

**WEEKLY BUSINESS SESSION – May 20, 2020**

9:00 a.m. – Board of Commissioners' Office via Zoom  
500 N.W. Sixth Street, Grants Pass, OR 97526

Present via Zoom: Darin J. Fowler, Chair and Daniel E. DeYoung, Vice-Chair; (Lily N. Morgan was unavailable); Trish Paredes, Recorder

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*These are meeting minutes only. Only text enclosed in quotation marks reports a speaker's exact words.*

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Pursuant to notice through the media and in conformance with the Public Meeting Law, Darin J. Fowler, Chair, called the meeting to order via Zoom at 9:02 a.m.

Items discussed were as follows:

**1. REQUESTS/COMMENTS FROM CITIZENS:**

**a. Please submit your comments via email to [bcc@josephinecounty.gov](mailto:bcc@josephinecounty.gov)**

Sandy Olken, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 1**).  
Charles Rogers, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 2**).  
Jim Farver, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 3**).  
Corbin Brashear, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 4**).  
Evelyn Roether, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 5**).  
Cheryl Bruner, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 6**).  
Claudia Beausoleil, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 7**).  
Clair Highfield, Williams, spoke in opposition to clearcutting the Pipe Fork Creek property and submitted (**Exhibit 8**).  
Judy Ahrens submitted her comments via email (**Exhibit 9**).

**2. BOARD MAY REVIEW PUBLIC COMMENTS/QUESTIONS:**

The Board addressed public comments.

**3. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR:**

**a. Minutes (Draft minutes are available for viewing in the Board's Office)**

**Land Use Hearing – March 16, 2020**  
**Weekly Business Session – May 13, 2020**  
**County Administration Workshop – May 13, 2020**

**Board Discussion and Action:**

Commissioner DeYoung made a motion to approve the Consent Calendar Agenda Item 3(a) as listed, seconded by Commissioner Fowler. Upon roll call vote, motion passed 3-0; Commissioner Morgan – yes, Commissioner DeYoung – yes, and Commissioner Fowler – yes.

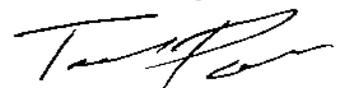
**4. OTHER: (ORS 192.640(1)) “. . . notice shall include a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting, but this requirement shall not limit the ability of a governing body to consider additional subjects.”)**

None reported.

**5. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS:**

Commissioner DeYoung discussed drafting up a resolution that would state faith-based communities and alcohol and drug counseling and support groups as essential. Commissioner DeYoung also discussed election results. Commissioner Fowler explained the process of applying for the Josephine County Covid-19 grants for businesses residing in the county and he also spoke concerning the conundrum the federal government has created with the workforce re-entering employment when they are making more money collecting unemployment than their original employment.

Weekly Business Session adjourned at 10:16 a.m.



Trish Paredes, Recorder

**Entered into record:**

**Exhibit 1 – Sandy Olken’s comments**

**Exhibit 2 – Charles Roger’s comments**

**Exhibit 3 – Jim Farver’s comments and Tom Kaye’s letter**

**Exhibit 4 – Corbin Brashear’s comments**

**Exhibit 5 – Evelyn Roether’s comments**

**Exhibit 6 – Cheryl Bruner’s comments**

**Exhibit 7 – Claudia Beausoleil’s comments**

**Exhibit 8 – Clair Highfield’s comments**

**Exhibit 9 – Judy Ahren’s comments**

Exhibit 1  
WBS  
5.20.20

Hello Josephine County Commissioners,  
May 18, 2020 for Public Input #1 on May 20, 2020

Re: the planned Pipe Fork timber harvest: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

My name is Sandy Olken. I am a resident of Williams and a member of the Williams Community Forest Project. I am here on behalf of the Pipe Fork area in order to give public input about the proposed timber sale there. It is my hope that once you hear our well researched reasons why Pipe Fork should be protected that this timber sale will be cancelled.

A main source for the water needs of Williams, Pipe Fork Creek's protection is crucial. There is nothing more important to life than water, and maintaining water-quality needs to become our priority, especially as Gov. Brown calls a state of emergency for the drought conditions of our neighboring counties.

Clear-cutting this rich, cool, and moist landscape that guards a cold, pristine water source will mean less water as the shadeless heat evaporates the water more quickly. As well, it's pertinent to enact practices that safe guard us from conditions that foster devastating wild fires, which are becoming more common with the drier and hotter trends in weather patterns.

