest little store at Pike Place Market in Seattle in 1971, the phenomenon took off and the steaming coffee drink has become an icon of the state – and big business internationally. Today, Starbucks bills itself the world's leading retailer, roaster and brand of specialty coffee. Other coffee companies and hundreds of retailers also do blockbuster business – particularly when the long, rainy, gloomy days settle in and a java jolt is needed. In fact, Washington has tens of thousands of coffee-businesses throughout the state.

Coffee Fest, established in 1992, is one of the world's leading coffee tradeshow and is held annually in Seattle. In addition to serving various specialty coffees and gourmet teas, Coffee Fest provides workshops, barista training and certification, and even holds latte art championships. When it comes to coffee, we don't mess around!

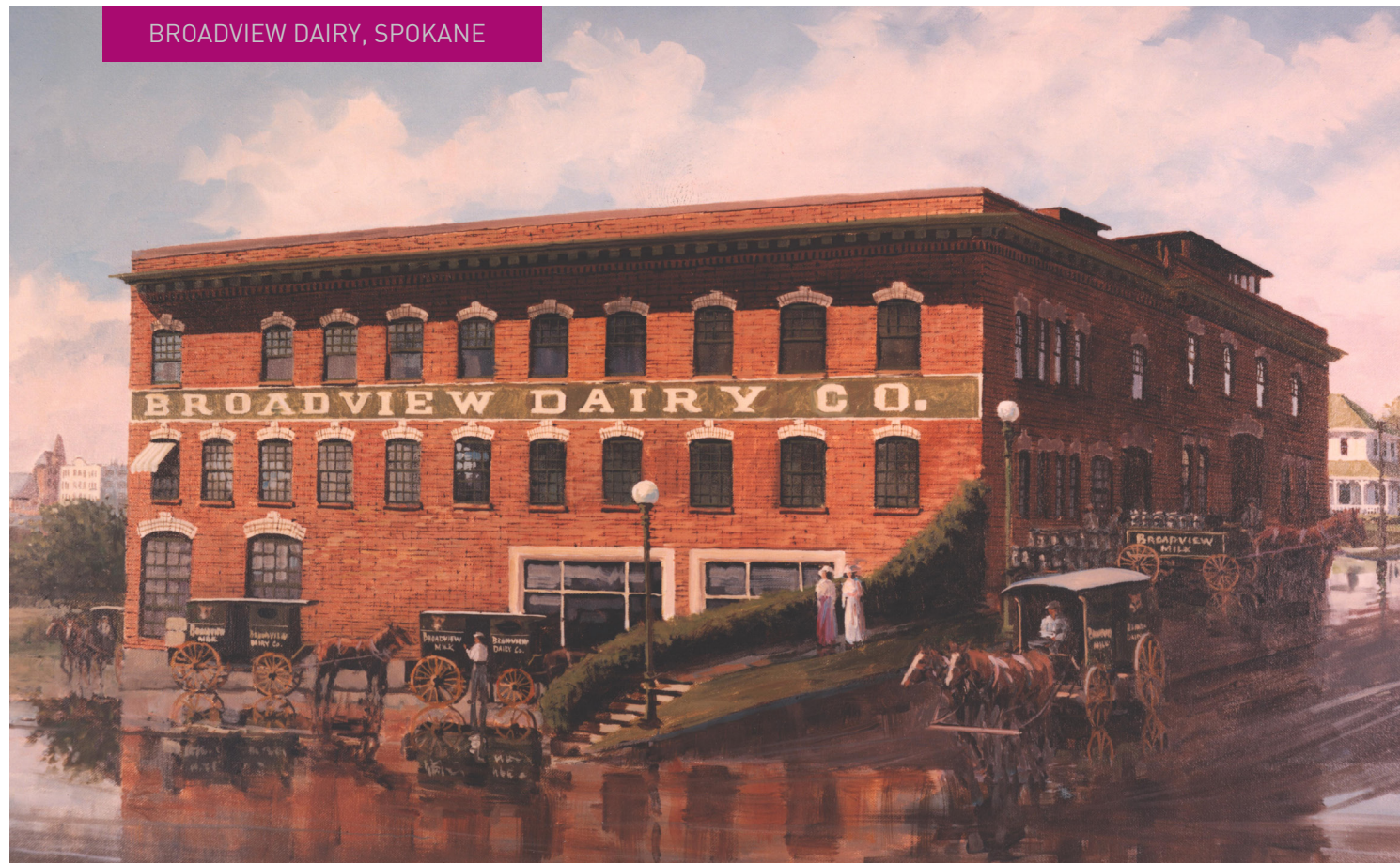
DID YOU KNOW?

Cows do not actually bite grass but instead they feed by curling their tongue around the grass.

DID YOU KNOW?

The state depends on the grueling work of foreign labor to export apples, a top crop. At peak harvest, 150,000 on-the-farm workers scale tall ladders and haul heavy fruit. Many come from Mexico. Their history here is long and complex, influenced by controversial immigration laws, difficult working conditions and labor shortages that can throw the entire industry into a lurch. "Without migrant workers, we wouldn't have an industry," said a spokesperson for the Washington Apple Commission.

BROADVIEW DAIRY, SPOKANE



Lots of Cows = Lots of Milk

Producing foods that are wholesome, nutritious and safe. Demonstrating a profound sense of stewardship for the environment and the animals in their care. Creating prosperity that buoys whole communities. The Dairy Farmers of Washington have been providing pure, fresh and local milk to our state's residents since 1838.

It starts with our temperate climate and abundant natural resources. Washington is just a great place to be a cow! Our experienced and innovative dairy farmers build on those gifts, sustaining a legacy of superior products, responsible animal husbandry, comprehensive environmental protections and a commitment to serving the communities their industry helped to build.

The scale of their achievements emerges from the numbers. With approximately 460 dairy farms and 245,000 cows, Washington ranks 10th in total milk production among the 50 states. It ranks second in milk production per cow. Dairy foods constitute the second-largest agricultural commodity produced in Washington, its total value to the state's economy easily exceeding \$1 billion annually.

But dairy farming is more than a way to make a living – it's a way of life. Whether on a small dairy near Lynden or a large dairy near Yakima, an organic dairy outside Elma or a conventional dairy in Deer Park, all of Washington's dairy farm families share a common commitment to quality products and responsible production.

All About Apples

Apples are the largest single agricultural product grown in Washington. In fact, over half of all apples grown in the United States for fresh eating come from orchards in Washington. The top nine varieties of apples grown in Washington are Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Gala, Fuji, Granny Smith, Braeburn, Honeycrisp, Cripps Pink and Cameo. Our most famous apple -- the heart-shaped Red Delicious -- represents 30 percent of the apples grown in the state, but accounts for 43 percent of apples exported to other countries.

Between 10 billion and 12 billion apples are handpicked in Washington each year. Side-by-side, they would circle the Earth 12 times. The harvest of Washington apples begins in mid-August and generally ends in early November, producing over 100 million boxes.

Washington apples are sold in all 50 states and in more than 50 countries. A third of Washington's apple crop is exported yearly, with major markets in the Asian Pacific Rim, Canada, Mexico and South America.

The entire Washington apple industry has been working to reduce pesticide use, while organic acreage has increased in recent years. All nine state apple varieties are available as organics.

