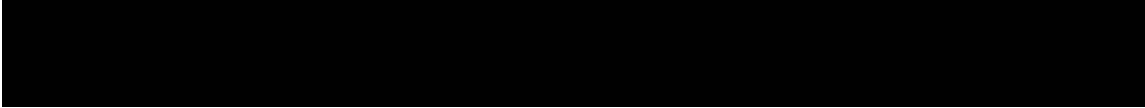


April 30, 2020

This objection is to the Modified Final Environmental Impact Statement (MFEIS) related to the Landscape Vegetation Analysis project (LaVA) on the Medicine Bow National Forest (Supervisor, Russell Bacon). It is from:

Duane Keown, Professor Emeritus, Science Education, University of Wyoming



I am a private citizen.

To: Rocky Mountain Region
Attn: Objection Reviewing Officer
P.O. Box 18980
Golden, CO 80402

Reviewing Officer:

Please accept and respect my objection to the Modified Final Environmental Impact Statement concerning the Landscape Vegetation Analysis Project (LaVA) on the Medicine Bow

National Forest.

The condensed version of this objection was published in these main Wyoming newspapers: *Casper Star Tribune*, *Wyoming Tribune Eagle* (Cheyenne) and the *Laramie Boomerang*. A copy of the editorial in each of these newspapers is included with the text of this objection.

It isn't over

The Modified Final Environmental Impact Statement (MFEIS) has been sent from the Medicine Bow National Forest concerning the Landscape Vegetation Analysis Project (LaVA). It may be the last opportunity for the public to participate in objecting to the LaVA under provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) without using the courts. This Magna Carta of environmental laws allows, in a progression of steps, for the public to have some say in what happens to our public resources. LaVA has been a very unpopular project from the beginning and has been planned by the Medicine Bow outside of the rules of NEPA since it's beginning with the Scoping Meeting back on August 8, 2017. There were fewer than 15 public participants at the meeting to announce the largest forest management operation ever on the Medicine Bow: clear-cut logging, new roads, etc. The population of Albany County is 36,000. The Forest Service essentially failed to announce the meeting to the Albany County public through any media except through post cards to invited guests. All Wyoming environmental groups and game and fish advocate groups were left out.

Fifty-eight comments came through during the scoping comment period and most were against LaVA. The comments were used to put together the Draft Environmental Statement and meetings were held that should have complied with the NEPA. These meetings were not what NEPA called for at all. Meetings were LaVA sales pitches. They were not planned to take citizens comments at the meeting. Citizens could write comments. One hundred and one comments went to Medicine Bow and 79% were opposed to LaVA. I spent four hours at the Medicine Bow Office and read and recorded the name of the commenter and whether the commenter was for or against.

And then came the Final Environmental Impact Statement produced for the public in April 2019. Meetings followed at Saratoga, Laramie and Cheyenne. These were even in less

compliance with the NEPA expectations than Draft EIS meetings. With our objections on a table, my wife Joy and I were not allowed to present objections at the meeting, and not even allowed to be near the door or on the property of the public owned Board of Public Utilities Building in Cheyenne. We sat up our information table about 200 feet from the front door and not one visitor to the meeting came by the table. That was of course in violation NEPA and our constitutional right of free speech. More about the nature of this meeting comes later.

Then came the final stage of NEPA protocol, Objections to the Final EIS. Only those who had written objections could speak. The Laramie meeting was June 13, 2019 at the Albany County Public Library. There had been 27 objections, all against the LaVA. It was a meeting with the Review Officer from the Region 2 Forest Service headquarters in Golden, CO. The Review Officer was Jacqueline Buchanan. The Review Officer is an echelon above the Med Bow Supervisor, Russell Bacon. But Russ Bacon was still the Responsible Official in charge of LaVA. The Review Officer told objectors they would be notified of her decision by June 19, 2019.