Pipe Fork has a rare abundance of old growth trees. The thicker bark and higher canopies of old growth are far more fire resistant than the "tree farm" that would ultimately replace this ancient forest should this timber sale proceed. The new growth that would follow a clear cut would increase the likelihood of catastrophic fire as it would be more exposed to the drying effect of a forest floor unprotected by the shade provided by old growth trees. Old growth forest stands do not burn well because they retain moisture the longest, and wind is impeded from pushing flames through such dense forest.

Clear-cutting this land for a million and a half board feet at the price of approximately \$280,000.00 would be an irreversible mistake . A short term profit would come at the expense of this naturally fire resistant ancient forest and increase the potential that the residents of Williams be exposed to a disastrous situation.

Please, commissioners, you have the opportunity to stop this impending destruction. I understand that Josephine County needs revenue for a variety of needs and that some of that money is generated by timber sales. Fortunately, you may also have the option of fulfilling your financial obligations while at the same time preserving this majestic old-growth fire resistant forest. The Southern Oregon Land Conservancy is very interested in exploring the possibility of purchasing Pipe Fork.

In closing, I trust that you'll make the right decision. Thank you,  
Sandy

Josephine County Commissioners, May 18th, 2020 for Public Input #2 on May 20th, 2020

Re: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

Pipe Fork Creek flows through rare and sensitive forestlands in the upper watershed of East Fork Creek in the Williams Valley. The land is steep and rugged, containing ancient forestlands that maintain a unique green and mossy forest environment. It has recovered from initial logging in the early 20th century and is recovering from logging just in the last decade.

The geology of the land is composed of granitic and metamorphic rock types that produce highly erosive soils. Granitic soils are known for the fine and loose sediment that is released when heavy rains on steep landscapes. Landslides, deep ravines, and sediment loads into creeks are detrimental to the survival of fish and other aquatic lifeforms by depositing sediment into pools and gravel bars that support spawning and rearing. Roads and heavy equipment can only make the erosion problem worse, loosening the ground, compacting the forest floor, and digging ruts into soft soil and transporting mud and sediment downslope. The damage does not show up until years later when all work is done and the rain and snow start to move loosened sediment. One large rain-on-snow event can cause landslides, soil erosion, and sediment loads in streams in a matter of days. Within several days the water is gone and the sediment has damaged vital habitat throughout the stream system.

This has happened in the East Fork watershed many times. Landslides are common in steep lands and will occur, especially when the forest is clear-cut. With vegetation gone, the fragile soil is quickly mobilized and transported downstream to deposit in stream channels in the Williams Valley. Just downstream of Pipe Fork, in the Glade Fork Creek, excessive erosion of granitic soils has occurred in the past from logging and roadbuilding and is now moving through and compacting gravels in the East Fork Creek. With that, erosion damage to aquatic habitats can occur with invasive pathogens brought in from logging equipment.

Even now we can see the evidence of pathogenic contamination of *Phytopheria lateralis*, a fungal invasive that kills Port Orford cedar and yew trees along creeks in the Pipe Fork Creek system. Large and small Port Orford cedars are turning red and dying and falling into the stream channel. This can only come from fungal growth introduced from and then spread with equipment. Pipe Fork is a vital research area where these ancient cedars thrive. BLM has already established the *Pipe Fork Research Area* to protect these rare forest environments and Josephine County must do the same here.

The logging in this watershed will only lead to greater problems in the future. Save the Josephine County a lot of problems and remediation costs and withdraw this logging and work with the Williams Community to make this a recreation and research area that we can all enjoy and be proud of.

Charles Rogers, Williams Oregon

Exhibit 3  
WBS  
5.20.20

Josephine County Commissioners.  
on May 20, 2020

May 18, 2020 for Public Input #3

Re: the planned Pipe Fork timber harvest: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

I have lived on East Fork creek in Williams for almost 40 years, with it crossing through about 1,000 feet of my property. Pipe Fork is the headwaters of East Fork and ¾ of the water flowing under my bridge comes from it.