APPLE HARVEST, 1955



fishing

For thousands of years, fishing has been the basis of food and culture for Washingtonians. Salmon was so essential that the Native Americans even called themselves the "Salmon People."

When non-Indian settlers arrived, however, the fish runs started to dwindle. The lucrative fishing industry that sprang to life in the 19th century quickly dominated the Northwest. Canneries dotted the landscape. Fishing vessels combed the waters. Dams changed river flow and blocked fish passage. In the 1880s, there were some 39 canneries on the Columbia River, but the industry "fell into near oblivion" when salmon and steelhead runs collapsed from over-fishing.

By 1905, Yakama Indians challenged their access to ancestral fishing grounds at the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court declared salmon as important to Indian tribes as the air they breathe. The longtime battle reached the U.S. Supreme Court another six times.

The struggle escalated in the 1960s and a landmark court case in 1974 handed the tribes a huge victory. Judge George Hugo Boldt ruled in U.S. v. Washington that the treaty tribes of Washington were entitled to up to 50 percent of the harvestable catch. After a fierce backlash, Indians and non-Indians began to divide and co-manage the resource.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife now manages 900,000 acres at 32 state wildlife areas to provide habitat for fish and wildlife and recreational opportunities for citizens. In 2013, WDFW sold 220,000 Discover passes to support state parks and recreation land, generating \$1.3 million for WDFW land management.

There are 3.3 million Washingtonians who fish, hunt or actively watch wildlife. Hunters, fishers and wildlife watchers generate more than \$4.5 billion annually for the state's economy and support about 60,000 jobs. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated 2011 sport-fishing expenditures in Washington at \$1 billion.

More than 2 million hunting, fishing and crabbing licenses are purchased annually from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Washington's commercial shellfish industry produced a harvest of more than 21 million pounds of clams, geoducks, mussels and oysters in 2010. In 2013, 72,000 razor-clam licenses were purchased.



RAZOR CLAM HARVEST, 2014

DID YOU KNOW?

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife operates 700 water access sites (including 398 boat launches) to provide hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing and other recreational activities. There are 163 million salmon, steelhead, trout and warm-water fish reared in WDFW hatcheries and released into Washington waters each year.

DID YOU KNOW?

Few great lumbermen in history rival Frederick Weyerhaeuser. As the 20th century dawned, the German immigrant seized 900,000 acres of forestland from a railroad baron and harnessed an untapped fortune. The transaction, one of American history's largest, was only the beginning. The company acquired land, opened a variety of mills and renewed its resource. Eventually, it became the largest timber producer on Earth.



LOG TRANSPORT, BELLINGHAM

forestry

Worked by loggers who risked their lives to fell trees, the great stands of Washington evergreens built the American West and a timber empire recognized across the world. Logging was one of the major industries that helped put Washington on the map and spurred our economy from its territorial days, into statehood and for many decades afterward. Washington forests have played a part in some of the big events of our nation's history -- from providing lumber to build San Francisco during the Gold Rush -- to supplying the wood for building ships, airplanes and forts during both World Wars -- and rebuilding cities in Japan after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

Cutting down 25-foot-diameter trees, however, was a tough and dangerous job. Many forests were nearly destroyed by fires and other careless practices during those early years. Since the 1900s, the U.S. Forest Service and several large corporations have worked together to find compromises that have gradually allowed a more sustainable timber harvesting industry.

Thanks to these measures, in 2010, Washington exported over \$315 million worth of lumber and \$209 million worth of logs to China alone. As of 2014, 52 percent of our state is still covered by forest and Washington is still considered a leader for timber production nationwide. Washington's 43 sawmills, tree farms, and lumberyards provide much of the paper we use, the homes we sleep in, and the products we buy.

ideas

An Innovation Capitol

Washington's reputation as an innovative state is due in part to its intense entrepreneurial spirit, vibrant research community and wide range of emerging industries.

Washington ranks first in the nation for creation of new software companies. Washington ranks second in the nation (behind Virginia) in technology-intensive employment. Washington ranks fourth nationally (behind Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia) in the concentration of technology-based employment and is 35 percent above the national average. "We have a spirit of innovation here in Washington that has changed the world, from aerospace to software to e-commerce," said Washington Governor Jay Inslee.

With the second-most new company creation per capita in the U.S. and thousands of patents filed each year in the state, it's not surprising that some of the world's best ideas have come out of Washington. While our state is one of the leaders in software development and information technology – more than 4,000 software companies call Washington home – it is also a solid contributor for biomedical solutions, breakthrough surgical technology and telecommunications.

Washington Giants

Washington companies have, quite literally, changed the world. Cutting-edge technologies, breakthrough aerospace developments, and a widespread coffee culture have not only defined the state's identity, they have set global industry standards. Among Fortune Magazine's top 25 most-admired companies in the U.S., five are based in Washington. Our state's technology sector employs more than 380,000 people, representing 13 percent of the entire working population of the state.

AMAZON.COM

Seattle-based Amazon.com launched in 1995, with the idea of selling books on the Internet, but it was more than just a bookstore on the Web. The company is credited with introducing the online community concept by allowing users to give online product reviews, which let peers research products before buying them. Amazon.com has expanded its merchandise and has become an e-commerce giant, maintaining more than 40 centers that take up over 100 million cubic feet of storage.

BOEING

Nearly 100 years ago, William Boeing and George Conrad Westervelt began constructing a twin-float seaplane in Boeing's small Seattle boathouse. Today The Boeing Company is the world's largest manufacturer of commercial jetliners and military aircraft combined. It is a major provider to NASA, and operates the Space Shuttle and International Space Station. Now headquartered in Chicago, Boeing employs nearly 170,000 people – about half of whom are based in Washington.

COSTCO

Costco opened its first wholesale warehouse in 1983 in Seattle to provide buy-in-bulk products for small business owners at a low cost. Since then, it has opened nearly 650 warehouses as of March 2014. More than 71 million people carry a Costco membership card in their wallets. Costco, based in Issaquah, is the fourth largest retailer in the U.S. and second largest U.S. retailer in worldwide sales.

MICROSOFT

In a time before most people even knew how to use a computer, two childhood friends from Washington started what would later become the largest software company in the world. Redmond-based Microsoft today employs nearly 43,000 people in the Puget Sound area, nearly half of its worldwide workforce. The company had a net revenue of \$77.31 billion in 2013, and founders Bill Gates and Paul Allen are two of the world's richest men and most famous entrepreneurs.

NORDSTROM

One of the world's best-known fashion retailers started as a simple shoe shop in downtown Seattle in 1901 by John W. Nordstrom, who was looking to invest his new gold mining earnings. Nordstrom, Inc. now has 117 full-line store locations and annual sales of more than \$12 billion.

STARBUCKS

Lattes weren't always the morning staple of Americans. Starbucks began as a hole-in-the-wall coffee and tea store, located in Seattle at Pike Place Market, in 1971. Some said its signature strong blends would never catch! Starbucks now has more than 18,000 stores in 62 countries. It has more than 70 coffee products and employs more than 200,000 people worldwide.

