



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CHARLESTON
25305

Gus R. Douglass
Commissioner

NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL

LEGISLATIVE RULE: Ginseng Regulations
SERIES XIX

The attached Legislative rule constitutes the official rule approved by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture on August 18, 1986 and filed pursuant to law with the West Virginia Secretary of State and the Legislative Rule Making Review Committee.

William H. Gillespie

FILED
1986 AUG 18 PM 3:15
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



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DETAILED STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH REQUIRE RULE

The statutory authority for ginseng regulation was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources (Chapter 20) to the Department of Agriculture (Chapter 19). The Federal government also changed its requirements.

W. H. Gillette

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: Ginseng Regulations

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

West Virginia
 Agency Department of Agriculture Address Capitol Building
Charleston, WV 25305

1. Effect of Proposed Rule	ANNUAL		FISCAL YEAR		
	Increase	Decrease	Current	Next	Thereafter
Estimated Total Cost	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 00
Personal Services					
Current Expense					
Repairs and Alterations					
Equipment					
Other					

2. Explanation of above estimates: Regulations currently in effect and proposed regulations will require no changes or expenses.

3. Objectives of these rules: To regulate collecting, selling and purchasing of wild, native ginseng.

4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule.

A. Economic Impact on State Government.

None

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries;
Specific groups of citizens.

none

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

none

Date: July 1, 1986

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative

Gen. B. Douglas

3. If the statute under which you promulgated the submitted rules requires certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to their promulgation:

a. Give the date upon which you filed in the State Register a notice of the time and place of a hearing for the taking of evidence and a general description of the issues to be decided.

NA

b. Date of hearing: NA

c. On what date did you file in the State Register the findings and determinations required together with the reasons therefor?

NA

d. Attach findings and determinations and reasons:

Attached NA



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BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENT OF RULE

These regulations regulate the collecting, selling and purchasing of wild, native ginseng.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE REGULATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Chapter 19-1A
SERIES XIX

FILED
1968 AUG 18 PM 3:15
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEST VIRGINIA

TITLE: Ginseng Regulations

Section 1. General

1.1 Scope - Legislative regulations relating to the collecting, selling and purchasing of wild, native ginseng.

1.2 Authority - W. Va. Code 19-1A-3, 19-1A-4(d)

1.3 Filing Date -

1.4 Effective Date -

Section 2. Season

2.1 Dates - The season for harvesting wild, native ginseng, in any part of West Virginia, shall begin on the 15th day of August and end on the 30th day of November of each calendar year.

Section 3. Unlawful Acts

3.1 Possession - It shall be illegal for any person to have uncertified ginseng (whether green or dry) in his or her possession between April 1 and August 14 of each calendar year and any uncertified ginseng unsold by March 31 of the year after harvest must be weighed and receipted at an official weigh station.

3.2 Certificates - It shall be illegal to alter West Virginia Ginseng Export and Ginseng Weight Receipt certificates.

Section 4. Collector's Responsibilities

4.1 Permission - Any person collecting wild, native ginseng upon the enclosed or posted lands of another shall first obtain permission in writing from the owner, tenant or agent of such lands, and shall carry such written permission on his or her person when collecting ginseng on said lands.

4.2 Replanting - Any person collecting wild, native ginseng shall plant the seeds from the plants being collected at the site of the digging.

Section 5. Dealer's Responsibilities

5.1 Permit - Any person, firm or corporation who buys wild, native ginseng in West Virginia shall first obtain a Ginseng Dealer's Permit from the West Virginia Department of Agriculture.

5.2 Reporting - Authorized ginseng dealers in West Virginia shall report their ginseng commerce to the Forestry Division of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture each 30 days and submit a final report prior to April 15 of each

Dept. of Agri.
Leg. Regs., 19-1A
SERIES XIX, Sec. 5

calendar year on forms prescribed by the Department. All reports are due within 15 days after the close of the reporting period.

5.3 Certifying - Ginseng dealers shall be responsible for including a West Virginia Ginseng Certificate, numbered by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, with each shipment of ginseng they move from the State. This certificate shall remain with the ginseng.

