

A SURVEY OF COMMUNITY RECREATION IN GRESHAM, OREGON

APPROVED:

by

  
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A THESIS

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Under our present economy it is important that people be taught to play during their leisure. In play, they express themselves.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Plan of Recreation in Communities

Leisure time for most people has increased tremendously in recent years. The whole economy of our life today has meant fewer hours at work and more leisure for all who toil. What is being done with this leisure time? We have been so busy increasing our technological efficiency that we, as people, do not know how to employ leisure time profitably. Not knowing how to play, we have substituted commercial amusement and entertainment for self-expression in recreational activities. Recreation authorities emphasize the idea that mere entertainment, while it has its place, cannot alone solve the problem of what to do during leisure. We must not spend all our leisure time being entertained. Real satisfaction and complete happiness come from doing, not watching. People need to do for themselves rather than having everything done for them, as is the case when they are merely spectators. Until a person has done something himself, with his head and hands, for the sheer love of doing, he has missed one of the most valuable experiences in life. To create and build is life, and this means self-expression.

Under our present economy then it is important that people be taught to play during their leisure. In play, they express themselves.

In play, they express themselves. Through recreation come opportunities for self-expression in a great variety of activities which make a contribution to normal adult living. Since we assume that living, not business, is the objective of life, communities should be planned for living as well as for business and industry. Sunlight, fresh air, open spaces, parks and recreation areas are "musts" needed in our modern urban civilization. Neumeyer and Neumeyer<sup>1</sup> state that community recreation programs should afford places and facilities where children and adults can engage in activities and express themselves according to their ever-expanding interests. Satisfactions furnish the drive to continue participation. People need relief, relaxation, and physical and mental development apart from their daily tasks. That community recreation is an answer to the problem is evident by the programs developed by many municipalities. The more progressive communities have already recognized community recreation as a vital public service and have provided for it in their regular budgets.

Play is an important part of living. It has physical, mental, and social values. Play is natural. In our highly competitive society, play acts as a safety valve. Play is a great educative force and play is an ideal form of activity which results in the development of individual powers. A young child learns many things through play and cannot grow and develop into a normal adult without play. His growth and development depend largely upon his daily participation

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<sup>1</sup>M. H. Neumeyer and E. S. Neumeyer, Leisure and Recreation, (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1949), p. 45.



in play activities.

In man the desire to play is greatest during childhood, but also expresses itself in modified forms in adults. All normal children like to run, climb, jump, tumble, tramp, swim, dance, sing, and dramatize. They want to make things with their hands, to play with sand and water, and carry out a few simple experiments with themselves and others. Through these activities many of the great lessons of life are learned. While play is natural, and the desire to play is strong in most children, it must be controlled and supervised so that the rights of all may be safe-guarded. Children and adults must be taught to play. Through supervised play, society can develop within individuals and groups great ideals worthy of democracy.

Organic power is a basis for good health. Health refers to the quality of functioning of the human organism. It is a product of activity. Through many hours of play, the child builds organic power, endurance, and resistance to fatigue, which are the basis for good bodily health. Physicians often prescribe recreational activities for children and adults in order to create and preserve emotional balance and stability. Both muscles and nerves need a change from work, a change which should not be confused with relaxation.

Because of the sedentary aspects of life which appear to be a product of our complex economy, recreation is a necessity. A few generations ago the United States was a nation of small towns and rural communities. Homes were large and were surrounded by abundant play space. People knew and were, as a rule, on friendly terms with their neighbors and together they enjoyed a vigorous work and play

life. But today population is congested in cities; people are economy minded and extremely impersonal; and the great number of labor saving devices dictate a more or less sedentary life for the majority of them.

Large industry has installed billions of dollars worth of machines and equipment that replace hand labor and man power. Nearly all types of workers today have mechanical aids which lessen their labor loads, and hence their output of physical energy is much less than formerly. Their highly specialized work with light physical performance tends to reduce their physical fitness. These workers need to engage their leisure time in some active type of physical recreational activity and the rest, repose and reflection, aspects of recreation.

For many workers, their work has become routine, dull, monotonous, tiresome and uninteresting. The nervous strain brought about by this transition at times become very intense. Such strain is best relieved by a change in activity of the nature that recreation and relaxation best provide. These latter activities are needed for both physical and mental health. Everyone should choose a type of recreation that compliments their type of work. Their interests should be directed into channels that will draw upon hidden talents, and lead them into types of service which they most enjoy. Recreation programs controlled by the community can thus best contribute to the development of people in all walks of life in that community.

Community play acts in building character and citizenship. Character may be defined as the combination of action traits which go to make up a person's individuality. These action traits are the result of all the activities in which the individual has engaged. The quality

of the traits developed depends upon the nature of the activity and the quality of the supervising leadership.<sup>1</sup>

Recreational activities offer an unusual number of character training situations. The fact has already been recognized, and is evidenced by the financial support given character training agencies (Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., etc.) from community chest budgets. The programs of the character training agencies are largely recreational in nature. Children left by themselves are constantly exposed to the more unwholesome activities of adult life. Recreational programs sponsored by character training agencies and by the community tend to combat this condition by substituting wholesome play activities in pleasant surroundings under forceful leadership.

Recreation leaders<sup>2</sup> have long been aware of the fact that as a person grows and develops, he learns to recognize and accept the standards set by those who supervise his activities. It is on the supervised play field and in a competitive game that such traits as restraint, self-sacrifice, courage, initiative, and control of temper are tested in real life situations. Here people must play according to the rules of the game. Thus, play and recreational activities, sponsored by the school and the community recreational organization, should be maintained on the highest educational level that the community can afford. The activities which people engage in during their

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<sup>1</sup>S. R. Slavson, Recreation and the Total Personality (New York: Association Press, 1948), p. 9.

<sup>2</sup>George Hjelte, The Administration of Public Recreation (New York: The MacMillan Co., 1947), p. 319.

leisure is both an indication of the nature of their character and a determining influence in molding their character. It is, therefore, important that the community provide, for young and old, choices of activities for leisure time that will mold good character. During World War II the military authorities of the United States spent millions of dollars in carrying on recreational activities for the men in service as a means for wholesome emotional outlets that were both constructive and enjoyable.

Good citizenship qualities have been found to be closely allied to character. Both emerge to form a social being in a democratic society. Good citizenship symbolizes those qualities that make a person a desirable part of the community. Good citizenship includes civic pride, neighborliness, community interest, and a sense of fair play. For example, good sportsmanship on the playground and athletic field, in the library or in the theater, is merely a form of good citizenship. Social conduct here is a part of the social conduct of life.

The playground has been called the kindergarten of democracy.<sup>1</sup> Properly conducted group play breaks down racial and class animosity. The play approach affords a common meeting ground for all people. In American cities the average American family does not know the names of its next door neighbors. Through a community recreation program they may come to know their neighbors and through recreational activities people come to know each other under the most favorable circum-

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<sup>1</sup>F. E. Leonard and G. B. Affleck, A Guide To The History of Physical Education (Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1947), pp. 344-374.

stances. This builds toleration and friendliness. They learn that people of other nationalities are just as human as they are.

The modern home as an educational and recreational center has declined in effectiveness. It has become an adult abode in the narrow sense. Many homes lack unity and companionship because there is no common play or work interest. Each member of the family tends to carry on his recreational activities independent of the family group. This means that members of the home must choose between forms of recreation provided by the community or by commercialized amusement and entertainment. A community recreation organization can furnish expert recreational leadership, leadership that is well trained and that understands the problems of children and adults. These leaders are in a position to cater to interests and hobbies, and to sponsor friendly competition under an ideal of good sportsmanship. Under their leadership people learn to become members of community groups typical of a democratic society.<sup>1</sup>

At the community center youth and adult may find, through recreational activity, an outlet for common interests and a chance for a common community service. Here class distinction is left at the gate or door. The chief requirements for admittance are enthusiasm, interest, and desire for self-expression, under conditions of cooperation. The community recreation center offers companionship between the sexes under the best of conditions and surroundings. It creates

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<sup>1</sup>Ordway Tead, The Art of Leadership (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935), p. 47.

and intensifies a community spirit.

A well-rounded recreation program aids in building morale. The community must consider the large numbers of youth and the adults, whether employed or unemployed, who would benefit from such a program. All boys, girls, and adults should have an opportunity during their free hours to enjoy companionship in wholesome social life. Employed, partially employed, and unemployed adults face new strains and problems of adjustment which call for improved morale and increased emotional stability. Participation in recreational activities sponsored by the community builds individual and community morale.

Several studies<sup>1,2</sup> which have been made indicate that juvenile delinquency increases in direct ratio to the distance the children live from the playground. A knowledge of this fact encouraged the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to provide playgrounds within a half mile of the home of every child in the city. Part of the money needed to provide these facilities was obtained from the savings in cost of juvenile courts.

Schools through physical education, music, art, and other phases of their curriculum, should provide every boy and girl the opportunity to be trained in a number of activities and skills from which they may later use as recreation activities in their leisure time. Such teaching and learning is of minor value unless there is an opportunity in

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<sup>1</sup>Ferd J. Lipovetz, Recreation (Minneapolis, Minnesota: Burgess Publishing Co., 1940), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup>George Butler, Introduction to Community Recreation, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949), pp. 20-21.

the community outside of school hours to continue the activities learned in school. The community should provide activities, facilities, and leadership which will make this possible. Every community needs parks, playgrounds and recreation centers just as every city needs streets, sewers, police and fire departments. No one questions the values of a fire department, because its value is tangible and can easily be seen. The values of a community recreation program may be less tangible and more subtle, but nevertheless real. Leisure may be destructive or may be the means of climbing to new heights. Misuse of leisure is a waste of time, money, and human effort.<sup>1</sup>

Community recreation programs make recreation available for all at a relatively low per capita cost. The annual cost of maintaining a good community recreation program varies from about one to two dollars per capita.<sup>2</sup> This cost is exclusive of capital outlay. Such an expenditure will support a staff, and make activities free or available at a very nominal cost. An adequate public recreation program, tax supported, would therefore appear to be as sound a financial investment in any community.

Even the family with meager financial resources spend considerable amount of money each year for commercialized amusement and entertainment. With an anticipated increase in the leisure time of the individual this will continue to be the case. Development

<sup>1</sup>Lipovetz, op. cit., pp. 8-13.

<sup>2</sup>National Recreation Association, How Much Should A City Spend For Recreation? (New York: M. B. #1009-11-40).

of a community recreation program, however, will not mean the abolition of all forms of commercialized recreation in the community. It is however, a legitimate function of the community to provide community controlled recreation programs on a high educational plane to take the place of cheap and low grade commercialized amusement.

Commercialized recreation may be defined as any form of entertainment, amusement, or recreation which is provided primarily for financial gain, and in which individuals become spectators or participants upon payment of a fee. Not all commercialized recreation is bad. However, the emphasis placed on money making often results in a bad effect upon morals. This menace, in one form or another, is growing with the increase of leisure time. Commercialized recreation too often emphasizes the place of the spectator, and minimizes the place of the participant.

Recreation facilities also increase the value of community property. A study of the realty values in New York and New Jersey in 1929 indicated that the establishment of parks and playgrounds increased the value of adjoining properties in the residential districts.<sup>1</sup> Real estate operators opening sub-divisions realize this fact. Frequently they are willing to give the community a part of their property for recreational purposes. Many commercial establishments select city locations partly on the basis of availability of recreational facilities, having in mind the leisure time and attitudes of their employees.

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<sup>1</sup>W. H. Orion, A Recreational Survey of Burlingame, California (Stanford University Press, 1938), p. 12.



### Essentials of a Community Program

Every community should be concerned about the leisure time activities of its citizens. This means that community recreation is a problem for every community, whether it be a large city, small city, town, village, or rural district. Community success depends upon good, healthy, happy, and educated citizens. These qualities become the objectives of community government. Their attainment depends in part upon the quality of recreational programs conducted in and by the community. The quality of a community recreation program may be judged by the extent to which it possesses certain characteristics regarded as essential to any successful community recreation program.<sup>1</sup> Recreation programs cannot be planned according to a standard pattern; they must be related to the special needs and interests of the people.

Some communities have regarded recreation as being outside of the functions of government. They have been willing, only under the drive of necessity, to establish police and fire protection at community expense. Obviously, each citizen cannot afford to employ a policeman or buy costly fire fighting equipment. Neither can each citizen own a tennis court, swimming pool, an extensive library, or an art collection. Certain valuable results accrue when the community provides these facilities for the use of all its citizens. Good government will include recreation as one of its functions. The first essential in a good community recreation program is its recognition as a function of government.

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<sup>1</sup>Butler, op. cit., p. 218

The second essential of a good community recreation program is the establishment of an administrative organization. This organization should include a lay board, known as a recreation commission, and an administrative staff. Together they should think, plan and work to provide efficient community recreation program. They should be given responsibility with authority to act. There can be little progress without an administrative organization because of confusion with respect to authority and responsibility.

There are many social organizations and groups in various communities that have facilities and conduct recreational activities under either paid or voluntary leadership. School authorities, park authorities, churches, civic organizations, social welfare agencies, fraternal orders, labor groups, commercial and industrial groups, women's organizations and social clubs are examples of such social organizations. They are genuinely interested in recreation, and frequently offer to youth and adults the use of their facilities, leadership, and activities for recreational purposes on a non-profit basis.

These organizations frequently are governed by the same objectives in recreation as those held by the community recreation organization, but they nearly always cater to small, selected groups of people and limit their recreation programs to a few activities.

It is essential that there be close cooperation and coordination between the agencies offering recreational opportunities in the community. Too often, competition and unfriendly relations among the community agencies and between the agencies and the community recreation department exist. The director of community recreation should

assist in coordinating the valuable efforts made by the various groups so they can all work harmoniously together. The facilities and leadership provided by the community recreation organization should be made available to social groups in the community. Likewise the school system, churches, and other social organizations should extend to the community recreation organization the use of their facilities for recreational purposes. By this cooperative interchange, recreational costs may be reduced, conflicts avoided, and a greater variety of activities offered, all with less effort.

Direct contact leaders who are well trained and competent are a necessity in providing a successful community recreation program. The recreational system is only as good as its leaders. Leaders determine to a large extent the standards or quality of results in recreational activities. They plan and organize the program in terms of the facilities and the needs of the people being served. Consequently they must understand people, children and adults, and know how to deal with them sympathetically and efficiently.<sup>1</sup>

While play is natural, it needs control and direction. Recreation programs often fail because many people have not been taught how to play. In addition to being taught how to play, they must also be directed in how to use the facilities and how to express themselves. When many people are involved good discipline is absolutely necessary. There must be respect for the leader, as an authority, and for the facilities. Injuries to facilities and equipment are expensive in

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<sup>1</sup>Butler, op. cit., p. 81.

terms of money and may prevent further activity. The initial learning period calls for a high quality of leadership. Each participant is an individual who must be served. The leader must analyze their needs and then help them to find the activities they need and will enjoy most. He should suggest activities in terms of value, interest, and ability. The skillful leader remains in the background and gains his point through suggestion.

Recreational programs should not be "over-organized" or "over-supervised". The programs are not compulsory and people come of their own accord. Experience has shown that when the leader attempts too rigid control, the recreational center becomes deserted. A better response is secured when he releases leadership responsibilities to individuals in the group. This means putting the old adage into effect that leadership from within is more successful than leadership from without. This is a basic principle of our democracy.<sup>1</sup>

A community enterprise should serve all the people. Hence, a community recreation program should be provided for all the people in the community. This means people of both sexes, all ages, and all nationalities. It means small children, boys, girls, young men, young women, adult women and adult men. Many of the community recreation programs in the past have neglected small children and older people. They catered chiefly to the school age child. The better programs, however, involve people of all ages, as for example, mothers

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<sup>1</sup>H. S. Dimock and H. B. Trecker, Supervision of Group Work and Recreation (New York: Association Press, 1949).

being encouraged to come to the play center to accompany very small children.

Community recreation programs should be conducted throughout the year and be planned as twelve month programs. The activities, however, should vary with the seasons, climatic conditions, and community interests. The conception that the program should be only a summer playground program for school children cannot be defended. Many communities, however, for financial and other reasons, must start with a summer recreation program and then gradually expand to an all year-round plan. The values of recreational activities are such that the program should be maintained and available for all the people during their leisure time, whether that time occurs in the morning, afternoon, or evening and in summer or winter.

The recreational needs of the people vary according to sex, age, ability and interests. Interest in activities varies greatly with age and so the interests of each age level should be investigated. The community recreation department should also strive to make the program so attractive that the interest of the participants will continue. The extent of attendance is one measure of the programs success.

A good recreational program must be a safe one. There is more to safety than just taking the children off the streets. Children especially like to "flirt with danger", and to have adventure as a factor in their play. Since this is a natural impulse and should be recognized, activities which give adventure with safety should be provided by the community recreation organization. The program and facilities should above all, be governed by a policy of providing safe places to

work and play.<sup>1</sup>

A community recreation program, in its broadest aspects, should sponsor activities which provide culture and refinement. It should strive toward making the well-rounded individual the rule rather than the exception. Culture through hobbies, music, nature study, manual arts, and games is within the reach of all when the community recreation program includes a great variety of activities.

The business side of life has been well developed, but the man who attends strictly to business all the time may be a complete failure in life. He is apt to lack balance because he fails to know how to play or enjoy a moment's leisure. Too often he has not taken time to develop the social side of his life. The community recreation program should offer the opportunity to broaden his development so that he can begin to live rather than to merely exist.

In their producing life most people work at the same job day after day. Their physical and mental health demands a change because of bad effects of a too deadly routine. They allow even their recreational activities to become routine. They tire of the same activity, even though they are deeply interested in it. It should not be necessary to carry this condition of routine of work over into their play life. Since there are different activities for different occasions, interest in an activity may be revived by certain changes. This may be best illustrated by referring to young children who become absorbed

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<sup>1</sup>Don C. Seaton, Safety In Sports (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948), p. 397.

in an activity for a short time, then quickly shift their interest to another activity. Prolonging certain activities beyond certain limits usually causes a decline in interest. In contrast, a variety of activities within a given period will help the interest and insure real satisfaction and enjoyment.

Practically all the activities in life may be used as recreational activities. They may be classed either under general headings or in minute detail depending upon the situation. The following classification illustrates the great variety of activities which may be appropriate for inclusion in a community play and recreational program.

#### GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNITY PLAY AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES

##### I. Manual Activities:

No.	Name of Activity	No.	Name of Activity
1.	Art metal	9.	Costume making
2.	Art stone	10.	Doll making
3.	Basketry	11.	Drawing
4.	Beadwork	12.	Embroidery
5.	Carving	13.	Flower making
6.	Cast making	14.	Jewelry making
7.	Clay modeling	15.	Knitting
8.	Cooking	16.	Leather craft
17.	Map making	26.	Sand craft
18.	Mask making	27.	Scout craft
19.	Millinery	28.	Sculpturing
20.	Model aircraft construction	29.	Serving
21.	Painting	30.	Stenciling
22.	Paper cutting	31.	Tile construction
23.	Pottery work	32.	Toy making
24.	Printing	33.	Weaving
25.	Reed and raffia craft	34.	Whittling
		35.	Wood craft
		76.	Volley ball
		77.	Wading in water
		80.	Walking
		81.	Water polo
		82.	Wrestling

## II. Musical Activities:

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Band                | 8. Instrumental music |
| 2. Bugle corps         | 9. Opera              |
| 3. Choral              | 10. Operetta          |
| 4. Concerts            | 11. Orchestra         |
| 5. Fife and drum corps | 12. Recital           |
| 6. Glee club           | 13. Whistling         |
| 7. Harmony             | 14. Yodeling          |

## III. Physical Education Activities:

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Apparatus                  | 42. Ice skating            |
| 2. Archery                    | 43. Kite flying            |
| 3. Badminton                  | 44. LaCrosse               |
| 4. Baseball                   | 45. Marbles                |
| 5. Basketball                 | 46. Marching               |
| 6. Boating                    | 47. Mountain climbing      |
| 7. Bocce, Le                  | 48. Faddle Tennis          |
| 8. Bowling                    | 49. Ping pong              |
| 9. Bowling on the green       | 50. Pyramid building       |
| 10. Boxing                    | 51. Quoits                 |
| 11. Bicycling                 | 52. Relay races            |
| 12. Camping                   | 53. Ring tennis            |
| 13. Canoeing                  | 54. Roller skating         |
| 14. Cricket                   | 55. Rope jumping           |
| 15. Croquet                   | 56. Rowing (crew)          |
| 16. Cross country running     | 57. Rugby                  |
| 17. Curling                   | 58. Shuffle board          |
| 18. Dancing: Character        | 59. Singing games          |
| 19. Clog                      | 60. Skiing                 |
| 20. Creative                  | 61. Sleigh riding          |
| 21. Folk                      | 62. Snowshoeing            |
| 22. Gymnastic                 | 63. Soccer                 |
| 23. Social                    | 64. Soft ball              |
| 24. Tap                       | 65. Speedball              |
| 25. Toe                       | 66. Squash                 |
| 26. Dart throwing             | 67. Stunts                 |
| 27. Diving                    | 68. Swimming               |
| 28. Dramatic games            | 69. Tag and It games       |
| 29. Fencing                   | 70. Target shooting        |
| 30. Field ball                | 71. Tennis                 |
| 31. Fishing                   | 72. Tether ball            |
| 32. Football                  | 73. Tobogganning           |
| 33. Games of low organization | 74. Top spinning           |
| 34. Golf                      | 75. Touch football         |
| 35. Handball                  | 76. Track and field events |
| 36. Hiking                    | 77. Tumbling               |
| 37. Horseback riding          | 78. Volley ball            |
| 38. Horse polo                | 79. Wading in water        |
| 39. Horseshoes                | 80. Walking                |
| 40. Hunting                   | 81. Water polo             |
| 41. Ice hockey                | 82. Wrestling              |



#### IV. Communicative Activities:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Conversation      | 13. Lecturing       |
| 2. Debating          | 14. Moving pictures |
| 3. Dramatics         | 15. Photography     |
| 4. Pageantry         | 16. Public speaking |
| 5. Pantomime         | 17. Radio           |
| 6. Plays             | 18. Reading         |
| 7. Shows:            | 19. Recitations     |
| 8. Comedies          | 20. Story telling   |
| 9. Marionette        | Writing:            |
| 10. Minstrel         | 21. Letters         |
| 11. Puppetry         | 22. Novel           |
| 12. Tragedies        | 23. Play            |
| 13. Vaudeville       | 24. Poetry          |
| 14. Foreign language | 25. Short story     |

#### V. Fellowship Activities:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Banquets        | 9. Dominoes        |
| 2. Barbecues       | 10. Guessing games |
| 3. Billiards       | 11. Parties        |
| 4. Card playing    | 12. Picnics        |
| 5. Celebrations    | 13. Pool           |
| 6. Checkers        | 14. Reunions       |
| 7. Chess           | 15. Social games   |
| 8. Club activities | 16. Socials        |

#### VI. Nature Interpretive Activities:

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Animal study | 7. Nature craft   |
| 2. Bird study   | 8. Pet keeping    |
| 3. Flower study | 9. Rock study     |
| 4. Fruit study  | 10. Star study    |
| 5. Gardening    | 11. Tree study    |
| 6. Insect study | 12. Weather study |

#### VII. Social Interpretive Activities:

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Carnivals      | 7. Fairs                   |
| 2. Circuses       | 8. Field days              |
| 3. Current events | 9. Forums                  |
| 4. Exhibits       | 10. Political discussions  |
| 5. Expositions    | 11. Special holiday events |
| 6. Festivals      | 12. Stamp collecting       |

### Facilities

A community recreation program cannot be carried on without a great variety of indoor and outdoor facilities. Most of these facilities should be planned so they are of permanent value and will aid in making the community a better place in which to live. It is recognized that leaders in recreation are greatly handicapped in their work when adequate facilities are not available. Certain activities for example cannot be included in the program unless the special facilities required by the activities are provided.