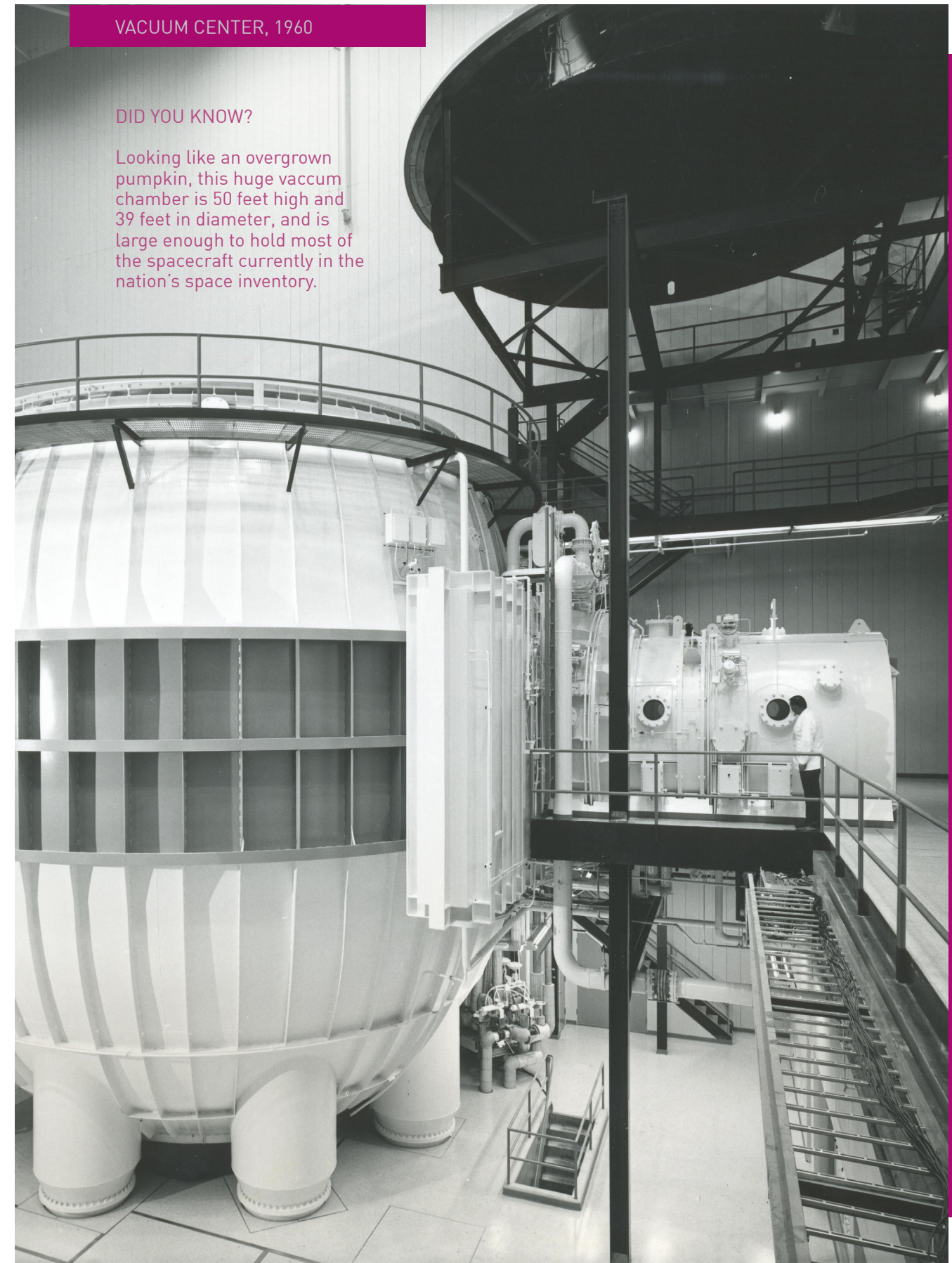
WEYERHAEUSER

About the time Boeing was working on its first airplane, the Weyerhaeuser Company incorporated as a forest products business in Tacoma. Within a century of growing and harvesting timber, manufacturing and selling forest products, and expanding into real estate construction and development, Weyerhaeuser's 2013 annual net sales reached \$8.5 billion. It owns or manages 20.3 billion acres of timberland with offices or operations in 11 countries.

VACUUM CENTER, 1960

DID YOU KNOW?

Looking like an overgrown pumpkin, this huge vacuum chamber is 50 feet high and 39 feet in diameter, and is large enough to hold most of the spacecraft currently in the nation's space inventory.



energy

We've Got Power

Our state has nearly 1,140 dams. They range from structures for flood and flow control to giant hydroelectric dams, such as the Grand Coulee Dam, that help produce relatively cheap electric power for Washington.

The state has 95 hydroelectric dams. There are 11 hydroelectric dams just on the Columbia River, the state's longest river. Washington's largest dam is the Grand Coulee Dam, about 90 miles west of Spokane. At 550 feet in elevation, it is taller than the Great Pyramid of Giza, and its hydraulic height of 380 feet is more than double the height of Niagara Falls. It is almost a mile long at 5,223 feet and lies in a canyon formed by violent floods during the last Ice Age.

When it was built, newspapers billed the Grand Coulee Dam "The Biggest Thing on Earth." Once decried a boondoggle in the Depression, the dam built a town, revolutionized Washington agriculture and drew the American president to remote farmland. The dam aided in the production of aluminum for Boeing aircraft during World War II, and in the making of Hanford plutonium that fueled the atomic bomb. Farmland irrigated by the dam created an industry worth billions, heightening the Washington brand abroad. By war's end, the dam was touted as the biggest single source of electricity in the world.

The "Eighth Wonder of the World," however, also had some serious repercussions. Construction of the dam disturbed burial grounds and destroyed ancient villages on the Colville Reservation, home to a dozen tribes. In 1940, the reservoir flooded 18,000 acres of the reservation, displacing thousands. Many people had to move out of their homes, schools and towns. Even worse, the dam blocked the salmon migration, which thousands of Indians depended upon for sustenance.

In response, the Bureau of Reclamation briefly trucked salmon around the dam, and built fish hatcheries to mitigate loss. The Bonneville Power Administration now spends upwards of \$400 million annually to aid fish passage through the dam and in 1994, the Colville approved a \$53 million settlement for land destroyed by the Grand Coulee Dam. The tribe also receives annual payments from the sale of hydroelectric power.

WIND FARMS, 2013

DID YOU KNOW?

Washington is one of the top five states in terms of generating capacity. Following completion of the Lower Snake River Wind Project in February of 2012, Washington has more than 2,800 megawatts (MW) of wind power generation capacity. This is enough electricity to power 800,000 homes -- or three Seattles.



Because Washington relies heavily on hydropower, power generation is not as significant a source of greenhouse gas emissions as in other states. Washington has low energy costs, 28 percent below national average.

In 2006, Washington joined 20 other states and the District of Columbia by setting a renewable energy portfolio standard or goal. In 2007, Governor Gregoire and the Legislature set out to cut down on Washington's greenhouse gas emissions and build a clean-energy economy. Among the various policies are tougher emissions standards for cars, laws for creating renewable energy, high-performance "green" building standards for new state buildings, and new standards for electric utilities.

For the past few years, green businesses have been growing at a rate of about 5 percent each year. Building on that trend, in 2008 the Legislature passed the country's first green jobs law. According to Green Jobs Survey, there were 47,194 green jobs in 2008.

Through new statewide policies, government initiatives and alternative energy sources, the state is dedicated to fighting climate change and finding sustainable solutions for generations to come.