First to speak by speakerphone were Marla Fox (Wild Earth Guardians Attorney), and Adam Rissien (Rewilding Advocate). They spoke to their written objections in which about every third paragraph ended with, "this is in violation of NEPA law or violation of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act." Then came profound objections from 14 speakers, all against the LaVA. Five of these were biological scientists; four of these hold PhDs. They are: Jason Lilliegraven, Duane Keown, Dennis Knight, and Steven Williams. Joy Keown spoke. She has a Masters of Science in limnology. Also, Connie Wilbert, Director of the Wyoming Chapter of the Sierra Club, spoke and reminded Forest Service officials their actions were causing constituents to lose trust in them. One after another, profound and prepared speakers spoke against LaVA. No speaker spoke in favor of LaVA. When it was over the audience was sure we had won the day. On the 18th we

objectors received this brief letter from the Reviewer, Jacqueline Buchanan.

On June 18, 2019, I received a notification from Russell Bacon, that he cancelled the objection process to the Medicine Bow Landscape Vegetation Analysis (LaVA) Project and thereby is withdrawing the Draft Record of Decision. The Forest Supervisor will reinitiate the objection procedure at a later date or withdraw the project or activity.

For this reason.....I must set aside your objection.

Signed JACQUELINE A. BUCHANAN

Deputy Regional Forester

It is most interesting and disturbing that Supervisor Bacon cut the LaVA short of conclusion, or did he? Back on November 8, 2018, four of us, at our request, met with the Forest Service officials of the LaVA Project. In attendance were: Jason Lillegraven, Phillip White, Joy Keown, and Duane Keown. Forest Service attendees were Russell Bacon, Melissa Martin, and Frank Romero, primary officials of the LaVA Project. Other Forest Service employees were in attendance. Phil White asked Supervisor Bacon if the NEPA project might be canceled if there was major public opposition to the project. Bacon said, "I wouldn't do that. This project will go to its conclusion." We have the minutes of the meeting. The NEPA went to its conclusion. The conclusion was when we objectors gave Jacqueline Buchannan our objections and she took them to Golden. The NEPA and its oversight of LaVA was concluded. Supervisor Bacon knew what the Regional Office's conclusion would be and he did not wait for them to discontinue the LaVA. He did what he said on November 8th 2018 he would not do. He canceled the LaVA before its conclusion. But it was allowed by the Regional Office to be reborn. Not really.

The MFEIS has no substantive changes. It weighs more with clarification and details about the Final EIS of April 2019.

Back to the Modified FEIS that was sent out last week. At the June 13, 2019 Objection meeting Joy Keown read the Abstract of a research report from Colorado State University and the University of Idaho. Colorado State University is ranked in the top forestry schools in the U.S. The two universities carried out an extensive study to see if climate change was causing an effect on natural regeneration of forests after wildfires. At the June 13, 2019 Objection Meeting I gave a copy of the 40-page report to Jacqueline Buchanan. And I sent a copy to Russell Bacon and Brian Ferebee, the Regional Forester for Region 2. Summarizing the report: It was carried out in the Rocky Mountain States including Wyoming by eight researchers over several years and its conclusion was that since 2,000 there was no regeneration at all after some wild fires and only minimal regeneration if there was regeneration. The cause is lack of moisture due to climate change. Here is the address for the long article that was published in *Ecology Letters*. A main author of the research, Camille Stevens-Rumann, spoke at the University of Wyoming the same year of the article's publication, 2018.

"Evidence for declining forest resilience to wildfires under climate change." CS Stevens-Rumann, KB Kemp, PE Higuera, BJ Harvey, MT Rother, *Ecology Letters*, February, 2018.

In the Modified FEIS this article has been added to the long list of References but nowhere in the content of the MFEIS is it cited nor does it affect the actions planned by the Medicine Bow. Its message goes against the core of the LaVA. The LaVA officials or Region 2 officials do not observe its conclusions.

One addition in the MFEIS is that there will not be more than 75 miles of temporary roads open at one time. But there still are 600 miles planned. According to Forest Service estimation, the temporary roads will cost \$6,000 per mile or \$3.600,000 over the

15-year span of the project (page 332). Med Bow at present has the greatest density of roads of any Wyoming National Forest. This is the only cost estimate for LaVA in the 458-page book . We know that at this time the Med Bow has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in LaVA planning and promotion. This is public money and costs should be transparent. But response by the Medicine Bow to a request for an estimate of the cost of LaVA to present was that this could be sought after with the Freedom of Information Act process. Following is the message from Melissa Martin, Coordinator of the LaVA.