Facilities should be located so as to give effective service. They should first of all be well arranged. Most facilities planned for use by children should be located within walking distance of all those who are to be served. Playgrounds have been found to be well attended when they are directed by good leaders and have good facilities which are located within one half mile, or less, of every child in the area. When the distance is greater, the younger children cannot participate. It has also been revealed that they lose interest when they find it difficult to arrange the use of facilities.<sup>1</sup>

In order to conduct a comprehensive community recreation program, the following types of facilities, many of which are already available in most communities, are most desirable. For the sake of brevity those articles which are normally classified under equipment and supplies are not given.

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<sup>1</sup>Butler, op. cit., p. 267.

LIST OF FACILITIES USABLE IN A COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAM

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Amphitheaters        | 44. Lakes                |
| 2. Aquariums            | 45. Libraries            |
| 3. Archery lanes        | 46. Locker rooms         |
| 4. Art galleries        | 47. Museums              |
| 5. Auditoriums          | 48. Observatories        |
| 6. Aviaries             | 49. Open fireplaces      |
| 7. Backyard playgrounds | 50. Paddle tennis courts |
| 8. Band stands          | 51. Parks                |
| 9. Baseball fields      | 52. Picnic grounds       |
| 10. Basketball courts   | 53. Ping pong tables     |
| 11. Beaches             | 54. Playgrounds          |
| 12. Billiard tables     | 55. Pool tables          |
| 13. Boccie ball courts  | 56. Pole vault pits      |
| 14. Bowling alleys      | 57. Polo fields          |
| 15. Bowling greens      | 58. Ponds                |
| 16. Boxing rings        | 59. Printing shops       |
| 17. Bridle paths        | 60. Putting greens       |
| 18. Broad jump pits     | 61. Reading rooms        |
| 19. Camp sites          | 62. Rest rooms           |
| 20. Club rooms          | 63. Rifle ranges         |
| 21. Community center    | 64. Rivers               |
| 22. Craft rooms         | 65. Roller skating rinks |
| 23. Cricket fields      | 66. Rugby fields         |
| 24. Curling alleys      | 67. Sand boxes           |
| 25. Dance halls         | 68. Shower rooms         |
| 26. Equipment           | 69. Ski jumps            |
| 27. Football fields     | 70. Soccer fields        |
| 28. Forests             | 71. Social halls         |
| 29. Garden plots        | 72. Softball diamonds    |
| 30. Golf cages          | 73. Speedball fields     |
| 31. Golf courses        | 74. Squash courts        |
| 32. Greek theaters      | 75. Stadiums             |
| 33. Gymnasiums          | 76. Supplies             |
| 34. Handball courts     | 77. Swimming pools       |
| 35. High jump pits      | 78. Tennis courts        |
| 36. Hiking trails       | 79. Theaters             |
| 37. Hockey field        | 80. Toboggan slides      |
| 38. Horseshoe courts    | 81. Tracks               |
| 39. Ice ponds           | 82. Volley ball courts   |
| 40. Ice skating rinks   | 83. Wading pools         |
| 41. Kitchens            | 84. Wood shops           |
| 42. LaCrosse fields     | 85. Zoos                 |

### Financial Support

The strength of a community is measured by the health, happiness, character and citizenship of its people. Community recreation programs contribute to individual health, help develop character and citizenship, and therefore deserve public support. Such programs should be supported by funds collected through taxation. When the values of community recreation are realized, the cost is borne willingly by the community. Admission to community recreation programs should be free, or kept at a very nominal price. If the program is not free it is not thoroughly democratic. When fees are charged the less fortunate, economically, cannot participate, and further advantages are extended to those who already enjoy the many advantages that money can bring them.<sup>1</sup>

### Publicity

A community recreation program needs advertising in order that citizens become familiar with the program. The people should be informed concerning the leadership, facilities, and activities that are available. People soon forget unless continually reminded of these services. By the same token the recreation director must be cautious to the extent of not over-selling the program, since this can do as much harm as good. The public is used to being entertained as spectators, so the doctrine of "personal participation for self-expression through community recreation activities" must be sounded often.

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<sup>1</sup>National Recreation Association, How Much Should A City Spend For Recreation (New York: M.B. #1009-11-40).

Hence, education of the public through publicity is a real challenge as well as an opportunity to the community recreation administrator. In his publicity the administrator must follow a policy of continually giving the facts about his program. He must put his product before the people and train them to use it. One of his best means is through the newspaper which most adults of the community read. Letters, addresses, posters, and personal contacts are also of a great value.

#### Criteria For The Community Recreation Program

The following criteria has been established by the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. and should be met if a recreation program is to best serve the recreation needs of all the people of the community:

1. Afford equal opportunity in the way of facilities to all parts of the city (no neighborhood should be neglected).
2. Afford activities well distributed throughout the entire year (program should not be restricted largely to the summer months or to a brief winter season).
3. Serve all age groups including the old folks.
4. Provide a reasonable balance between the indoor and outdoor activities.
5. Provide equal opportunities for both sexes.
6. Provide for varying levels of skill and ability.
7. Have a definite relationship to the school program of teaching leisure-time skills and of developing recreation interests.
8. Definitely encourage individuals and groups to initiate and carry on their own activities.

9. Give participants a share in planning and conduct of activities.
10. Afford opportunities for cooperative activity as well as competition.
11. Be definitely related to the recreation programs furnished by non-public agencies.
12. Be sensitive to changing conditions, interests, and needs of the people as evidenced by program changes from year to year.
13. Encourage informal individual activity as well as highly organized group projects.
14. Sponsor home play and activities which individuals can carry on at home.
15. Include community-wide features as well as activities conducted at individual playgrounds and centers.
16. Provide special service to racial groups, industrial and commercial organizations, churches and other organizations.
17. Afford recreation workers a definite opportunity to submit each year or season specific suggestions regarding the program.
18. Provide definite means for people to indicate their recreation desires and preferences and to submit suggestions regarding their program.

<sup>1</sup> National Recreation Association, Criteria For The Community Recreation Program (New York: M. B. #1066-3-41).

This committee was given official authority to work on this project by the Gresham City Council.

The method employed in studying this problem was by recreational survey, questionnaire, personal interview, and administrative research. This study is based on a five-year plan leading to a year-round community

## CHAPTER II

## THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

This study is made to appraise the present status of recreational facilities in Gresham, Oregon, and to determine the further needs of a recreational program in that community.

This study was conducted so that the data secured may be used in activating a community recreation program in Gresham, Oregon. An organized recreation program did not exist in Gresham, and recognizing a need for it, a group of interested citizens in the fall of 1951 initiated a movement to determine whether such a program was feasible for their community. This group was soon joined by the Gresham Parent-Teachers Association. Ralph W. Leighton, Dean of the School of Health and Physical Education, University of Oregon, was asked to recommend someone who was qualified to conduct a recreational survey and study for the community of Gresham. The author was recommended and later invited to make this study. A Recreational Citizens' Committee whose members represented cross sections of the community was then formed. This committee was given official authority to work on this project by the Gresham City Council.

The method employed in studying this problem was by recreational survey, questionnaire, personal interview, and administrative research. This study is based on a five-year plan leading to a year-round community

recreation program. The immediate goal in planning will be a summer recreation playground program to begin in 1952. There is a need for this type of study for two particular reasons. The one, and perhaps the most important, is that it helps a community solve a particular problem. The second function of the study will be to serve as a model for a smaller community than those that have previously been completed. Examples of other available recreational surveys are those for Eugene, Klamath Falls and Sacramento.

pleasant and profitable use of leisure time and in developing and maintaining a responsible citizenry by:

- A. Providing a guided activity program for youth, including attention to physical, moral, social, and mental needs of the participants for the purpose of developing proper attitudes in preparation for the assuming of business and social responsibilities in a democracy.
- B. Providing constructive and fitting activities for mature citizens for the present and for the purpose of training them for an avocation in order to provide them with constructive worthwhile activities for use during leisure time.

II. Immediate: To provide such a program in Brecken by:

- A. Starting with the summer of 1952, obtaining a full time director of such a program, assisted by other paid help as the committee finds adequate funds and by use of such volunteer help as is possible to obtain.



CHAPTER III

GRESHAM COMMUNITY RECREATIONAL OBJECTIVES

The following community recreational objectives were adopted by the Gresham Citizens' Recreation Committee.<sup>1</sup>

- I. General: To develop and maintain a well-rounded recreation program for our people for the purpose of making possible a pleasant and profitable use of leisure time and in developing and maintaining a responsible citizenry by:
  - A. Providing a guided activity program for youth, including attention to physical, moral, social, and mental needs of the participants for the purpose of developing proper attitudes in preparation for the assuming of business and social responsibilities in a democracy.
  - B. Providing constructive and fitting activities for mature citizens for the present and for the purpose of training them for an avocation in order to provide them with constructive worthwhile activities for use during leisure time.
- II. Immediate: To provide such a program in Gresham by:
  - A. Starting with the summer of 1952, obtaining a full time director of such a program, assisted by other paid help as the committee finds adequate funds and by use of such volunteer help as is possible to obtain.

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<sup>1</sup>Personal copy given the author by the Committee, February, 1952.

B. Making the greatest use of available space and facilities, but to limit large expenditures for equipment for the present.

C. Soliciting all possible aid, financial and otherwise, from the greatest number of civic groups, private individuals, and businesses, and also make full use of any plan for support out of public funds.

D. Beginning the recreation program on a small scale and progressing as rapidly as the community desires through an intelligent and honest publicity program.

Greensboro Citizens' Recreation Committee was responsible for initiating and conducting the study and should be assigned the responsibility for securing definite action on the recommendations in the report. Such action usually involves acquisition or improvement of the areas, revision of the form of local recreation organization, appointment of an official or advisory citizen group, staff reorganization, coordination of recreation services, redistribution of recreation functions, or changes in financial support. Only as the desired results are attained, either in whole or in part, does the recreation survey achieve the purpose for which it was carried on. A specific plan of action, intelligently and persistently executed, is essential to success in this proposed program as it has proved to be in others.

## CHAPTER IV

### GRESHAM AS A COMMUNITY

#### Community Survey

The purpose of this survey is to secure data upon which to develop a sound plan of action. There should be a wide program of publicity interpreting the findings and recommendations which are essential to secure public understanding and support. The Gresham Citizens' Recreation Committee was responsible for initiating and conducting the study and should be assigned the responsibility for securing definite action on the recommendations in the report. Such action usually involves acquisition or improvement of the areas, revision of the form of local recreation organization, appointment of an official or advisory citizen group, staff reorganization, coordination of recreation services, redistribution of recreation functions, or changes in financial support. Only as the desired results are attained, either in whole or in part, does the recreation survey achieve the purpose for which it was carried on. A specific plan of action, intelligently and persistently promoted, is essential to success in this proposed program as it has proved to be in others.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Butler, op. cit., p. 504.

### History

The history of the City of Gresham dates back approximately one hundred years. At that time this area was known as Powell Valley. It was chiefly a forest of tall firs and cedar, with a few trails and inhabited by a handful of pioneer settlers.

The present site of Gresham was first established in 1884 when two men by the name of Roberts and Rollins built a 16 x 24 foot store made of rough planks at the southeast corner of what is now Powell and Main Streets. They immediately applied to the Postmaster General at Washington, D. C. for permission to establish a post office. The Postmaster General, whose name was Walter Q. Gresham, gave the post office and thereby the town his own name. The town grew slowly for several years and in 1904 was incorporated with Lewis Shattuck serving as the first mayor. That same year the first fire department was formed. It consisted of a bucket brigade and its water supply was pumped by two wind mills. An electric car line was also built from Portland to Gresham during this year.

Since 1904 the progress in the growth of the City of Gresham is chronologically as follows:

1905 - First State Bank established under the management of Archie Myers

1907 - The first Multnomah County Fair was held in Gresham

1908 - Electric lights were first used

1910 - Bull Run water was provided for the town

- 1911 - Establishment of The Gresham Outlook, published by H. L. St. Clair
- 1912 - The City Hall was erected by Frank Jones and Son at an approximate cost of \$4600.00
- 1913 - Gresham public library was built
- 1914 - Gresham Berry Growers Association was established. First supply of berries were grown by W. W. Cotton on 50 acres of land.
- 1915 - Gresham Union High School opened with 118 students in attendance
- 1931 - Laying of Masonic Hall cornerstone
- 1940 - Dedication of new Post-office
- 1952 - Dedication of the New Veterans Memorial City Hall

The above outline of the history of the City of Gresham indicates that it is an old established community and the patterns of the community have been established by this history.

The City of Gresham is located in a rich basin of loamy soil, approximately nine miles from Portland. It is a residential and agricultural community with an elevation of 321 feet above sea level, has a moderate climate, and an ample rainfall of 41 inches per year. Truck gardening, dairying and diversified farming are the principal industries.

#### Population

The population of 3049 are a stable group who in most instances work in Gresham and do not commute to Portland. The steadily increasing population as revealed in Tables I and II is however directly attributable to its available position as a suburban locality. Population

growth is indicated in the following tables.

TABLE I

## POPULATION TABLE, GRESHAM, OREGON

Year	Population
1910	540
1920	1,103
1930	1,635
1940	1,951
1945	2,724
1950	3,049

TABLE II

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT TABLE, GRESHAM, OREGON

Year	Enrollment
1945	903
1946	904
1947	1,045
1948	1,278
1949	1,192
1950	1,379
1951	1,488

The present enrollment in the Gresham elementary schools is 1,488. Table III contains a tabulation of grade school pupils inside and outside of Gresham, and gives some indication as to the growth and necessity for planning of facilities for the future. Table IV reveals the rapid growth in the high school enrollment in the city, while Table V reveals the growth of the community in terms of increased residences

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRESHAM AND NEIGHBORING GRADE SCHOOLS,  
NOVEMBER 1, 1951

Grade in School	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total
<b>School:</b>									
Gresham	84	94	93	97	110	110	92	95	775
Orient	59	48	49	45	59	59	57	43	419
Lynch	75	54	73	71	88	85	74	72	592
Victory	(Included in the Troutdale numbers below. Could not get them separated.)								
Powell Valley	8	14	7	8	8	18	7	11	81
Damascus	4	6	3	9	3	10	6	3	44
Union	4	3	4	12	9	9	6	7	54
HillsvieW & Boring	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(?)</u>	<u>45</u>
Total Within City of Gresham	242	226	236	245	282	300	248	231	2010
Gilbert	93	98	85	94	117	115	104	113	819
Russellville	83	113	103	128	146	150	156	142	1021
Powellhurst	93	80	108	126	137	133	129	127	933
Wilkes	33	30	27	42	45	49	47	45	318
Rockwood	49	56	60	67	60	74	71	45	482
Fairview	28	34	42	37	34	57	39	62	333
Pleasant Valley	23	27	23	22	24	25	24	17	185
Troutdale	<u>26</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>260</u>
Total Outside City of Gresham	428	468	477	548	590	649	605	586	4351
Grand Total	670	694	713	793	872	949	853	817	6361
Due in 9th Grade in September	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	

and households. These statistics are of special importance to this study because they indicate the number of children a community recreation program will have to accommodate. The foregoing is a tabulation of pupils now in the seats in the grade schools, most of whose ninth graders come to Gresham. No forecast is made for the anticipated migration to this area during the next eight years.

TABLE IV

TABLE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Year	Enrollment
1930	475
1940	835
1950	1,329
1951-52	1,471

TABLE V

UTILITIES TABLE

Telephones		Electric Meters	
Year	Number	Year	Number
1945	331	1944	8,055
1952	907	1952	14,833

A. M. Hughes, Mayor  
 Harry Rior  
 Ray Burton  
 George McAllister

Ray Dornelle  
 Don McKain  
 Harry Anderson

City Departments:

1. Finance
2. Police
3. Fire
4. Water and Sewer
5. Streets and Public Ways
6. Public Property
7. Parks and Beach



### Population Distribution

There is no racial problem in the immediate area, although there are some people of Japanese, Korean, and Phillipine extraction scattered throughout the community. In general, they are well accepted. Wallala Hill is the chief residential section of citizens with the larger incomes. There is a Comstock Trailer camp, just east of Gresham, where families of lower income brackets are concentrated. In general Gresham may be considered to be a homogenous community, without any particular pressing racial and economic problems or highly marked economic stratification.

### City Administration

The City of Gresham has a mayor, city council type of government, which has complete jurisdiction over the affairs of the incorporated municipality. The council, composed of six members, is elected by the registered voters of the city. The council members and the mayor must be residents of Gresham and are elected for terms of four and two years respectively. The council holds meetings at the Gresham City Hall once each month.

The present Mayor and City Council are:

H. H. Hughes, Mayor	Ray Darnielle
Harry Bjur	Don McBain
Roy Burton	Henry Rodgers
George McAllister	

### City Departments:

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Finance         | 5. Streets and Public Ways |
| 2. Police          | 6. Public Property         |
| 3. Fire            | 7. Ways and Means          |
| 4. Water and Sewer |                            |

The Mayor and city council are interested and sympathetic towards a recreation program, although at the present time there is not a department in the city government under which recreation would operate. There is no provision for a Park Commissioner, despite the fact that a park levy has been made. The School Superintendents (grade and high schools) are very cooperative and are in favor of a recreation program as are the School Boards. The city council has been asked to consider providing for a Park and Recreation Department or Commissioner, but have taken no action up to the present time.

#### Legislation and Finances

Total property valuation and taxable valuation on the property in the City of Gresham is \$3,477,205.00, while the tax rate totals 78.3 mills, of which 18.4 mills is levied for city purposes. The tax limitation is 6% of the taxable valuation. This limitation is set by state law on all tax divisions of the state of Oregon. The present bonded indebtedness of the City of Gresham is approximately \$111,500.00, and the bonding limitation is therefore about \$208,632.00. The city budget for the current expenses for each of the past five years are as follows:

1947-48	\$ 31,570.23
1948-49	\$141,794.07
1949-50	\$145,055.62
1950-51	\$182,880.39
1951-52	\$340,283.37

The budget for 1951-52 was necessarily much larger than the others because of the construction of the new City Hall.

An examination of the statutes of the State of Oregon, pertaining

to the legislation governing parks and park commissioners, reveals:

Section 95-1703 O.C.L.A: Which authorizes an incorporated city of the State of Oregon containing not less than 3,000 inhabitants to obtain an appointment by the judges of the Circuit Court of the county; if there be more than one, all judges shall be appointed, and that there shall be included at the ballot of the election, a general election or a special election called for those with that purpose, the following question: "Shall an act relating to parks approved on the 17th day of February, 1899, as appended by act of 1921 be accepted?" "Yes" or "No". And if it is passed at a city election, regular or special for that purpose, then the Park Board shall be authorized. These statutory provisions continue on through sections 19, 17, and 11, which pertains to closing of offices.

Generally the statutes provide for the organization of the board whose duty it is to fill vacancies and specifies that no compensation shall be received by the members of the Park Commission. The statutes further identify the secretary and treasurer of the board and defines their duties. It prescribes some regulation for meetings of the board, concurrence required on purchase of land and it makes it a crime for any person on the commission to be interested in any contract or land purchased by the board. It further delineates the authority of the board to assess a tax not exceeding one-half of a mill on the tax dollar in any one year upon the taxable property of the City of which they are commissioners. This tax shall be collected like other city taxes, and when so collected shall be exclusively for the park purposes according to their judgment. It requires the park commissioners to appoint certain employees and to make rules and fix penalties for violations, and prescribes for the manner of collecting penalties. It further authorizes the Park Commission to acquire land and levy a special tax for the purpose of payment for the same. It requires that the ac-

quisition of land and assessing the tax therefore shall be submitted to the vote of the tax payers of the city. It provides further authority for condemning property by eminent domain where there is failure to agree on price. It further describes the election on the abolition of the board and the transfer of powers of the city government and even prescribes the form of ballot to be used in voting.

A perusal of the city ordinances discloses ordinances No. 40, 1948, which appropriated \$3300.00 for purchase of the park site. This property was later sold and has now been platted and is known as the Zenith Edition. What was done with the money derived from the sale of this property is not disclosed by the records that were examined. It is a legal question whether or not this money should be continually earmarked as park funds unless so removed by action of the City Council.

On September 24, 1948, a proposed tax levy was submitted to the tax payers of the City of Gresham. The ballot proposing the levy read as follows:

Shall the Council of the City of Gresham be authorized to levy an additional tax over and above all other levies now authorized of 12 mills on all taxable property within the City of Gresham for three years commencing June 30, 1949, of which 2 mills shall be for the fire department, one mill for street lighting, one mill for general fund, and seven mills for the water department; thereafter 10 mills for two years beginning June 30, 1952; one mill for general fund, two mills for the fire department, and seven mills for the water department; thereafter for a period of five years beginning June 30, 1954, one mill for general fund.

This matter was approved at the 1948 election and it is from the above levy of one mill for the Park Fund that the sum of somewhat in excess of \$7600.00 is now on the books of the City as the Park Fund.

It appears that there is ample and adequate authority under the

laws of the State of Oregon and in the ordinances of the City of Gresham, to enable that City, after approval by its legal voters, to set up the necessary park and recreational facilities to put the proposed program of the Citizens' Recreation Committee into effect.

The total expenditures allowed in the 1951-52 budget out of the City Park Fund for recreation is \$44,50. This is for the survey of the site behind the present location of the City Hall for the purpose of determining if a baseball diamond could be constructed satisfactorily thereon. The balance remaining in the Park Fund of the City of Gresham at the present time is in excess of \$7600.00. There is tax money being constantly added to the fund and there will be another tax payment about June 30th of this year. This is the end of the initial levy for the City Park Fund at which time there will probably be more than \$8000.00 in the park treasury.

Chapter 327, Oregon Session Laws of 1941, provides for the creation of a park and recreation district within a county, and provides that if the proposed district has been in the incorporated limits of any city or town, the petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy or resolution of the governing body of the city or town approving the formation of the district. Generally the above statutory enactment outlines the provisions and powers of this park and recreation organization within the State of Oregon.<sup>1</sup>

The City of Gresham has sufficient and adequate authority and finances in the Park Fund, after approval by its legal voters, to es-

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix, p. 103.

establish and administer the necessary park facilities and community recreational program. The present Park Fund levy, in effect since 1949 for three years, will not be in the city budget after June 30th, 1952. Therefore, to have continuous finances for a municipal recreation and park program some such levy in whatever amount is needed should be renewed and kept in the budget.

#### Physical Data

The City of Gresham has a regular planning commission consisting of seven members. This Commission has charge of the zoning and planning for the city. The Commission acts in an advisory capacity through the City Council with the final authority being vested in the Council. The Council in the past, has in practically every case followed recommendations of this commission. There is a zoning ordinance which is in reality a zoning plan. This zoning ordinance was enacted in 1950. In spite of this zoning plan, no recreational standards have been set and recommended by the Planning Commission at this time. A copy of Ordinance No. 223, may be found in the appendix on page 113.

