



150 N. 2nd St./PO Box 83
Jefferson, OR 97352
Ph: 541.327.2768
Fax: 541.327.3120

CITY OF JEFFERSON

Council Worksession

April 11, 2024

6:30pm

RULES OF CONDUCT FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. No person shall be disorderly, abusive, or disruptive of the orderly conduct of the meeting.
2. Persons shall not testify without first receiving recognition from the presiding officer and stating their full name and residence address.
3. No person shall present irrelevant, immaterial, or repetitious testimony or evidence.
4. There shall be no audience demonstrations such as applause, cheering, display of signs, or other conduct disruptive of the meeting.

The above listed meeting will be held in person at City Hall and virtually on Zoom. To join the meeting on a PC, laptop, or other device, click the link and enter the password provided.

To join by phone/audio, dial (253) 215 8782 and enter the same password.

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81922102730?pwd=QyuwbWGkChaSKPbIQS2NsFL7F5IU6n.1>

Meeting ID: 819 2210 2730

Passcode: 060137

Further accommodation requests should be made to City Hall in advance of the meeting. Meeting materials are available on the City's website: jeffersonoregon.org, or can be provided by other means upon request. Additional information may be obtained by contacting City Hall.

AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER/FLAG SALUTE

II. WORKSESSION TOPICS

A. Banner Art Reveal & Presentation of Awards

B. OLCC New Outlet Application – Jefferson Sweet Sensations Bakery

C. SB 1537 Review & Discussion

III. APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE -1st half for April

IV. VISITORS

V. COUNCIL/STAFF COMMENTS

VI. ADJOURNMENT

Posted: April 5, 2024
Sarah Cook
City Manager/Recorder

Equal Opportunity Employer & Provider



OREGON LIQUOR & CANNABIS COMMISSION LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Instructions

1. **Complete and sign** this application.
2. Prior to submitting this application to the OLCC, send the completed application to **the local government for the premises address** to obtain a recommendation.
 - If the premises street address is within a city's limits, the local government is the city.
 - If the premises street address is not within a city's limits, the local government is the county.
3. You can submit the application to the OLCC if:
 1. You have WRITTEN documentation showing the date the local government received the application or;
 2. The local government has provided you their recommendation.

ALL forms and documents must be a PDF attachment

4. **Email the PDF application that contains the local government recommendation or proof of submission to: OLCC.LiquorLicenseApplication@oregon.gov.**
5. **Do not** include any license fees with your application packet (fees will be collected at a later time). *When it's time to pay the license fee you must pay the full yearly fee for the current license year (the license fee will not be prorated). If you pay in the last quarter of your license year you must also pay the yearly fee for the next license year.*

License Request Options - Please see the general definitions of the license request options below:

- **New Outlet:** The licensing of a business that does not currently hold an active liquor license.
- **Change of Ownership:** The request to completely change the licensee of record at a licensed business.
- **Greater Privilege:** The request to change from an Off-Premises to a Limited or Full On-Premises Sales license **OR** from a Limited to Full On-Premises Sales license.
- **Additional Privilege:** The licensee currently holds an active liquor license at the premises and that same licensee would like to request to add an **additional** different liquor license type at that same premises location.

Additional Information

Applicant Identification: Please review [OAR 845-006-0301](#) for the definitions of "applicant" and "licensee" and [OAR 845-005-0311](#) to confirm that all individuals or entities with an ownership interest (other than a waivable ownership interest, per [OAR 845-005-0311\[6\]](#)) in the business have been identified as license applicants on this document. If you have a question about whether an individual or entity needs to be listed as an applicant for the license, discuss this with the OLCC staff person assigned to your application.

Premises Address: This is the physical location of the business and where the liquor license will be posted.

Applicant Signature(s): Each individual listed in the applicant information box on page 2 (entity or individuals applying for the license) must sign the application.

If an applicant listed in the applicant information box on page 2 is an entity (such as a corporation or limited liability company), at least one member or officer of the entity must sign the application.

Applicant/Licensee Representative(s): In order to make changes to a license or application or to receive information about a license or application by someone other than the applicant/licensee you must:

- Complete the [Authorized Representative Form](#) designating a person/entity to act on your behalf and submit with the application.

For help with this application or any related documents or processes, email olcc.alcohollicensing@oregon.gov.

