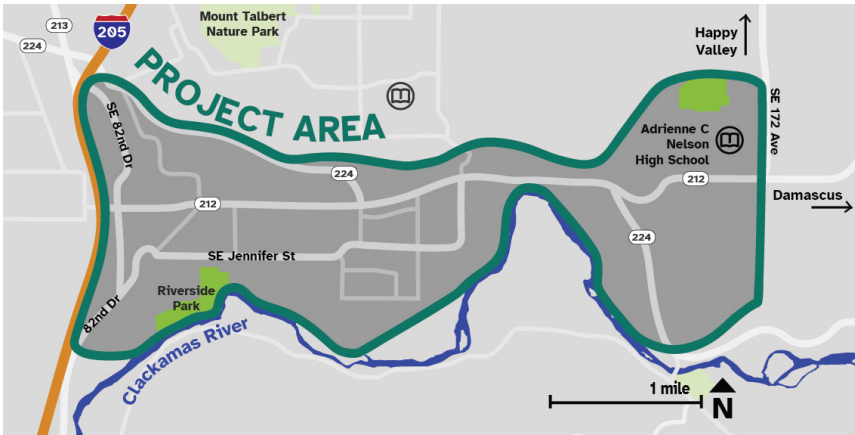


Sunrise Corridor Community Visioning

You are an important part of the Sunrise Corridor. Help us shape a community vision for the future.



What's working and what's not? We want to hear from you about:

- Living and working in the community
- Exploring nature and recreation in the area
- Accessing business opportunities and jobs
- Traveling safely in, around and through the corridor
- And more!

With your input we will develop a vision that reflects the needs of the community today, as well as future generations who will live, work, visit and play in the Sunrise Corridor.

Sign up on our website to receive email updates!
clackamas.us/transportation/sunrise-visioning



The visioning area includes:

Parks

Small Businesses

8,500 Residents

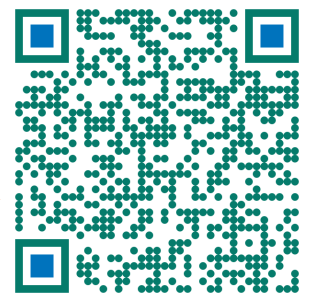
Schools

Large Businesses

Clackamas River

14,000 Employees

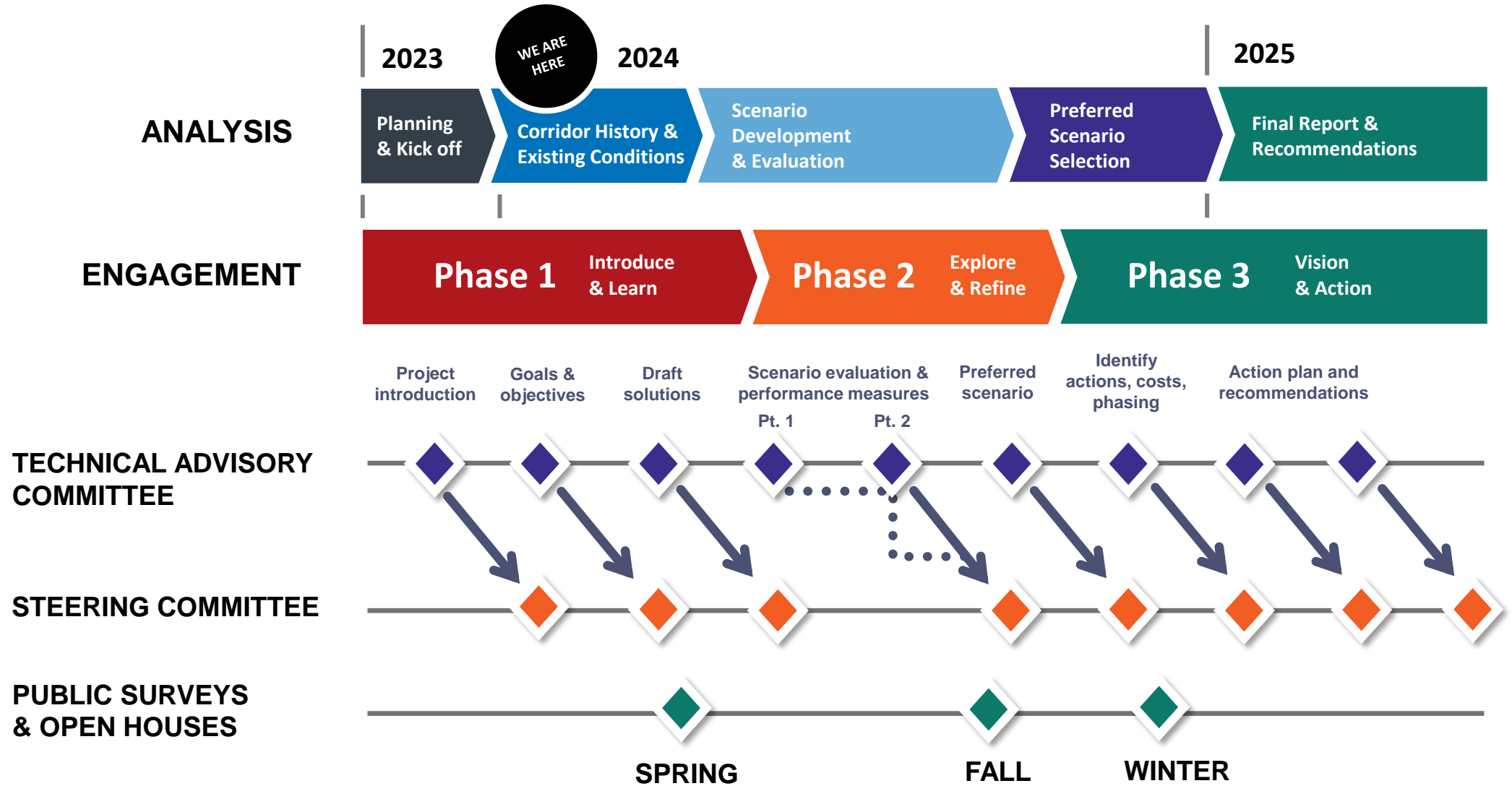
39,000 vehicles on Hwy 212 each day





Committees Timeline

Sunrise Corridor Community Visioning



Cultural History of the Corridor

Prehistory

Before 18th century

Native American tribes, including the Clackamas, Multnomah, Wasco, Molalla, and Kalapuya inhabit the region now known as Clackamas County.