The City of Gresham has done no work in the recreational area and has adopted no particular plan up to the present time. There has however, been \$7600.00 raised on a park fund which has been described previously. Although this money was voted by the people to establish and equip a park, there is at the moment, no provision made for the employment of recreational supervisors. Some definite procedure can be voted by legal voters of Gresham to pay the recreational supervisors out of the Park Fund.

Because Gresham is a small town and rural community, there are no particular problems involving substandard homes and neighborhood boundaries. The following is a zoning map of the City of Gresham.

#### Social Data

The status of juvenile delinquency in the community is described in a report presented by Captain Earl Stanley, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Gresham, Oregon, to the Citizens' Recreation Committee in April, 1952. This report and Table VI give statistics on juvenile delinquency which are given on the following pages.

Juvenile delinquency is one of our major problems in police work in this community; however, many of the offenders are not local residents. Due to the general use of automobiles and the ability to cover distance in a short time, many of our cases come from other parts of the state. However, we do have several particular spots where it seems there are more delinquencies than other, not only among juveniles but adults as well. We do not have the statistics at hand as to age, etc., but it is definitely a fact that delinquency has started at an earlier age, many at 12 years, and continues through high school, if they go to school at all. Many of our offenders are repeaters and are continually in trouble one way or the other.

As to the health and disease situation among juveniles, we do not have any official contact with this problem but it is known that there are many instances of pregnancy, disease, etc., as a result of indiscretions among juveniles. These situations are dealt with by the Health and Welfare Departments.

There is no racial problem in this area. The time of the offense is usually after dark, covering all hours outside school hours. Season of the year has some effect, but vacation time is about the same as during the school year.

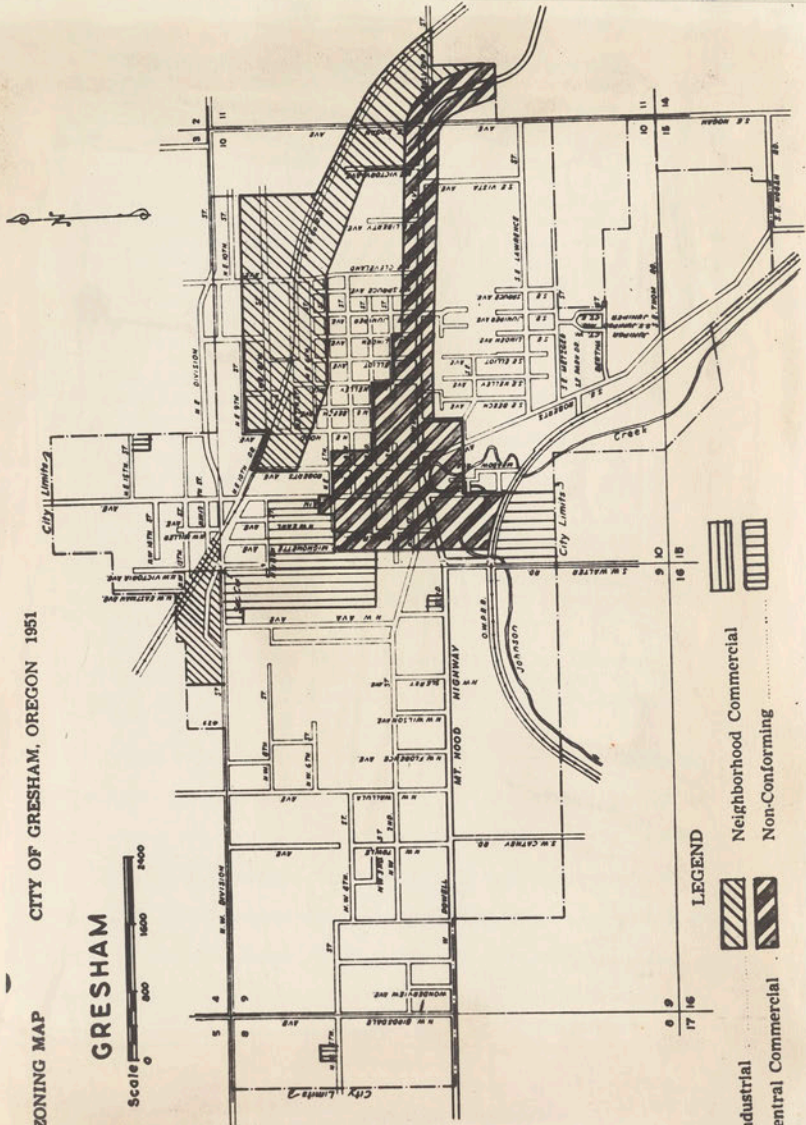
Most of the offenses involve larceny, auto theft, vandalism, and traffic violations. There is no Juvenile Home for incorrigibles in our precinct which accounts for the large number of "Escapees" among the girls.

PLATE I  
Zoning Map, Gresham, Oregon

42

ZONING MAP  
CITY OF GRESHAM, OREGON 1951

GRESHAM



LEGEND

- Industrial
- Neighborhood Commercial
- Central Commercial
- Non-Conforming



In nearly all cases, automobiles play a major part; not alone in the matter of theft of auto, but using them as a means of getting over the area and contact with the city for disposing of their loot in many instances.

In a large percentage of the cases, there is no doubt but that the economical conditions of our times has a direct bearing on our juvenile delinquency problem. The apparent necessity of both parents working, thus leaving the juveniles to take care of themselves during out-of-school hours without proper adult control and supervision. A large number of our cases are "parental delinquency" rather than "juvenile delinquency" in the first instance, and proper supervision of their leisure time would go far toward solving our problems.

The summary sheet attached covers all cases for the year 1951 and also includes the totals for the year 1950, as a matter of comparison, both as to years and a percentage of juvenile cases to adult cases. In the Traffic Department the figures indicate actual juvenile arrests or citations, and does not include any "warning" tickets issued.

The classification "Recovered Autos" covers all automobiles recovered, but not necessarily stolen, in this precinct. Also the juvenile girls involved as suspects under the classification of "Rape" are not offenders but rather victims, and are included simply as a method of determining whether adults or juveniles were involved.

The classification "Welfare" covers all types of assistance rendered and indicates where juveniles are involved in such cases as neglected children, injured children transported to doctors, etc.

The author found through personal interviews with the authorities at the Juvenile Home, Portland, Oregon and the Gresham Truancy Officer, facts that would not be wholly in agreement with Capt. Stanley's statement on juvenile delinquency. Upon investigation of the records at the Juvenile Home, it was found that these records were not geographically arranged. It would therefore be impossible to stipulate that juvenile delinquency was a major problem within the city limits of Gresham.

TABLE VI  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY SHERIFF—UNIFORM DIVISION

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OFFENSE	CASES	ARR	JUVENILES		OFFENSES	CASES	ARR	JUVENILES					
			BOYS	GIRL				BOYS		GIRLS			
			ARR	SUS				ARR	SUS				
WRECKLESS DRIVING			3		ARSON								
WRECKLESS DRIVING			5		HOMICIDE								
WRECKLESS DRIVING					RAPE			1	1			3	
WRECKLESS DRIVING ON HIGHWAY					ROBBERY & HOLD UP								
WRECKLESS DRIVING					AGGRAVATED ASSAULT								
WRECKLESS DRIVING			4		B & E: CARS								
WRECKLESS DRIVING			3		BUSINESS			2	10				
WRECKLESS DRIVING			3/4	1	DWELLING			5	10				
WRECKLESS DRIVING					SCHOOLS			3	6			2	
WRECKLESS DRIVING	1951	1098	666	56	1	LARCENY		21	18	1	1		
WRECKLESS DRIVING	1950	1091	428	41	4	STOLEN AUTOS		7	6				
WRECKLESS DRIVING						RECOVERED AUTOS		14	3			1	
WRECKLESS DRIVING						OTHER ASSAULTS		1					
WRECKLESS DRIVING				1	1	FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING							
WRECKLESS DRIVING				1		<del>WRECKLESS DRIVING</del>							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						<del>WRECKLESS DRIVING</del>							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY		3					
WRECKLESS DRIVING						WEAPONS		2	4				
WRECKLESS DRIVING	1951	28		2	1	<del>WRECKLESS DRIVING</del>							
WRECKLESS DRIVING	1950	32		5		VICE Car Prowl			3				
WRECKLESS DRIVING						MORALS		9	5	2	18		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						GAME & FISH							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						NARCOTICS			1		1		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						LIQUOR		5	4	1	2		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						DRUNKENNESS		2			1		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						DISORDERLY CONDUCT			2				
WRECKLESS DRIVING						VAGRANCY							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						GAMBLING							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						HOLD FOR & INVESTIGATION							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						BIKE		2	2		2		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						DISTURBANCES		5	68		14		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						DOG CASES			2				
WRECKLESS DRIVING						GARBAGE							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						HOUSE CHECKS							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						LIVESTOCK							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						MISSING PERSON				30		19	
WRECKLESS DRIVING						MISSING OK				19	2	13	
WRECKLESS DRIVING						ESCAPEES				3		29	
WRECKLESS DRIVING						ESCAPEES OK			1	1			
WRECKLESS DRIVING						PLATES STOLEN							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						PLATES REC.							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						ROAD & TRAFFIC							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						SUSP PERSONS		2	11		3		
WRECKLESS DRIVING						VANDALISM		13	22	1			
WRECKLESS DRIVING						VEHICLE CHECK		1					
WRECKLESS DRIVING						WANTED PERSON		5	3				
WRECKLESS DRIVING						WANTED OK							
WRECKLESS DRIVING						WELFARE				35	1	23	
WRECKLESS DRIVING	1951	1533	83	110	274	10	147						
WRECKLESS DRIVING	1950	1804	127	63	274	5	142						

Juvenile cases in Gresham have been dealt with in the adult court of law. Since the court reporting does not classify the cases as adult or juvenile, it is difficult to determine the number of the latter.

According to Sgt. Johnson, Truancy Officer, Precinct No. 1, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, juvenile delinquency in Gresham was not any more of a problem than in the rest of the communities, proportional in population, in Multnomah County. According to Sgt. Johnson, the problem isn't juvenile delinquency, but "parent" delinquency.

The chief difficulty in securing a true picture of this problem in Gresham, according to Mr. Harry Thompson, Director of Physical Education and Athletics in the local school, and Sgt. Johnson, is one of assembling statistics. They stated that any juvenile case in eastern Multnomah County is charged to Gresham, which therefore distorts the true picture. Mr. Thompson has made arrangements with the juvenile authorities to trace down every case in order to definitely differentiate between delinquents from Gresham and those from outside of the city. The results today show that the majority of the cases come from the areas surrounding Gresham and not from within.

Therefore, any argument for the need of a recreation program on the basis of juvenile delinquency can only be made on general terms and on the basis of what people accept in regard to juvenile delinquency and recreation.

PLATE 3  
Recreational Facilities Map  
Gresham, Oregon

Areas and Structures

The status of recreational areas and structures in the community is described in a report presented by Mrs. Wallace Green, to the Citizens' Recreation Committee in February, 1952. This report and the map on the following page show graphically their relative location in the City of Gresham.

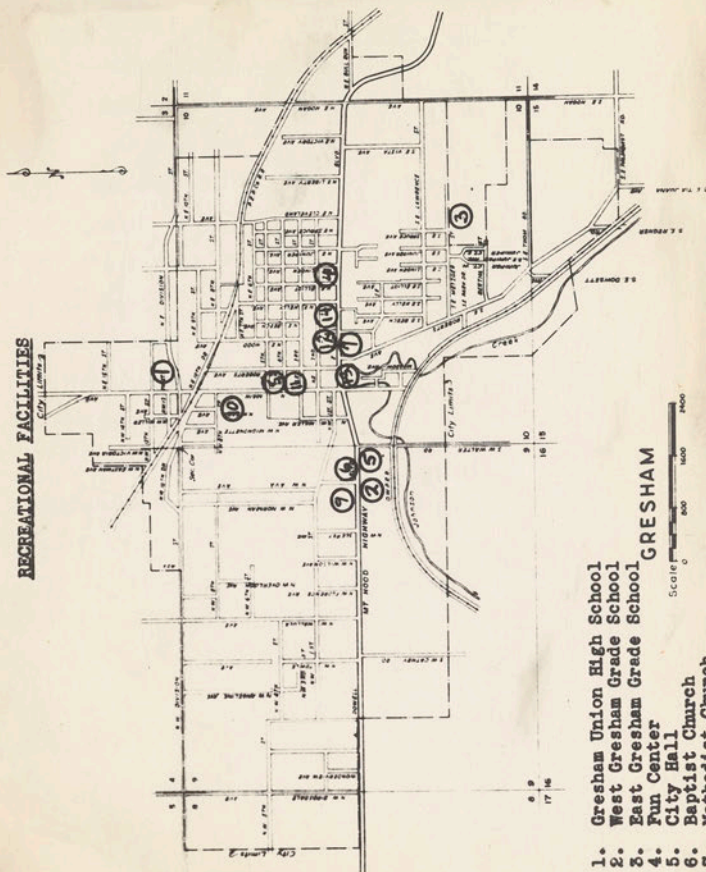
County Fair Grounds	48 acres in the city limits
City of Gresham	10 acres including disposal plant
Union High School	25 acres including buildings, 4 acres outside of city
Gresham West Grade School	12 acres including buildings
Gresham East Grade School	12 acres outside of city

The survey of the indoor and outdoor facilities for Gresham Union High School are presented in Table VII and Table VIII, pages 48-49. The survey was made possible by means of a check sheet form of inventory taken by Mr. Harry Thompson, Director of Physical Education and Athletics, Gresham Union High School, Gresham, Oregon. According to Mr. Thompson, the facilities are ample for the student body as far as outside areas and facilities are concerned. With a school enrollment of 1400 students the inside facilities are crowded. These facilities are used to capacity at the present time by children and adults.

1. Gresham Union High School
2. West Gresham Grade School
3. East Gresham Grade School
4. Fun Center
5. City Hall
6. Baptist Church
7. Methodist Church
8. Zion Evangelical Church
9. Lutheran Church
10. Multnomah County Fair Grounds
11. Public Library
12. Christian Science Reading Room
- 13-18. Theaters

PLATE 2  
Recreational Facilities Map  
Gresham, Oregon

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- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**
- Scale 0 500 1000 1500 2000
1. Gresham Union High School  
 2. West Gresham Grade School  
 3. East Gresham Grade School  
 4. Fun Center  
 5. City Hall  
 6. Baptist Church  
 7. Methodist Church  
 8. Zion Evangelical Church  
 9. Lutheran Church  
 10. Multnomah County Fair Grounds  
 11. Public Library  
 12. Christian Science Reading Room  
 13-14. Theaters
- GRESHAM**

TABLE VII

## INDOOR FACILITIES, GRESHAM UNION HIGH SCHOOL

Facilities	Number
Auditorium, Seating Capacity	1600
Gymnasium (80' x 100')	1
Game Rooms	2
Library	1
Music Rooms	1
Craft Room	1
Shop	1
Kitchen	1
Toilet Facilities	8
Shower Rooms	2
Locker Rooms	2

Gresham Civic Organization Recreation Interest Survey

Table II presents the results of an recreation interest survey conducted by Mrs. Don Steele among the Gresham civic organizations. This report was presented to the Gresham Citizens' Recreation Committee February, 1932. The purpose of the survey was to contact all organizations now functioning in Gresham and obtain their views in regard to a community recreation program. The survey attempted to find out what recreation programs are now being sponsored by civic organizations in Gresham.

TABLE VIII

## PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAYFIELDS, GRESHAM UNION HIGH SCHOOL

Name	Facilities	Activity		Number
		Now	Program	
	Baseball Diamonds		Yes No	2
F. E. O.	Softball Diamonds		X	4
High School	Tennis Courts		X	4
Rotary Club	Basketball Court		X	1
Odell's	Archery Range		X	1
Rebecca's	Volleyball Court		X	1
Eagles	Toilet Facilities		X	2
Eagles	Drinking Fountains		X	4
Gate Swing	Stadium, Seating Capacity		X	1800
Sheriff's	Bleachers, Seating Capacity		X	800

Gresham Civic Organization Recreation Interest Survey

Table IX presents the results of an recreation interest survey conducted by Mrs. Don Steele among the Gresham civic organizations. This report was presented to the Gresham Citizens' Recreation Committee February, 1952. The purpose of the survey was to contact all organizations now functioning in Gresham and obtain their views in regard to a community recreation program. The survey attempted to find out what recreation programs are now being sponsored by civic organizations in Gresham.

TABLE IX

## GRESHAM CIVIC ORGANIZATION RECREATION INTEREST SURVEY

Name	Activity Now Sponsored	Interest in Recreation Program		No Comment
		Yes	No	
P. E. O.	None	X		
High School PTA	None	X		
Rotary Club	Baseball program	X		
Oddfellows	None	X		
Rebecca's	Girl's group	X		
Eagles	None	X		
Eagles Auxillary	None	X		
Gate Swingers	Dance Group	X		
Sheriff's Reser.	Jr. Sheriff's	X		
B. P. W.	None	X		
Ministerial Assoc.				X
Rifle Club				X
Council of Church Women	None	X		
Elks	None	X		
Ladies of the Elks	None	X		
Grade School PTA	None	X		
Kiwanis	None	X		
Bowman of Hood				X
Chamber of Commerce	None	X		
DeMolay	None			X
Jobs Daughters	None			X
Boy Scouts				X
Camp Fire Girls				X



TABLE IX (cont'd)

Name	Activity Now Sponsored	Interest in Recreation Program		No Comment
		Yes	No	
Eastern Star	Church Recreation			X
Masons	DeMolay	X		
Grange	None	X		
4-H Leaders	None	X		
Knights of Columbus			X	
High School Student Body	None	X		
Grade School Student Body	None	X		
V. F. W.	None	X		
V. F. W. Auxillary	Girl Scout Troop #220 Xmas party	X		
Gresham Garden Club	None	X		
Council Members	None	X		
Firemen	None	X		
Toastmasters	None	X		
Toastmistress	None	X		
American Legion	Baseball	X		
American Legion Auxillary	None	X		
Royal Arch				X
Amaranth				X
GirlsScouts	Four Troops Day Camp; 3 weeks in summer, 5 days a week. Average 75-100 girls; ages 6-18.	X		
Boy Scouts				X
Camp Fire Girls				X

The status of church, industry, business and labor union recreation is described in a report prepared by Rev. John McDowell to the Citizens' Recreation Committee in February, 1952.

#### Church Recreation

All churches provide some recreation program for their own membership. Even the Men's Brotherhoods and the Women's Societies have social sessions, or parts of sessions, with refreshments. Parties of all kinds and for all ages, some seasonal and some regularly scheduled throughout the year, are held, both in church buildings and in homes. However, there is little long-time planning. Oftentimes committees are set up to conduct parties and entertainments from time to time. Few churches, if any at all, have recreational directors who give considerable attention or time to planning and conducting recreation programs sponsored by the church. All in all, in the course of a year there may be quite a few parties or events that might be included in a recreational program; but at present the churches do not have comprehensive programs of recreation nor persons specifically charged with planning wholesome and continuous recreation.

Practically all churches have facilities, at least, potentially, for recreation of some kind. But the problem of competent supervision and adequate janitor service makes it seem inadvisable to open up these facilities, or to develop them for frequent use.

It is not likely that churches will offer the use of their buildings for public recreation without supervision and leadership of the church's own choosing; and at the present time the churches do not feel that they are justified in expending contributed church money for "public recreation". Of course, the public, that is people of all churches or no church, are always welcome to be present and take part in church programs and activities; but that is a different thing from having the public come in and take over and conduct a program of recreation.

Practically all churches have access to summer camps and conferences conducted by their own denominations. In these camps there is considerable attention given to well-planned recreation, both on the camp grounds and in the churches "back home". There are also courses of study where campers or students can learn the principles of

Group Recreation and can even have practice in conducting games. In local churches these returning campers are often pushed into recreational leadership, and some of them do fairly well; but their leadership is always amateurish.

Probably, the churches have within their own constituencies more groups of children and young people, with common interests, and meeting regularly and more frequently than will be found in any other local organizations, large or small. (This leaves out of account the public schools with their classes by grades and their daily study and play periods.) But the churches usually work separately; and they do not solve the opportunity of comprehensive recreation nor of community programs of recreation.

#### Industry and Business

As far as we can find out, "Industry and Business" within the Gresham area is providing nothing within their buildings or upon their properties in the way of recreation for their employees. Several companies, as The Cannery, for example, do provide a room where employees may eat their lunches; and presumably this might be called a lounging room. But there are no facilities, and apparently no thought, of these lunch rooms as recreation halls or even game rooms.

Employees and employee groups may and sometimes do organize themselves into recreation clubs, such as bowling teams, skating parties, etc.; but it is not known that industrial or business houses support or encourage such clubs. Some business houses have sponsored baseball or softball teams in the past.

#### Labor Unions

It is not known that labor unions have developed recreational interests among their members; or that they have provided or encouraged the securing of facilities for organized recreation.

What organized labor could do or would do toward developing public recreation programs is not known. This factor is true in Gresham, because of the lack of a big industry. Therefore, there isn't any large union organization present. It has been shown that labor unions do have a definite interest in recreational activities for their members.

Commercial Recreation

The status of commercial recreation is described in a report prepared by Mrs. Harlan Hayden to the Citizens' Recreation Committee in February, 1952.

Pool and Billiard Halls: There are two pool rooms in Gresham at the present time, consisting of seven tables. Both establishments accommodate approximately 115 patrons a day. The atmosphere is congenial, and minors are not permitted on the premises. The charge for the use of a table is fifty-cents an hour.

Bowling Alley: There is one bowling alley in the community; consisting of eight (8) alleys. Approximately 150 people use the facilities daily, of this number one per cent are minors. There isn't an ordinance against minors being on the premises. It has the appearance of a good atmosphere and conditions are constantly being improved. Charges for use of facilities is thirty cents per game.

Dance Hall and Near-by Road Houses: There are two dance halls in Gresham, having a capacity of four and five hundred each. The use of the facilities isn't constant and music is furnished by recordings. The conditions are average, with ball room dancing being popular. There aren't any instructors available and charge for admittance is one dollar per person.

Skating Rink: There is one skating rink with a capacity of three hundred. This skating rink is of good character and averages approximately eight hundred skaters a week. Local ordinances include provision of a suction fan near door and windows on one side. Floor managers are on duty at all times and under R.S.R.O.A. rules. Admission prices are 30¢, 40¢, and 50¢.

Commercial Swimming Pools, Bathing Beaches, and Amusements: Blue Lake is a combination bathing beach, picnic park and amusement park. Capacity of the swimming facilities is 3500 and the average attendance for the park is 6000 daily. The total attendance for last year was 55,000, which 75% were minors. The park rides average approximately 1500 per week. Blue Lake is a natural lake and swimming facilities are examined by the American Red Cross. The state law requires a life guard on duty at all times when the park is open. The charges are as follows: 25¢ to enter the park, 25¢ for swimming; all children under 12 years old are admitted free to the park.

Table X and Table XI give all the commercial recreation data obtained in reference to the skating rink and Blue Lake Park. These tables are on page 56. . The bowling alleys and Blue Lake Park facilities have been used to capacity, but not the skating rink.<sup>1</sup>

Golf Courses and Tennis Courts: There aren't any commercial golf courses or tennis courts in Gresham.