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 1 of 4

Check the appropriate license request option:

New Outlet | Change of Ownership | Greater Privilege | Additional Privilege

Select the license type you are applying for.

More information about all license types is available [online](#).

Full On-Premises

- Commercial
- Caterer
- Public Passenger Carrier
- Other Public Location
- For Profit Private Club
- Nonprofit Private Club

Winery

- Primary location
- Additional locations: 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Brewery

- Primary location
- Additional locations: 2nd 3rd

Brewery-Public House

- Primary location
- Additional locations: 2nd 3rd

Grower Sales Privilege

- Primary location
- Additional locations: 2nd 3rd

Distillery

- Primary location
- Additional tasting locations: (Use the DISTT form [HERE](#))

Limited On-Premises

Off Premises

Warehouse

Wholesale Malt Beverage and Wine

LOCAL GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
After providing your recommendation, return this form to the applicant **WITH** the recommendation marked below

Name of City OR County (not both)

Please make sure the name of the Local Government is printed legibly or stamped below

Date application received: _____

Optional: Date Stamp Received Below

- Recommend this license be granted
- Recommend this license be denied
- No Recommendation/Neutral

Printed Name

Date

Signature

Trade Name

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 2 of 4

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Identify the applicants applying for the license. This is the entity (example: corporation or LLC) or individual(s) applying for the license. Please add an additional page if more space is needed.	
Name of entity or individual applicant #1: Toasted Coffee LLC	Name of entity or individual applicant #2: Autumn Mendoza-Torrance
Name of entity or individual applicant #3: Juan Mendoza-Martinez	Name of entity or individual applicant #4:

BUSINESS INFORMATION		
Trade Name of the Business (name customers will see): Jeffersons Sweet Sensations Bakery		
Premises street address (The physical location of the business and where the liquor license will be posted): 277 N 2nd St		
City: Jefferson	Zip Code: 97352	County: Marion
Business phone number: (541) 905-3831	Business email: ToastedCoffee2023@gmail.com	
Business mailing address (where we will send any items by mail as described in OAR 845-004-0065[1]): 3462 Eleanor Ave NE		
City: Albany	State: OR	Zip Code: 97322
Does the business address currently have an OLCC liquor license? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Does the business address currently have an OLCC marijuana license? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

APPLICATION CONTACT INFORMATION – Provide the point of contact for this application. If this individual is not an applicant or licensee, the Authorized Representative Form must be completed and submitted with this application.	
Application Contact Name: Autumn Mendoza-Torrance	
Phone number: (541) 209-7910	Email: autumnmendoza24@yahoo.com

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 3 of 4

TERMS

- “Real property” means the real estate (land) and generally whatever is erected or affixed to the land (for example, the building) at the business address.
- “Common area” is a privately owned area where two or more parties (property tenants) have permission to use the area in common. Examples include the walking areas between stores at a shopping center, lobbies, hallways, patios, parking lots, etc. An area’s designation as a “common area” is typically identified in the lease or rental agreement.

ATTESTATION – OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE BUSINESS AND PREMISES

- Each applicant listed in the “Application Information” section of this form has read and understands OAR 845-005-0311 and attests that:
 1. At least one applicant listed in the “Application Information” section of this form has the legal right to occupy and control the real property proposed to be licensed as shown by a property deed, lease, rental agreement, or similar document.
 2. No person not listed as an applicant in the “Application Information” section of this form has an ownership interest in the business proposed to be licensed, unless the person qualifies to have that ownership interest waived under OAR 845-005-0311.
 3. The licensed premises at the premises street address proposed to be licensed either:
 - a. Does not include any common areas; or
 - b. Does include one or more common areas; however, only the applicant(s) have the exclusive right to engage in alcohol sales and service in the area to be included as part of the licensed premises.
 - In this circumstance, the applicant(s) acknowledges responsibility for ensuring compliance with liquor laws within and in the immediate vicinity of the licensed premises, including in portions of the premises that are situated in “common areas” and that this requirement applies at all times, even when the business is closed.
 4. The licensed premises at the premises street address either:
 - a. Has no area on property controlled by a public entity (like a city, county, or state); or
 - b. Has one or more areas on property controlled by a public entity (like a city, county, or state) and the public entity has given at least one of the applicant(s) permission to exercise the privileges of the license in the area.