American Colonization

Early to mid 19th century

The establishment of fur trading posts and settlements by Euro-American colonizers leads to increased interactions and trade with Native American tribes in the region.

Black Exclusion Laws

Mid to late 19th century

The racial makeup of Oregon has been largely influenced by a series of exclusion laws passed in the mid-1800s. Exclusion laws made it illegal for free Black people to settle in Oregon and were successful in discouraging Black people from moving to Oregon during the Great Migration.

Native American Assimilation

Late 19th century

The U.S. government enacts policies aimed at assimilating Native Americans into mainstream American society, leading to the forced removal of Native American children to boarding schools and other efforts to suppress native languages and cultures.

Forced Ejection of Chinese Settlers

Late 19th century

A broad wave of anti-Chinese sentiment following the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. As a result of forced ejection, violence, and federally mandated exclusion, Oregon's Cantonese population declined from about 10,390 in 1900 to 2,102 in 1950.

Present Day

21st century

Native American Tribes, and Black and Chinese communities of the Clackamas County region continue to preserve and revitalize their languages, cultures, and traditions.

Exploration & Early Contact

18th century

Initial contact with Native American tribes occurs during this period. European explorers, traders, and fur trappers from Spain, Great Britain, France, and the United States, explore the Pacific Northwest. Missionaries come to Oregon. Disease devastates the Pacific Northwest. New towns established.

Treaties & Land Cessions

Mid to late 19th century

The U.S. government negotiates treaties with various tribes in the region, resulting in the cession of land and the forced removal of some tribes to reservations. These treaties significantly alter the tribal territories and way of life.

Chinese Exclusion Period

Mid to late 19th century

The number of Chinese in Oregon grew dramatically after the mid-1860s and would continue to increase to around 10,000 in 1900. The period of 1882 to 1943 is known as the Exclusion Period. During this time, both the United States federal government and the Oregon state government passed discriminatory laws that led to violence against and decline of Oregon's Chinese population.

Discrimination Against Black Settlers

Late 19th century

Despite the racist laws excluding Black people from living in Oregon, many Black American settlers still came to Clackamas County. Black people often arrived in Oregon City, the terminus of the Oregon trail and the territorial capitol. Many settlers later left due to the discrimination of Oregon's Black exclusion laws.

Results of the Termination Era

20th century

Native American tribes, and Black and Chinese communities in the Clackamas County region, like many others across the United States, experience challenges due to exclusion laws, cultural suppression, and economic difficulties.



Transportation and Economic History of the Corridor

Developing New Roads

20th century

From 1920 to 1940, the state sets about expanding and graveling all roads in the state, spurring development of lands. Lower cost transportation expands lumber, agricultural and mining industries.

Sunnyside Road

1900-present

The Sunnyside Road is marked in maps dating back to the early 20th Century.

Early Residential Mobile Home Parks

1960-1970

Around 1960 people began developing residential / mobile home parks in the Sunrise Corridor.

Clackamas Town Center

1975-1985

The Clackamas Town Center Mall opened in 1985 after a decade of planning, community opposition and construction.

Urban Growth Boundary

1979

Oregon established the Portland Metro Urban Growth Boundary in 1979. It has since expanded to Rock Creek, Tong Road, and into Damascus.

Sunrise Expressway

2013-2016

ODOT built the limited-access 4-6 lane Sunrise Expressway connecting I-205 and Hwy 212, including a multi-use path.

The Future

Beyond present day
The next steps for Clackamas County include...
2050 – Carbon Neutral Clackamas County

Growing Transportation

Late 19th century

Clackamas District was established in 1843. Upper Clackamas River Valley gets new roads and trails, but main transportation still by water due to rough trails in rain weather. Oregon and California Railroad and the East Side Railway spur growth in the region.

Sunrise / Highway No. 171

1900 - present

Through the early 20th century, the Sunrise Corridor (Highway No. 171) was mostly a regional farm road. The roadway has been updated over time.

Happy Valley

1965- present

Happy Valley was established in 1965. Key issue at the time was Portland's boundary expansion and maintaining a rural community character.

I-205

1967-1977

I-205 was built as an alternative route to I-5. The highway opened up the Clackamas County region to lower cost transportation and facilitated growth. It took another 10 years to connect the highway through Portland and across the Columbia River.

Clackamas Industrial District

1986-2006

The Clackamas Industrial Area is one of three urban renewal districts in Clackamas County. This industrial area is a regional distribution, warehousing and wholesale trade center.

Sunrise Corridor FEIS

2010

The Sunrise Corridor's Final Environmental Impact Statement was approved in 2010.

Sunrise Corridor Gateway Concept

2019

The 2020 Transportation Investment Measure Survey was made public in 2019. Responses highlighted strong support for transportation improvements that prioritize pedestrian and bicycle safety, mitigate and decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and support safe traffic flow.