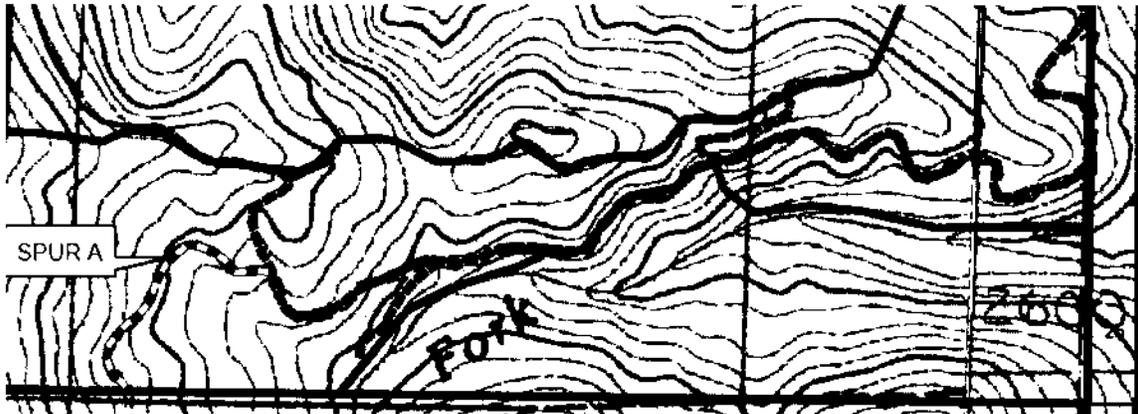
**If you proceed with this logging, you will cause severe flooding along East Fork, with bank erosion and damage to land owners along the stream!**

In the early 90s, a parcel of land on the ridge upstream of me was clearcut, with at least a quarter mile buffer from the stream,. The following spring a warm rain caused severe flooding. A 16 inch culvert on the BLM road beside my property overflowed, the BLM bridge over the stream washed out, the BLM road washed out, and the water flooding onto my property caused a 3 foot deep trench through my barn yard and across my pasture. The stream was at the highest level I have ever seen it. Trees and other debris washing downstream bumped the underside of my covered bridge. Fortunately my bridge survived.

While during wet years East Fork does flood several times, the above flood was by far the most severe and damaging I have seen *and it was because of the clearcut*. The same severe flooding happened the following year also, and these are the only two times in 38 years that this has happened. So why did this happen and why was it caused by the clearcut?

In the spring, dormant Doug fir trees awaken and start collecting as much water as possible to "fill their empty tanks" to prepare for the dry summer to follow. Each tree can hold hundreds of gallons of water. Since the trees on the ridge had been removed, this rainwater was not absorbed and had no place else to go except down hill – hence the devastating flood.

Now let's look at Pipe Fork. Here is the planned area to be logged:



Note that the logging extends for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile right beside Pipe Fork, in steep terrain with only a narrow buffer to the stream,. The planned logging of 114 acres estimates 83 Doug fir/acre meaning the cutting of 9462 Doug fir. An additional 20 trees/acre consisting of white fir and cedar (*including Port Orford cedar*) will also be cut so a total of 11,742 trees will disappear!

If each of the cut trees absorbed only 100 gallons of water (a conservative figure) then over a million gallons of water will be released into Pipe Fork (and hence East Fork) that otherwise would have been absorbed and held. *This represents over 10,000,000 lbs of water, and this water will dump into Pipe Fork in a very short period of time during any heavy spring rain.*

**This will cause significant property damage to land owners and severe erosion!**

**Paradoxically, It will also decrease the summer flow. When the canopy along the stream is opened up, the adjacent land dries out and evaporation reduces the flow on Pipe Fork exacerbating already stressed water flow and reducing irrigation water for down stream landowners.**

**Please do not proceed with this logging!**

Jim Farver, Williams



Institute for  
Applied Ecology  
www.appliedeco.org

*Conserving native species and habitats through  
restoration, research, and education*

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563 SW Jefferson Ave  
Corvallis, OR 97333  
541.753.3099

1850 Old Pecos Trail, Suite 1  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
(505) 490-4910

March 12, 2020

Jim Farver  
Williams Water Protection Group  
3787 East Fork Road  
Williams, OR 97544  
Jim\_farver@hotmail.com

Dear Jim,

Thanks for speaking with me today about the proposed timber harvest adjacent to the Pipe Fork Research Natural Area (RNA). This area of over 500 acres on public land was established in 1995 to provide an example of Port Orford cedar forests, which reach their easternmost Oregon range limit there.