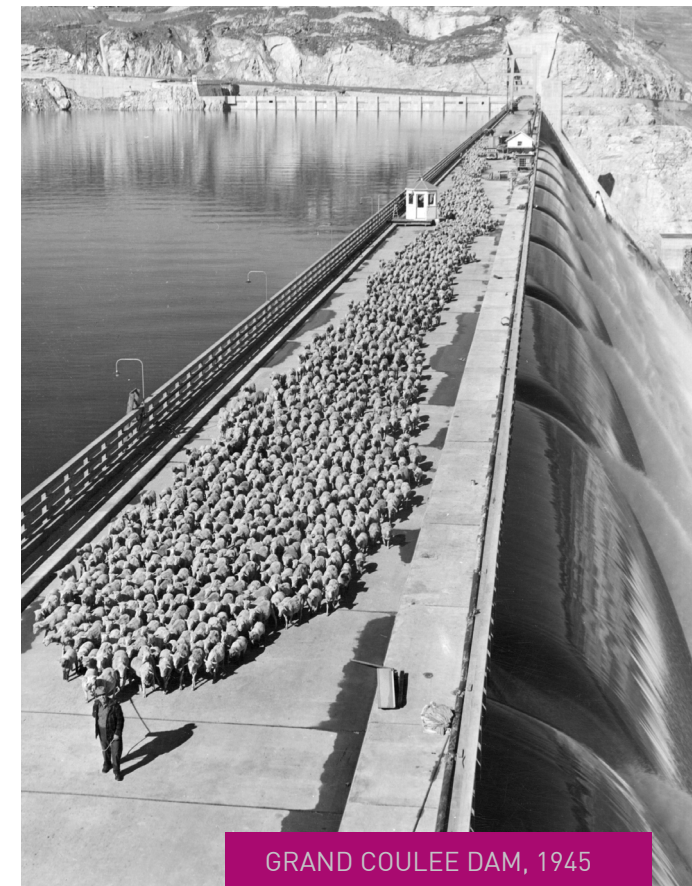
Today, the Grand Coulee Dam's reservoir, Lake Roosevelt, has more than 9.5 million acre feet in capacity, making it the sixth largest reservoir in the U.S. The Grand Coulee Dam features an evening laser light show that runs from May through September.

The other dams on the Columbia River are Chief Joseph, Wells, Rocky Reach, Rock Island, Wanapum, Priest Rapids, McNary, John Day, The Dalles and Bonneville.

The Snake River in Washington has four dams: Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental and Ice Harbor. And at 606 feet high, Mossyrock Dam, on the Cowlitz River, is one of the 10 highest dams in the country.

Sustainability

Washington is nicknamed "The Evergreen State" for its dense forests that stay emerald all year round, but it's also establishing itself as another sort of green. With some of the United States' cleanest water, Washington is hard at work promoting energy efficiency and good air quality as we set out to grow a greener economy.



GRAND COULEE DAM, 1945

DID YOU KNOW?

In this photograph, Joe Hodgin, an Eastern Washington woolgrower, and his 2,600 sheep are crossing the top of the Grand Coulee Dam to reach their summer grazing pastures in the forests of Northeastern Washington. The Grand Coulee Dam stretches nearly a mile wide and stands 550 feet tall. Between 1967 and 1975, a third power plant was constructed at Grand Coulee, nearly tripling its power production.

trains+boats +planes

Transportation

Transportation has always played a key role in Washington's development, going back to its pre-territorial days when travel was primarily done by foot, horseback, canoe or ship.

The completion of a transcontinental railroad connecting Washington with the rest of America resulted in an influx of people and resources that allowed Washington to grow and prosper. Shorter rail lines connected growing communities throughout Washington, allowing the movement of people and products.

Washington's location along the Pacific coast has made us a major player in maritime trade with Asia and other faraway places. It's a key reason why we're one of the most trade-dependent states in America. Washington has the largest locally controlled public port system in the world with 75 port districts, located in 33 of our 39 counties. The Port of Seattle and Port of Tacoma combined are the third-largest container complex in North America, after Los Angeles/Long Beach.

The creation of the state's iconic ferry system has made it possible for residents and tourists to travel throughout Puget Sound quickly and easily. Washington State Ferries operates the largest ferry system in the U.S. Twenty-two ferries cross the waterways of Puget Sound, carrying more than 22 million passengers to 20 different locations.

The first half of the 20th century saw steady expansion of highways criss-crossing the state. Washington benefited greatly from the creation of the interstate freeways system starting in the 1950s. The completion of Interstate 5 gave Western Washington a fast and accessible north-south route linking us to British Columbia and our West Coast neighbors to the south. After many years of construction, Interstate 90 linked Seattle with Eastern Washington and states all the way to the Atlantic coast.

Washington became a major global player in air travel after Boeing set up shop here in the early 20th century. Legendary commercial planes like the 727, 737 and 747 have been assembled at plants in Seattle, Renton and Everett. Boeing's latest commercial plane, the 787 Dreamliner, is also assembled here. Today, the manufacture of transportation equipment is the biggest industry in Washington.



BREMERTON FERRY, 2014

DID YOU KNOW?

Few gambles in company history match the Dash 80, a prototype that revolutionized air travel and led to America's first commercial jet aircraft. Longtime president William Allen bet \$16 million in 1952—company profits since World War II—on an airplane prototype with no secured outside interest or contracts. But the risk paid off. The prototype developed the 707 passenger jet capable of flying at twice the speed of a propeller plane. It later launched the 747, proclaimed "the biggest jet plane of them all."



BOEING PLANT, 1944

DID YOU KNOW?

Washington State Ferries started as part of the "Mosquito Fleet," a collection of small steamer boats serving the Puget Sound area in the late 19th century. The state intended to run ferry service only until cross-sound bridges could be built, but these were never approved, and the Washington State Department of Transportation runs the system to this day.

trade

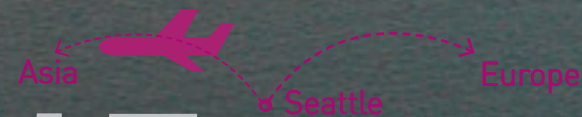
Trading Post

With a prime location along the Pacific Rim, Washington is a key economic export center for the U.S. to Asia. In fact, it is the second largest exporter to China and Japan after California. International trade fuels Washington's economy and contributes to the success of local businesses, which garner much of their revenue through exports. Exports also contribute greatly to tourism and investments and provide significant employment opportunities in the state. [1]

Top 10 Facts

1. Washington exported \$81.2 billion in 2013.
2. Washington ranks fourth in total exports behind Texas, California and New York.
3. Washington exports grew 12 percent in 2013, compared to 2 percent for the nation as a whole.
4. While Washington represents only 2 percent of the nation's population, its ports handle 7 percent of all U.S. exports and receive a 6 percent share of the nation's imports.
5. Washington's two largest ports, Seattle and Tacoma, handled \$77.1 billion in two-way trade in 2013.
6. There are 75 ports in Washington, collectively employing more than 110,000 workers spread across two major sites in Seattle and Tacoma and smaller specialized ports in Bellingham, Everett and Vancouver.
7. In 2013, Washington exported \$11,798 per capita, more than double the national average of \$4,935.
8. Approximately one in three jobs in Washington is tied to foreign exports, and the pay for these jobs is about 46 percent more than the overall state average.
9. Products shipped through Washington state reach more than 200 countries worldwide.