Motion Picture Theaters: There are two theaters in Gresham, but at the present time only one is in operation. A new drive-in theater is being constructed and will be ready for operation this coming summer.

TABLE X

COMMERCIAL RECREATION: ROLLER SKATING RINK, GRESHAM, OREGON

Facilities	Number
Floor (100' x 100')	1
Game Room	1
Club Room	1
Kitchen	1
Toilet Facilities	2
Drinking Fountains	2
Bowling Alleys	8

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix, p.

TABLE XI

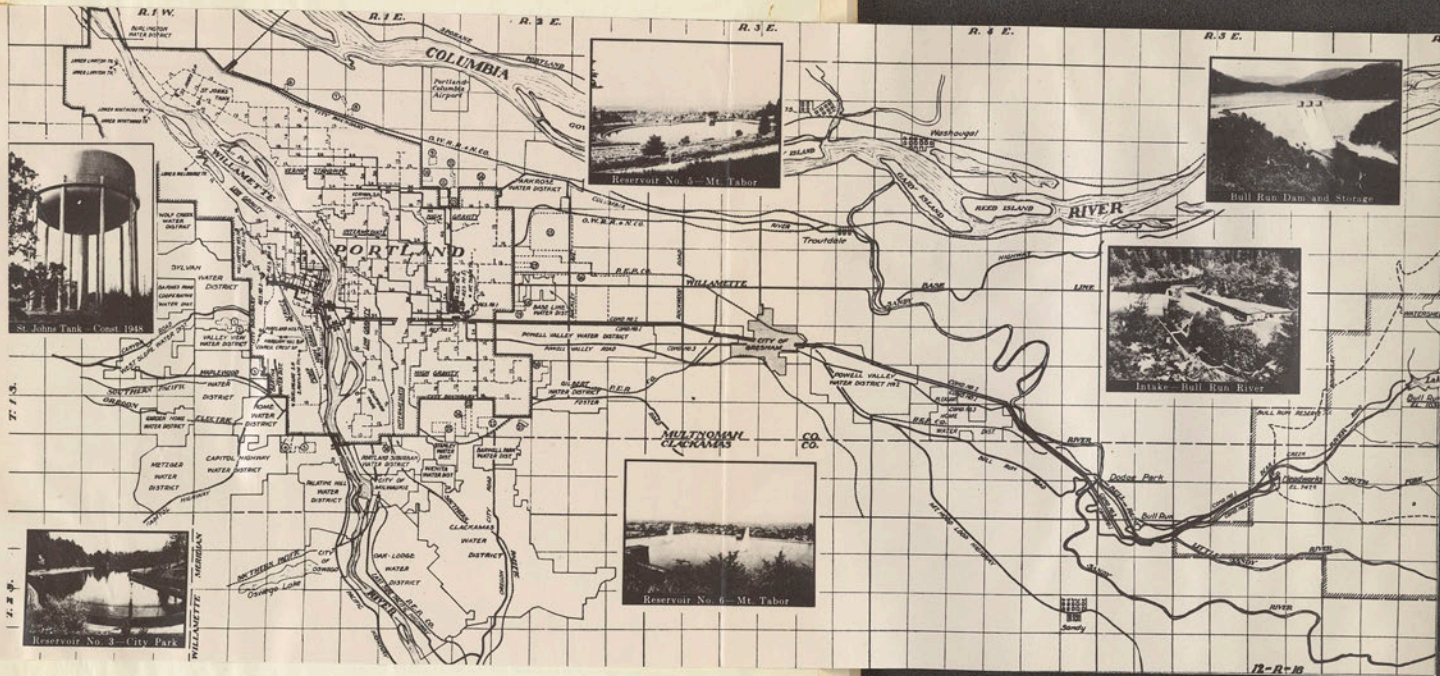
COMMERCIAL RECREATION  
 BLUE LAKE PARK, GRESHAM, OREGON

Facilities	Number
Slides	2
Climbing Structures	1
Swings, sets	2
Baseball Diamonds	1
Softball Diamonds	4
Horseshoe Courts	2
Toilet Facilities	2
Drinking Fountains	2
Dance Hall	1
Shelterhouse	1
Swimming Pool	1
Picnic Tables	600
Picnic Fireplaces	35
Skiffs	41
Canoes	12

STATE OF OREGON  
County of Multnomah

Access to Neighboring Recreational Facilities

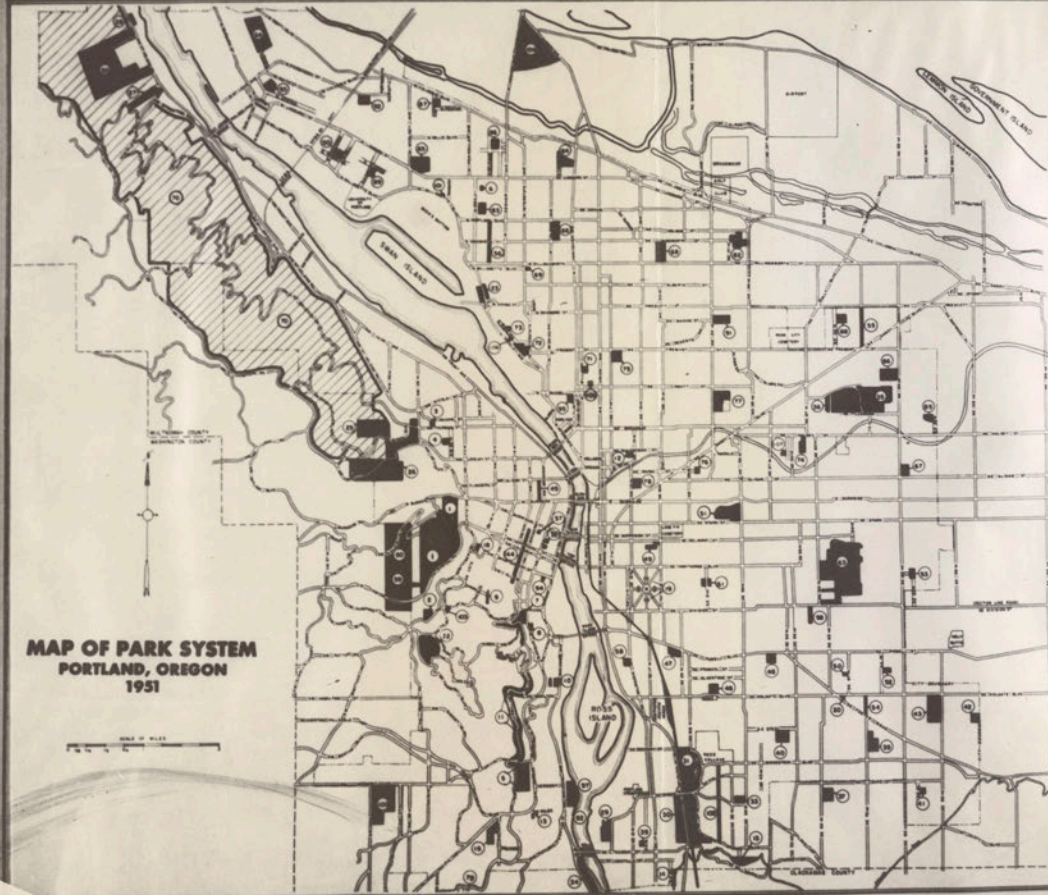
Even though the City of Gresham is without a recreational program at the present time and while it is in the process of developing one for the coming summer, the people of the community do have access to the use of the Portland Park and Recreation Program. Enclosed are two maps; one shows Gresham's accessibility to Portland and the second map shows the Portland Park system.



12-R-13



## PLATE 4

MAP OF PORTLAND, OREGON  
Park and Recreation System

**MAP OF PARK SYSTEM  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
1951**

No.	AREA Name	LOCATION
1	Washington Park	W. Burnside to 25th
2	Portland Heights	S. W. Taylor & Old Orchard Road
3	Forestry Building	N. 25th & Upshur
4	Madison Park	N. W. 25th Ave. & Raleigh
5	George Home	N. Taylor Street & Davis St.
6	Greenwood	N. Hobart & Burnage
7	Lawrence	S. 15th Ave. & Sherman
8	W. Low Hill	S. W. Burnside & Wanda
9	Lawrence Park	S. W. 15th Ave. & Spring
10	Varwithler Park	S. W. Lowell & Corbett
11	Lawrence Blvd.	Extension of S. W. 25th Ave.
12	Holladay Park	N. E. 11th Ave. & Holladay
13	Fulton Park	S. W. 2nd Ave. & Miller
14	Johnson Creek	S. E. 21st Ave. & Clatsop
15	Tedness Johnson	S. E. 27th Ave. & Berkeley
16	Plymouth 188	S. W. 13th Ave. & Fulton
17	Frank L. Knott	S. E. 27th Ave. & Montgomery Dr.
18	Laddie Circle	Laddie Addition
19	Lanierwood	S. E. 16th Ave. & Foster Road
20	Covehill Crest	S. W. Covehill Crest Drive
21	Madison	Quincy St. Extension
22	Halseam	Williams Heights
23	Madison	Covehill Road
24	Clark Wilson	Linn
25	Langley	Linn
26	Ballwood	S. E. 7th Ave. & Miller
27	Wentworthland	S. E. McLoughlin Blvd. & Sykes
28	Lanierwood	S. E. Sykes & Crystal Springs Blvd.
29	Flora Woods	S. W. Fourth Ave. & Main
30	Plymouth No. 33	S. E. 28th Ave. & Cooper
31	Forest Heights	Meridian Road
32	Base City Golf Course	N. E. 72nd Ave. & Thompson
33	Plymouth No. 27A	S. E. 85th Ave. & Duke
34	W. Scott	S. E. 72nd Ave. & Grand
35	Ballwood Com. Bldg.	S. E. 13th Ave. & Spokane
36	Woodstock	S. E. 27th Ave. & State
37	Plymouth No. 41	S. E. 37th & Clatsop
38	Woodstock	S. E. 27th Ave. & State
39	Laddie Park & Plymouth 18A	S. E. 32nd Ave. & State
40	North Park Blocks	S. W. Holmes & Park
41	North Park Blocks	W. Burnside & Park
42	Emiliorch	S. E. 16th Ave. & Newport
43	Powell	S. E. 28th Ave. & Powell
44	Creston	S. E. 4th Ave. & Powell
45	Col. Owen Summers	S. E. 17th Ave. & Taylor
46	Plymouth No. 50	S. E. 37th Ave. & Center
47	Loyalhurst	S. E. 28th Ave. & Bush
48	Plymouth No. 52	S. E. 28th Ave. & Center
49	Rosewood	S. E. 44th Ave. & Lincoln
50	Fairland Parkway	S. E. 2nd Ave. & Foster
51	Seawater Parking	N. E. 72nd Ave. & Sandy
52	Oncha Parkway	N. Oncha Avenue
53	Covehill Station	S. W. 6th Ave. & Yamhill
54	Brookside	S. E. 12th Ave. & Hong
55	West Hills Golf Course	Covehill Road
56	Aberdeen	S. W. Fairview Blvd.
57	Savannah	S. E. 21st Ave. & Market
58	Misses Grove Park	Foot of S. W. Mills Street
59	Mt. Taylor	S. E. 48th Ave. & Taylor
60	Pine	N. Burness & Mt. John
61	Columbia	N. Lombard & Wawley
62	Peninsula	N. Albion & Portland Blvd.
63	Manzanilla	N. E. 22nd Ave. & Glenn
64	Albion	N. E. 19th Ave. & Killingsworth
65	Fulton	N. Inverness & Emerson
66	Fremont Park	Shelton Blvd.
67	Duross	N. Burness & Williams
68	Oregon	Foot of N. Fremont
69	Oregon Triangle	N. Oregon Blvd. & Shaver
70	Normanwood	N. E. 15th Ave. & Halcyon
71	Irling	N. E. 7th Ave. & Fremont
72	Plymouth No. 76	N. E. 28th Ave. & Oregon
73	U. S. Field	N. E. 13rd Ave. & Thompson
74	Buckham Crest	N. E. 12th Ave. & Duross
75	Manzanilla	End of S. W. 15th Ave. Drive
76	Linn	Linn
77	Ferrell	N. E. 27th Ave. & Helms
78	Plymouth No. 118	N. Commercial & Duross
79	Plymouth No. 120	N. E. 88th Ave. & Tillamook
80	Plymouth No. 122	N. E. 78th Ave. & Alameda
81	Plymouth No. 123	N. E. 28th Ave. & Tillamook
82	Plymouth No. 124	N. E. 88th Ave. & Helms
83	Plymouth No. 125	N. Burness & Duross
84	Plymouth No. 126	N. Wall & Princeton
85	Wilshire	N. E. 13rd Ave. & Stillman
86	Plymouth No. 127	N. Cassero & Fremont
87	St. Johns Center	N. First & Cassero
88	Plymouth No. 133	S. W. 2nd Ave. & Harrison
89	Plymouth 140	N. First & Burness
90	Easton	N. Duross & McLellan
91	Plymouth No. 142	N. Wall & Williams River
92	Plymouth 148	S. E. 15th Ave. & Woodward
93	Plymouth 149	S. E. 45th Ave. & Vermont
94	Black Hill Mocha Crest	N. Williams Blvd. & Bryant
95	Black College Railway	S. E. Reed College
96	Robbery Ground	N. W. Taylor & Farnum Road
97	Dallas	N. Duross & Duross
98	East Street Center	N. Robbery & East
99	Oregonian Center	N. Duross Drive & Felling
100	Foster Park	N. E. 22nd Ave. & Hancock

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on a five year plan. If at any period during this five year period, the Recreation Commission and the community of Gresham determine that a full year-round recreation can be supported, this program should be put into effect.

1. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission be established by a city ordinance for a period of approximately five years, and that within that time permanent provision be made by inclusion of a section in the city charter.

(This appears to be a fair and democratic method of dealing with the problems of community recreation in localities where the coordinated program has not been used. It is obvious that any time earlier than the five years recommended, the citizens of Gresham are free to make any adjustment or disposal of the community recreation program, which in their judgment seems best.)

(The ordinance should contain certain provision for a Commission and the employment of necessary assistants.)

2. It is recommended that the five year plan consists of four summer recreation programs and on the fifth year, the inauguration of a year-round community recreation program be put into operation.

3. It is recommended that Gresham establish and maintain a summer community recreation program starting June 15th to August 15th, 1952.

(Due to the limited finances as stated in the objectives formulated by the Citizens' Recreation Committee; "To begin the recreation program on a small scale and progress as rapidly as the community desires through an intelligent and honest publicity program." Therefore, the first summer program should be limited to a children's recreation program, available to all youth in the community. Recreation personnel should be employed who are capable of constructing a program based on the age of the children, activities, facilities, and any particular needs for Gresham. Reference is made to pages 17-19 pertaining to community play and recreational activities. The summer program will not be a problem if the personnel employed has the background for the position.)

4. It is recommended that a Recreation Commission be established. (It is evident, all things considered, that a coordinated type of organization would be desirable for an economical and efficient administration of community recreation in Gresham.)

5. It is recommended that the city council, school boards, and the community at large be represented on the Recreation Commission.

It is further recommended that the Recreation Commission be composed of seven members chosen as follows:

Four members at large should be appointed by the Mayor and approved by the city council. The original appointments of these four members should be for periods of one, two, three and four years, respectively. Upon expiration of these terms appointments should be for a period of four years.

The Gresham Union High School District employ jointly a certified person to be Superintendent of Recreation for the

A fifth member of the Recreation Commission should be chosen from the personnel of the City Council. The appointment of this member should be for a one year period. He should be eligible for reappointment at the pleasure of the members of the City Council, providing he remains in his elected office.

A sixth member of the Recreation Commission should be selected by the Board of Education of the Gresham Union High School District. The board should select one of its own members for this position, or its superintendent, or the principal of the Gresham High School. The appointment of this member should be for a period of one year. He should be eligible for reappointment at the pleasure of the board, providing he continues in one of the positions above named.

A seventh member of the Recreation Commission should be selected by the Board of Education of the Gresham Elementary School District. This board should select one of its own members for this position, or the Superintendent of Schools. Appointment of this member should be for a period of one year. He should be eligible for reappointment at the pleasure of the board, providing he continues in one of the positions above named.

(All appointments to the Recreation Commission should be made and confirmed effective as of January 1 of the calendar year.)

(The Recreation Commission should elect its own officers for administrative purposes.)

6. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission and the Board of Education of the Gresham Union High School District employ jointly a certified person to be Superintendent of Recreation for the

City of Gresham and Supervisor of Physical Education for the Union High School District, the salary of this officer to be paid in equal amount by these two governmental agencies. location and present function.

(The appointment of well trained, experienced officer to represent both the city and public schools is the best known method of securing coordination of all the local tax supported facilities, programs, and personnel. Successful experience elsewhere indicates that this type of coordination is efficient and will avoid needless and wasteful duplication.) recreational undertakings.

(The above recommendation pertains to the year-round community recreation program. Personnel for the summer recreation program should be selected by the Recreation Commission. Members of the school faculties with the training and experience should be given first consideration for these positions.)

(A written program should be requested by the Recreation Commission from the personnel in charge of the summer or year-round community recreation program.) functions of the policy forming board.

7. It is recommended that an adequate amount of money be raised annually by the City of Gresham through taxation to be designated for the community recreation program under the jurisdiction of the Recreation Commission. to this, some of the meetings should be open to the public.

8. It is recommended that the school districts make every effort possible to develop school buildings and school playgrounds so they will serve as community recreation centers. as of an enriched community

(The entire matter of planning for the extended use of school plants should be placed before the two Boards of Education involved.)

9. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission, among its first tasks, should make a thorough study of the present municipal playgrounds with reference to size, location and present function.

(Some of this information may be found in the enclosed community survey data.)

10. It is recommended due to the fact that there isn't any City Department of Parks and Recreation, that this be assigned to the Recreation Commission as a further means of securing coordination in all of Gresham's recreational undertakings.

11. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission give special emphasis to the problem of enlarging and enriching the recreation program for children of school age, and as soon as feasible that this program be expanded to include out-of-school youths and adults of the community.

12. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission meet monthly at a definitely scheduled time and place to give attention to such matters as are related to the functions of the policy forming board.

13. It is recommended that the community, through the public schools and the city departments, provide as rapidly as possible a number of types of facilities necessary to the community recreation program. In addition to this, some of the meetings should be open to the public.

14. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission formulate a long term plan for the continuous development of an enriched community recreation program.

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Mrs. E. A. Thompson, Chairman  
Oreahan Citizens Recreation Council  
Oreahan, Oregon

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

The Survey of Community Recreation in Oreahan, requested by your Citizens' Committee some months ago, is transmitted herewith.

Being to the numerous limitations, the report deals with the whole problem in a rather general way. I have attempted to set forth, first, a philosophy relative to community recreation; second, a study of present facilities; and third, a set of recommendations to guide the work of Oreahan citizens in developing a community recreation program if, and when, such a public enterprise is undertaken.

Oreahan is a delightful home community. Its population is steadily increasing. A P P E N D I X You can believe that this growth will continue. These facts make it highly desirable that open spaces of adequate size for all community purposes be secured as soon as possible. Once these open spaces are gone it is very difficult to get. Costs become prohibitive. This problem is stressed here because it is apparent that in the past no adequate plan was utilized in the acquisition of municipal play or park areas in Oreahan. Many communities are facing a similar situation.

I have enjoyed the work entailed in making the Oreahan recreational survey and it is my sincere hope that the report will be of genuine worth to the Oreahan Citizens Recreation Council.

Respectfully submitted,  
  
(signed) Fred C. Adams  
  
Fred C. Adams  
Survey Consultant

Oreahan, Oregon  
May, 1952

## BUREAU OF GREESHAM CITIZENS RECREATION COUNCIL

Mrs. E. A. Thompson, Chairman  
Mrs. Marian Taylor, Secretary

Mrs. E. A. Thompson, Chairman  
Gresham Citizens Recreation Council  
Gresham, Oregon

## Organization Represented

American Legion Auxiliary  
Town of Hood

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

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Gresham is a delightful home community. Its population is steadily increasing. There is every reason to believe that this growth will continue. These facts make it highly desirable that open spaces of adequate size for all community purposes be secured as soon as possible. Once these open spaces are gone it is more difficult to act. Costs become prohibitive. This problem is stressed here because it is apparent that in the past no adequate plan was utilized in the acquisition of municipal play or park areas in Gresham. Many communities are facing a similar situation.

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Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Fred C. Adams

Fred C. Adams  
Survey Consultant

Eugene, Oregon  
May, 1952

Mr. Robert Russell  
Mr. Larry Pendergrass  
Mr. John Hardie  
Mr. Leon Christod  
Mrs. Don Steacie  
Mrs. Bob Wells  
Mrs. Agnes Carroll  
Mr. Jack Rice  
Mrs. B. C. Moore

F. C. C.  
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History  
Sheriff's Reserve  
Postmistress  
F. C. C. Auxiliary  
F. C. C.  
Board of Miss

## MEMBERS OF GRESHAM CITIZENS RECREATION COUNCIL

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Mrs. Harlan Hayden, Secretary

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Mr. Tom King	Grade School Student Body
Mrs. William Thom	Grange
Mr. N. R. Beckirth	"
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Mrs. Don Birch	" " "
Mr. W. A. Nossahn	Gresham Gate-Swingers
Mr. Bob Townsend	Gresham Rifle Club
Mr. Frank Bartholomew	High School P.T.A.
Mr. Harry Thompson	" " " "
Mr. Bill Rogers	High School Student Body
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Mr. Wilson Eastman	"
Mr. Robert Hicks	Knights of Columbus
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Mrs. Harry Thompson	"
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Mrs. Lathie Belcher	"
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Mr. Leon Olmstead	" "
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Mrs. Bob Belle	"
Mrs. Florence Carroll	V.F.W. Auxillary
Mr. Jack Wise	V.F.W.
Mrs. A. D. Honse	Women of Elks

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Harry Bjur  
Roy Burton  
George McAllister  
Ray Darnielle  
Don McBain  
Henry Rodgers

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W. W. Masten  
E. E. Settengren  
H. L. Snyder  
E. F. Vincent

Superintendent--Charles Saverude

GRESHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Howard Van Deusen  
George Welling  
Albert Palmlad  
Harlan Hayden  
Melvin Brugger, Clerk

Superintendent--Gordon Russell

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GENERAL COMMUNITY SOCIAL PROBLEMS  
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## GENERAL COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### Population:

There should be sufficient analysis of the community's population to provide the basis for determining major needs and to suggest principal emphasis in meeting these needs. Sources of population data includes reports of the U. S. Bureau of Census, state census reports, local school records, local utility companies figures and previous community surveys. Among population factors to be checked are:

1. Total population.
2. Past, current, and anticipated future population growth and movement.
3. Population distribution by neighborhoods, age, color, foreign born, family income.
4. School population - elementary and secondary schools.

### City Administration:

An analysis of the form of local government contributes to the intelligent planning of an efficient administrative method for the conduct of the local recreation program. Consideration should also be given to the attitudes of executive heads of the different city departments and of the school board and superintendent of schools; the existing resources of the different departments which might be made available for recreation; the history of relationships among departments, and similar factors. A plan can then be developed which will secure the maximum support of all departments concerned.