The proposed timber sale on the northern boundary of the RNA will remove Port Orford cedars and associated forest plant communities, reducing the abundance of this significant example of Oregon's Natural Heritage in the region. The loss of this forest will limit the extent of the forest around the RNA, lowering the impact for scientific research and legacy for Oregonian's of the RNA.

I encourage those involved to consider other locations for timber harvest in the region.

Sincerely,

Tom Kaye, PhD  
Executive Director

Dear Josephine County Commissioners, May 18, 2020 for Public Input # 4 on May 20, 2020

Re: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

Williams Creek supplies high quality habitat for Coho salmon, Chinook salmon, steelhead salmon, cutthroat trout, and Pacific lamprey. Williams Creek is designated by ODFW as a "Core Habitat" for the recovery of threatened and endangered Southern Oregon and Northern California Coho salmon in southwestern Oregon. It is one of only three coho "Core Habitats" in the 500,000-acre Applegate River Watershed as well as quality habitat for Chinook salmon, steelhead, and Pacific lamprey. The Williams Creek Watershed Council's long-term goals are to return the stream systems to high quality habitat for returning salmon, provide for riparian recovery and wildlife refuge, and support the community in developing an awareness of the need to have quality habitat in Williams. We have spent over \$250,000 to these aims.

Coho salmon remain in our stream systems during summer months before they can return to the ocean the following winter during high flows. The survival of these young fish need cool flowing water during summer months to fill pools and streams in Williams Creek. We have worked for three years with ODFW to operate a fish trap to count and identify juvenile presence in the lower Williams Creek. We have established a program of restoration that is designed to jump-start the stream systems by restoring and simulating natural fallen trees and logs to develop complex channel habitat to directly improved salmonid survival. These are some of the most important steps in the process of recovery, to provide for the spawning and rearing of returning salmon for their long-term survival.

The important aspects to this goal include monitoring of the irrigation diversion with Oregon Water Resources Department, developing increased shading by native tree and shrub plantings, reducing erosion, and developing backwater and deep scour pools in our streams to help salmon survive long summer dry spells, especially as our climate warms each year. These measures are a part of a comprehensive plan to increase the potential for survival of the salmonids within our systems. The survival of salmon in our streams will depend on our actions to maintain the instream habitats needed that anadromous fisheries need.

Pipe Fork is known as a steelhead stream for spawning and rearing. It supplies cool clear water for downstream Coho and cutthroat trout and also for major Chinook habitats on the Main Stem of Williams Creek. These salmon swim downstream to the Applegate and Rogue Rivers to provide salmon juveniles that go to the ocean and these fish will return in years to come to their original spawning grounds to lay eggs and rear young. Pipe Fork Creek is an important part of this stream system.

Thank you for your consideration to allow this forest to be salmon friendly.

Corbin Brashear,

Williams Oregon

For Josephine County Commissioners, May 18th, 2020 # 5 for Public Input on May 20th, 2020

Re: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian

My name is Evelyn Roether and I am here to express my opposition to the proposed plan to clear-cut the Pipe Fork Timber sale. As a 33 year citizen and property owner in Josephine County and Williams, specifically, I have a vested and longterm interest in the management of our county lands.

The Pipe Fork drainage is the crown jewel of the Williams Creek watershed. The headwaters are on Grayback Mountain which is the highest mountain in Josephine County. This is a pristine place. Pipe Fork Creek has the cleanest creek in the entire watershed and that's because the creek runs through an intact forest.

Clear-cutting this area would cause irreparable harm to the forest ecology, as well as the water. Numerous studies overwhelmingly conclude that taking an intact forest ecosystem and completely removing the overstory of mature trees adversely effects wildlife, water quality and generally has a detrimental affect on forest health. BLM, in response to this scientific evidence has wisely banned clear-cutting. Josephine County should do the same.

Clear-cutting is the ultimate devastation of habitat and species destruction. Williams is home to 67 potentially sensitive species including 20 birds, 15 mammals, 8 amphibians, 5 reptiles, 4 fish, 8 insects and 7 mollusks. Many of them live in and around the Pipe Fork drainage, in the old growth forests on the flanks of Grayback Mountain. The endangered northern spotted owl and Northern Goshawk are reliant on dense mature forests such as these for their habitat. The Pipe Fork area is a rare, intact, richly diverse forest that needs to be protected.