DID YOU KNOW?



15hours

TOP 5 EXPORT PARTNERS

1. China \$16.7 billion
2. Canada \$8.9 billion
3. Japan \$7 billion
4. United Arab Emirates \$4 billion
5. Mexico \$3.2 billion

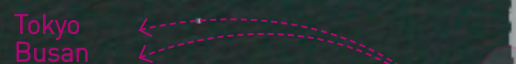
Top 10 Washington Agricultural Exports Commodity in Metric Tons

1 Animal Feed, Hay, Brewer Grain	620,274
2 Vegetables	413,270
3 Fruit	201,203
4 Meat	92,937
5 Foodstuffs, Pastes, Sauces, Soups	79,789
6 Milk, Eggs, Dairy Products	68,785
7 Barley, Corn, Oat, Wheat, Sorghum	58,241
8 Soybeans, Corn Soy Milk, Isolates	52,403
9 Bread, Cereal, Grain, Malt, Flour	39,995
10 Fowl, Poultry	29,608

Top 10 Washington Non-Ag Exports Commodity in Metric Tons

1 Paper, Carbon ,Crepe, Stationery	728,475
2 Logs, Lumber, Wood	242,130
3 Pulps, Cellulose, Chem Wood, Sulfite	142,564
4 Fiber, Hemp, Ramie, Raw, Tow, Waste	67,411
5 Metal, Concentrates, Residue, Scrap	64,045
6 Frozen Fish	58,350
7 Newsprint, Newsprint Paper	48,611
8 Iron, Steel, Waste, Scrap	44,306
9 Miscellaneous	43,013
10 Bentonite, Clay	40,158

DID YOU KNOW?



48hours

An Export Economy

Nearly \$16.5 billion in food and agricultural products were exported through Washington ports in 2012, the third largest total in the country. Washington's \$49 billion food and agriculture industry employs approximately 160,000 people and contributes to 13 percent of the state's economy. The state's agricultural economy is led by its apple industry, which is responsible for more than 70 percent of U.S. production.

In addition to the top 10 commodities we've highlighted, the Evergreen State is a major producer of hops, stone fruits, farm forest products, fish, shellfish, onions and mint oils.

- MANUFACTURING
- FISHING, FORESTRY, FARM
- UTILITIES
- CONSTRUCTION
- TRADE
- TRANSPORTATION
- TECH
- GOVERNMENT

politics + governing

CAPITOL DOME, 2011

DID YOU KNOW?

At 287 feet tall, the Capitol Dome itself is the tallest self-supporting masonry dome in the country, and the fourth tallest in the world. The 25-foot-tall chandelier inside the Capitol Dome is a staggering 10,000 pounds. It could fit a full-size Volkswagen Beetle if put in sideways and in addition to having 202 lights, the chandelier also has life-size human faces and figures decorating it.



The Capital City

One of the most controversial questions in the fall of 1889 was which city to choose as the new state capital. Some argued for a city that was in the geographic center of the state; others argued for choosing a capital in the western part of the state, where most citizens were actually located. Because of the intense rivalry between the big cities -- Seattle, Tacoma, Walla Walla and Vancouver -- none was able to get a nomination without all of the other cities immediately opposing it. Thus, the top contenders for capital city ended up being Olympia, North Yakima, Ellensburg, Centralia, Yakima City (now Union Gap) and Pasco. After two rounds of voting and much anticipation, Olympia was finally chosen as the state capital.

Today, all three branches of government are located in Olympia. The executive branch offices and legislative branch chambers are both housed in the state Capitol (or the Legislative Building), which sits on a large hill and overlooks a lake. Forty-two stairs lead up the main entrance, to commemorate the fact that Washington was the 42nd state admitted to the union. Directly across from this building is the Temple of Justice, where the justices of the state Supreme Court can be seen presiding over cases or reading in the State Law Library.



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1920-1930

The Three Branches

Similar to our federal government, the Washington state government is based on the premise of checks and balances created by having three branches of government.

Laws and state budgets are passed by the legislative branch. This branch is composed of the House of Representatives and Senate. The senators are elected every four years. In the House, state representatives are elected every two.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- 98 members, two per district
- Elected to two-year terms, with entire assembly elected in even-numbered years
- Speaker of the House acts as presiding officer
- Proposes legislation, including constitutional amendments, bills and budget

STATE SENATE

- 49 members, one for each district in Washington
- Elected to four-year terms, with one-half of districts elected every two years
- The lieutenant governor acts as presiding officer
- Proposes legislation, including constitutional amendments, bills and budget

Next, in the judicial branch, the judges on the District, Superior, Appeals and Supreme Court levels hear appeals and resolve disputes by interpreting the law. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the State of Washington and acts as the head of the judicial branch.

SUPREME COURT

Nine justices are elected statewide to six-year terms each, usually in a class of three justices every two years. All judges in Washington are elected, and the governor sometimes makes the initial appointment until the following General Election.

SUPERIOR COURT

Washington has 31 judicial districts, each with one or more judges, handling both civil and criminal cases.

COURT OF APPEALS

Washington has three Appeals Court divisions, headquartered in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, that accept review of lower court decisions.

DISTRICT + MUNICIPAL COURTS

All Washington counties have district courts with jurisdiction over a number of civil and criminal cases. Many areas also have municipal courts.

Finally, the executive branch is in charge of carrying out the duties of the laws. This branch is headed by the governor and eight other statewide elected officials.

GOVERNOR

Jay Insee, D

- Elected to a four-year term, with no term limits
- The governor proposes and signs or vetoes the budget and other legislation, carries out administration of state government; appoints key officials, college trustees and cabinet directors; fills judicial vacancies; promotes international trade and tourism; and serves on a number of important boards

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Brad Owen, D

- Separately elected from governor to a four-year term, and need not be from the same party
- The lieutenant governor presides over the state Senate, serves on state boards, serves as acting governor when the governor is out of state, and takes over as governor if he or she resigns or dies in office

SECRETARY OF STATE

Kim Wyman, R

- Elected to a four-year term
- The secretary of state is second in line of succession to the governor and heads the state Elections Division, State Archives, State Library, heritage activities, and the Corporations & Charities Division

STATE TREASURER

Jim McIntire, D

- Elected to a four-year term
- The treasurer acts as the state's banker, helping manage state debt and selling state bonds to finance a variety of state infrastructure; also serves on the state Finance Committee and advises the governor and the Legislature on fiscal matters



leaders

The First Territorial Governor

Weary, disheveled and soaked from a drenching rain, freshly appointed Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens arrived at Olympia's Washington Hotel to claim his post as chief executive of the Territory. His frontier buckskins were no match for the prestige of his new position. As the legend holds, no one recognized Stevens. He was disregarded and ordered outside "until the governor arrived."

Prior to the Civil War, Stevens took on three definitive roles in the Northwest that propelled him into history and cast him as one of the most studied and contested figures of Washington's past: territorial governor, U.S. congressman, and superintendent of Indian Affairs.