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Page 4 of 4

Applicant Signature(s): Each individual listed in the applicant information box on page 2 (entity or individuals applying for the license) must sign the application.

If an applicant listed in the applicant information box on page 2 is an entity (such as a corporation or limited liability company), at least one member or officer of the entity must sign the application.

• Each applicant listed in the “Application Information” section of this form has read and understands OAR 845-006-0362 and attests that:

1. Upon licensure, each licensee is responsible for the conduct of others on the licensed premises, including in outdoor areas.
2. The licensed premises will be controlled to promote public safety and prevent problems and violations, with particular emphasis on preventing minors from obtaining or consuming alcoholic beverages, preventing over-service of alcoholic beverages, preventing open containers of alcoholic beverages from leaving the licensed premises unless allowed by OLCC rules, and preventing noisy, disorderly, and unlawful activity on the licensed premises.

I attest that all answers on all forms and documents, and all information provided to the OLCC as a part of this application, are true and complete.

Autumn Merdoza-Torres		4/2/24
Applicant name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Applicant name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Applicant name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Applicant name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____

Applicant/Licensee Representative(s): If you would like to designate a person/entity to act on your behalf you must complete the Authorized Representative Form. You may submit the form with the application or anytime thereafter. The form must be received by the OLCC before the representative can receive or submit information for the applicant.

Please note that applicants/licensees are responsible for all information provided, even if an authorized representative submits additional forms on behalf of the applicant.

MEMO: _____

TO: Mayor & City Council
FROM: Sarah Cook, CM/R
DATE: April 5, 2024
RE: SB 1537 – UGB Expansion Exemption(s)

SB 1537 is very new, highly complex legislation, and seems to have been written to target problematic provisions in land use regulations of much larger cities. That said, there are a number of factors that will impact cities across the state. I requested a high-level review of this new legislation from the City's legal counsel with the intention of getting a simplified summary to share with you on what it will mean for Jefferson specifically, and how it will impact us. However, it is the recommendation of the City Attorney that only the "big news" items be reviewed at this point because there is still a great need for a much deeper dive into the various changes and interpretations, noting it will be likely that some code amendments, and certainly standard practices, will need to be changed in response to this new law. As you can imagine, the people in the world of planning and land use are scrambling to make sense of it all. Below is a summary from my communication with the City's land use attorney on those bigger issue topics:

What the Council likely needs to know right now - First, the one-time allowance to expand the City's UGB may be far too complicated. If the Council wishes to expand the UGB, she suggests considering the two provided alternatives in the law. 1. – Opt to bring in 15 net acres, instead of 50. 2. - Exchange existing residential lands in the UGB for more preferable, developable lands of roughly the same acreage. There are fewer requirements with either of these options and they are not land use decisions; therefore, are not subject to appeal to LUBA.

Far more importantly, planning staff will need to consider how the mandatory "adjustments" of City development and design standards will affect our City's planning efforts. Residential developers may now request up to 10 such adjustments per development – if it will reduce their costs, the price of the homes, or increase available units. Legal counsel is of the belief that every residential developer will be qualified under these imprecise new standards. This requirement takes effect January 1, 2025 and will be in effect for 7 years, unless later extended.

The City also needs to review its "limited land use decisions" because more decision types have been added to that definition. The bigger news is that SB 1537 requires that only the State's limited land use review process be used and that section goes into effect 91 days after session adjourned – so potentially as early as this June. Notice to owners of property within 100 feet is still required, but only written comment is received and no initial hearing is held. A hearing may be held on appeal. These changes will eliminate MANY of the Planning Commission's quasi-judicial decision hearings and the City will need to consider who hears appeals moving forward – Planning Commission or City Council, or whether to hold appeal hearings at all.