Hello Duane...while some of what you ask for could be somewhat easy to garner, albeit time consuming, there are other things, like cooperator costs, that we do not track. That would require a much more in-depth search. I would ask that you please use the Freedom of Information Act process for the entirety of your request. Thank you. ~Melissa

If Medicine Bow were to allow the public to know the cost to date of the LaVA it would be the nail in the coffin regarding the public's already disfavor of this project.

The project still calls for 95,000 acres of clear cutting and how does this go with the Colorado State and University of Idaho regeneration study? And there is not an estimate of the acres of prescribed burning. In terms of the aftermath, prescribed burns are no different than a wildfire regarding regeneration of the burn area. LaVA says there will be up to 95,000 clear-cutting. That is 150 square miles.

As I said before, there is no substantive changes to the April 2019 FEIS. The Modified FEIS only adds detail and clarification to the original FEIS. But there are details I have read before that stood out again. Forested acres that could be commercially harvested are 260,000 — nearly one third of the forest. Currently the average production of lumber off of the Med Bow is 40,000 ccf annually. During the first six years of the LaVA it is estimated to be 325,000

ccf annually over 6.5 years, and over the following 8.5 years to be 190,000 ccf. In the first 6.5 years this is an 800% increase and a 476 % increase during the last 8.5 years. (p. 381) These are not the beetle killed trees of 10 years ago. This planned cut is live trees. The Forest Service can't give the beetle kill trees away. They are checked and falling down. Is the LaVA about a healthy ecosystem or subsidizing the forest industry? It takes me back to Sonny Perdue's speech at Boise State University in June 2017, when he said, "Regarding the U.S. Forest Service and our public lands, I think it's time we started looking at forests as crops, as agriculture" Of course as Secretary of Agriculture Purdue heads the Forest Service.

And the final fact is about LaVA being an Adaptable Management Plan. That means that if the MFEIS is signed and goes into place, the NEPA will no longer be applied to the projects of LaVA included with the LaVA over the duration of the plan, 15 years. In the LaVA, perhaps a 6,000-acre clear-cut or temporary road across six streams will not be subject to NEPA rules. We the people will have lost control of our forest. The MFEIS document goes on and on about community involvement in the projects. I ask, like they were in the June 13, 2019 Objection Meeting when we had NEPA and the 800,000-acre LaVA Project hanging in the balance and our objections were "Set aside"? At this stage of LaVA we do not know where one clear-cut acre will be, where the first prescribed fire will be, or where the first mile of temporary roads will be constructed.

This objection about the Medicine Bow's non compliance with the intention of NEPA, is both personal and testimonial. I learned about the LaVA Scoping Meeting, August 8, 2017 advertently when I met with the Laramie District Ranger, Frank Romero, to inquire about the logging way beyond the bounds of the Snowy Range Road right-of-way. He checked out my complaint the next day, emailed me and wrote. He said the log cutting had gone awry and was way beyond the bounds and they were cutting the forbidden live Engelmann Spruce. He even sent me the 2008

Agreement stating the bounds and that Engelmann Spruce were to be left for wildlife. In the same email he told me of the LaVA Scoping Meeting in fire days. My wife and I attended with fewer than 15 members of Albany County, population of 36,000. Essentially, the public had not been notified of this NEPA required meeting. So, in January two more "information" meeting were held, one in Saratoga and one in Laramie. These were not NEPA meetings. My wife Joy and I were at the January meetings to present our dissention with the LaVA plan. But we could not be present at the meeting. We had to sit outside the front door, and "do not impede the path of guests" we were told. It was 17 degrees and we sat outside for three hours. It was the same story at the Laramie meeting where we were not allowed to present at the meeting but sat outside, not to impede guest through the door. The door was protected from Laramie's January weather.