At 35 years old, Stevens was the youngest governor in Washington history and he wasted no time settling into his new job. He quickly called for the election of the Territorial Legislature. The governor created military roads to connect the region's forts and pushed for multiple railroad routes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bob Ferguson, D

- Elected to a four-year term
- The attorney general represents state agencies and the voters in legal matters, operates the state's consumer protection division, acts as an advocate for state government and access to public records, as well as a law-enforcement leader

STATE AUDITOR

Troy Kelley, D

- Elected to a four-year term
- Conducts financial and performance audits on state and local governments and programs, and is an advocate for government transparency and accountability

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Randy Dorn, NP

- Elected to a four-year term
- Oversees the education agency and supports the work of the 295 school districts and nine educational service districts, serving 1 million students

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

Peter J. Goldmark, D

- Elected to a four-year term
- Heads the Department of Natural Resources, which manages 5.6 million acres of forest, range, agricultural, aquatic and commercial lands, provides recreational opportunities, and helps develop policy

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Mike Kreidler, D

- Elected to a four-year term
- Heads an agency that oversees the regulation of a variety of insurance companies, advises the governor and Legislature on health-care reform and other insurance issues, and acts as a consumer advocate

bills+laws

voting

Passing a Bill

The Legislature only meets for 60 days in even-numbered years and 105 days in odd-numbered years. In that time, they have to propose, analyze, edit, argue and agree on hundreds of laws and bills. In the 2014 session, the Washington Legislature passed 214 bills. Of these, the governor vetoed four bills and partially vetoed 13 bills.

1. INTRODUCE

A bill is introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives by a legislator who sponsors it.

2. LISTEN

Next, a House or Senate committee studies the bill and often holds public hearings on it.

3. CHECK

A committee report is read in open session of the House or Senate, and the bill is then referred to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee decides which bills will be sent to the floor for further consideration and which bills won't.

4. EDIT

At the second reading, a bill is subject to debate and amendment before being placed on the third reading calendar for final passage.

5. REPEAT

The bill now goes through the same process in the other chamber. If edits are made in one chamber, the other chamber must agree.



6. SIGN

When a bill is accepted in both houses, it is signed by the respective leaders and sent to the governor.

The governor signs the bill into law or may veto all or part of it. If the governor fails to act on the bill, it may become law without a signature.

1910

The Washington State Constitution is amended to give women the right to vote. This was 10 years before women would win the right to vote nationally.

1914

The secretary of state published Washington's first statewide Voters' Pamphlet. It is now distributed to some 3 million households for the General Election in the fall.

1965

The landmark Voting Rights Act authorized the federal government to take over voter registration in areas where state officials had regularly prevented minorities from voting and registering to vote.

Who?

To become registered to vote in Washington, you have to be a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years old and have lived in the state for 30 days before the election you want to vote in. Convicted felons under the supervision of the Department of Corrections cannot vote in Washington. There is no registration by political party in Washington.

When?

While you may register to vote at any time, keep in mind that there are registration deadlines prior to each election. You must be registered at least 29 days before an election if you register by mail or online. If you are a new voter in Washington, you may register in person at your county elections department no fewer than eight days before an election.

How?

REGISTER BY INTERNET

In 2008, Washington became only the second state in the nation (Arizona was the first) to allow people to use the Internet to register to vote. Prospective voters can conveniently register online at www.sos.wa.gov or www.vote.wa.gov and submit the forms electronically. Each form will be carefully reviewed by county elections officials before a voter is placed on the voting rolls.

VOTE BY MAIL OR DROP BOX

Mail elections are an alternative to polls. Before each election, every registered voter is mailed a ballot to his or her address on record. All 39 counties use this vote-by-mail system and do not have poll sites.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

If you're registering for the first time in Washington or if you have just moved to a different county within the state, you need to complete a voter registration form. If you are already registered and merely moving within the same county, you can transfer your registration by completing a new form or contacting your county auditor by mail, e-mail or phone.

You will need a Washington state driver's license or other form of Washington state identification, or a Social Security number. If you do not have one of these, you should provide a valid photo identification, or copy of a utility bill, bank statement, paycheck or other government document that shows your name and address.

The People Speak

Washington has a long, proud tradition of allowing its citizens to play an active role in state government through the use of initiatives and referenda. In 1912, Washington became one of the first states to adopt the initiative and referendum process. These ballot measures give citizens the right to make and remake their laws, and to provide a check over measures approved by the state Legislature.

INITIATIVES

There are two types of initiatives used in Washington: initiatives to the people and initiatives to the Legislature. If an initiative to the people is certified to have enough signatures, it is placed on the ballot for the next statewide General Election. If an initiative to the Legislature is certified, it is submitted to the Legislature at its next regular session in January. The Legislature can then do one of three things:

- It can adopt the initiative as proposed, which means it becomes law without a vote of the people;
- It can reject or refuse to act on the proposed initiative, in which case the initiative must be placed on the ballot at the next statewide General Election; or
- It can approve an alternative to the proposed initiative, in which case both the original proposal and the Legislature's alternative must be placed on the ballot at the next statewide General Election.

REFERENDA

Our state uses two kinds of referenda: 1) referendum measures are laws recently passed by the Legislature that are placed on the ballot because of petitions signed by voters; and 2) referendum bills are proposed laws referred to the voters by the Legislature. Through 2013, there were 74 referendum measures and 52 referendum bills.

Recent legislation created through these processes include 2012's Referendum 74, which approves same-sex marriages, and Initiative 502, which allows legal sale and possession of marijuana in the state of Washington. Another important initiative was the 2008 Washington Death with Dignity Act, which permits some terminally ill patients to determine the time of their own death. As of 2014, Washington is the only state in the United States to allow all three, and one of only three states to approve same-sex marriage by popular vote.

INITIATIVES

DID YOU KNOW?

Since 1990, the secretary of state has conducted 75 signature checks on initiative and referendum petitions. Only four of these have been 100 percent checks. The remaining 71 checks were completed using a random sample method.

Referendum sponsors must submit a number of signatures at least equal to 4 percent of the votes cast for the office of governor in the most recent gubernatorial election in Washington.

Initiative sponsors must submit a number of signatures at least equal to 8 percent of the votes cast for the office of governor in the most recent gubernatorial election in Washington.

DID YOU KNOW?

Students from Crestwood Elementary school in Kent gathered 25,000 signatures to lobby Rep. Les Thomas (R-Kent) to make the Green Darner Dragonfly our official state insect. The youngest citizens to ever propose legislation were third graders from Boston Harbor Elementary School, in Olympia.

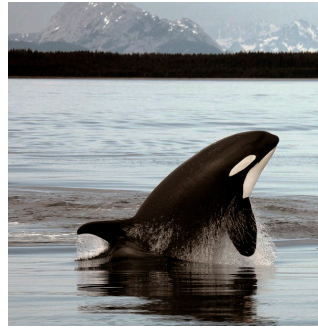
facts + symbols

state symbols



Western hemlock
Pinaceae Tsuga heterophylla

Washington designated the western hemlock as the official state tree in 1947. A large evergreen coniferous tree native to the West Coast of North America, the western hemlock tree is the largest species of hemlock, growing an average of 150 - 210 feet tall, with a trunk diameter of up to 2.7 meters. Western hemlocks can grow to be over 1,200 years old.



Orca
Orcinus orca

Chosen as the official state marine animal in 2005, this symbol is intended to promote awareness and to encourage protection of natural marine habitats. Students from Crescent Harbor Elementary School in Oak Harbor proposed the idea. The orca whale is a significant symbol for the Native American culture and pods of orcas migrate annually through Puget Sound. The orca is the largest of all dolphins.



