

Our Vancouver Evolution

OUR VANCOUVER
OUR FUTURE 2045

Our Past

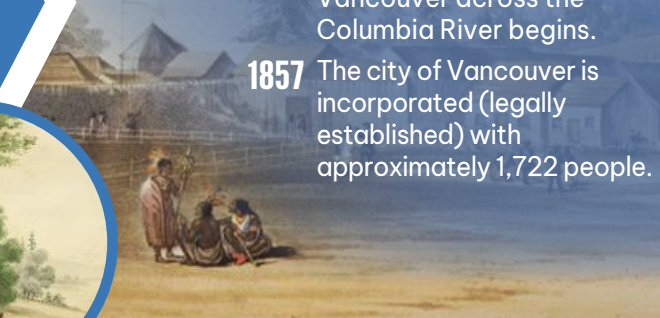
Chinook and Cowlitz Settlements and Tribal Trade (~10,000 years ago - 1825)

- ~10,000 years ago The first people establish communities for millennia prior to arrival of the Columbia Rediviva (a trading ship) and subsequent colonization. The small, mobile groups lived in winter villages and moved to seasonal camps to gather food.
- ~1450 Cathlapotle, a Chinookan town, is established with approximately 700 to 800 people. The town is supported by easy access to water channels, upland prairies, and the Cascade foothills.
- ~1825 The Chinook and Cowlitz tribes have settlements in the area that is now Clark County. Countless tribes come to the area for trade using the Columbia River and its adjoining waterways.



Trade and Military Outpost (1825-1900)

- 1825 Hudson's Bay Company arrives and establishes Fort Vancouver.
- 1846 First ferry service from Vancouver across the Columbia River begins.
- 1857 The city of Vancouver is incorporated (legally established) with approximately 1,722 people.



Industrialization Growth (1900 - 1940)

- 1906 Vancouver-Hayden Island Railroad Bridge opens, increasing industrial growth and capacity.
- 1909 Vancouver's first annexation, approximately 2,670 acres, quadruples the geographic size of the city.
- 1917 I-5 bridge opens, providing access for motor vehicles and trolley service.
- 1940 Trolley service across I-5 bridge ends.



WWII-Driven Growth (1940 - 1960)

- 1940 The Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) opens an aluminum plant, boosting the local economy following the Great Depression and remaining a major industry in the region for many years.
- 1942 Kaiser shipyards open to support industrial efforts for WW II, tripling Vancouver's population and transforming it from a town of retired fur trappers and Oregon Trail emigrants to a bustling center.
- 1945 Vancouver Housing Authority adopts a plan for wartime housing projects to support the growing population.
- 1957 City of Vancouver adopts its first comprehensive plan, establishing segregated land uses and suburban street patterns.
- 1958 A second span is added to the I-5 bridge, improving access to rural parts of Clark County and pulling development away from downtown Vancouver.



Suburban to Urban Transition (2010 - 2020)

- 2011 Vancouver makes its most recent update to the comprehensive plan (2011-2030 Comprehensive Plan).
- 2010 to 2020 Job opportunities and relatively low cost of living continue to grow the city. The population increases by 30,000 new residents, and BIPOC communities in Clark County grow from 78,000 to 137,000 community members.
- 2018 Vancouver Waterfront Park opens, attracting visitors from near and far.



Suburban Expansion (1960 - 2010)

- 1973 Oregon adopts Senate Bill 100, which establishes limits on urban growth and pushes residential growth toward Vancouver.
- 1979 HP, Inc. and SEH America begin operating, signaling a shift from paper mills and aluminum to a greater diversity of industry.
- 1982 Infrastructure-driven growth expands the population and city size; I-205 opens, increasing access between Portland and Vancouver.
- 1994 Visions for the Vancouver Urban Area is adopted, which aims to shift new growth from the outlying areas to multiple centers and corridors already within urban areas.
- 1997 Guided by the 1994 comprehensive plan, Vancouver annexes a large area of unincorporated Clark County, adding 58,000 new residents, which nearly doubles the population.
- 2001 Esther Short Park's Propstra Square is dedicated, jump-starting the Esther Short Redevelopment Plan efforts to redevelop downtown.
- 2007 The Vancouver City Center Vision is adopted and lays the foundation for the waterfront development.



Let's dream together!

Our Present (2020 - 2025)

- +190K People live in Vancouver.
- New housing production is not meeting our housing needs, particularly for households making below 80% of the median household income for the area. *New state-level changes allow for middle housing (HB 1110) and require cities to plan for and accommodate housing (HB 1220).*
- Growing diversity in the community. Climate change impacts are here and disproportionately impacting low-income and BIPOC communities.
- 25% Community members over the age of 16 use non-single-occupancy vehicles to commute (e.g., bus, carpool, bike). Remote work options shift travel and social dynamics.
- Vancouver adopts its Climate Action Framework (2022) and 2023-2029 Strategic Plan (2023).



Our Future (2045 & beyond)

OUR VANCOUVER will guide growth and development in the city for the next 20 years. What do you envision for Vancouver's future?

(2045 & beyond)

268K People will live in Vancouver in 2042. +718K People will live in Clark County in 2045.

next 20 years OUR VANCOUVER will set the vision and direction. **Your input today can impact:**

- What types of services, facilities and infrastructure will be needed?
- How can we help make Vancouver a healthier community for all people?
- How will infrastructure and land use be resilient and responsive to natural disasters, threats and unexpected circumstances?
- How will we provide housing that is affordable and accessible to everyone?
- How will the plan's overall vision and investments inform equitable access to opportunity, employment, and the benefits from those investments?

Be Heard!

Follow us, interact, and share!
We can't wait to hear from you!

- www.beheardvancouver.org/plan2045
- OurVancouver2045@cityofvancouver.us
- 360-946-3514