Joy and I attended nearly every NEPA required public meeting, always outside, away form the LaVA indoor promotion meeting by the Medicine Bow and their cooperators. The worst case was referred to earlier at the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) building in Cheyenne. We were met at the door by the hydrologist in charge of the building, she said, and told not to put up a table of materials opposing LaVA, "Nowhere on the BPU property," she said and asked us to call the BPU attorney. Joy and I put our table up on the public sidewalk about 200 feet from the front door. At the front door thee was a nice overhang completely out of the path into the front door. Not one person came to our table out on the sidewalk and in about an hour a thunderstorm put us back into our car. I went in to tell Melissa Martin, Coordinator of LaVA, about our experience. We were not invited to be a part of the sales meeting going on for LaVA. The whole LaVA public participation aspect of NEPA has been without the purpose of this Act of Congress. When the public participates with written comments, they are by a great majority opposed to the LaVA.

Region 2 of the Forest Service needs to heed the Prince of Whales decision about the Tongass National Forest regarding the non

observance of NEPA and skirting the law. We hope Region 2 and the Medicine Bow will learn they must observe the spirit of NEPA for what it was enacted to do. The Prince of Whales decision should cause is the Forest Service to realize the people own their forest and NEPA provides that we the people truly join in deciding the future of our forest. The Medicine Bow officials skirted the NEPA for four years and the Prince of Whales decision says no more. It is our forest, our glorious inheritance and a natural forest.



Duane Keown, Professor Emeritus, Science Education, University of Wyoming



dkeown@uwyo.edu

Medicine Bow vegetation plan not over

Do you know Tribune Eagle Cheyenne?



Duane Keown

The very unpopular Landscape Vegetation Analysis Project (LaVA) on the Medicine Bow National Forest is in its fourth year of planning. The latest document, the Modified Final Environmental Impact Statement (MFEIS) was produced when objectors all but stopped the plan last June 13.

It is 458 pages, and it adds no substantive change to the original Final Environmental Impact Statement produced in April of 2019. Public comments, required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) were 79% against LaVA. Here are

a few facts about MFEIS:

- There are 600 miles of temporary roads planned. There will only be 75 miles of the roads open at one time (the only substantive change with the MFEIS). The estimated cost is \$6,000 per mile, and the total cost for 600 miles will be \$3,600,000. This is the only cost estimate for the 15-year project. Medicine Bow has never given a cost estimate.

- The MFEIS calls for 95,000 acres of clear-cutting. That is 148 square miles of clear-cut forest.

- Currently, the timber harvest on the Med Bow is 40,000 cubic feet of logs (ccf) annually. In the first 6.5 years of the LaVA, this will go to 325,000 ccf annually, or an 800% increase. In the final 8.5 years, it will increase 476% over the current harvest.

We are looking at live tree harvests. Is the LaVA about building a healthy ecosystem or subsidizing the forest industry? We go back to Sonny Perdue's speech at Boise State University in June 2017. He is the Secretary of Agriculture and heads the Forest Service. Perdue said, "Regarding the U.S. Forest Service and our public lands, I think it's time we started looking at forests as crops, as agriculture...."

At the June 13, 2019, objection meeting before the Region 2 reviewing officer, the abstract of a research report from Colorado State University and the University of Idaho was read. Colorado State University is ranked in the top forestry schools in the U.S. The two universities carried out a study to see if climate change was causing an effect on natural regeneration of forests after wildfires.

At the meeting, copies of the 40-page report were given to Russell Bacon (Med Bow Supervisor), Jacqueline Buchanan (Review Office) and Brian Ferebee (Regional Forester for Region 2 in Golden, Colorado). Summarizing the report: It was carried out in the Rocky Mountain states national forests, including Wyoming, by eight researchers over several years, and its conclusion was that since 2000, there was no regeneration at all after some wildfires and only minimal regeneration if there was regeneration.

The cause is lack of moisture due to climate change. Prescribed burns are in the LaVA plans. The research report was published in Ecology Letters ("Evidence for declining forest resilience to wildfires under climate change," CS Stevens-Rumann and others, February 2018).

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FOR MORE EDITORIAL CAR
INVITED TO GO ONLIN

Celebratin United Sta



Robert Fitton

Today, we join the United States Army Reserve in celebrating 112 years of history in service to the Army and the nation. What began in 1908 as a tiny corps of medical professionals held in readiness for duty is today the Army's

global operational reserve force, ready to deploy, fight and win, wherever and whenever needed, anywhere across the globe.