Oregon Passes Exemption to Urban Growth Boundary

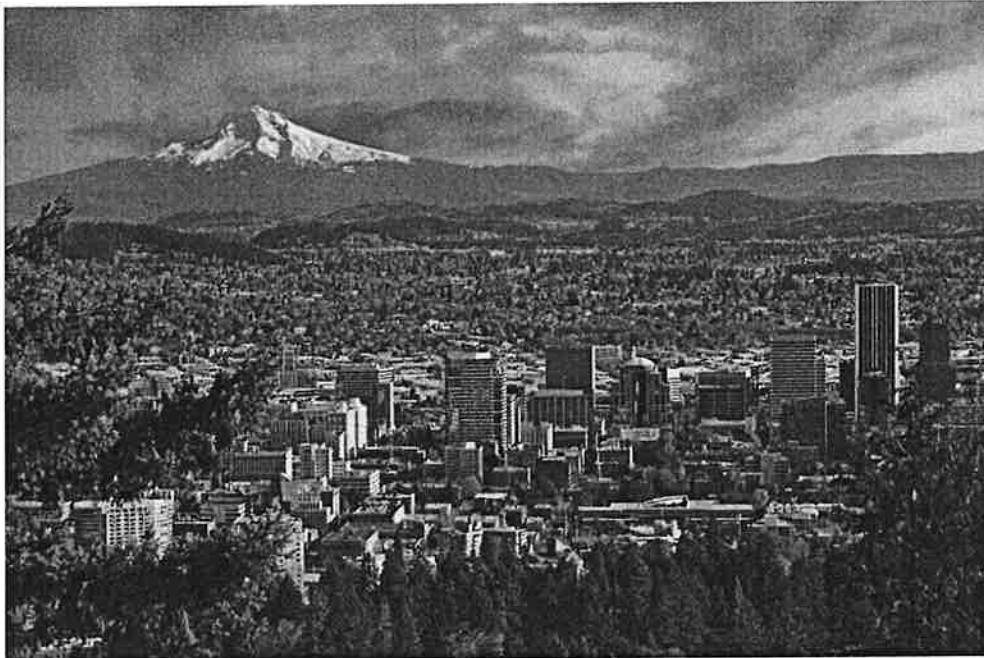
Cities have a one-time chance to acquire new land for development in a bid to increase housing supply and affordability.

1 Minute Read

March 12, 2024, 11:00 AM PDT

By [Diana Ionescu](#) [@aworkoffiction](#)

[🐦](#) [📘](#) [🌐](#) [✉️](#) [🔗](#)



Portland and other Oregon cities are limited in their growth by urban growth boundaries that seek to limit sprawl and protect natural spaces. | Josemaria Toscano / [Adobe Stock](#)

Last week, the Oregon legislature passed a bill that, among other things, [revises](#) the state's landmark urban growth boundary law that dates back to 1973.

As Sarah Marx explains in [Housing Wire](#), "The newly approved bill grants cities a one-time exemption from long-standing regulations to acquire new land for housing developments. In exchange, it requires that 30% of new units in expansion zones meet the definition of [affordable housing](#)."

The exemption comes with some caveats: rentals and homes for sale in newly acquired areas must remain affordable for 60 years. "Beyond [land use](#) revisions, the comprehensive housing package allocates more than \$370 million for infrastructure projects, such as water and sewer systems. Additionally, funds will be allocated toward homeless shelters and eviction prevention measures."

FULL STORY: [Oregon tweaks restrictive land use law to address housing shortage](#)

Monday, March 11, 2024 in [Housing Wire](#)

[HOUSING](#) [LAND USE](#) [URBAN DEVELOPMENT](#) [OREGON](#) [URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY](#) [View More](#)

Oregon tweaks restrictive land use law to address housing shortage

The bill will allow cities to acquire new land for development purposes

March 11, 2024, 3:28 pm *By Sarah Marx*

Oregon lawmakers last week approved a landmark \$370 million housing package, The Associated Press reported. The vote followed an intense 35-day legislative session.

Introduced by Democratic Gov. Tina Kotek, the bill aims to invigorate home construction in the state. Central to the bill is a revision of Oregon's distinctive land use law that was passed in 1973. The law curbed urban sprawl to safeguard agricultural and forested areas.

The newly approved bill grants cities a one-time exemption from long-standing regulations to acquire new land for housing developments. In exchange, it requires that 30% of new units in expansion zones meet the definition of affordable housing.

Rentals in these areas must remain affordable for at least 60 years to households earning 80% or less of the area's median income, while homes for sale must cater to those earning no more than 130% of the median income.

Furthermore, the bill allows municipalities to exchange land both inside and outside their boundaries. The measure is designed to facilitate residential development on more suitable terrain outside city limits.