Section 6. Revocation of Permit

6.1 Any dealer convicted of violating any provision of these ginseng regulations is subject to having his or her Ginseng Dealer's Permit revoked.

ATTENDEES AT THE PUBLIC HEARING ON GINSENG REGULATIONS

August 4, 1986

Daniel S. Dawson	-	308½ - 20th Street, Dunbar, WV
J. C. Dawson	-	1025 West Virginia Ave., Dunbar, WV
A. T. Thomas	-	37 Center Street, Rainelle, WV
Patricia Williams	-	Rt. 1, Box 19, Charmco, WV
Olston O. "Nick" Wright	-	P. O. Box 561, Mason, WV 25260
Clarence E. Riffie	-	Rt. 1, Box 103A, Red House, WV
Bernard L. Roberts	-	Rt. 2, Box 51, Stumptown, WV 25280
Paul Wolfe	-	Box 17, Stumptown, WV
W. H. Gillespie	-	Guthrie Agriculture Center
Bonnie M. Williams	-	Guthrie Agriculture Center
Ralph P. Glover, Jr.	-	Guthrie Agriculture Center

FILED
1985 AUG 18 PM 3:15
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
SECRETARIAT OF STATE

M I N U T E S
PUBLIC HEARING
GINSENG REGULATIONS
August 4, 1986

W. Gillespie: Let the record show that we did convene the meeting at 1:34 p.m. and that the purpose of the hearing public hearing is to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of Wild Native Ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1a-3, and 1a-4d of the State Code of West Virginia. The reason for the hearing is because the authority for handling the program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture and this necessitated the repromulgation if regulations. At the same time, the federal government changed theirs and in order to comply, West Virginia had to change to be in accordance with them. So, Mrs. Williams do you have any letters that came in that need to be read into the hearing record?

B. Williams: Yes, I do. Would you like me to read them or do you want to?

W. Gillespie: Why don't you just go ahead.

B. Williams: Okay, this one came from Ray Nichols in Clay, West Virginia.

(Copy of letter from Ray Nicholas attached)

This one comes from Chalmer Rhodes of Little Birch, West Virginia, Braxton county.

(Copy of letter from Chalmer Rhodes attached)

This one is from Mr. Clarence Riffiee at Red House and he is in attendance today.

(Copy of letter from Clarence Riffiee attached)

W. Gillespie: So, you have heard the comment from four citizens that couldn't attend here today, with one exception, and those will go into the record as an official part of the hearing.

1986 AUG 18 PM 3 13
CLARENCE RIFFIEE
SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED

I'm sure there's many problems, many feelings about the regulations. Has everyone here received a copy of them? Have all of you read the new regulations?

P. Williams: I haven't

B. Williams: Miss Bonnie do you have a copy here?

B. Williams: A few I'm not sure I have enough we can pass them around or we can get additional copies if we need them.

Riffee: You got an extra one there, Bonnie, or is that about all you have with you?

B. Williams: We still have one more here I think.

W. Gillespie: We'll go down through them know and point out the changes from those that are now on record and then we'll discuss them. Bonnie, will you explain the differences?

B. Williams: Okay, there's no change in the date. It's still the 15th of August to the end of, or to the 30th of, November for the digging. There was a change in possession. The law stated prior to this that it only referred to green ginseng. It now states that it shall be illegal for any person to have uncertified ginseng, whether green or dry, in his or her possession between April 1 and August 14 of each calendar year and any uncertified ginseng unsold by March 31 of the year after harvest must be weighed and receipted at an official weigh station. And here is one other change. In the certificate, in the past we have allowed you to cross through the certified weight as long as you were lowering that rate—for instance, if you had certified a hundred pounds of ginseng and hadn't sold it then you had a sale for only twenty five pounds of that hundred, we would allow you to strike through the hundred pounds as long as you didn't obliterate it and change it to 25 and that same certificate number could have been used four times for 25 pounds each as long as you don't go over that weight. That is no longer permissible. It says here "it shall be illegal to alter West Virginia ginseng export and ginseng weight receipt certificate. That

means you'll make no changes in them once it's written. The reporting is to be done every 30 days with a final report prior to April 15. That's the same as it's always been. And that's really the only changes that were made.