Willow goldfinch
Carduelis tristis

Washington designated the willow goldfinch as the official state bird in 1951. Also called American goldfinches or wild canaries, these are active and acrobatic little birds. Goldfinches fly with a bouncy, undulating pattern and consist on a diet mainly of seeds. The American goldfinch is also the state bird of Iowa and New Jersey.



Pacific chorus frog
Pseudacris regilla

Proposed by a third grade class at Boston Harbor Grade School in north Olympia in 2007, this frog is the official state amphibian. Also known as the Pacific tree frog, the native frog is found in every county of the state. They produce their sound by puffing up their throat sacs to three times the size of their heads and are beneficial by eating insects such as mosquitoes.



Bluebunch wheatgrass
Agropyron spicatum

Though many state symbols are associated with the western part of the state, Bluebunch is unique to Eastern Washington. Designated as the official state grass in 1989, the grass was originally a huge benefit to pioneer farmers and continues to play a major role in the state's agriculture industry. For more information on Agriculture see pg 22-25.



Columbian mammoth
Mammuthus columbi

The mammoth became the state fossil in 1998 due to the effort of students from Windsor Elementary School near Cheney. These extinct prehistoric woolly elephants roamed the North American continent during the last ice age. They became extinct over 10,000 years ago but their fossilized remains were found on the Olympic Peninsula. Most mammoths were larger than elephants.



Petrified wood

Adopted as the state gem in 1975, petrified wood is best seen in the Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park in Vantage. Centuries ago, the interior of Washington was swampy, mild and populated with trees. Lava flowed around them and preserved their logs. The wood fiber was completely replaced by the lava and thus became petrified wood! This is also the state stone of Texas.



Coast rhododendron
Rhododendron macrophyllum

In 1892, before they had the right to vote, Washington women selected the rhododendron as the state flower, to enter a floral exhibit at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. The final decision was between the clover and the "rhody." Voting booths were set up for ladies throughout the state. When the ballots were counted, the rhododendron won.



Apple
Malus domestica

Designated as the state fruit in 1989, about 42 percent of the apples grown in the United States come from Washington. Many varieties of apple are grown in Washington state including Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Fuji, Gala, Granny Smith, Braeburn, Jonagold, Pink Lady and Cameo. For more on Washington apples see pg 25.



Olympic marmot
Marmota olympus

In 2009, the Olympic marmot was designated as the state endemic mammal following a proposal from the fourth and fifth graders at Wedgwood School in Seattle. The Olympic marmot inhabits the Olympic Peninsula in the western section of Washington. They are highly social and spend their time feeding and bathing in the sun during summer months.



Steelhead trout
Salmo gairdnerii

Steelhead trout have been the official state fish since 1969. Fishing is a major industry in Washington (and steelhead trout is one of the most popular fish for recreational fishing). Like salmon, steelhead trout are an anadromous fish, which means they return to freshwater rivers to spawn. For more information on fishing see pg 26.



Walla Walla sweet onion
Allium cepa var. cepa

Over a century ago, a retired French soldier found a sweet onion seed on the island Corsica and brought it to the Walla Walla Valley. In 2007, the Walla Walla sweet onion was designated as the official vegetable of the state of Washington. The bill that adopted the Walla Walla onion as Washington's state vegetable was a class project for a seventh-grade class at Eatonville Middle School.

state seal

When Washington became a state in 1889, an official seal was needed, so a contest was held. A design was brought before the Talcott Brothers, local jewelers in Olympia. The design was very intricate with wheat fields, sheep grazing, the Port of Tacoma and Mount Rainier. Charles Talcott looked at the design and said it was too complicated and would quickly become outdated. Working in the jewelry industry, he knew that something simple would be timeless.

He picked up an inkwell and drew a circle around it. Next, he placed a silver dollar in the circle and drew the inner circle. He then printed the words, "The Seal of the State of Washington," between the two circles. Finally he took a 2-cent stamp featuring a profile of our first president, George Washington, licked it and placed it in the center. The Legislature loved the design. For the final version, the Talcott Brothers used George Washington's picture from a packing box of "Dr. D. Jaynes Cure for Cough & Colds." Over the years, more than two dozen variations of the Talcott design were used.

In 1967, Seattle graphic designer Richard Nelms was commissioned to create a new insignia. He selected a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington, which the Legislature made the official State Seal.

By law, the secretary of state is the custodian of the Great Seal, which is attached to official documents and certificates issued by the state. Now more than 100 years old, the original State Seal press is still used to impress seals on all official documents.



STATEHOOD DIAMOND JUBILEE, 1964

Displaying the Flag

When the Washington state flag is displayed within the state, it should occupy the position of honor (to the flag's own right, or the observer's left) after the U.S. flag, the flag of any other nation, before the flags of other states, counties and cities, municipalities, and public or private organizations.

When the U.S. flag and Washington state flag are flown from a single flagstaff, the U. S. flag is displayed on top, with the Washington state flag immediately below it. The Washington state flag should be approximately the same size as, but never larger than, the U.S. flag.

If displayed on different flag poles, all flags should be at the same height. The United States flag should be flown immediately to the viewers' left followed by flags of other nations and then the Washington state flag.

The Washington state flag should be dipped – or tilted slightly – as a mark of honor to the U.S. flag, or to the national anthem if the U.S. flag is not being displayed. When the Washington state flag is dipped, care must be taken that it does not touch the ground or floor.

state flag

how to

sing the state song

"WASHINGTON, MY HOME"

This is my country; God gave it to me;
I will protect it, ever keep it free.
Small towns and cities rest here in the sun,
Filled with our laughter, "Thy will be done."

Washington my home;
Where ever I may roam;
This is my land, my native land,
Washington, my home.
Our verdant forest green,
Caressed by silvery stream;
From mountain peak to fields of wheat.
Washington, my home.

There's peace you feel and understand
In this, our own beloved land.
We greet the day with head held high,
And forward ever is our cry.
We'll happy ever be
As people always free.
For you and me a destiny;
Washington my home.

The state song, "Washington, My Home," was written by Helen Davis, arranged by Stuart Churchill, and became the official state song in 1959. But, like the goldfinch, it had some stiff competition from another popular song. Back in 1909, "Washington Beloved" was adopted, sort of, by the Legislature. Professor Edmond Meany, the historian, wrote the words and Reginald de Koven, who also wrote "O Promise Me" and other operettas, wrote the music. But the official designation for the song was never formally introduced as a bill and so was not part of the state's code of law. When a state senator from South Bend introduced a bill in 1959 to make "Washington, My Home" our state song, it was approved unanimously.

In the early 1940s, the federal Bonneville Power Administration produced a movie encouraging rural residents in the Pacific Northwest to electrify their homes and farms with the power being generated by the newly built Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams on the Columbia River. As part of the project, BPA hired folksinger Woody Guthrie at \$270 for 30 days to write songs for the movie. Guthrie wrote 26 songs, the most popular of which was "Roll On, Columbia, Roll On," an ode to the harnessing of Washington's mightiest river. It was approved as the official Washington state folk song by the Legislature in 1987.

how to

fold the state flag



At the turn of the century, many cities and towns flew a military flag bearing a gold profile of George Washington on blue bunting in honor of our first president.