Clearcutting is poor forest management with regards to fire safety as well. As seen all over southwestern Oregon, clearcuts turn into brush fields which are kindling for wildfire and an invitation to noxious weeds. The large slash piles and thick underbrush that grows in after clearcuts have happened increases fire danger in the rural interface areas adjacent to the cuts. Whereas, the higher elevation mature forests, like the Pipe Fork, area retain moisture both in the ground and in the vegetation, thereby reducing fire danger. Instead of clearcutting, sustainable ecoforestry techniques can be utilized to produce timber while also maintaining a healthy, functional ecosystem. This is especially important now, given our increasingly drier climate and wildfire threat.

The Williams community has a history of investing time, energy and money to protect and restore our watershed. I sincerely hope that you will join with us in seeing the natural long term value of saving this uniquely intact forest and choose to enhance it or leave it in its natural state for the benefit of future generations. The short term monetary gain of clearcutting is not worth the value of clean water, a healthy ecosystem and a fire safe community.

Thank you for your consideration.

Evelyn Roether  
Williams, Oregon

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Exhibit 6  
WBS  
5-20-20

Josephine County Commissioners,  
May 18th, 2020 # 6 for Public Input on May 20th, 2020  
Re: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39  
South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

The Pipe Fork Creek and habitat is in the watershed of Williams, Oregon. Dave Streeter, Josephine County Forester Department Director has noted the the timber sale of 114 acres would result in a clearcut with a timber sale value of \$269,470.00.

I am opposing the management practice of clearcutting in this area due to its detrimental effects on quality of place and lifestyle amenities and its consideration is in opposition to the Strategic Plan for Economic Development of Grants Pass and Josephine County enacted in Sept 2016 " "Increase in population and household income have increased demands for outdoor recreation., scenic vistas, clean water and other resource related amenities. Such amenities contribute to a regions quality of life and play an important role in attracting both households and firms." See <https://www.grantspassoregon.gov/DocumentCenter/View/11271/Economic-Development-Strategic-Plan?bidId=>

Scientists have developed a large body of knowledge of observations to support the concept of biological values of nature to humans. Forests provide values to humans functions such as satisfaction from direct experience with nature and aesthetic value in the physical appeal and beauty of nature .

Recreational activities are essential to our physical, mental, social, spiritual well being, quality of life, environmental and economic stability and offer a competitive economic advantage.

"More than 140 million Americans make outdoor recreation a priority in their daily lives – and they prove it with their wallets. Each year, Americans spend \$646 billion on outdoor recreation. Outdoor recreation can grow jobs and drive the economy if we manage and invest in parks, waters and trails as a system designed to sustain economic dividends for America" [https://www.asla.org/uploadedFiles/CMS/Government\\_Affairs/Federal\\_Government\\_Affairs/OIA\\_OutdoorRecEconomyReport2012.pdf](https://www.asla.org/uploadedFiles/CMS/Government_Affairs/Federal_Government_Affairs/OIA_OutdoorRecEconomyReport2012.pdf)

The Williams Community Forest Project, a non-profit in Williams has created the Layton Ditch Trail from a historic ditch created in the 1800s to deliver water to the Layton mine. The recreation trail is 13 miles long and regularly used by bicyclist and hikers. The trailhead shares the same road as the county land and hikers and bicyclist will be in competition for road use. The scenic value of a clear cut is in opposition to the Josephine County economic plan to attract economic dollars to the county.

Please take into consideration that the Pipe Fork Creek and its habitat is within the valley floor of Williams and of immediate access to the residents for its recreation value.

Cheryl Bruner, PO Box 493, Williams, Oregon

Exhibit 7  
WBS  
5.20.20

Josephine County Commissioners,  
May 18th, 2020, for Public Input # 7 on May 20th, 2020  
Re: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South,  
Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

I appreciate the opportunity to present this material in support of the forests in the Pipe Fork Creek area.

Climate change is requiring us to modify our practices of forest management. Predictions are that temperatures will increase by 1–3°F by 2040 creating dry, hot summers.

Williams has seen a decrease in rainfall in the summer, decreased snowpack and stream flow. Drought and increasing temperatures are expected to continue and will cause a change in forest ecosystems.

Many impacts will be driven by water deficits, which increase tree stress and mortality, tree vulnerability to insects, and fuel flammability. The cumulative effects of disturbance – and possibly interactions between insects and fires – will cause the greatest changes in our forests.

The predictions are that we will see reduced forest growth and survival (in general), Douglas-fir numbers will be reduced and warming and drying weather will favor oaks, other hardwoods and chaparral.