Beyond land use revisions, the comprehensive housing package allocates more than \$370 million for infrastructure projects, such as water and sewer systems. Additionally, funds will be allocated toward homeless shelters and eviction prevention measures.

Similar steps elsewhere

In December 2022, Los Angeles Mayor Karen Bass signed a directive requiring city departments involved in planning and decision-making to greenlight 100% of affordable projects, circumventing codes and regulations that are traditionally responsible for long delays and additional costs.

As a result, Los Angeles now has more affordable housing units in the pipeline than in 2020, 2021 and 2022 combined. Since the order was issued, more than 16,000 affordable housing units have been approved without requiring any new funding, public subsidies or tax credits, according to a Bloomberg report.

Housing is gaining significant political momentum and is the target of a new funding package by President Joe Biden.

Planopedia

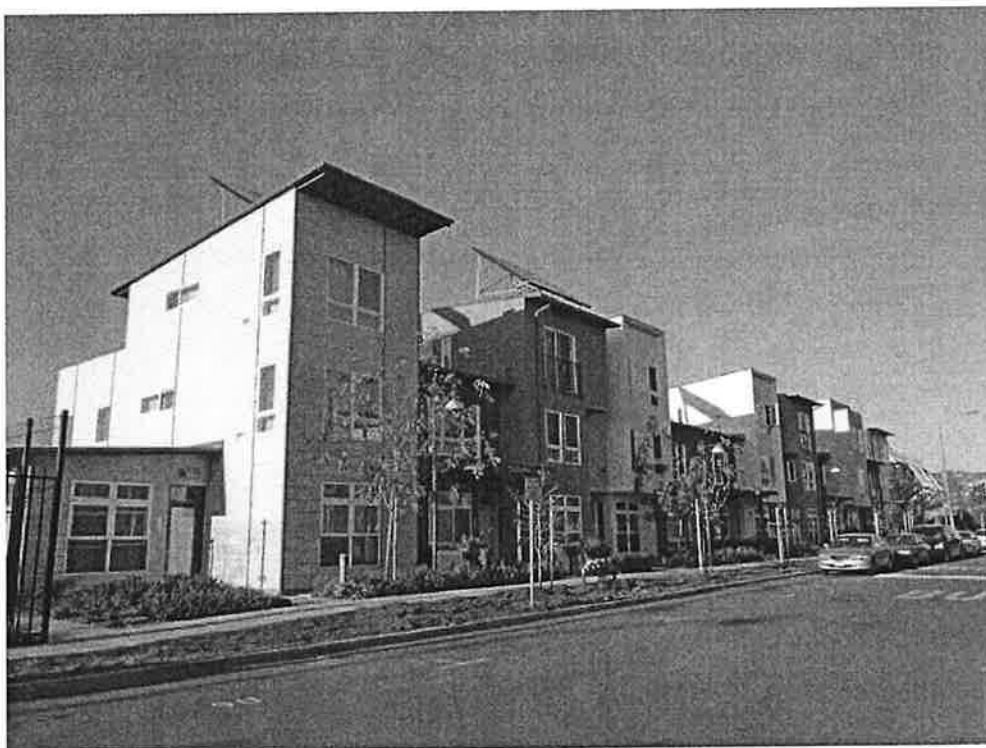
Clear, accessible definitions for common urban planning terms.

What Is Affordable Housing?

5 Minute Read

The term affordable housing refers to housing units that cost less than a predetermined percentage of household incomes. Planners use affordable housing as a general term to describe housing that doesn't put an excessive financial burden on occupants.



The Oakland Housing Authority developed the Tassafaronga Village, pictured here. | Mark Hogan / Flickr

Affordable housing is a relative term that defines affordability based on a household's income. Thus, the threshold for what counts as "affordable" varies widely by city and state. As defined at the federal level by the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](#) (HUD), **affordable housing** is any dwelling that the occupying household can obtain for less than 30% of its gross income, including utilities. This definition uses [Area Median Income](#) (AMI) to determine eligibility for assistance programs, a practice that is [criticized by some](#) for distorting the true affordability of housing in an area. Market rate housing, on the other hand, is housing that doesn't fall under any rent restrictions and which landlords whatever rent has demand on the open market.