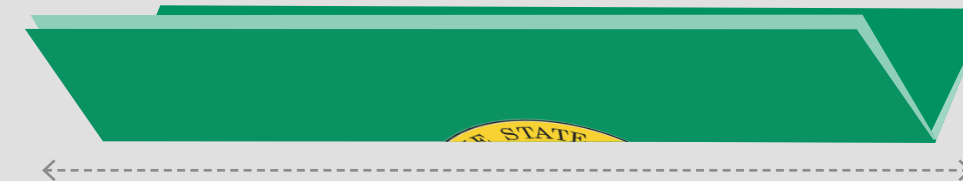
The design was similar to the official state flag today, and Washington did not adopt an official design for its state flag until 1923, more than 30 years after the state was admitted to the union.

According to state law, "The official flag of the state of Washington shall be of dark green silk or bunting and shall bear in its center a reproduction of the seal of the state of Washington embroidered, printed, painted or stamped thereon. The edges of the flag may, or may not, be fringed. If a fringe is used the same shall be of gold or yellow color of the same shade as the seal. The dimensions of the flag may vary."

1. Fold in half, from top to bottom.



2. Then in half again.



3. Fold into triangles, like an accordion, tucking each edge behind.



4. Tuck bottom flap under.



5. All done!



The Office of the Secretary of State sells official state flags. To purchase a flag, visit www.sos.wa.gov/store/

state services

Department of Ecology
protects, preserves and enhances Washington's environment. www.ecy.wa.gov

Department of Employment Security
helps Washington's workers and employers succeed in the global economy. www.esd.wa.gov

Department of Enterprise Services
is a central services agency delivering excellence in strengthening government's ability to achieve results efficiently and effectively. www.des.wa.gov

Department of Fish and Wildlife
is dedicated to preserving, protecting and perpetuating the state's fish and wildlife resources. www.wdfw.wa.gov

Department of Health
works with its federal, state and local partners to help people in Washington stay healthier and safer. www.doh.wa.gov

Department of Labor & Industries
is dedicated to the safety, health and security of Washington's 3.2 million workers. www.lni.wa.gov

Department of Licensing
is responsible for everything from highway safety, vehicle and driver fraud, to the licensing and regulation of over 30 professions and businesses, public safety and consumer protection. www.dol.wa.gov

Department of Natural Resources
protects and manages 5.6 million acres of state-owned land. www.dnr.wa.gov

Department of Retirement Systems
serves as the administrator over all public retirement systems and the Deferred Compensation program. www.drs.wa.gov

Department of Revenue
collects revenues and administers programs to fund public services and advocates sound tax policy. www.dor.wa.gov

Department of Social and Health Services
is a helping hand and lifeline for one out of every four Washington residents. Children, families, vulnerable adults and seniors go to DSHS for protection, comfort, food assistance, financial aid, medical care and other services. www.dshs.wa.gov

Department of Transportation
is the steward of a large and robust transportation system, and is responsible for ensuring that people and goods move safely and efficiently. www.wsdot.wa.gov

Military Department minimizes the impact of emergencies and disasters on people, property, environment and the economy of Washington state. www.mil.wa.gov

Office of the Attorney General
is the chief legal office for the state of Washington with attorneys and staff in 27 divisions across the state providing legal services to more than 230 state agencies, boards and commissions. www.atg.wa.gov

Office of Financial Management
provides vital information, fiscal services and policy support that the governor, Legislature and state agencies need to serve the people of Washington state. www.ofm.wa.gov

Office of the Governor
oversees all domestic programs within the state. The Governor's Office sets policies, appoints department heads, prepares and administers a budget, recommends legislation and signs laws. www.governor.wa.gov

Office of the Insurance Commissioner
oversees the insurance industry to ensure that companies follow the rules. www.insurance.wa.gov

Office of the Land Commissioner
oversees all Department of Natural Resources (DNR) operations and the largest fire department in the state to protect 12 million acres of private and state-owned land. www.dnr.wa.gov

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
serves as the president of the Senate and serves as the acting governor in the absence of the governor. www.ltgov.wa.gov

Office of Public Defense
implements the constitutional and statutory guarantees of counsel and ensures the effective and efficient delivery of indigent defense services funded by the state. www.opd.wa.gov

Office of the Secretary of State
is the state's chief elections office, chief corporations office and supervises the State Archives and the State Library. www.sos.wa.gov

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
leads, supports and oversees K-12 education, ensuring the success of all learners. www.k12.wa.gov

Office of the Treasurer
manages the financial resources within our purview and promotes prudent financial practices in government. www.tre.wa.gov

Washington State Lottery
generates revenues for state programs through the sale of lottery games. www.walottery.com

credits

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Page 27 - "Bellingham Log Booms" courtesy of WSDA, "Quinalt Razor Clams" courtesy of Washington Bureau of Indian Affairs

Page 29 - "Grand Coulee Dam" courtesy of WSDA

Page 30 - "Boeing Vacuum" courtesy of WSDA

Page 33 - "Bremerton Ferry" courtesy of Janet Lee, "Boeing Plant" courtesy of WSDA

Page 38 - "Capitol Dome" courtesy of Patrick McDonald, "Legislative Building" courtesy of WSDA

Page 40 - "Washington Hotel" courtesy of WSDA

Page 46 - "Western Hemlock" and "Apple Harvest" courtesy of WSDA, "Rhododendron" courtesy of Patrick McDonald



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thank you

The Office of Secretary of State is best known for running elections, but it also houses several other important divisions and programs. Here is a quick overview of our office:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Secretary of State Kim Wyman's Executive Office works to develop key policy and also facilitates dialogue with international diplomats, the people of Washington and the media. For more information: www.sos.wa.gov.

ELECTIONS

The Elections Division develops policies surrounding elections, while also training and certifying elections workers and providing voter services. You can use our website to search for elections laws, register to vote and get information on upcoming events. www.sos.wa.gov/elections

STATE LIBRARY

Through its print and digital historical compilations, collections of state newspapers and maps, state and federal government publications, and our Ask-a-Librarian service, the State Library provides valuable material and information about Washington going back to its territorial days. The library provides services to state prison and state hospital libraries and to the visually impaired through the Washington Talking Book & Braille Library. www.sos.wa.gov/library

STATE ARCHIVES

The Archives preserves and provides easy access to millions of legal and historical records of our state and local governments. Washington's Digital Archives is the first in the nation and available worldwide over the web. Citizens can use the Archives to research family history.

LEGACY WASHINGTON

This new program promotes the state's history through exhibits, books, e-books, videos and online stories, and more. It combines our Legacy Project and Heritage Center staffs, and draws on the knowledge of the state's librarians, archivists and historians. www.sos.wa.gov/legacy

CORPORATIONS AND CHARITIES

This division is responsible for registering all corporations, charities and nonprofits in the state. Information in public records about corporations and charities can be searched on the web. www.sos.wa.gov/corps

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

This division includes the Combined Fund Drive, which encourages current and retired public employees to contribute money to local or global charities; and the Address Confidentiality Program, which assists crime victims who have relocated (specifically victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking and stalking) to keep their home, work and/or school address secret by providing a substitute mailing address they can use instead. www.cfd.wa.gov
www.sos.wa.gov/acp



Secretary of State
Kim Wyman