Established by Congress in 1908 with just 160 doctors and nurses, a somewhat larger Organized Reserve was created under the National Defense Act of 1916. A year later, when America entered World War I, more than 160,000 Reserve soldiers were mobilized to help the Army defeat Germany and the Axis powers. By World War II, more than 200,000 had joined the fight, serving on every front.

Through the two world wars, the Cold War, Korea, Vietnam, the Persian Gulf War, the Global War on Terror and countless other crises, operations and emergencies, the Army Reserve has never failed to meet the challenges of its time, providing quick access to the mission-critical forces and capabilities the

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For more information/to comment

You may read the MFEIS online. Go to www.fs.usda.gov/project/project=51255, then go to Project Documents and then Analysis and pick 2020 Modified Final EIS.

Send objections to: USDA Forest Service, Region 2, Rocky Mountain Region, Attn: Objection Reviewing Officer, P.O. Box 18980, Golden, CO 80402 or go online to <https://cara.ecosystem-management.org/Public/CommentInput?Project=51255>.



Robert Fitton

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prevail in major operations. Today, our nation faces increasing global security environments which great state competition once again, the primary U.S. freedom and security combined with rapid advancement and new concepts that span the spectrum of the need for increased readiness and capability to deter aggression has never been

But, once more, the Army is meeting the challenge. Its presence in 20 time zones, globe, the Army Reserve quick access to the mission forces and capabilities that needs to fight, survive and the battlefield from day one. Army Reserve is also engaged in meeting the domestic challenges supporting the response to COVID-19.

Currently, the Army Reserve is providing high-demand capabilities, throughout the United States, in support of federal efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In order to assist in emergency response, the Army Reserve has all of the Army's Emergency Preparedness Liaison Office and half the EPLOs in the Department of Defense. Army medical soldiers are mobilized for Urban Augmentation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gov. Gordon used the "KISS" principle for COVID-19 era

Dr. James A. Harper
Cheyenne

Our governor is to be congratulated and given kudos for the brilliant and superb way he presented at his April 3 press conference, the basic rules for the COVID-19 era, using a common sense "KISS" (keep it simple, stupid) approach.

He had five basic rules, which leave an acronym WSDLM.

1. Wash your hands frequently.
2. Stay at home.
3. Distance yourselves (6 feet, plus).
4. Leave your home for necessities of groceries, pharmaceuticals, gasoline and urgent health visits.
5. Meet with others, if you must, in groups of the least under 10 as possible.

He was able to avoid a state law to stay at home, and then publishing a manual of 15 or so pages of a long list of exemptions, as most states and the federal government have done. He felt the Wyoming citizens under-

40 nights of constant rain then that Noah was instructed above to build an ark and save the world's species.

State leaders need supporting Wyo.

Tom Van Kleef
Cheyenne

In a recent editorial of Cheyenne (and the group Powder River source Council) state gas "industry executives" are using an excuse to dodge their obligations, and they no longer afford to put their interests over the well-being of the people.

The fact is, 80% of the population in Wyoming is made up of local, Wyoming "migrants," that pay \$5 an hour that "the industry" for Wyoming and the bulk of our state's economy.

No one is trying to ignore their moral obligations, and

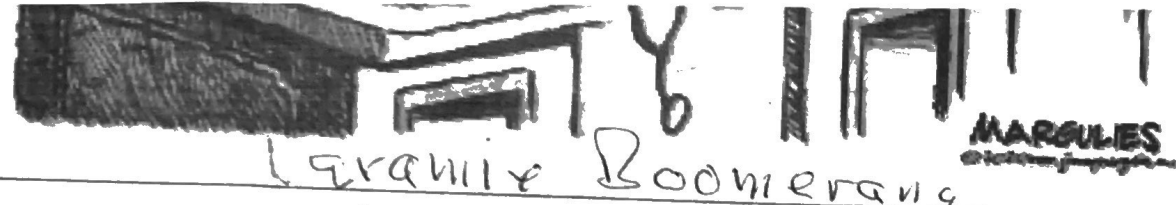
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GUEST COLUMNIST

IT ISN'T OVER

By DUANE KEOWN
Guest columnist

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Duane Keown is a University of Wyoming Professor Emeritus in Science Education.