Housing affordability is an important measure of a community's economic well-being, calculating how much income households have left to spend on other necessities after paying rent. But since housing tends to cost more near job centers and more "desirable" neighborhoods, the housing-to-income ratio doesn't account for transportation expenses, neighborhood amenities, quality of education, and other factors that families must balance when making housing decisions. In some places, even higher-income families struggle to find adequate housing at their budget. In the United States, [one in seven households](#) spend more than half of their income on housing. Critics

of the housing cost-to-income measure argue that not taking into account preferences and other factors can make housing costs appear more affordable for low-income households (who might feel forced to seek out cheap housing farther from job centers or near worse schools) and less affordable for high-income households (who may choose more expensive housing for the neighborhood or amenities).

Access to stable, affordable housing can have powerful impacts on a household's health, job opportunities, and educational achievement. Advocates maintain that improving housing affordability brings about important benefits to individuals and families by helping to create stable communities and stimulating economic development. To increase affordable housing, governments can take a range of actions, the most popular of which include [public housing](#), [rent control](#), housing vouchers, and [inclusionary zoning](#). A supply-side approach to affordable housing development—reducing regulations to allow more [market-rate housing](#) developments filter more affordable housing options into the market—has also gained popularity in recent years and decades.

For decades, the idea of affordable housing was practically synonymous with public housing, government-funded apartment buildings or complexes (often known as "projects") reserved entirely for qualifying low-income renters. Today, most affordable housing policies seek to promote mixed-income buildings and neighborhoods by requiring affordable units in new buildings (i.e., inclusionary zoning) or subsidizing households with vouchers that can be used for a variety of rental units.

[Inclusionary zoning](#) refers to ordinances that require new construction to include a set percentage of affordable units, forcing the inclusion of affordable housing in each new development. This strategy creates affordable housing at no cost to the city, shifts the burden to developers, and integrates different income levels in the same buildings, providing increased access to economic opportunities for a wider range of income levels.

Rent control, or rent stabilization, refers to measures, usually enacted at the city level, that limit the amount a landlord can raise rent on their tenants annually. Many rent control ordinances limit annual increases to 5% or less, plus inflation. In 2019, California passed statewide [tenant protections](#) that amount to rent control for areas not yet covered by local ordinances. These rules often don't apply to newer buildings to encourage new construction. The California regulations, for example, exclude buildings built in the last 15 years from the present date, meaning new buildings become eligible for rent control every year.

Each approach to affordable housing has a complicated history, and the lofty goal of "[a decent home](#) and a suitable living environment for every American family" is [consistently undermined](#) by discriminatory policies, underfunded programs, and obstructionist interest groups. Public housing projects tend to concentrate poor households together, perpetuate poor living conditions due to inadequate funding, neglect, and lack of incentives for management companies to perform upkeep. The stigma associated with public housing, combined with other exclusionary policies like [redlining](#), also exacerbated housing segregation, cementing inequality between neighborhoods and leaving a legacy of disinvestment and systemic poverty. [Housing vouchers](#) such as those created by the 1974 "Section 8" Housing Choice Voucher Program aim to increase mobility for low-income families by providing vouchers that subsidize rental housing in any qualifying building. The right of landlords to refuse to rent to voucher recipients and price limits, which are set at Fair Market Rent (a measure set by HUD at the 40th percentile of rent for units in an entire metropolitan area), often trap voucher recipients in the lowest-priced neighborhoods and deny them the mobility that housing vouchers are designed to provide.

While rent stabilization policies are meant to protect renters from excessive rent hikes and maintain the number of affordable housing units, [economists criticize them](#) as stopgap measures that only redistribute an existing supply rather than address the root causes of rising housing costs and that disincentivize landowners from providing rental units, reducing the overall number of units available. Inclusionary housing policies face their own detractors, as they challenge long-standing beliefs about the rights of private property developers and prompt questions of whether the burden of economic integration should be placed on developers. Opponents of rent control and inclusionary housing argue that supply-side solutions can be more productive in creating more housing units and bringing supply and demand in closer alignment.

[HOUSING](#) [URBAN DEVELOPMENT](#) [AFFORDABLE HOUSING](#) [RENT CONTROL](#) [HOUSING SUBSIDIES](#) [View More](#)

Report Criteria:

- Detail report.
- Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.
- Only unpaid invoices included.