Physical Data:

A knowledge of the physical layout of the city and of plans for its future development is a prerequisite to the preparation of a long range recreation program plan. Because of the close relationship between housing and recreation it is essential that the survey committee become familiar with local housing conditions and plans. A few of the questions and topics that merit study are indicated:

1. Planning--Is there an official city plan commission? An advisory commission? Does it have authority? Influence? Is there a master plan governing physical development of city? Have recreation standards been adopted? Are they carried out in the planning program?

2. Housing--Location of substandard housing; distribution of single family dwellings, two family houses and apartment houses; estimated proportion of families with private yards, by neighborhoods. Is there a local public housing authority? Have public housing recreation standards been adopted? If so, what are they? Are they carried out in local low cost public housing units? Is there adequate control of the development and design of new private subdivisions and large apartment projects particularly as to requirements for open space and recreation areas?

3. Neighborhood boundaries--Indicate on map the boundaries of existing natural neighborhoods as determined by tradition, railroads, waterways, major traffic arteries,



and similar factors.

#### Social Data:

Sufficient social information should be gathered to help guide recreational planning in its relationship to delinquency, health and safety. The sources of such information include the juvenile court, police department, health department, safety council, council of social agencies, and child guidance clinics.

1. Delinquency--A breakdown of delinquency by age, color, type of delinquency, time of day, season of the year, and home addresses of delinquents.
2. Health--The location of the heaviest disease rates with specific references to those diseases where active outdoor recreation can play a large part in prevention.
3. Safety--A breakdown of street accidents to children by age, type, cause, neighborhood, time of year, day of week, and time of day.

#### Public Recreation

##### Areas and Structures:

In this section should be reported all publicly-owned land and water areas and structures within the city limits, or readily accessible, usable and available for recreation, whether so used currently or not. Those being used should be indicated as provided in the following outline:

1. Total acreage of all park and recreation areas, including school areas. List each with acreage and by controlling

authority. *of playgrounds open under leadership:*

2. Play Lots--The play lot is a small area primarily for the play of children of preschool age. It serves as a substitute for the backyard playground or family play lot and is seldom provided by the municipality except in large scale housing projects and in congested neighborhoods where backyard play opportunities are not available. Leadership is usually provided by the parents.
3. Neighborhood playgrounds--Total number of play lots and distribution by neighborhoods. The neighborhood playground is designed primarily to serve the needs of children, but it also provides limited opportunities for the play of young people and adults. It is becoming more and more a center for family and neighborhood outdoor recreation. Where a playground is included in a larger area, such as a playfield, it should be reported under this section as a playground.

Total number, total acreage, and average size acres.

Total number open under leadership, total acreage, and average size in acres.

Distribution of areas by neighborhoods:

All areas      Areas open under leadership

List apparatus, equipment, and game facilities provided on each.

Attractiveness of design, type and suitability of surfacing, and quality of maintenance (for each area).

*total open with director in charge, total acreage, and average size in acreage*

Operation of playgrounds open under leadership:

Number open summers and total acreage in charge

Number of leaders, employed and volunteer

Length of season in weeks. Days open per week

Number open mornings, afternoons, evenings,  
Saturdays, Sundays

Number open other seasons and total acreage:

Number of leaders, employed and volunteer

Number of weeks open. Days per week

Number open evenings, Saturdays, Sundays

Average daily summer attendance: participants, spectators

Total summer attendances: participants and spectators

Total attendances other seasons: participants and spectators

4. Playfields--The playfield is the type of area that provides varied recreational facilities for the use of young people and adults, although a section is often developed as a playground for the children of the surrounding neighborhood. It is designed for diversified use by people of all ages. The athletic field developed only for highly specialized sports such as baseball, football, and track should not be counted here. Where a playground is included in the playfield area, its acreage and facilities should be reported under playgrounds and not included here.

Total number, total acreage, and average size in acreage

Total open with director in charge, total acreage,  
and average size in acreages

6. Distribution of areas by neighborhoods:

All areas Areas in use with director in charge

Attractiveness of design, type and suitability of surfacing, and quality of maintenance (for each area)

List equipment, game courts, and other facilities on each playfield

Operation of playfields with director in charge:

Number open summers. Length of season in weeks

Days open per week. Number open mornings, afternoons, evenings, Saturdays, Sundays

Number open other seasons. Length of season

Employed leaders: directors, special instructors or leaders in sports, music, dramatics, crafts, etc.

6. Special recreation areas and facilities. (Include those located in playfields or playgrounds)

a. Municipal golf courses (nine hole or eighteen hole)

b. Ball fields (specify types)

c. Tennis courts

d. Outdoor swimming pools and bathing beaches

e. Winter sports areas (skating rinks, coasting places, ski runs, etc.)

f. Camping areas

g. Picnic centers

h. Zoos

i. Botanical gardens

j. Others

6. Recreation buildings and indoor centers:

Under this heading include all general or special buildings, community houses, park recreation buildings, club houses, field houses, shelters and similar structures. Report separately those usable for recreation and those actually being used for general recreation activities by the community at large. Include appropriate facilities in school buildings and privately-owned community buildings held in trust for use by the community without restriction as to the age, sex, or religion.

- a. General recreation buildings and centers. Include here only those buildings that provide several rooms making possible a diversified recreation program. List rooms and facilities in each.
- b. Shelter houses. Playground shelter houses are primarily service buildings, the essential features of which are comfort facilities, director's office, storage space, and frequently a porch or room for small group activities. List facilities in each.
- c. Field houses. The field house on the playfield or athletic field usually provides comfort facilities, lockers, showers, storage space, and sometimes rooms for recreation use. Where these facilities are provided in what is virtually a general recreation building it should be considered as such and not as

number of each in the buildings reported

a field house. Where school buildings or stadium grandstands provide the essential field house features, they should be counted. List facilities in each.

d. Others. Include here all other types of buildings used for community recreation and list facilities in each.

e. Open under leadership. Indicate for each building reported under a, b, c, and d at which leadership is provided:

(1) Length of season. Number of days open per week.

(2) Total number of leaders, employed and volunteer.

(3) Attendances: Participants and spectators.

f. Indoor recreation facilities. Include various types of rooms and indoor facilities provided in buildings recorded under a, b, c, and d, which are used or

could be used for general community recreation purposes. A room serving more than one type of use should be listed according to its most frequent use.

- (1) Gymnasium, auditoriums, combined gymnasium-auditoriums, social rooms or play rooms, lounges, game rooms, club and multiple-use rooms, arts and crafts rooms, kitchens, swimming pools, others. Indicate the total number of each in the buildings reported

under a, b, c, and d.

Leadership:

1. Executive leadership. Is there a superintendent of recreation? If so, is he employed full-time year round? Part-time year round? On a seasonal basis? If not, what official is in charge of the recreation program?
2. Special Supervisors. Are there special workers on athletics, girl's and women's activities, music, drama, arts and crafts, etc.? Full-time year round? Seasonal?
3. Recreation Directors. Include directors of playgrounds, playfields and indoor centers as recorded under Public Recreation, Areas and Structures, pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
4. Recreation Leaders. Include those recorded under Public Recreation, Areas and Structures, pages 3-8.
5. Others.

Program:

Which of the following activities are provided adequately and regularly? Are they made available to all ages, both sexes, without discrimination as to race, religion or color? Are they available the year round? To all neighborhoods?

Track and field	Pantomimes	Operettas
Athletics	Charades	Music Memory Contests
Mass athletics	Dramatic stunts	Oratorios
Baseball	Story telling	Social games
Volley ball	Story acting	Neighborhood parties
Horseshoes	One act plays	Parties for family groups
Shuffleboard	Full length plays	Boys' club groups
Tennis	Minstrel shows	Girls' club groups
Paddle Tennis	Softball	Painting
Badminton	Soccer	Sketching
Archery	Football	Modeling
Field ball	Touch football	Sewing
Golf	Local talent nights	

Handball	Drama tournaments	Reed work
Boxing	Puppetry	Leather craft
Wrestling	Festivals	Paper craft
Water sports	Holiday celebrations	Wood work
Winter sports	Community singing	Metal craft
Bowling	Choruses	Home gardening
Bowling in the green	Concerts and recitals	Community gardening
Hiking	Glee clubs	School gardening
Roller skating	Orchestras and bands	Nature hikes
Bicycling	Music festivals	Nature study
Calisthenics	Music weeks	Folk games and dances
Gymnastics	Toy symphonies	Social dancing
Christmas carols	Harmonica playing	Tap dancing
Forums	Service to groups for parties, picnics, etc.	Hobby groups
Discussion groups		Others
Citizenship classes		
Lecturers	Camping	
Promotion of home play and back yard playgrounds	Day camping Picnicking	

#### Finance:

A study of the financial situation of the city is essential if recommendations are to be within the financial power of the city to carry them out. Among the items that merit study are:

1. Total property valuation, taxable valuation, tax rate, tax limitations.
2. Bonded indebtedness, bonding limitation.
3. Current financial data:

Total city budget for current expenses for each of the past five years.

City expenditures for recreation for each of the past five years, by departments. (In many cities school boards provide light, heat, janitor service for community recreation use of school buildings; park departments maintain outdoor recreation areas; water departments supply water for pools, etc., and charge costs to their regular budgets. Where this is done an estimate should be made of such service costs so that a true total cost figure can be determined.)

Sources of revenue: general taxes, special taxes, fees and charges.



### Administration of Existing Public Recreation Services:

No community recreation survey is complete unless it includes an analysis of the organization and services of existing public recreation agencies. The following questions should receive consideration:

1. What public departments (including the schools) conduct public recreation programs? Indicate for each the nature and extent of its programs, based on information gathered under previous paragraphs of the section on Public Recreation.
2. If there is a separate recreation department is it under an official board or commission? Is there an advisory board or council?
3. If a park board administers recreation, does it have an official committee on recreation? An advisory committee or council?
4. If other departments administer all or part of the municipal recreation services, do they have official committees or boards?
5. Does the school board have an official committee on recreation? An advisory group?
6. Through what channels do the public departments conducting recreation maintain relationships with private and semi-public recreation agencies?

### Legislation:

Authority to develop public recreation is derived from state and local laws, (state constitution, state laws, local charters, ordinances, and resolutions). State laws include constitutional provisions, recreation enabling acts, park legislation, special laws authorizing specific facilities or activities such as swimming pools, golf courses, stadiums, community houses, municipal auditoriums, band concerts. Sources of information on existing legislation include local libraries, large public libraries, and the offices of the state attorney general and the local city attorney. Copies of all local and state legislation should be secured and analyzed to determine the extent to which the provision of recreation services is authorized by law and the possible need for additional state or local legislation.

1. What activities are industrial and business companies providing for recreation of their employees?
2. What recreation areas and facilities have they provided?

RECREATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES OF PRIVATE AND SEMIPUBLIC  
AGENCIES, CLUBS, AND ORGANIZATIONS

Private and Semipublic Agencies:

List all such agencies - Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Jewish community center, Catholic Youth Organizations, Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, settlements, Boys' Clubs, playground associations, women's groups, parent-teacher associations, civic and luncheon clubs, etc.

Indicate for each agency the following:

1. The facilities and activities provided on a community basis without reference to membership in the agency; the numbers served by special facilities such as camps, and the attitude toward public recreation programs.
2. The recreation facilities and services for its own members, recording also:
  - a. Numbers reached and frequency of contact, age or other restrictions.
  - b. Membership fees and charges.
  - c. Percentage reached of total population in the respective age groups in the community.
3. New trends in their recreation services: for example, decentralization of program among Y.M.C.A.'s or other organizations having large central properties.

Church Recreation:

1. What recreation activities are the churches providing for their own membership? What recreation facilities?
2. What facilities will the churches make available for public use under proper leadership?
3. What are the churches doing to provide training for their recreation leaders?

Industry and Business:

1. What activities are industrial and business companies providing for recreation of their employees?
2. What recreation areas and facilities have they provided?

3. Are these areas and facilities available for general public use?
4. To what extent are employee groups served through public recreation programs?

Labor Unions:

1. What recreational interests have labor unions developed for their membership? What facilities?
2. What is the attitude of organized labor toward public recreation programs?

Private Clubs and Organizations:

1. List organizations such as tennis clubs, country clubs, golf clubs, and swimming clubs providing physical and social recreation opportunities and indicate, for each, the number of members, facilities, and activities.
2. List organizations providing drama, music and similar recreation opportunities and indicate for each the number of members, facilities, and activities provided.
3. List social and fraternal organizations providing recreational and indicate for each the nature and extent of their recreation programs.
4. List all others.

Commercial Recreation:

The purpose of information on commercial recreation is fourfold:

1. To learn the numbers reached by constructive commercial recreation and its bearing on the city's obligation to provide recreation.
2. To locate weaknesses in regulation which lead to low moral tone.
3. To discover assets available to municipal agencies such as bowling alleys for city leagues.
4. To learn how much the community is spending on passive and other amusements.

Satisfactory commercial recreation facilities, if charges are reasonable, should be taken into account in planning a recreation system for a city.

The ages and types of participants in commercial recreation should also be noted. No analysis of commercial recreation will be complete which does not include some observations on drug stores and beer parlors as social centers.

Motion Picture Theaters contacted - report to come.

1. Number
2. Total seating capacity
3. Total weekly average attendance
4. Total weekly average attendance of minors
5. Are special children's showings given?
6. General character of films, especially in neighborhood theaters
7. Local regulatory ordinances and their effectiveness
8. Admission charges

Pool and Billiard Halls and Bowling Alleys:

1. Number of each type of establishment. Total number of tables, alleys
2. Average daily use of each type
3. Average daily use of each type by minors
4. General atmosphere and conditions
5. Regulatory ordinances and their effectiveness
6. Hourly charges

Dance Halls and Near-by Road Houses:

1. Number
2. Capacity of each. Total capacity
3. Average weekly attendance
4. Ventilation and safety
5. General atmosphere
6. Character of dancing permitted
7. Instructresses employed
8. Regulatory ordinances and their effectiveness
9. Admission charges

Skating Rinks

1. Number
2. Total Capacity
3. General character
4. Average weekly attendance
5. Regulatory ordinances and their effectiveness
6. Admission charges

### Commercial Swimming Pools, Bathing Beaches, and Amusement Parks

1. Number of each
2. Total capacity of each
3. Average weekly attendance
4. Use by minors
5. General character
6. Regulatory ordinances and their effectiveness
7. Admission charges

### Commercial Golf Courses and Tennis Courts

1. Number of courses: 18-hole? 9-hole?
2. Fees charged
3. Total weekly use
4. How many commercial operated tennis courts
5. Total weekly use

### Commercial Sports:

Record all local professional or semiprofessional teams, number participating and number of games or events. Estimate total yearly attendance at professional or semi-professional baseball, basketball, football, hockey, and similar games, and boxing and wrestling matches. Admission fees.

### Excursions:

Frequency, attendance at, and atmosphere of, boat rides, sports, trains.

### INFORMAL UNORGANIZED RECREATION

Apart from the recreational activities in the previous categories, there is a great amount of unreported leisure-time activity carried on by individuals or by groups within the family circle or elsewhere. It is difficult to give any true statistical summary of such activities. However, it is desirable to take samplings through observation and questionnaires.

Samplings of home interests could be taken by questionnaire or interview of typical city blocks. The records of social events at hotels could be reported for given periods of time. Questionnaires among school children, employees, and other groups may be used to discover what people are doing, where they play, what organizations they belong to, what they read, and what they like to do. Some questionnaires should be worded to include unorganized as well as organized recreation. Information on such activities as play by children on the streets, vacant lots, and backyards, and the extent of street corner loafing can be secured by observation.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Know Your Community," National Recreation Association, Inc. New York, 1946.

Baseball

Basketball

Boating

Boxing

Card Games

Croquet

Diving

Fencing

Fly Casting

Football

Golf

Gymnastics

Handball

Hiking

Hockey

Horseback

Jiu Jitsu

Junior Olympics

Kite Flying

Life Saving

Line Games

Long Jump















PLAYGROUNDS, PLAYFIELDS, AND PARKS

This form should be used in securing data on location, size, equipment and use made of all outdoor recreation areas. A form should be filled out for each area. If the area is considered to have future value, obtain a plot plan showing all existing developments.

1. Name of area . . . . .
2. Location . . . . .
3. Name of administering agency . . . . .
4. Size in acres . . . . .
5. Activity facilities available (Do not list unless standard in size and equipment):
 

a. Slides . . . . .	i. Horseshoe courts . . . . .
b. Sand boxes . . . . .	j. Basketball . . . . .
c. Climbing structures . . . . .	k. Handball . . . . .
d. Swings . . . . .	l. Archery . . . . .
e. Baseball diamonds . . . . .	m. Volleyball . . . . .
f. Softball diamonds . . . . .	n. Other . . . . .
g. Tennis courts . . . . .	. . . . .
h. Goal-Hi . . . . .	. . . . .
6. Accommodations:
 

a. Toilet facilities . . . . .	b. Drinking fountains . . . . .
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7. Structures available:
 

a. Recreation building . . . . .	. . . . .
b. Shelterhouse . . . . .	approximate size . . . . .
c. Swimming pool . . . . .	size & maximum depth . . . . .
d. Outdoor theater . . . . .	seating capacity . . . . .

LOCAL COMMUNITY CENTER FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

7. Structures Available (cont'd):

e. Stadium . . . . . seating capacity . . . . .  
 f. Picnic tables . . . . . YMCA number . . . . . etc.  
 g form should be used for each center.

g. Other . . . . . : . . . . .

8. Age groups served: Children under 12 \_\_\_\_; Youth 12 to 18

\_\_\_\_; Adults \_\_\_\_; Both children and adults \_\_\_\_

9. Does play area have open space for children's games?

Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

10. Does the play area have trained supervision? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

Days of week \_\_\_\_ hours of day \_\_\_\_ month of year \_\_\_\_

11. What age group uses it most? . . . . .

12. Is it overcrowded? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

13. Comments:

J. Lee Brown, Planning for Recreation Areas and Facilities  
 in Small Towns and Cities (Federal Security Agency, Washington,  
 D. C., 1945).

a. Craft room: Yes  No \_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_

very complete shop

b. Shops: number \_\_\_\_ kind \_\_\_\_

1. Dance floor (other than gymnasium) Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

2. Kitchen: Yes  No \_\_\_\_

3. Swimming pool: size \_\_\_\_

4. Toilet facilities: Yes  No \_\_\_\_

5. Showers: Yes  No \_\_\_\_

6. Other room facilities:

INDOOR COMMUNITY CENTER FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

This form should be used in securing data on all indoor facilities which are being used or could be used by the community for recreational programs such as school building, YMCA, YWCA, neighborhood houses, etc. A form should be used for each center.

- Committee:
1. Name . . . Gresham Union High School . . . . .
  2. Location . Gresham, Oregon . . . . .
  3. Administering Agency . . . School Board . . . Supt. . . . .
  4. Number and kinds of rooms or other facilities available:
    - a. Auditorium: seating capacity 1600 stage? Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Can it be used for dancing or games? Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Gymnasium: size of floor 80 x 100  
 (Indicate if combined with auditorium) Not combined
    - c. Game rooms: number 2
    - d. Club rooms: number --
    - e. Library: Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_
    - f. Music room: Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_
    - g. Craft room: Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_; number \_\_\_\_\_  
                   very complete shop
    - h. Shops: number \_\_\_\_\_; kind \_\_\_\_\_
    - i. Dance floor (other than gymnasium) Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
    - j. Kitchen: Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_
    - k. Swimming pool: size no
    - l. Toilet facilities: Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_
    - m. Showers: Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_
    - n. Other room facilities: . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

## COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

5. Are the facilities used to capacity? at present time, yes .

By children: Yes  No  ; adults: Yes  No   
 which are being used or operated at \_\_\_\_\_ by the community for recreational  
 program Is it overcrowded? Yes times No times neighborhood houses, etc.  
 A form should be used for each center.

Comments: . . . . .

6. Is participation limited because of:

1. Lack of space: Yes  No  (Stafford Bennett)

2. Lack of personnel: Yes  or No  facilities available:

Fees: Yes  No  roller skating rink  
 . . . . . stage? Yes  No

Poor location: Yes  No  Yes  No

3. Gymnasium: size of floor 700 x 100

(Indicate if combined with auditorium)

4. Game rooms: number 1

5. Club rooms: number 1

6. Library: Yes  No

7. Music room: Yes  No

8. Craft room: Yes  No  number     

9. Shops: number no kind     

10. Dance floor (other than gymnasium) Yes  No

11. Kitchen: Yes  No

12. Swimming pool: size no

13. Toilet facilities: Yes  No

14. Showers: Yes  No

15. Other room facilities: bowling alleys



COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

This form should be used in securing data on all indoor facilities which are being used or could be used by the community for recreational programs such as school building, YMCA, YWCA, neighborhood houses, etc. A form should be used for each center.

- Is it overcrowded? Yes  No
1. Name . . . The Center . . . . .
  2. Location . . . Gresham, Ore . . . . .
  3. Administering Agency . . . Private owner (Stafford Dowsett)
  4. Number and kinds of rooms or other facilities available:  
 Roller skating rink
    - a. Auditorium: seating capacity . . . stage? Yes  No   
 Can it be used for dancing or games? Yes  No
    - b. Gymnasium: size of floor 100 x 100  
 (Indicate if combined with auditorium) stage for recreation
    - c. Game rooms: number 1
    - d. Club rooms: number 1
    - e. Library: Yes  No
    - f. Music room: Yes  No 1
    - g. Craft room: Yes  No  ; number
    - h. Shops: number no kind
    - i. Dance floor (other than gymnasium) Yes  No
    - j. Kitchen: Yes  No
    - k. Swimming pool: size no
    - l. Toilet facilities: Yes  No
    - m. Showers: Yes  No
    - n. Other room facilities: Bowling alleys

5. Are the facilities used to capacity? Yes for bowling alley.

Skating rink hasn't been.

By children: Yes  No ; adults: Yes  No

Is it overcrowded: Yes  No

Comments: . . . . .

6. Is participation limited because of:

Lack of space: Yes  No

Lack of personnel: Yes  No

Fees: Yes  No

Poor location: Yes  No

Comments: Could be used to excellent advantage for recreation

purposes.

1. X. Handball

2. Swings - 2 sets

3. Archery

4. Baseball diamonds - 1

5. Volleyball

6. Softball diamonds - 4

7. Other

8. Tennis courts

9. Goal-ball

7. Accommodations:

a. Toilet facilities - 5

b. Drinking fountains - 2

8. Structures available:

a. Recreation building - dance hall

b. Shelterhouse - 1 - approximate size

c. Swimming pool: fresh water - size & maximum depth  
spring fed lake

\* 25,000 gal. an hr. pumped into lake from deep well.  
Water colorated during swimming hrs.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION: PLAYGROUNDS, PLAYFIELDS AND PARKS

This form should be used in securing data on location, size, equipment and use made of all outdoor recreation areas. A form should be filled out for each area. If the area is considered to have future value, obtain a plot plan showing all existing developments.

1. Name of area . Blue Lake Park . . . . .
2. Location . north of Sandy Blvd. approx.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mi. from Fairview
3. Name of administering agency . . . . .
4. Size in acres . 35 . . . . .
5. Activity facilities available (Do not list unless standard in size and equipment):
 

a. Slides . 2 . . . . .	i. Horseshoe courts . 2 sets
b. Sand boxes . . . . .	j. Basketball . . . . .
c. Climbing structures . 1 . . . . .	k. Handball . . . . .
d. Swings . 2 sets . . . . .	l. Archery . . . . .
e. Baseball diamonds . 1 . . . . .	m. Volleyball . . . . .
f. Softball diamonds . 4 . . . . .	n. Other . . . . .
g. Tennis courts . . . . .	. . . . .
h. Goal-Hi . . . . .	. . . . .
6. Accommodations:
 

a. Toilet facilities . 52 . . . . .	b. Drinking fountains . 2 . . . . .
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7. Structures available:
 

a. Recreation building . dance hall . . . . .	. . . . .
b. Shelterhouse . 1 . . . . .	approximate size . . . . .
c. Swimming pool: fresh water . . . . .	*size & maximum depth . . . . .
spring fed lake	

\*23,000 gal. an hr. pumped into lake from deep well.  
Water chlorinated during swimming hrs.

## NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

- d. Outdoor theater . . . seating capacity . . .  
 115 Fourth Avenue  
 New York City
- e. Stadium . . . seating capacity . . .
- f. Picnic tables . 600 . . . number . . .
- g. Other . . . 35 dutch ovens . . .

8. Age groups served: Children under 12 \_\_\_\_\_; Youth 12 to 18 \_\_\_\_\_;  
 Adults \_\_\_\_\_; Both children and adults \_\_\_\_\_

9. Does play area have open space for children's games?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 people in park

10. Does the play area have trained supervision? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Days of week (every day) hours of day \_\_\_\_\_ month of year May 1 to Sept 15

11. What age group uses it most? 68 to 75% under 25

12. Is it overcrowded? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

13. Comments:

41 skiffs

12 canoes

10 or 12 outdoor motors

J. Lee Brown, Planning for Recreation Areas and Facilities in Small Towns and Cities (Washington, D.C.: Federal Security Agency, 1945).

These figures are presented not as scientific or inflexible standards but as a general indication of what would be required today to provide adequate municipal recreation service. No universally applicable standard for municipal recreation expenditures is practicable because communities differ in their municipal recreation needs and in their capacity to finance a recreation program. A well-to-do suburb with many private resources for individual, family and group recreation may not need to spend as much per capita for municipal recreation

## NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue

New York City

## HOW MUCH SHOULD A CITY SPEND FOR RECREATION?\*

It is estimated that in order to provide adequate recreation opportunities for its citizens, any American city should spend annually \$1.50 per capita for its organized recreation program, for the operation and maintenance of areas and facilities used for active recreation, and for the furnishing of community-wide recreation leadership and services. Of this amount approximately 75¢ is required for recreation leadership; 50¢ for maintaining areas, buildings, and facilities used in connection with the recreation program, such as golf courses, swimming pools, and tennis courts as well as playgrounds, playfields, and indoor centers, and the balance, or 25¢, for supplies, supplementary personnel and other expenses incidental to the activities program. The services which a city would expect to receive in return for the expenditure of \$1.50 per capita are those commonly rendered by a recreation department.

There are other municipal services which contribute to the recreation of the people and which are classified as "Recreation" by the Bureau of the Census, although they are seldom furnished by the Recreation Department. Many of them are traditional services of the park department. Among them are the maintenance of general park areas not used for active or organized recreation, the operation of features such as zoological or botanical gardens and museums, the care of street trees, and the provision of such special activities as band concerts and community celebrations. An additional \$1.50 per capita is probably required for these various services. Therefore \$3.00 per capita is suggested as a minimum annual standard of expenditure for all forms of municipal recreation service in an American city. The various figures presented here relate to current expenditures only, and do not include amounts which may be spent for the improvement or extension of recreation areas and facilities. They represent the total costs of furnishing recreation regardless of the sources from which the funds for meeting them are obtained.

These figures are presented not as scientific or inflexible standards but as a general indication of what would be required today to provide adequate municipal recreation service. No universally applicable standard for municipal recreation expenditures is practicable because communities differ in their municipal recreation needs and in their capacity to finance a recreation program. A well-to-do suburb with many private resources for individual, family and group recreation may not need to spend as much per capita for municipal recreation

as an industrial community of the same size, but on the other hand, it may be better able to meet the cost of needed services. Costs for the same facilities and services vary in different parts of the country and in communities of different sizes. Easy and cheap access to facilities furnished by county, state, or Federal agencies may relieve a city of the expense of providing similar facilities. What is more important, the recreation function is so comparatively new and is expanding so rapidly, that any attempt at this time to establish a fixed expenditure standard for universal application in cities would be unwise as well as impracticable.

Experience, however, furnishes a guide in estimating the amount which a city should spend for its recreation service. Recreation expenditures in most cities are far below the standard suggested above, which may seem staggering to some cities. Yet there are communities that spend even more for recreation, with no evidence that they are getting too much recreation or that the money is not being spent wisely. With the increase in recreation facilities and the growing demand for recreation programs, it may not be long before \$3.00 is considered an inadequate standard of expenditures for American cities.

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\*Many individuals have participated in the preparation of this statement.

## (RECREATION DISTRICTS - OREGON)

OREGON LAWS, 1941

## CHAPTER 327

## AN ACT

To provide for the formation, government, operating and alteration of the boundaries of park and recreation districts of Oregon: for the acquisition of property thereby; the calling and conducting of elections in such districts; the assessments, levy, collection, custody and disbursement of taxes therein; to empower park and recreation boards to make and enforce regulations governing said districts; providing penalties for violations thereof, and prescribing the powers and duties of the park and recreation board and officers of such district.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. Whenever not less than 25 percent of the resident freeholders of the proposed district shall desire to form a park and recreation district within such county, they may present to the county court of such county a petition in writing signed by them, stating the name of the proposed districts, setting forth the boundaries thereof, the praying that the lands included within such boundaries shall be organized as a park or recreation district under the provisions of this act. Each of the petitioners must be a resident and free holder within the proposed district. When any part of the proposed district is within the incorporated limits of any city or town, said petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the governing body of said city or town, approving of the formation of said district. Such petition shall be accompanied by a good and sufficient undertaking in form and amount to be approved by the county court, conditioned that the petitioners will pay all expenses of the organization of the district including publication of notices as herein required, the expense of preparation and delivery of ballots, and the fees of election officers and any and all expenses which may be incurred on the part of the county in the formation, election and organization of such park or recreation district. The petition must be verified by the affidavit of one of the petitioners, and must be published for at least two weeks, being once a week, preceding the hearing thereof, in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county, together with the notice stating the time when said petition will be presented to the county court, and that all persons interested therein may appear and be heard. At such time the county court may hear said petition and adjourn from time to time. The said court shall not modify the boundaries of the proposed district as set forth in said petition so as to exclude from such proposed district

any land which would be benefited by the formation of such district, nor shall any lands which will not, in the judgment of such court, be benefited by such district be included within such district. If said court shall conclude that any lands have been improperly omitted from the proposed district and the owner thereof shall not have appeared at such hearing, such court shall by order continue the further hearing of such petition and direct that notice shall be given to all such non-appearing landowners, requiring them to appear before said court and show cause, if any they have, why their lands should not be included in the proposed district. Said notice must be given either by publication in the same manner as the original petition and for the same period, or by personal service thereof on each such non-appearing landowner. If such notice be given by personal service such service must be made at least ten days prior to the date fixed for such further hearing. The court may grant further continuance by order entered upon its journal to the end that a further hearing may be had.

Section 2. Upon the final hearing of said matter, the county court, if it shall approve said petition as originally presented or in a modified form, shall make an order describing the exterior boundaries of the district, as determined by said county court, and ordering that an election be held in said proposed district. The order must fix the day of such election, which must be held not less than 30 days from the date of the order, and must state that at such election persons to fill the offices provided for in the charter to be members of the park and recreation board will be elected. This order shall be entered in the journal of the county court, and shall be conclusive evidence of the due presentation of a proper petition, and of the fact that each of the petitioners was, at the time, of the signature and presentation of such petition, a resident and freeholder within the limits of the proposed district.

Section 3. A copy of such order shall be posted for four successive weeks prior to the election in some newspaper published in the county. It shall be sufficient if the order be published once a week. Such notice must be published for the periods and times aforesaid in each county in which is situated any of the lands within said district.

Section 4. The county court, at least 15 days prior to the election, shall select one, and may select two polling places within the proposed district, and shall appoint a board of election for each precinct within such proposed district, to be composed of three qualified persons, residents of said district, and make all suitable arrangements for the holding of such election. Such election shall be held in the manner provided by the laws of the state of Oregon for holding and conducting elections in irrigation districts of Oregon. The ballot shall contain the words: "I vote in favor of the creation of (name of district) Park and Recreation district", or words equivalent thereto. At such election there shall be elected three members of the park and recreation board, candidates for members of the board may be nominated by



the petition of not less than 10 resident freeholders within the limits of the proposed district, and said nomination petition shall be filed with the county court at least 15 days prior to the election. The three candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected as members of the board. Every qualified elector resident within the proposed district for the period requisite to enable him to vote at a general election shall be entitled to vote at the election above provided for and shall be qualified to be a director or officer of said district. The returns of such election shall be made by the county court of the county in which such proposed park and recreation district is situated, canvassed, and the result declared by the county court, and if a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of a park and recreation district, the court shall make, and cause to be entered in the journal of said court, and order that a park and recreation district of the name and with the boundaries stated in the order calling said election and setting forth such boundaries has been duly established, and said order shall be conclusive evidence of the fact and regularity of all prior proceedings of every kind or nature provided for by this act or by law, and of the existence and validity of the park and recreation district. If a majority of the votes cast shall be against the park and recreation district, the court shall, by order entered in its journal, so declare.

Section 5. Every park and recreation district formed under the provisions of this act shall have power to have and use a common seal and to sue and be sued by its name, to construct, reconstruct, alter, enlarge, operate and maintain such lakes, parks, and recreation grounds as, in the judgment of the park and recreation board, shall be necessary or proper, and for this purpose to acquire by purchase, gift, devise, condemnation proceedings or otherwise such real and personal property and rights of way, either within or without the limits of the district as, in the judgment of the park and recreation board, shall be necessary or proper, and to pay for and hold the same; to make and accept any and all contracts, deeds, releases, and documents of any kind which, in the judgment of the park and recreation board shall be necessary or proper to the exercise of any of the powers of the district, and to direct payment of all lawful claims or demands; and to assess, levy and collect taxes to pay the cost of operating and maintaining any lakes, parks and recreation grounds that may be acquired, or any lawful claims against said district, and the running expenses of the district; to employ all necessary agents and assistants, and to pay the same; to make and enforce all necessary and proper regulations for the removal of garbage and other deleterious substances, and all other sanitary regulations not in conflict with the constitution or the laws of Oregon; to make and enforce rules and regulations governing the conduct of the users of the facilities of lakes, parks and recreational grounds within said district. Any violation of any such regulations or ordinances hereby is declared to be a misdemeanor pun-

ishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, but no such fine shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) and no such imprisonment shall exceed five days; and, in addition, the district is authorized and empowered to prohibit any person violating any rule or regulation from thereafter using the facilities of the district for such period as the board may determine; to call, hold and conduct all elections necessary or proper after the formation of the district; to prescribe, by order, the time, mode, and manner of assessing, levying, and collecting taxes for park and recreation purposes, except as otherwise provided herein; to compel all residents and property owners within the district to connect their houses and habitations with the street sewers, drains, or other sewage disposal system; and generally to do the necessary acts to the complete exercise and effect of any of its powers, or the purposes for which it was formed.

Section 6. The officers of the district shall be a park and recreation board of three members, to be elected by the duly qualified electors of the district at large, and a secretary, to be appointed by the said boards.

Section 7. Vacancies in the membership of the park and recreation board shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by a majority of the members of the park and recreation board; provided, however, should there be more than one vacancy in the membership of such board, then such vacancies shall be filled promptly by the county court of the county in which the said district, or the major portion of the area thereof, shall lie.

Section 8. On the first Monday of June of each year the board shall meet at its usual place of business within said district and, by resolution, determine and fix the amount of money to be levied and raised by taxation, for the purposes of the district, designating the number of dollars and cents so to be raised, which said total amount in dollars and cents shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar on all taxable property in said district. The provisions of sections 110-704 and 110-705, O.C.L.A., shall apply in the levying and collection of taxes on the real and personal property in said district, in so far as is applicable. All the provisions of the laws of Oregon as to the collection of taxes and delinquent taxes and the enforcement of the payment thereof, so far applicable, shall apply to the collection of taxes for park and recreation purposes.

Section 9. At the election for the organization of said district there shall be elected three directors at large. The terms of the directors so elected shall expire in one, two and three years, respectively, from the first Tuesday in January next succeeding their election, and their respective terms shall be decided by lot. Each of said directors shall hold office until the election and qualification of his successor. An election shall be held in such park and recreation district on the second Tuesday in November of each year at which time one member of the park and recreation board shall be elected. The person receiving the

highest number of votes to any office to be filled shall be elected thereto and shall hold the office from the first Tuesday in January next after such election, for three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Such official so elected shall take the oath of office within ten days after receiving his certificate of election and each member of said board shall provide a good and sufficient surety company bond, to be furnished by a surety company authorized to do business in the state of Oregon, in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) the premium on which shall be paid by the district, and the said bond shall be approved by the county court and shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk and thereafter filed with the secretary of said park and recreation board. All official bonds provided for in this act shall be in the form prescribed by law for the official bonds of county officers. Every member of the park and recreation board shall receive for each attendance of meetings of the board two dollars and shall receive no other compensation from the district. The vote cast at any and all elections shall be canvassed, certified and returned within the time and in the manner provided by the laws relating to elections in irrigation districts in Oregon.

Section 10. The park and recreation board shall be the governing power of the district and shall exercise all the powers thereof. At its first meeting held, or as soon thereafter as may be practical, the board shall choose one of its members as president and one as secretary, and all contracts, deeds, warrants, releases, receipts, and documents of every kind shall be signed in the name of the district by its president and shall be countersigned by its secretary. The board shall hold such meetings either in the day or evening, as may be convenient, requisite or necessary. In case of the absence, or inability to act, of the president or secretary, the board shall, by order entered upon the minutes, choose a president pro tempore, or secretary pro tempore, or both, as the case may be.

Section 11. The tax collector shall pay over to the county treasurer all moneys collected by him for park and recreation purposes as fast as the same shall be collected, and the said treasurer shall keep the same in the county treasury as follows: In a fund called the operation and maintenance fund of park and recreation district (naming it) he shall place the moneys levied by the board for such fund. The treasurer shall pay out moneys from the said funds only upon the written order of the board, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, which order shall specify the name of the person to whom the money is to be paid and the fund from which it is to be paid, and shall state generally the purpose for which the payment is made, and such order shall be entered in the minutes of the park and recreation board. The treasurer shall keep the order as his voucher, and shall keep a specific account of his receipts and disbursements of money for park and recreational purposes. The Treasurer and sureties upon his official bond shall be liable for the due performance of the duties imposed upon him by this act.

Section 12. Any general regulation of the board shall be entered in the minutes, and such regulation shall be published once in some newspaper published within the district, if there be one, and if there be no such newspaper, then such regulation shall be posted for one week in three public places within the district. A subsequent order of the board that such publication or posting has been made properly, shall be conclusive evidence that such publication or posting has been made. Orders not establishing a general regulation need not be published or posted, unless otherwise provided by this act, but shall be entered in the minutes, and the entry shall be signed by the secretary of the board. A general regulation shall become effective immediately upon the expiration of the week of publication or posting thereof. An ordinary order shall take effect upon the entry in the minutes.

Section 13. The board may instruct the district attorney of the county to commence and prosecute any and all actions and proceedings necessary or proper to enforce any of its regulations or orders, and may call upon said district attorney for advice as to any park and recreation subject; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to obey such instructions and to give advice when called on by the board thereof. The board may at any time employ special counsel for any purpose. All fines for the violation of any regulation, order of the board shall, after the expenses of the prosecution are paid therefrom, be paid to the secretary of the board who forthwith shall deposit the same with the county treasurer who shall place the same in the operation and maintenance fund of the district.

Approved by the governor March 18, 1941  
 Filed in the office of the secretary of  
 state March 18, 1941

## OREGON LAWS, 1945

## CHAPTER 176

## AN ACT

To amend sections 5, 8, 10, and 11 of the chapter 327, Oregon Laws 1941, relating to park and recreation districts.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That section 5 of chapter 327, Oregon Laws, 1941, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. Every park and recreation district formed under the provisions of this act shall the power to have and use a common seal; to sue and be sued by its name; to construct, reconstruct, alter, enlarge, operate and maintain such lakes, parks and recreation grounds as, in the judgment of the park and recreation board, shall be necessary or proper; and for this purpose to acquire by purchase, gift, devise, condemnation proceedings or otherwise such real and personal property and rights of way either within or without the limits of the district as in the judgment of the park and recreation board shall be proper or necessary, and to pay for the same and hold it; to make and accept any and all contracts, deeds, releases, and documents of any kind which, in the judgment of the park and recreation board shall be necessary or proper to the exercise of any of the powers of the district, and to direct the payment of all lawful claims or demands; and to assess, levy and collect taxes to pay the cost of acquiring sites for constructing, reconstructing, altering, operating and maintaining any lakes, parks, and recreation grounds that may be acquired, or any lawful claims against said district, and the running expenses of the district; to employ all necessary agents, and assistants and to pay the same; to make and enforce all necessary regulations for the removal of garbage and other deleterious substances, and all other sanitary regulations not in conflict with the constitution or the laws of Oregon, to make and enforce rules and regulations governing the conduct of the users of the facilities of lakes, parks, and recreation grounds within said district. Any violation of any such regulations or ordinances hereby is declared to be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both; but no such fine shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars and no such imprisonment shall exceed five days; and, in addition the district is authorized and empowered to prohibit the facilities of the district for such period as the board may determine, to call, hold and conduct all elections necessary or proper after the formation of the district; to compel all residents and property owners within the district to connect their houses and habitations with the street sewers, drains or other sewage disposal system; and generally to do and perform any and all acts necessary and proper to the complete exercise and effect of any of its powers, or the purposes for which it was formed.

Section 2. That section 8 of chapter 327, Oregon Laws, 1941, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. On the first Monday of June of each year the board shall meet at its usual place of business within said district and, by resolution determine and fix the amount of money to be levied and raised by taxation, for the purposes of the district, designating the number of dollars and cents to be raised, which said total amount in dollars and cents shall not exceed ten mills on the dollar on all taxable property in said district, said resolution shall separately state amount of money to be raised for acquisitions of site and for construction, reconstruction and alteration and amount of money to be raised for operation and maintenance. The provision of sections 110-704 and 110-705, O.C.L.A., shall apply in the levying and collection of taxes on the real and personal property in said in so far as it is applicable. All the provisions of the Laws of Oregon as to the collection of taxes and the enforcement of the payment thereof, so as applicable, shall apply to the collection of taxes for park and recreation purposes. The park and recreation board, by resolution, duly adopted, may establish a sinking fund or funds for the purpose of defraying the costs of acquiring land for park and recreation sites, and for acquiring or constructing buildings or facilities thereon or therein. The sinking fund or funds may be created thru the inclusion annually within the tax budget of the district of items representing the yearly installments to be credited thereto, and the amount of said items shall be collected and credited to the said fund or funds in the same manner in which taxes levied or revenues derived for other purposes for the district are collected and credited; provided however, that the sinking fund or funds budgeted hereunder shall exceed in any one year in dollars and cents three and one third mills on all taxable property in the district. The balances to the credit of the said fund or funds not to be taken into consideration or deducted from budget of the district; and none of the monies in said fund or funds shall be diverted or transferred to other funds; provided, however, that should unexpended balances remain after disbursement of funds for the purposes for which they were created, said balances upon approval by resolution of the park and recreation board shall be transferred to operation and maintenance fund of the district.

Section 3. That section 10 of chapter 327, Oregon Laws, 1941, be and the same hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. The park and recreation board shall be the governing power of the district and shall exercise all the powers thereof. At its first meeting held or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the board shall choose one of its members as president and shall appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the board, and all contracts, deeds, warrants, releases, receipts, and documents of every kind shall be signed in the name of the district by its president and shall be countersigned by its secretary. The board shall hold such

meetings, either in the day or evening, as may be convenient, requisite or necessary. In case of the absence or inability to act, of the president or secretary, the board shall, by order entered upon the minutes, choose a president pro tempore, or both, as the case may be.

Section 4. That section 11 of chapter 327, Oregon Laws, 1941, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. The tax collector shall pay over to the county treasurer all moneys collected by him for park and recreation purposes as fast as the same shall be collected, and said treasurer shall keep the same in the county treasury as follows: In a fund called the operation and maintenance fund of park and recreation district (Willamalane Park and Recreation District) he shall place and keep the moneys levied by the board for such fund. In a fund called the construction fund of the Willamalane Park and Recreation District place and keep the moneys levied by the board for construction, reconstruction and alteration. The treasurer shall pay out moneys from said funds only upon written order of the board signed by the president and counter-signed by the secretary, which order shall specify the name of the person to whom the money is to be paid and the fund from which it is to be paid, and shall state generally the purpose for which the payment is made, and such order shall be entered in the minutes of the park and recreation board. The treasurer shall keep the order as his voucher and shall keep a specific account of his receipts and disbursements of money for park and recreation purposes. The treasurer and sureties upon his official bond shall be liable for the due performance of the duties imposed upon him by this act.

Approved by the Governor March 10, 1945  
Filed in the office of the Secretary of  
State March 10, 1945.

**CHARTER**  
for the  
**CITY OF GRESHAM**  
Multnomah County, Oregon

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Submitted by the Mayor and Council of the City  
of Gresham to the legal voters of the  
City of Gresham

**H. H. Hughes, Mayor**

Roy Burton, Councilman  
Guy E. Mathews, Councilman  
Harold Barr, Councilman  
Ralph Quicksall, Councilman  
Harry Bjur, Councilman  
Geo. C. Flower, Councilman  
J. E. Phegley, Recorder

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Prepared by  
**CLIFFORD G. SCHNEIDER**  
City Attorney, Gresham  
September 24th, 1948



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**AN ACT**

Enacting a charter for the City of Gresham, Multnomah County, Oregon, and repealing any and all former charters or amendments thereto of the City of Gresham, Multnomah County, Oregon.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY OF GRESHAM  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON**

**CHAPTER I.**

**NAME, BOUNDARIES, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Section 1. **NAME.** The City of Gresham, Multnomah County, Oregon, shall continue to be a municipal corporation as originally and under date of February 11, 1905, by legislative enactment, incorporated as the "Town of Gresham," and thereafter and by amendment changed to the "City of Gresham."