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CONTACT YOUR SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVE

FORUM

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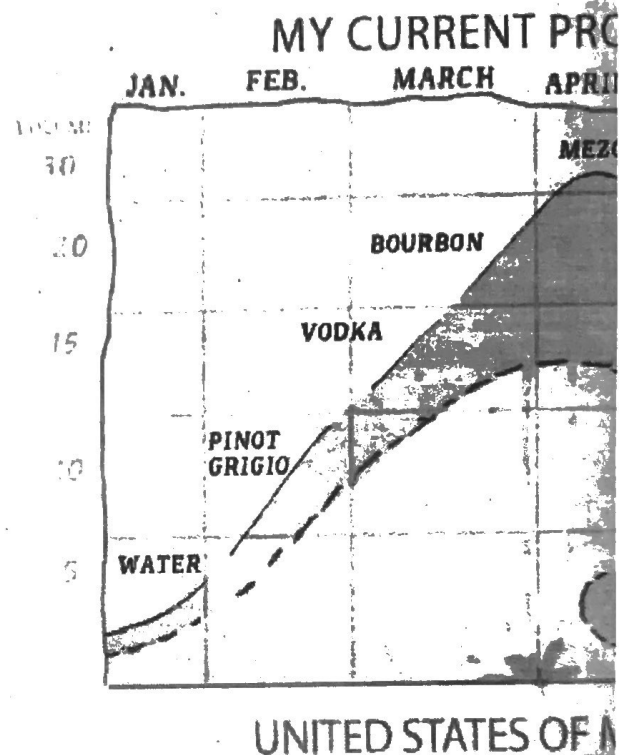
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of Idaho was read. Colorado State University is ranked in the top forestry schools in the U.S. The two universities carried out a study to see if climate change was causing an effect on natural regeneration of forests after wildfires. At the meeting copies of the 40-page report were given to Russell Bacon (Med Bow Supervisor), Jacqueline Buchanan (Review Office) and Brian Ferebee (Regional Forester for Region 2 in Golden, Colorado). Summarizing the report: It was carried out in the Rocky Mountain States National Forests including Wyoming by eight researchers over several years and its conclusion was that since 2000 there was no regeneration at all after some wild fires and only minimal regeneration if there was regeneration. The cause is lack of moisture due to climate change. Prescribed burns are in the LaVA plans. The research report was published in Ecology Letters. This is the address for the article.

"Evidence for declining forest resilience to wildfires under climate change." CS Stevens-Rumann, and others, Ecology Letters, February 2018.

In the Modified FEIS this article has been added to the long list of References but nowhere in the content of the MFEIS is it cited nor does it affect the actions planned in LaVA. Its conclusion goes against the core of the LaVA.

LaVA is an Adaptable Management Plan. That means that if the MFEIS is signed and goes into place, the NEPA will no longer be applied to the projects of LaVA over the duration of the plan, 15 years. We don't know where one mile



We'll get thr

My 16-year-old granddaughter is crawling the walls and yelling at her now, work-at-home mother. No, she's told, you can't go over to a friend's house, just hang out and read a book.

It's a new reality we're experiencing as we try to evade this stealthy, marauding virus, and if it's socially difficult for the young, we all realize that it's life threatening for older adults. But

we know a lockdown is the best hope to survive and help others to do the same. And after all, many of the families we've come from have survived worse.

At the risk

gether they started making their own wine.

Wyoming's Sweetwater County was a tough place to raise a family, and having more children increased the heartache when two of our children died early, victims of the Spanish flu. Back then one knew how effectively distancing could be in the spread of the virus.

My parents, who grew up in new Americans speaking English, faced an uncertain future graduating from high school. First, they were in the grinding depression followed by World War II.

Early on in this unprecedented COVID-19 epidemic,



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ronmental Policy Act (NEPA) were 79% against LaVA. Here are a few facts about MFEIS.