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Airgas USA, LLC							
6902	Airgas USA, LLC	5507180190	CYL RENTAL	03/31/2024	132.56	.00	
Total Airgas USA, LLC:					132.56	.00	
ALYRICA NETWORKS							
8469	ALYRICA NETWORKS	55847-2404	City Phone/Internet	04/01/2024	20.00	.00	
8469	ALYRICA NETWORKS	55847-2404	City Phone/Internet	04/01/2024	119.51	.00	
8469	ALYRICA NETWORKS	55847-2404	City Phone/Internet	04/01/2024	119.51	.00	
8469	ALYRICA NETWORKS	55847-2404	City Phone/Internet	04/01/2024	63.92	.00	
8469	ALYRICA NETWORKS	55847-2404	City Phone/Internet	04/01/2024	327.06	.00	
Total ALYRICA NETWORKS:					650.00	.00	
BUCK'S SANITARY SERVICE							
810	BUCK'S SANITARY SERVICE	256422	Rent Monthly-Standard Unit	03/29/2024	55.12	.00	
810	BUCK'S SANITARY SERVICE	256422		03/29/2024	55.13	.00	
Total BUCK'S SANITARY SERVICE:					110.25	.00	
BUSINESS CONNECTIONS							
7307	BUSINESS CONNECTIONS	000032-428-67	PW After-Hrs Emerg Svc	04/01/2024	48.53	.00	
7307	BUSINESS CONNECTIONS	000032-428-67	PW After-Hrs Emerg Svc	04/01/2024	48.52	.00	
Total BUSINESS CONNECTIONS:					97.05	.00	
Cascade Columbia Distribution Co.							
7027	Cascade Columbia Distribution C	891760	CHEMICALS	03/31/2024	3,952.50	.00	
Total Cascade Columbia Distribution Co.:					3,952.50	.00	
COLUMN SOFTWARE PBC							
8480	COLUMN SOFTWARE PBC	9A050D56-000	JDC HEARING	04/03/2024	286.34	.00	
8480	COLUMN SOFTWARE PBC	9A050D56-002	CC PH NOTICE	04/05/2024	177.04	.00	
Total COLUMN SOFTWARE PBC:					463.38	.00	
CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY CO.							
1320	CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY CO.	S011175328.00	Misc Wtr Parts & Components	03/11/2024	101.72	.00	
Total CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY CO.:					101.72	.00	
D&W Automotive							
3050	D&W Automotive	MARCH 24 CH	Vehicle Parts/Maintenance	03/31/2024	5.54	.00	
3050	D&W Automotive	MARCH 24 CH	Vehicle Parts/Maintenance	03/31/2024	24.94	.00	
3050	D&W Automotive	MARCH 24 CH	Vehicle Parts/Maintenance	03/31/2024	24.95	.00	
Total D&W Automotive:					55.43	.00	
FRERES BUILDING SUPPLY							
2080	FRERES BUILDING SUPPLY	MARCH 2024	Misc parts,supplies,materials	03/25/2024	12.58	.00	
2080	FRERES BUILDING SUPPLY	MARCH 2024		03/25/2024	2.81	.00	
2080	FRERES BUILDING SUPPLY	MARCH 2024		03/25/2024	12.58	.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Total FRERES BUILDING SUPPLY:					27.97	00	
GREATER JEFFERSON COMMUNITY CN							
2290	GREATER JEFFERSON COMMU	APRIL 2024	FACILITY RENTAL 4/25/24	04/05/2024	250.00	.00	
Total GREATER JEFFERSON COMMUNITY CN:					250.00	.00	
KNIFE RIVER							
3200	KNIFE RIVER	3100056	GRAVEL	03/19/2024	50.00	.00	
3200	KNIFE RIVER	310057	CITY LOT MAINT.	03/21/2024	264.60	.00	
Total KNIFE RIVER:					314.60	.00	
MARION COUNTY TREASURER							
3700	MARION COUNTY TREASURER	MARCH 2024	FINES & ASSESSMENTS	04/01/2024	16.00	.00	
Total MARION COUNTY TREASURER:					16.00	.00	
MARION COUNTY, SHERIFF OF							
3710	MARION COUNTY, SHERIFF OF	106153 FEB 20	Monthly Law Enforcement Svc	03/25/2024	55,151.53	.00	
Total MARION COUNTY, SHERIFF OF:					55,151.53	.00	
MEDIAMERICA INC							
8481	MEDIAMERICA INC	0040572-IN	TRAVEL SALEM VISITOR GUIDE	03/23/2024	1,160.00	.00	
Total MEDIAMERICA INC:					1,160.00	.00	
MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COUNCIL							
3890	MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COU	3126	Contract Planning Services	03/31/2024	218.77	.00	