Section 2. **BOUNDARIES.** The boundaries of the City of Gresham as the same are now laid out and established, as shown by the records for Multnomah County, Oregon, and a more particular description of the boundaries thereof, are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the North line of Section Eight (8), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East, Willamette Meridian said point being West 660.04 feet from the Northeast Corner of said Section Eight (8). Thence South along the West line of Lots One (1), Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5) of Bryn Mawr Park and the prolongation thereof to the Northerly line of Powell Valley Blvd.; thence Easterly along the Northerly line of said Powell Valley Blvd. right of way to a point which is 1121.16 feet East of the West line of the Northwest quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section Nine (9), Township One (1), South, Range Three (3) East Willamette Meridian; thence South One Thousand Three Hundred Fifty (1350) feet more or less to the North line of the South half of the South half of Section Nine (9), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East Willamette Meridian; thence East along said North line of the South half of the South of Section Nine (9) to the Southeast Corner of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Southeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Nine (9); thence continuing East along the North line of the South half of the Southwest quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section Ten (10), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East Willamette Meridian, 1341.0 feet to an iron stake; thence South and parallel with the West line of the Southwest quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Ten (10) a distance of 1320.0 feet more or less to a concrete monument; thence S 48°04' East 1142.3 feet to a point; thence North 65° East 723.0 feet more or less to the Northerly side line of the O.W.P.R.Y. right of way; thence Southeasterly

following said O.W.P.R.Y. right of way 1048.0 feet more or less to the North line of the South half of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section Fifteen (15), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East Willamette Meridian; thence East along the North line of the South half of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Fifteen (15) to a point 165.0 feet West of the Southeast corner of the West half of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Fifteen (15); Thence North parallel with the East line of the West half of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Fifteen (15) a distance of 264.0 feet to a point thence East parallel with the South line of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Fifteen (15) a distance of 165.0 feet to the East line of the West half of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Fifteen (15); thence North along the East line of the West half of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Fifteen (15) to the South line of Section Ten (10), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East, Willamette Meridian; thence East along the South line of said Section Ten (10) to the Southeast Corner of said Section Ten (10); thence North along the East line of said Section Ten (10) a distance of 330.0 feet to a point; thence West and parallel with the South line of the Southeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Ten (10) a distance of 1320.0 feet to the West line of the J. H. Lambert D. L. C.; thence North along the West line of said D. L. C. 330.0 feet to a point; thence West 920.0 feet more or less to a point 700.18 feet South of the Southwest corner of Block Six (6) WHITEHEADS ADDITION; thence North to a point 40.0 feet South of the Southwest corner of Block Six (6), WHITEHEADS ADDITION; thence East along the South line of Southeast Metzger Street to the Southwest corner of Tract No. Forty (40) of SHOEMAKERS ADDITION; thence continuing East along the South line of SHOEMAKERS ADDITION to the East line of Section Ten (10), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East, Willamette Meridian; thence North along the East line of said Section Ten (10) to a point 726.0 feet South of the quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) Section corner on the East line of said Section Ten (10); thence East 660.0 feet to a point which is South 727.2 feet from the East and West center line through Section Eleven (11), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East, Willamette Meridian; thence North and parallel with the West line of said Section Eleven (11), to the South line of the Bull Run Road No. 1634; thence East along the South line of said Road to an intersection with the Northeasterly line of the Portland Electric Power Company's right of way; thence Northwesterly along said right of way to a point which is 32.0 feet West and 395.0 feet South more or less from the Southeast corner of Lot Fifteen (15), Block One (1), Bristol; thence North 395.0 feet more or less to a point 32.0 feet West of Southeast corner of said Lot Fifteen (15) Block One (1) Bristol; thence continuing North to the North line of Section Ten (10), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East Willamette Meridian, passing through a point 16.0 feet West of the Northwest corner of Lot Twelve (12), Block Three (3) Bristol; thence West along the North line of said Section Ten (10) to a point 1719.4 feet East of the Northwest corner of said Section Ten (10); thence North to a point which is 1090.0 feet West of the Southwest corner of Lot Eleven (11), Block "B" CLEVELANDS ADDITION; thence continuing North 833.08 feet to a point in the North line of that tract of land conveyed to John Chiodo and Giovannina Chiodo

by deed recorded in Book 301, page 320, Record of Deeds, Multnomah County, Oregon; thence West along the North line of said Chiodo Tract and the prolongation thereof to a point 660.0 feet West of the East line of J. P. Powell D. L. C.; thence South and parallel with the East line of the J. P. Powell D. L. C. to a point 396.0 feet North of the Northwest corner of Lot Thirteen (13), Block Two (2), the MINNIE POWELL ADDITION: thence West 450.0 feet to a point in the West line of Northwest Eastman Avenue extended; thence South and along the West line of said Northwest Eastman Avenue to a point 549.0 feet North of the South line of Section Four (4) Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East Willamette Meridian; thence West and parallel with the South line of said Section Four (4) a distance of 670.0 feet to a point; thence South 120.0 feet to a point which is 429.0 feet North of the South line of said Section Four (4); thence West and parallel with the South line of said Section Four (4) to a point which is 761.64 feet East of the West line of the Southeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Four (4), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East, Willamette Meridian; thence South and parallel with the West line of the Southeast quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of said Section Four (4) a distance of 429.0 feet to the South line of said Section Four (4); thence West along the South line of said Section Four (4) to the Southwest corner of said Section; thence continuing West along the North line of Section Eight (8), Township One (1) South, Range Three (3) East, Willamette Meridian, a distance of 660.04 feet to the place of beginning.

#### Section 3. EXISTING ORDINANCES CONTINUED.

All ordinances and regulations of the City consistent with this charter and in force when it takes effect shall remain in effect until amended or repealed.

#### Section 4. EXISTING RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES CONTINUED.

Except as this charter provides otherwise, its adoption shall impair or destroy no right, power, privilege, immunity or liability of the City existing at the time of the adoption thereof.

### CHAPTER II.

#### POWERS

Section 5. POWERS OF THE CITY. The City of Gresham shall have all rights, powers, privileges and immunities which the constitutions, statutes and common law of the United States and of the State of Oregon expressly or impliedly grant or allow, or could grant or allow municipalities, as fully as though this charter specifically enumerated each of those powers and expressly stated and reserved to the residents, inhabitants and legal voters of the City of Gresham each of those rights, powers, privileges and immunities.

Section 6. ENUMERATION OF POWERS NOT EXCLUSIVE. In this charter no mention of a particular power shall be construed to be exclusive or to restrict the scope of the powers which the city would have if the particular power was not mentioned. The charter shall be liberally construed, to the end that the city may have all powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of its municipal affairs, including all powers that cities may assume pursuant to the laws and to the municipal home-rule provisions of the constitution of the State of Oregon.

Section 7. **EXERCISE OF POWER.** The city's exercise of a right, power, privilege or immunity where not prescribed by constitution or law shall be in the manner prescribed in this charter, or, where not prescribed by constitution, law, or this charter, then in the manner prescribed by ordinances or resolution of the city council.

### CHAPTER III.

#### FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Section 8. **FORM OF GOVERNMENT.** The Government of the City of Gresham shall be vested in a council and a mayor.

Section 9. **COUNCIL.** The Council shall be composed of six Councilmen elected at large. Each councilman shall serve a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The councilmen in office at the time of the adoption of this charter shall continue in office until the first Wednesday after the first day of January, 1949. At the regular city election in 1948, which election shall be held contemporaneous with the biennial State election of the State of Oregon, there shall be elected six councilmen to succeed to the terms of office of the councilmen whose terms of office by the adoption of this charter shall all expire at eight o'clock P.M., the first Wednesday after the first day of January, 1949. Of the six council so elected at said biennial election in November, 1948, the three councilmen elected who shall receive the highest number of votes of the total number cast shall be elected and serve for a term of four years, and the three councilmen receiving the next highest number of votes of the total number cast at said biennial State election in November, 1948, shall be elected and serve for two years. Thereafter at each biennial election three councilmen shall be elected to serve for a term of four years.

Section 10. **MAYOR.** At each regular city election commencing with the election in November, 1948, a mayor shall be elected. He shall serve a term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall take office the first Wednesday after the first day of January following his election.

Section 11. **OTHER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.** Additional officers of the City of Gresham shall be a recorder, a treasurer, a municipal judge, a city attorney, street commissioner, water commissioner, police officers, and such other officers as the council deems necessary. These officers shall be appointed by the mayor, with the approval of a majority of the city council. Their tenure of office shall not be for a stated period of time and each or any of these officers may be removed summarily by the mayor with the approval of a majority of the council. The Council shall fix all salaries to be paid the appointive officers. The Council may combine any two or more appointive offices and may designate any appointive officer to supervise any other appointive officer, except the municipal Judge in the exercise of his judicial functions.

Section 12. **QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.** No person shall be eligible to fill an elective office unless at the time of his election he is a qualified voter within the meaning of the constitution of the State of Oregon, and has resided in the City at least one year immediately preceding the election. The residence and voter qualifications provided for in this section shall not apply to appointive officers.

## CHAPTER IV.

### COUNCIL

Section 13. COUNCIL MEETINGS. The council shall hold a regular meeting at least once each month at a time and at a place in the city which it designates, and shall adopt rules for the government of its members and proceedings. The mayor, either upon his own motion or upon the request of three or more members of the council, may call a special meeting of the council for any time by giving notice to all members of the council then in the city. Except in an emergency, said notice shall be given at least three hours previous to the time set for the meeting. Special meetings of the council, without previous notice, may also be held by common consent of all the members of the council.

Section 14. QUORUM. A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a less number may meet and require the attendance of the absent members in such manner as may be provided by ordinance. The mayor shall be deemed a councilman for the purpose of constituting a quorum, but he shall have no vote except as in this charter or by ordinance provided.

Section 15. JOURNAL. The council shall keep a journal or record of its proceedings, and, upon the request of the mayor or two of its members, the ayes and nays upon a question before it shall be taken and a record of the vote entered in the journal.

Section 16. MEETINGS TO BE PUBLIC. The deliberations and proceedings of the council shall be public.

Section 17. MAYOR'S DUTIES AT COUNCIL MEETINGS. The mayor shall be the presiding officer of the council. He shall not vote except in case of a tie vote of the members of the council present at a meeting or when his vote is required to make a quorum of the council, and then only as by ordinance provided. He shall have authority to preserve order, enforce the rules of the council, and determine the order of business under the rules of the council. In general, he shall be the executive officer of the city.

Section 18. PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. At its first meeting, after this charter takes effect and thereafter biennially the council, by ballot, shall elect a president of the council from its membership. In the mayor's absence from the council meeting the president of the council shall preside over it. Whenever the mayor is unable, due to illness, absence from the city or other cause, to perform the functions of his office, the president of the council shall act as mayor and while so acting he shall be clothed with all the duties and functions vested in the mayor by this charter or the ordinances of the City of Gresham.

Section 19. VOTE REQUIRED. The concurrence of a majority of the members of the council present at any legally constituted meeting shall be necessary to determine any question before the council, except in case of a tie vote, and in the event of a tie vote the mayor shall cast the deciding vote. Provided, however, that the president of the Council, when presiding as mayor, shall be entitled to a vote only as a member of the council, unless he shall have waived his right to vote as a member of the council and shall, instead, vote as the mayor to decide a tie vote. In no event shall he be entitled to vote in both the capacity of mayor and councilman on any question before the council.

## CHAPTER V.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 20. **MAYOR.** The mayor shall be the executive officer of the city and shall exercise general supervision over its affairs. He shall appoint the committees provided for under the rules of the council or otherwise, and, by appointment, shall fill all vacancies in committees of the council from that body. He shall sign all approved proceedings of the council and countersign all orders on the city treasurer. He shall have the power of veto to be exercised only as provided under the rules of the council. He shall, unless otherwise provided in the rules of the council, sign all ordinances passed by the city council within three days after the passage thereof. He shall sign all writings authorized by this charter, the laws of the State of Oregon or the council as the executive officer. He shall approve, with the consent of the council all official bonds as well as licenses, contracts, and proposals. With the consent of the council he shall have power to remove or suspend any appointive officer or public employee of the city for any cause which he deems sufficient, and shall state the cause in the order of removal or suspension.

Section 21. **MUNICIPAL JUDGE.** Unless otherwise provided by ordinance the recorder shall be the municipal judge or judicial officer of the city. The municipal judge shall hold within the city a court known as the municipal court for the City of Gresham, Multnomah County, Oregon. Except on non-judicial days, the court shall be open for the transaction of judicial business as prescribed by the laws of the State of Oregon. The jurisdiction of the court shall be the City of Gresham, and all the area within the city shall be within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The municipal judge shall exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses defined and made punishable by an ordinance of the city, and of all actions brought to recover or enforce forfeitures or penalties defined or authorized by an ordinance of the city. The municipal judge shall have authority to issue process for the arrest of persons accused of an offense against the ordinances of the city; to commit such persons or admit them to bail pending trial; to issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to appear and testify before him on the trial of any cause before him; to compel obedience to such subpoenas; to issue any process necessary to carry into effect the judgments of the court, and to punish witnesses and others for contempt of court. When not governed by ordinance or this charter, all proceedings in the municipal court for the violation of a city ordinance shall be governed by the applicable general laws of the State of Oregon governing justices of the peace and justice courts. Trial in the municipal court of cases of violation of city ordinances shall be had without juries.

Section 22. **PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.** The council may authorize the imposition of a fine in a sum not exceeding Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars or imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, upon conviction for the violation of an ordinance before the municipal court of the City of Gresham.

Section 23. **RECORDER.** The recorder shall be ex-officio clerk of the council; he shall attend all of the meetings of the council, and keep

an accurate record of its proceedings in a book or books provided for that purpose. He shall sign all orders on the treasury. In his absence from a council meeting, the council shall appoint a clerk of the council pro-tempore, who, while acting in that capacity, shall have all the authority of the recorder. The recorder shall countersign all writings authorized by this charter, the council or the laws of the State of Oregon. The recorder pro-tempore may be selected from the body of the council, but while acting in such capacity of recorder pro-tempore such member of the council shall not be deprived of his right to vote as a member of the council.

CHAPTER VI.  
ELECTIONS

Section 24. REGULAR CITY ELECTIONS. Regular City elections shall be held at the same time and places as general biennial elections for State and County officers, and in accordance with the applicable State election laws, and said elections shall be conducted by the judges and clerks selected or appointed, to conduct the regular biennial State elections. When an election is held at a time other than the time of the biennial State election the council shall select the election boards by such method as the council may by ordinance provide. At each regular city election all elective officers to be elected at that time and all matters submitted to the electors at that time, shall be voted upon.

Section 25. NOTICE OF REGULAR ELECTIONS. The recorder, pursuant to directions from the council, shall give at least ten (10) days notice of each regular city election, together with a list of the offices to be filled and measures or propositions to be submitted to the electorate, by posting notice thereof at a conspicuous place in the city hall, and in at least one additional public place in each voting precinct of the city. The notice shall state the officers to be elected at, the ballot title of each measure to be voted upon, and the time and place of, the election.

Section 26. SPECIAL ELECTIONS. The council shall provide the time, manner, and means for holding any special election; provided however, that the recorder shall give at least ten (10) days notice of each special election in the manner provided by the action of the council ordering the election, or by ordinance of the city.

Section 27. REGULATION OF ELECTIONS. Except as this charter provides otherwise, and as the council provides otherwise by ordinances relating to elections, the general laws of the State shall apply to the conduct of all city elections, recounts of the returns therefrom, and contests thereof.

Section 28. QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS. Every legal voter of the State of Oregon who is a resident of the City of Gresham and is duly registered shall be entitled to vote at a city election.

Section 29. CANVASS OF ELECTION RETURNS. Within twenty-four (24) hours of the time the polls close following a city election, the returns of the election shall be filed with the recorder, and within ten (10) days after the election the mayor, recorder, and at least one member of the council to be appointed by the mayor shall meet to can-



vass the returns. In all elections held in conjunction with State and county elections, the State law governing the filing and canvassing of returns shall apply. The result of each election shall be entered in the journal of the council. The records shall state the number of votes cast at the election, the number of votes cast for each person, and the number of votes cast for and against each measure, the names of the officers elected, and the measures enacted, or approved, as well as a record of measures submitted and disapproved and the vote thereon. The votes shall be resolved by lot and in accordance with the laws of the State of Oregon then applicable thereto. Immediately after completion of the canvass, the recorder shall issue a certificate of election to each person elected. The certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts which it states, but the council shall be the final judge of the qualifications and election of its own members; subject, however, to review by any court of competent jurisdiction. Contested elections shall be determined according to the statutes of the State of Oregon then in force for the regulation of proceedings in contested elections of county officers.

Section 30. COMMENCEMENT OF TERMS OF OFFICE. The term of office of each elective officer chosen at a regular city election shall commence at the time of the first regular meeting in January immediately following the election. In case of an election or appointment to fill a vacancy in an office, the person so elected or appointed shall enter upon the duties of such office immediately.

Section 31. OATH OF OFFICE. Every officer upon entering office shall take and file with the recorder an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon, and the charter and ordinances of the City of Gresham, and he will perform the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

Section 32. NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTIVE OFFICES. The council shall provide by ordinance the mode for nominating elective officers.

## CHAPTER VII.

### VACANCIES IN OFFICE

Section 33. WHEN OFFICE IS VACANT. An office shall be deemed vacant upon the incumbent's death, adjudication of insanity, conviction of a felony, resignation, removal from the city, absence from the city for a period of more than thirty days without the consent of the council; or upon ceasing to possess the qualifications necessary for the office; or upon the failure of the person elected or appointed to an office to qualify therefor on or before the day his term of office commences; and in the case of the mayor or a member of the council, in addition to the above causes, upon his absence from meetings of the council for a period of sixty (60) days without the consent of the council.

Section 34. FILLING OF VACANCIES. Vacancies in office shall be filled by appointment of the council, and the appointee shall serve the unexpired term of his predecessor. Within twenty-four (24) hours after his appointment an officer appointed to fill a vacancy must qualify for the office as in case of an officer elected, and in case he fails to so qualify he shall be deemed to have declined the office and the office shall be deemed and declared vacant.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ORDINANCES

Section 35. ENACTING CLAUSE. The enacting clause of all ordinances hereafter enacted shall be "THE CITY OF GRESHAM DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:"

Section 36. INTRODUCTION, READING AND PASSAGE. Every ordinance shall be fully and distinctly read in open council meetings on two different days previous to being put upon its final passage; provided however, that in an emergency and with the exception of ordinances providing for the appropriation of money other than for the payment of current running expenses of the city, an ordinance may be introduced, read twice, once in full and once by title, and put on its final passage at a single meeting by the unanimous vote of all members of the council present. Upon the final vote the roll of the council shall be called and the ayes and naves of the council shall be taken and recorded in the journal. If the ordinance pass, the recorder shall so endorse it, with the date and his name and title of office, and the mayor shall, within three days thereafter, sign the ordinance with the date, his name and the title of his office. If the mayor refuses to sign said ordinance as in this charter provided, the recorder shall, after the expiration of three days from the date said ordinance is passed, endorse upon said ordinance the fact of the mayor's refusal to sign the same, and said ordinance shall thereupon become an ordinance of the City of Gresham with the same force and effect as though it had been signed by the mayor.

Section 37. ORDINANCES—EFFECTIVE DATE. Each ordinance passed by the council shall take effect, unless in the ordinance otherwise provided, on the 30th day after it has been signed by the mayor, or on the 30th day after the recorder's endorsement to the effect that mayor has refused to sign said ordinance. The council may in an emergency provide a different effective date for an ordinance or that it take effect immediately upon its final passage. Any emergency ordinance shall clearly state within the ordinance itself that it is an emergency ordinance and the reason for the emergency.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Section 38. CONDEMNATION. The necessity for taking property by condemnation shall be determined by the council and declared by a resolution describing the property and stating the use to which it is to be devoted. Condemnation proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the statutes and general laws of the State of Oregon then applicable thereto.

Section 39. ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY. The city shall have power to acquire by purchase, gift, devise or condemnation any property either within or without its corporate boundaries for any municipal purpose, for the purpose of protecting, preserving or facilitating any improvements, for the purpose of bringing about such development of property along or in the vicinity of an improvement as will make the development harmonious with and adjusted to the improvement, or for any combination of such purposes. The city

shall also have power to acquire by condemnation property in excess of that needed for the actual improvement and to sell or lease the excess of that needed for the actual improvement and to sell or lease the excess with such building and use restrictions and conditions as will tend to make its development harmonious with and adjusted to adjacent public improvements. The city shall have power to provide for the payment of any part or all of the cost of land or other property acquired for public use, of the cost of constructing, reconstructing, repairing, operating or maintaining any structure or work in the nature of a public facility or improvement, including a public utility, and of the cost of any other public work or service by levying and collecting assessments upon the property specially benefited thereby.

Section 40. IMPROVEMENTS. Street, sewer, sidewalk and such other public improvements as the council deems necessary may be undertaken on the motion of a majority of the council or on petition of the owners of two-thirds of the property to benefit specially from the improvements. A remonstrance of the owners of two-thirds of the frontage of the property to be specially affected by such improvement shall defeat such a motion or petition, in which event no further action to effect the improvement shall be taken for six months.

Section 41. SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. The procedure for determining the amounts of special assessments, their apportionment to various parcels of property, and the property upon which they are to be levied; for giving notice to property owners and other interested parties; for hearings on and levy of the assessments; for creating and enforcing assessment liens; and for taking any other action relating to the assessments shall be governed by the applicable laws of the State of Oregon relating to special assessments or by general ordinances enacted by the council.

Section 42. BIDS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. A contract in excess of \$500.00 for a public improvement to be made by a private contractor or for the purchase of equipment or personal property of any kind or character in excess of \$500,000, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder after such notice as the council shall require and shall be done or furnished in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the council.

## CHAPTER X.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 43. DEBT LIMIT. Except by consent of the voters, the city's voluntary floating indebtedness shall not exceed \$50,000.00. Neither shall its bonded indebtedness at any one time exceed the maximum limits permitted by the laws of the State of Oregon. For the purpose of calculating the limitation, however, the legally authorized debt of the city in existence at the time this charter takes effect shall not be considered. All city officials and employees who create or officially approve any indebtedness in excess of these limitations shall be jointly and severally liable for the excess.

Section 44. TORTS. In no event shall the City of Gresham be liable in damages to any person for an injury to person or property caused by a defect or dangerous place in a sidewalk, crosswalk, street, alley,

sewer, public ground, public building, drain, gutter, ditch, or way, unless the city has had actual notice prior to the injury that the defect or dangerous place existed and a reasonable time has been allowed there-after in which to repair or remove it. In no case shall more than \$500.00 be recovered as damages for an injury resulting from such a defect or dangerous place. No action shall be maintained against the city for damages growing out of such injuries unless the claimant first gives written notice to the council within thirty (30) days after the injury was sustained, stating specifically the time when, the place where, and the circumstances under which it was sustained; and that he will claim damages therefor of the city in an amount which he specifies. Nor shall any action be maintained thereon unless thirty (30) days have elapsed after the presentation of such notice to the council.

Section 45. EXISTING ORDINANCES AND LIABILITIES CONTINUED. All ordinances of the City of Gresham consistent with this charter and in force when it takes effect shall remain in force and effect until amended or repealed, and all legal obligations of the city heretofore contracted and prior to the time this charter takes effect shall be and remain as binding obligations upon the city.

Section 46. REPEAL OF PREVIOUSLY ENACTED PROVISIONS. All other charter provisions of the City of Gresham enacted prior to the time that this charter takes effect are hereby repealed.

Section 47. TIME OF EFFECT OF CHARTER. This charter shall take effect on the 1st day of October, 1948.

Ordinance No. 223

**ZONING ORDINANCE**

of the

**CITY OF GRESHAM, OREGON**

Including

**ZONING MAP OF THE CITY**



**Read and Approved December 20, 1950**

#### ORDINANCE NO. 223

AN ORDINANCE DIVIDING THE CITY OF GRESHAM, OREGON, INTO DISTRICTS; PRESCRIBING THE USES TO WHICH PROPERTY IN SUCH DISTRICTS MAY BE PUT; REGULATING, RESTRICTING AND PROHIBITING THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES, TRADES, APARTMENT HOUSES, TWO FAMILY HOUSES AND SINGLE HOUSES; REGULATING AND RESTRICTING THE AREA AND DIMENSIONS OF LOTS AND YARDS; THE ERECTION, ALTERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND THE HEIGHT AND ALIGNMENT THEREOF; PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BUILDING SET BACK LINES; PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF; REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

THE CITY OF GRESHAM DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

#### PART I

Section 1. SHORT TITLE. This ordinance shall be known as the "Zoning Ordinance of the City of Gresham, Oregon," and the map herein referred to shall be known as the "Zoning Map of the City of Gresham, Oregon." Said map and all explanatory matter thereon are hereby adopted and made a part of this ordinance.