Salmon are in particular danger from changes in reduced flow overall, and hotter water further reducing their populations. Salmon populations are linked to tree growth and health. Mature and intact forests provide shade that keeps streams cool and oxygenated for salmon and trout.

Healthy watersheds with low road density, mature trees, and intact stream buffers provide a natural system for storing and filtering water.

The most important actions land managers can take to protect the forest and create resilience is to reduce existing non-climate stressors such as erosion from roads, invasive species, logging of old forests that protect against fire, inappropriate fire management, and loss of natural habitat.

In addition minimize the following: soil disturbance and soil compaction, the loss of carbon and mycorrhizae from soil, road-building, large canopy openings, and the removal of biomass. Prevent conversion of forests to even-aged, single species tree plantations because they are more vulnerable to disturbances such as fire and pest outbreak. Diversity protects the forest.

Thank you for protecting our watershed and allowing Williams to be proactive in managing its destiny.

Claudia Beausoleil, Williams, Oregon

"Hotter, Drier, No Less Wild: Protecting Public Land and Biodiversity in the Klamath-Siskiyou Region in the Era of Climate Change" Prepared by Brandon M. Breen, October 2017 For the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center P.O. Box 102, Ashland, Or 97520  
info@kswild.org

Exhibit 8  
WBS  
5.20.20

Josephine County Commissioners.

May 18, 2020 for Public Input on May 20, 2020 #8

Re: the planned Pipe Fork timber harvest: Pipe Fork Timber Sale 2020T-2, Josephine County, S1/2 of Section 26, Township 39 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian,

### Economic and Sustainable Alternatives to Timber Harvesting.

There are many economic alternatives to timber harvest for our forests. Beyond the invaluable ecosystem services our forest provides like clean water, clean air, biodiversity, and preventing soil erosion; we can also generate money with our forests. There are a variety of forestry practices including, education, research, recreation, cultivation, and distribution of wild foods and medicines, eco-tourism, plant walks, bird watching, and potentially carbon offsetting or cap and trade that can provide economic alternatives to timber. Although timber may generate more money per acre on a single year when harvested it is only possible to harvest every 60 to 80 years; assuming that saplings receive enough water to mature in our changing climate. When utilizing economic alternatives, we can take a permaculture approach and "stack functions" by implementing multiple economic alternatives on a single forested area. At any forest, we can stack functions by using a single forest for cap and trade, education, research, recreation, and wild foods and medicines year after year. Being able to generate income from the forest each year creates both ecological and economic stability.

If we can get carbon offsets for mature forests and implement additional sources of revenue from the area (stacking functions), we may be able to generate needed funding while protecting our water, air, habitats, and curbing climate change. A modest estimate of the amount of carbon offset by an acre of mature forest is 9.5 metric tons per acre and cap and trade is \$80 billion industry that can be explored as an economically viable opportunity to protect our forests. Additionally, non-wood forest products and wild food and medicines are multi-billion-dollar industries that are underutilized and explored. We are fortunate to live in one of the most biodiverse and ecologically rich places in North America. There must be a way to protect our rich ecology and have a thriving economy, it only requires creativity and innovation in our forest management practices. Please reconsider your plan to clearcut.

Thank you,

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Clair Highfield

541-787-5762

[yogawithclair@gmail.com](mailto:yogawithclair@gmail.com)

<https://www.clairityoga.com/>

Exhibit 9  
WBS  
5.20.20

DATE: May 19, 2020

TO: Board of Josephine County Commissioners

Darin Fowler, Dan DeYoung, Lily Morgan

FROM: Judy Ahrens

Please see attached breaking news from Baker County ruling Gov. Brown's restrictions to be "null and void"

Therefore since all businesses are free to open up – that includes Josephine County - with some restrictions , should not our PUBLIC weekly Josephine County Commissioners' meetings also be Physically Open to the public.....including this Wednesday?

Judy Ahrens (541) 479-5995  
judyahed@gmail.com

cc: Jo Co Liberty Watch  
Pat Holly - Attorney at Law

**BREAKING: Baker County judge ruled Gov. Brown's restrictions were 'null and void' because her emergency orders exceeded her legal authority. The ruling applies to ALL executive orders during the COVID-19 event.**

**BREAKING: Baker County judge ruled Gov. Brown's restrictions were 'null and void' because her emergency orders exceeded her legal authority. The ruling applies to ALL executive orders during the COVID-19 event.**