*There are 600 miles of temporary roads planned. There will only be 75

miles of the roads open at one time (the only substantive change with the MFEIS). The estimated cost is \$6,000 per mile and the total cost for 600 miles will be \$3,600,000. This is the only cost estimate for the 15-year project. Medicine Bow has never given a cost estimate.

*The MFEIS calls for 95,000 acres of clear-cutting. That is 148 square miles of clear-cut forest.

*Currently the timber harvest on the Med Bow is 40,000 cubic feet of logs (ccf) annually. In the first 6.5 years of the LaVA this will go to 325,000 ccf annually or an 800% increase. In the final 8.5 years it will increase 476% over the current harvest. We are looking at live tree harvests. Is the LaVA about building a healthy ecosystem or subsidizing the forest industry? We go back to Sonny Perdue's speech at Boise State University in June 2017. He is the Secretary of Agriculture and heads the Forest Service. Perdue said, "Regarding the U.S. Forest Service and our public lands, I think it's time we started looking at forests as crops, as agriculture"

At the June 13, 2019 Objection meeting before the Region Two Reviewing Officer, the Abstract of a research report from Colorado State University and the University

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LaVA is an Adaptable Management Plan. That means that if the MFEIS is signed and goes into place, the NEPA will no longer be applied to the projects of LaVA over the duration of the plan, 15 years. We don't know where one mile of road will be, or where one clear-cut will be. In LaVA, perhaps a 6,000-acre clear-cut or a temporary road across six streams will not again be subject to NEPA rules. We the people will have lost control of our forest. But it is still our forest, our glorious inheritance and a natural forest.

Star-Tribune contributing columnist Duane Keown is a professor emeritus in science education at the University of Wyoming.

Letters to the editor

To submit a letter to the editor, go to trib.com/letters, email letters@trib.com or address the submission to the Casper Star-Tribune, Letters Editor, 170 Star Lane, Casper, Wyoming, 82604. Letters must be 350 words or fewer, cannot criticize a specific business and may be edited for clarity, taste and accuracy. Submissions must include the writer's name, hometown and phone number; the phone number will be used for verification purposes only. A writer is allowed to have two letters published each month.

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We'll get thr

My 16-year-old granddaughter is crawling the walls and yelling at her now, work-at-home mother. No, she's told, you can't go over to a friend's house, just hang out and read a book.

It's a new reality we're experiencing as we try to evade this stealthy, marauding virus, and if it's socially difficult for the young, we all realize that it's life threatening for older adults. But

we know a lockdown is the best hope to survive and help others to do the same. And after all, many of the families we've come from have survived worse.

At the risk of having "OK,

Boomer" epithets tossed at me, I like to recall my family's immigrant past when life was grim in ways perhaps unfathomable today. I think of my four Slovenian grandparents, young and desperate, taking that lonely ocean journey a century-plus years ago, ending up in dry and dusty Rock Springs, Wyoming. None of them spoke English or knew what they'd face in America.

What one grandfather found was down-and-dirty work in the coal mines, while another took to hammering hot metal in a blacksmith shop. But with them also came Slovenian gardening genes, so they planted vegetables, and joining with other Slovenians in 1915, they built the Slovenski Dom, a "home" for Slovenians to meet and socialize. My grandfather and several friends also ordered grapes from California, and to-

gether they started their own wine.

Wyoming's Sweetwater County was a tough place to raise a family, and having multiple children increased the heartache when two of our children died early, victims of far more lethal pandemics than the Spanish flu. Back then, one knew how effective distancing could be in the spread of the virus.

My parents, who grew up in new Americans speaking faced an uncertain future graduating from high school. First, they were in the grinding depression followed by World War II.

Early on in this unforgiving COVID-19 epidemic, reported that, "...families begun fraying after decades of people working from home after children whose schools shut and severely scaled back on everyday activities.

My father grew up in a house by today's standards followed his father into the mines. In the early 1900s the Union Pacific Coal Company shuttered its mines, his men, including my father, lost their jobs just before Christmas.

I remember when "basic commodities," the government plain-packaged cheese milk, became the bulk diet. My mother found a telephone operator, but canned and preserved a "Yugoslavian saver" in Springs Aunt Helen to eat.

Children now have sophisticated technological distractions, abetted by parents

Benefits vs. costs and the co