Section 2. SCOPE. No building or land shall hereafter be used and no building or part thereof shall be erected, moved or altered unless in conformity with the regulations herein specified for the district in which it is located, except as otherwise provided therein. No permit for the construction or alteration of any building shall be issued unless the plans, specifications, and intended use of such building conform in all respects with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 3. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL WELFARE. The provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed minimum requirements for the preservation of the public safety, health, convenience, comfort, prosperity and general welfare of the people of the City of Gresham, Oregon.

Section 4. DUTY OF ENFORCEMENT. It shall be the duty of the zoning officer, who shall be designated by the City Council, to see that this ordinance is enforced.

Section 5. OCCUPANCY PERMIT. No vacant land shall be occupied or used and no building hereafter shall be occupied or used, nor shall the use of a building be changed from a use limited to one district to that of any other district as defined by this ordinance until an occupancy permit shall have been issued by the building inspector. No permit for excavation or laying foundation for any building shall be issued before application has been made for an occupancy permit. Such application for an occupancy permit shall be accompanied by a plot plan showing the ground area of the proposed structure in relation to the total ground area of the lot. Such plot plan shall be filed with the City Recorder.

An occupancy permit for the use of vacant lands, or the change in use of land, shall be applied for before any such land shall be occupied or a change occurs in its use. An occupancy permit shall be issued within ten (10) days after application therefor has been made if such use is in conformity with this ordinance.

Section 6. TEMPORARY USES. The City Planning Commission may, upon such petition, notice and hearing as it may deem proper, recommend to the City Council the granting of a temporary permit to use certain specified property for a purpose not authorized in the district in which such property is located. Such temporary permit may be granted by motion or resolution, and shall be revocable at the will of the City Council or extended for a time specified in the grant thereof, and it may be granted subject to such other limitations and conditions as the City Council may impose.

Section 7. **ILLEGAL OCCUPANCY.** Any use of a premises or building which deviates from or violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be termed an illegal occupancy and the person or persons responsible therefor shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

Section 8. **CONTRACT PURCHASERS DEEMED OWNERS.** A person or persons purchasing property under contract, for the purposes of this ordinance, shall be deemed to be the owner or owners of the property covered by the contract. The City Planning Commission or the City Council may require satisfactory evidence of such contract of purchase.

Section 9. **AMENDMENTS.** The City Council may, from time to time, on its own motion or own petition, after public notice and hearing, amend the regulations and change the districts herein established. Every such proposed amendment shall be referred by the City Council to the City Planning Commission for report. Any such amendment that has failed to receive the approval of the City Planning Commission shall not be passed, except by a majority vote of the City Council. The City Council or the City Planning Commission may initiate proposed changes in districts, which changes may be made only after notice to the owners of the properties within the area bounded by lines parallel and/or concentric to and three hundred (300) feet from the lines bounding the area to be changed, and after a public hearing. All changes, except those initiated by the City Council or the City Planning Commission shall be made only upon petition bearing the signatures of the owners of 51% or more of the property within an area bounded by lines parallel and/or concentric to and three hundred (300) feet from the boundaries of the area to be changed. Such petition shall contain the addresses and sufficient description of the properties owned for the identification thereof, and shall be filed with the City Recorder and directed to the City Council.

A petition filed with the City Recorder shall forthwith be referred to the City Planning Commission by the City Recorder and the City Planning Commission shall check such petitions for sufficiency and shall make a report to the City Council embodying its recommendations. No petitions shall be approved by the City Council until the City Planning Commission has submitted a report relative to the same, and the City Planning Commission must submit such report within 30 days of the filing of the petition with the City Recorder. The City Council must vote upon the petition within 60 days of its filing with the City Recorder.

The City Planning Commission shall afford persons particularly interested, and the general public, an opportunity to be heard at a time and place specified in a notice of hearing to be sent by mail to the last known address of all property owners within an area bounded by lines parallel and/or concentric to and three hundred (300) feet from the boundaries of the area to be changed. Notice thereof shall also be published in a local newspaper of general circulation within the municipality, not less than three times in any daily, and not less than once in any other newspaper and within the week prior to that in which said meeting is to be held.

If a protest against such amendment be presented, duly signed by 20% of the property owners within an area bounded by lines parallel and/or concentric to and three hundred (300) feet from the area to be changed, such amendment shall not be passed except by a majority vote of the City Council.

Section 10. **APPEALS FROM RULINGS ON PERMITS.** Any interested citizen or administrative officer of the City may appeal to the City Council from any ruling pertaining to the granting or denial of any permit applied for hereunder when such ruling is adverse to his interests, by filing with the City Recorder within ten (10) days from such ruling a written notice of appeal. Such written notice shall state with reasonable accuracy the particular ruling from which appeal is made, and state the grounds therefor. Thereupon the City Recorder shall forthwith obtain all papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from is based, and refer the same to the City Planning Commission, which shall within 30 days, submit its written recommendation thereon together with the record to the City Council. Said City Planning Commission or the City Council may receive such additional evidence as either deems relevant to the issues involved. Upon receiving such recommendation and record, and within 30 days, and after a public hearing thereon, the City Council shall have power to affirm, overrule, or alter any such ruling.

Section 11. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION. The owner or owners of any building or premises, or part thereof, where anything in violation of this ordinance shall be placed, or shall exist, or be maintained, and any architect, builder or contractor who shall assist in the commission of any such violation, and all persons or corporations who shall violate or maintain any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance or who shall fail to comply therewith, or with any requirements thereof, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of plan submitted and approved thereunder, shall for each and every violation or non-compliance be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$200.00, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed 100 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation of this ordinance continues shall be considered a separate offense.

Section 12. CONFLICTING PROVISIONS. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 13. VALIDITY. Should any section, clause or provision of this ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole or any part thereof, other than the part declared invalid.

## PART II

Section 14. DEFINITIONS. The following words and phrases when used in this ordinance shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, excepting in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Words used in the present tense include the future, the singular number includes the plural; and the plural the singular; the word lot includes the word plot and the word building includes the word structure.

AUTO COURT, MOTOR COURT, OR MOTEL. The words "Auto Court," "Motor Court," or "Motel" shall mean an establishment of multiple dwellings, or a group of single dwellings rented primarily to tourists for compensation, direct or indirect, in which each individual dwelling unit provides sleeping accommodations, sanitary facilities, and off-the-street parking space in the ratio of one car-space for each dwelling unit, and may or may not include cooking facilities.

DWELLINGS, SINGLE FAMILY. A single family dwelling is a building used or arranged for use as the home or abode of but one family and in which not more than four boarders or lodgers are accommodated.

DWELLINGS, TWO FAMILY. A two family dwelling is a building used or arranged for use as the home or abode of but two families, living independently of each other, and in which not more than four boarders or lodgers shall be accommodated by each family.

DWELLINGS, MULTIPLE FAMILY. A multiple family dwelling is a building used or arranged for use as the home or abode of three or more families, living independently of each other and doing their own cooking in said building and shall include flats and apartments.

GARAGE, PRIVATE. A private garage is a garage for not more than three automobiles, for storage only, and intended for private use, but in which space may be rented for storage only of not more than two vehicles, by other than the occupants of the buildings to which such garage is accessory.

HALF STORY. A half story is a story of a building which is situated within a sloping roof, the usable floor area of which does not exceed two-thirds of the floor area of the story immediately below it.

LOT. A lot is a parcel of land in a single or a joint ownership, occupied by not more than one building and the accessory buildings or uses customarily incident to it, including open spaces required herein.

NON-CONFORMING BUILDING OR USE. A non-conforming building or use is one that does not conform with the regulations provided herein for a given use district.



**OFF-THE-STREET PARKING.** Hereafter no building shall be erected or structurally altered for any use other than that existing at the time this ordinance is adopted, unless off-the-street parking space has been provided in accordance with the following schedule:

Single family dwellings — one car space for each dwelling.

Multiple dwellings — one car space for each of the first 12 family units, and one car space for each two family units in excess of 12.

Theaters )

) — one car space for each 10 seats of auditorium capacity.

Churches )

Hospitals — one car space for each 500 square feet of floor area.

Lodges and fraternal buildings (where movable seats are used)—one car space for each 100 square feet of main auditorium.

Commercial Buildings (if total ground area is in excess of 7500 square feet) — one car space for each 1200 square feet of ground area.

Evidence of ownership of sufficient ground area to provide off-the-street parking in accordance with the above schedule shall be required as a condition to the issuance of a permit to build.

**STREET LINE.** The street line is the dividing line between the street and the lot.

**YARD, FRONT.** A front yard is an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a building, between the front line of the building and the street line of the lot, unobstructed upward.

**YARD, REAR.** A rear yard is an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a building, between the rear line of the building and the rear line of the lot, unobstructed upward.

**YARD, SIDE.** A side yard is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a building, situated between the building and the side line of the lot and extending through from the street to the rear yard, or where no rear yard is required, to the rear line of the lot.

### PART III

**Section 15. USE DISTRICTS.** For the purpose of this ordinance, the City of Gresham is hereby divided into four types of districts as follows:

1. R Residence District
2. C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District
3. C-2 Central Commercial District
4. I Industrial District

The boundaries of the districts are hereby established as shown on the official zoning map of the City of Gresham, Oregon, which accompanies this ordinance and is on file in the office of the Recorder.

\* Unless otherwise shown on the zoning map of the City, the boundaries of the districts are lot lines, center lines of streets and alleys, railroad right-of-way lines or corporate limit lines as they existed at the time of the enactment of this ordinance.

**Section 16. RESTRICTIONS WITHIN DISTRICTS.**

#### R — Residence District

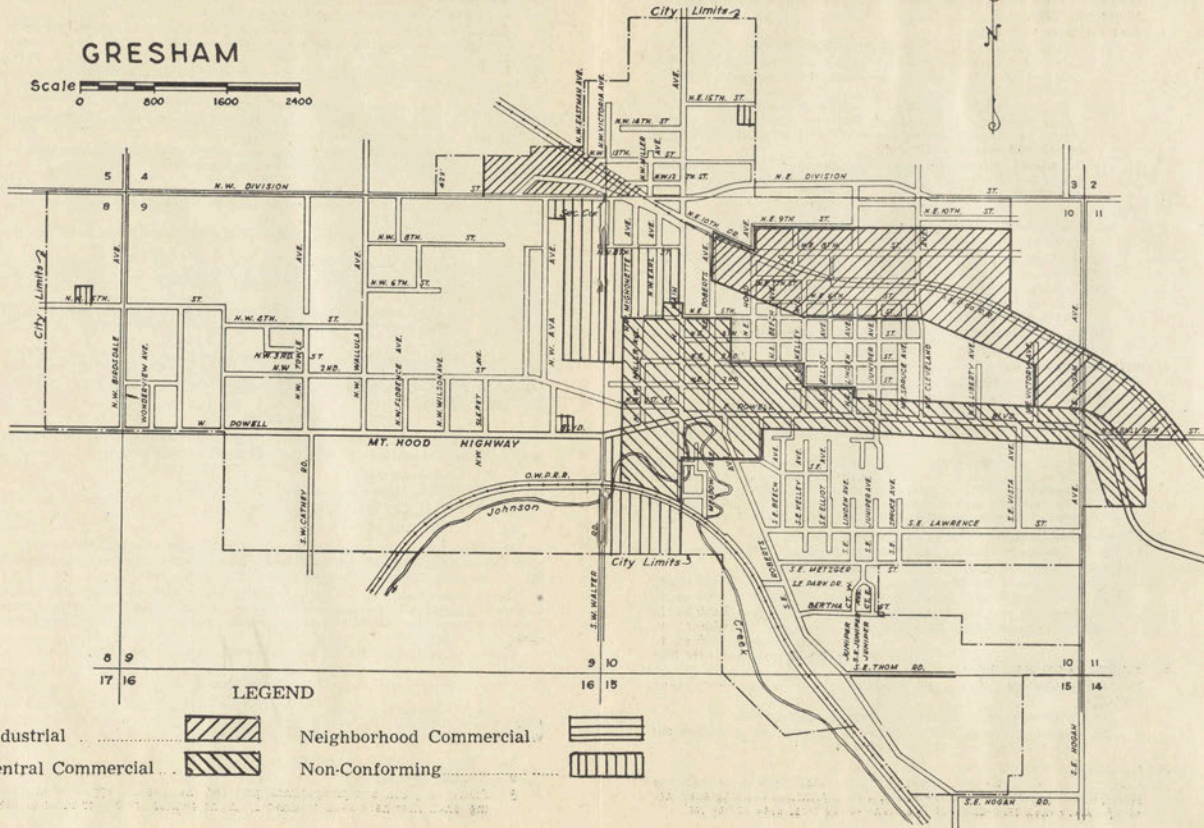
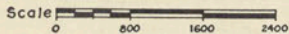
In the R—Residence District, no building or premises shall be used, and no building shall hereafter be erected or structurally altered, unless otherwise provided in this ordinance except for one or more of the following uses:

1. One and two family dwellings.
2. Multiple dwellings.
3. Churches, parks and playgrounds, provided that specific approval, in writing, shall first have been obtained from the owners of 75% or more of the

ZONING MAP

CITY OF GRESHAM, OREGON 1951

GRESHAM



LEGEND

- Industrial Neighborhood Commercial
- Central Commercial Non-Conforming

property within an area bounded by lines parallel and/or concentric to and 300 feet from the boundaries of such church, park or playground area; and provided further that, in the case of churches, off-the-street parking space shall be provided on the basis of one (1) car-space for each ten (10) seats of auditorium capacity.

4. Uses accessory to dwellings:

- (a) Private garages as separate buildings when located not less than sixty (60) feet from the front lot line nor less than twenty (20) feet from any flanking street line, garages and fuel houses attached to or within the dwelling.
- (b) Home occupations engaged in by individuals within their dwellings provided they do not occupy accessory buildings on the same lot and that the premises are not used for the retail sale of the product of such occupation.
- (c) The renting of rooms for lodging purposes only, for the accommodation of not to exceed four persons, in a single family dwelling is permissible.

5. Signs:

- (a) Accessory use described in subsection 4, part (c) shall not be advertised by any sign over two (2) square feet in area.
- (b) Signs not exceeding eight (8) square feet in area pertaining to the leasing, rental, or sale of buildings or premises are permitted.
- (c) Signs on non-conforming uses are permitted, provided that such signs are erected flat against the building or painted on the side thereof and not exceeding twelve (12) square feet in area.
- (d) All other signs, signboards, and billboards are prohibited within a Residence District.

6. Yard Requirements:

In the R—Residence District, the following minimum yard requirements shall prevail:

- (a) Front yard: twenty (20) feet deep from lot line to any structure.
- (b) Rear yard: twenty-five (25) feet deep from lot line to the principal building.
- (c) No side yard shall be less than five (5) feet wide at its narrowest point and the sum of the width of the side yards shall in no case be less than ten (10) feet, except for an accessory building which is set back sixty (60) feet or more from the front line, in which case the structure may be placed on the lot line.

7. Site area requirements:

In the R—Residence District, the following minimum site area requirements shall prevail:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (a) Single family dwelling units         | 4,800 sq. ft.                      |
| (b) Two family dwelling units            | 7,000 sq. ft.                      |
| (c) Three and four family dwelling units | 8,000 sq. ft.                      |
| (d) More than four family dwelling units | 8,000 sq. ft.                      |
|  | plus 600 sq. ft.                   |
|  | for each additional unit over four |

8. Building height requirements:

In the R—Residence District, the following height requirements shall prevail:

- (a) Dwellings shall be limited to two and one-half stories.
- (b) Accessory buildings shall be limited to one and one-half stories, not to exceed twenty-two (22) ft. in height.

9. One principal building on a lot:

Hereafter, no lot in the R—Residence District shall have more than one principal building constructed thereon and such principal building shall not occupy more than forty-five (45) per cent of the total area of the lot.

### C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District

In the C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District, no building or premises shall be used and no building shall hereafter be erected or structurally altered unless otherwise provided in this ordinance, except for one or more of the following uses:

1. All of the uses permitted in the R—Residence District.
2. Medical, dental, and other professional services.
3. Retail stores:
  - (a) Food Stores.
  - (b) Automobile service stations.
  - (c) Drug stores.
4. Service establishments:
  - (a) Laundry agency.
  - (b) Cleaning agency.
  - (c) Barber shop.
  - (d) Beauty parlor .
  - (e) Shoe repair.
  - (f) Outdoor advertising.
5. Religious, educational, philanthropic, fraternal, municipal and other institutional uses.
6. Motels and/or motor courts.
7. Height, area and yard requirements:

In the C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District the height of buildings, site area and yard requirements for residence buildings shall be the same as those in the Residence District. In the case of commercial structures the height shall be limited to three stories, and no side yard shall be required other than that provided for in the building code for the prevention of fire. Front yards shall be not less than ten (10) feet. Rear yard shall be not less than ten (10) feet deep if bordering on an alley, otherwise no back yard is required.

### C-2 Central Commercial District

In the C-2 Central Commercial District, no building or premises shall be used and no building shall hereafter be erected or structurally altered unless otherwise provided in this ordinance except for one or more of the following uses:

1. All of the uses permitted in the C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District.
2. Clubs.
3. All commercial uses including but not limited to, retail stores, service establishments, professional and other offices, recreational enterprises, financial institutions, and hotels.
4. After the adoption of this ordinance, no structure shall be erected within the C-2 Central Commercial District unless provision has been made for the following set-backs:
  - (a) Not less than two (2) feet from any property line bordering on a street, or
  - (b) Not less than the average existing set-back distances on the developed lots within the same block and facing the same street or streets if this average distance is greater than two (2) feet.
  - (c) No accessory uses such as supports for signs, marquees, etc. shall be permitted within this set-back space.
  - (d) These set-back distances shall not apply to the following described streets:
    1. North Main Ave. from Powell Blvd. to North Fourth Street.

2. North Roberts Ave. from Powell Blvd to North Fourth Street along the west side of North Roberts Ave.
3. North Roberts Ave. from Powell Blvd. to North Third Street along the east side of North Roberts Ave.
4. Second Street from Miller Ave. to Roberts Ave.
5. Third Street from Miller Ave. to Roberts Ave.
6. East Fourth Street from Main Ave. to Roberts Ave.

#### I — Industrial District

In the I—Industrial District, premises, except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, may be used for any purpose permitted in the C-2 Central Commercial District and any other purpose except those uses which have been declared nuisances by statute or ordinance, or by any court of competent jurisdiction, or which may be obnoxious or offensive by reason of the emission of odor, dust, smoke, gas or noise, provided that the City Council shall have the power to grant conditional and revocable permits for any such use within the industrial district after public hearings and examination of the location upon due proof to the satisfaction of the City Council that the maintenance of such use will not be unduly detrimental to adjacent and surrounding property.

#### PART IV

Section 17. REDUCTION IN AREA OF LOTS. No lot shall be reduced in area so that yards less than the minimum required under this ordinance shall result.

Section 18. ONLY ONE PRINCIPAL BUILDING ON ANY LOT. No dwelling shall be erected on a lot which does not abut upon at least one street. No building in the rear of a principal building on the same lot may be used for residential purposes, except for employees of the occupants of the principal building and their immediate families.

Section 19. YARD SPACES SHALL NOT OVERLAP. No part of a yard or other open space required about any building for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this ordinance shall be included as a part of a yard or other open space required under this ordinance for another building.

Section 20. LOT OF RECORD EXEMPTION. Where the owner of a lot or lots of official record at the time of the enactment of this ordinance does not own sufficient space in said lot or lots to enable him to conform to the yard and other requirements of this ordinance, such lot or lots may be used as a building site, provided, that the yard space and other requirements shall conform as closely as possible in the opinion of the Planning Commission to the requirements for the district in which the property is located.

Section 21. FRONT YARDS. The front yard requirements of this ordinance shall not apply within any district where the average depth of the existing front yard on developed lots, located within one hundred (100) feet on each side of the lot and within the same block and zoning district and fronting on the same street as such lot, is greater or less than the minimum required front yard depth. In such cases the depth of the front yard on such lot shall not be less than the average existing front yard depths on the developed lots.

Section 22. EXCEPTIONS TO HEIGHT LIMITS. The height limitations of this ordinance shall not apply to church spires, belfries, cupolas and domes not for human occupancy, monuments, water towers, observation towers, transmission towers, windmills, chimneys, smokestacks, derricks, conveyors, flagpoles, radio towers masts and aeriels.

Section 23. EXISTING BUILDINGS AND NON-CONFORMING USES. When a property or an existing building at the time of the passage of this ordinance has a use which was legal prior to the passage of this ordinance, such use may continue, even though it be not in conformity with the zoning regulations. If, however, the use of the building or premises is changed, it shall be changed to a use conforming to the zoning regulations, and after such change, it will not be permissible to change

back again to the original non-conforming use. A non-conforming use shall not be extended, but the extension of a use to any portion of a building which was arranged or designed for such non-conforming use at the time of the passage of this ordinance, shall not be deemed the extension of a non-conforming use. If a non-conforming use be discontinued for the period of one year, the same cannot be again continued.

A building devoted to a non-conforming use at the time this ordinance becomes effective shall not thereafter while such non-conforming use continues undergo more than one extension and such extension shall not exceed in cost more than fifty (50) per cent of the then replacement cost of the existing structure. A non-conforming advertising sign if removed from the premises other than for maintenance and repair may not be replaced. No exterior sign aggregating more than ten square feet in area shall hereafter be erected to advertise a non-conforming use.

When a building having a non-conforming use is damaged by fire or other cause so that the total deterioration exceeds sixty (60) per cent of the cost of replacing the building using new materials, then such building shall not be rebuilt, unless such building in its construction and uses conform fully to the requirements of this ordinance and other ordinances of the City as applied to new buildings and uses in the district in which it is to be located. When a building having a non-conforming use is damaged by fire or other cause to an extent which will permit rebuilding such construction must commence within six (6) months of date of damage and be completed with one (1) year of such date if the use is to continue as a non-conforming use.

Section 24. COMPLETION OF BUILDINGS. Nothing in this ordinance shall require any change in the plans, construction, alteration or designated use of a building upon which construction has actually begun thirty (30) days previous to the passage of this ordinance and the ground story framework of which, including the second tier of ceiling beams, shall have been completed. However, such entire building must be completed in accordance with the original plans within one (1) year from the date of commencing construction, to avoid violation of this ordinance.

Section 25. EMERGENCY. The immediate preservation of the health, peace and safety of the residents of the City of Gresham is found to be a necessity, and an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance shall go into force and effect upon its passage by the Council and approval by the Mayor.

Read for the first time December 20, 1950.

Read for the second time December 20, 1950.

Put upon its passage December 20, 1950.

Yeas: 4 Nays: 0.

Submitted to and approved by the Mayor this 20th day of December, 1950.

/s/ H. H. HUGHES  
Mayor of the City of Gresham.

Attest:

/s/ LUCILLE GRADIN  
Recorder of the City of Gresham