3890	MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COU	3126	Contract Planning Service	03/31/2024	218.77	.00	
3890	MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COU	3126	Contract Planning Service	03/31/2024	218.77	.00	
3890	MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COU	3126	Contract Planning Service	03/31/2024	218.77	.00	
Total MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY COUNCIL:					875.08	.00	
MYERS, CARL							
4030	MYERS, CARL	1136-0	MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE	04/01/2024	250.00	.00	
Total MYERS, CARL:					250.00	.00	
NW NATURAL							
4230	NW NATURAL	MARCH 2024	NATURAL GAS USAGE - GENER	03/20/2024	187.00	.00	
Total NW NATURAL:					187.00	.00	
OREGON STATE REVENUE - COURT F							
4720	OREGON STATE REVENUE - C	MARCH 2024	FINES & ASSESSMENTS	04/01/2024	50.00	.00	
Total OREGON STATE REVENUE - COURT F:					50.00	.00	
OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY							
4810	OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY	00216870	VEHICLE MAINT	03/29/2024	41.23	.00	
4810	OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY	00216870		03/29/2024	185.55	.00	
4810	OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY	00216870		03/29/2024	185.55	.00	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Total OWEN EQUIPMENT COMPANY:					412.33	.00	
PACIFIC SANITATION, INC.							
4870	PACIFIC SANITATION, INC.	MARCH 2024	Utility Sanitation Svc	03/29/2024	49.00	.00	
4870	PACIFIC SANITATION, INC.	MARCH 2024	Utility Sanitation Svc	03/29/2024	49.00	.00	
Total PACIFIC SANITATION, INC.:					98.00	.00	
PEAK INTERNET							
4990	PEAK INTERNET	APRIL 2024	HOSTED EMAIL	04/01/2024	5.00	.00	
Total PEAK INTERNET:					5.00	.00	
QUILL CORPORATION							
5340	QUILL CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Office/Kitchen/Toiletries	03/25/2024	317.98	.00	
5340	QUILL CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	PRINTER INK	03/25/2024	131.99	.00	
5340	QUILL CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	FABRIC BOARD	03/25/2024	54.99	.00	
5340	QUILL CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Office/Kitchen/Toiletries	03/25/2024	9.12	.00	
5340	QUILL CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Office/Kitchen/Toiletries	03/25/2024	9.12	.00	
5340	QUILL CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Office/Kitchen/Toiletries	03/25/2024	9.13	.00	
Total QUILL CORPORATION:					532.33	.00	
TRUAX CORPORATION							
6852	TRUAX CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Fuel	03/31/2024	84.52	.00	
6852	TRUAX CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Fuel	03/31/2024	380.32	.00	
6852	TRUAX CORPORATION	MARCH 2024	Fuel	03/31/2024	380.32	.00	
Total TRUAX CORPORATION:					845.16	.00	
Grand Totals:					65,737.89	.00	

Report Criteria:

Detail report.

Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.

Only unpaid invoices included.

Invoice Number	Sequence Number	Description	Type	Invoice Date	Due Date	Invoice Amount	Discount Amount	Net Invoice Check Amount	GL Account Number
Total 10:						58,877.43	.00	58,877.43	
Total 14:						63.92	.00	63.92	
Total 21:						402.87	.00	402.87	
Total 23:						5,290.22	.00	5,290.22	
Total 24:						1,103.45	.00	1,103.45	
Total :						65,737.89	.00	65,737.89	
Grand Totals:						65,737.89	.00	65,737.89	

Summary by General Ledger Account Number

GL Account Number	Debit	Credit	Net
Grand Totals:	65,737.89	.00	65,737.89

Summary by General Ledger Posting Period

GL Posting Period	Debit	Credit	Net
Grand Totals:	65,737.89	.00	