W. Gillespie: So you see folks, there's three small changes, there - two of which were mandated by federal changes over which we really have very little choice. In fact, all three actually are due to federal changes, although there's different ways that different states have carried them out. I would like to point out that the ginseng regulations and the letters that we read into the record a moment ago both talk about the season. One gentlemen wanted to set it back to August the first and that in essence is an impossibility because of the regulations of the states around us and, of course, the federal ones. The first year we had this we were held to be in violation and only by special dispensation did we sell anything that year. That's been ten or twelve years ago. They are pretty tight on that.

The gentlemen mentioned that the deer had been eating them and that's true. But the folks that make the laws in Washington look upon that as an asset, because the roots are not killed although the tops are; so they're protecting an endangered species. Also the provision about berries may be a problem, as you are supposed to bury them. However, many of them have already buried themselves by the time you get to that time of the year and we understand that, but really can't help. There are certain regulations that we just have to adhere to or the state regulations will not be anointed by the federal folks and if they are not there will be no season whatsoever in West Virginia which means there will not be any sales from West Virginia. This is the situation we face.

Well, I just wanted to get that little bit of extra explanation in. Mrs. Williams can explain in more detail some of the problems we've had over the years if you have questions. But, let's begin by asking around the table what problems you folks have and whether or not that problem is addressed in these regulations or whether it can be. We can start at either end or we start in the, we'll be fair . . . we'll start in the middle.

Wright: Why do you always pick on me?

W. Gillespie: Well you are one I know on sight.

Wright: Do I do I look like. . . a trouble maker?

W. Gillespie: No but if there's a problem you'll bring it up, I have found that out over the years.

Wright: As far as altering the certificates, the thing that I run into with Chinamen from San Francisco and New York is that sometimes all they want is a hundred pounds or fifty pounds and you must have the extra amount. I sell it to them on the basis of what is certified. I tell them I have four certifications and whatever's on them you have to take, because you can't alter them now. A lot of times maybe I'll have eight or ten buyers looking at my sang at one time and whoever offers me the best price gets it. Often each one of those guy will want a pound or a half-pound as a sample. That's all they talk about; send me a sample of your root so I'll know what you got. I tell them it's wild ginseng, but they won't accept my word. So if I do that very many times without my certification, then I've lost fifteen pounds on the certification, eight or ten pounds or whatever and I know that any way you approach the problem you are going to have problems with it. There's nothing you can do. I'm having to stand my ground and say look you either want it or you don't. If you want it bad enough, you'll going to buy it and if you want to look at it come and look at it or I'll meet you somewhere. But it seems like everybody who wants to buy it is a far piece off and they want me to send them a pound. They won't take a half-pound, they want a pound. That's ridiculous. I understand Mr. Gillespie that they are slicing it now rather than grinding it. And that makes this five and seven year old cultivated sang pretty competitive with wild sang.

W. Gillespie: That's correct.

Wright: That's what's happened to our wild market in case you want to know why the price is sagging. Did you attend the convention up in New York?

W. Gillespie: No, but I know what happened.

Wright: Yeah, well good. We've got problems and there's no ifs and and's about it. I think that I've come to the conclusion, if you will bear with me, that ginseng is really not an endangered species. I don't care what they say. I can take you right now and show you ten acres of the biggest four-pronged ginseng that you ever looked at in your life and that seed doesn't know it's cultivated. And if you get that seed stratified properly and get it in a helicopter and take it over in his neck of the woods and just throw it out. . . why in ten-fifteen years you are going to have all the wild sang you want.

You know the groundhog will eat more than the deer will. Groundhogs really work on it. But it's not endangered. It's rare and if it wasn't rare we wouldn't be buying and digging it. The last I sold, I think was \$182.00 a pound. But, if it was growing out of the hills like mayapple and yellow root it would be \$5.00 or even \$1.00 a pound rather than \$150.00 or what-have-you. So it is rare but in no ways near endangered. I would say that perhaps the oak tree has a far more endangered species future than ginseng in my opinion. Do you agree with me?

W. Gillespie: I agree with much of what you say.

Wright: Well alright. My farm down there in Mason county, down there behind the tool shed where I can keep an eyeball on it, I've got three thousand stalks of ginseng and some of them are as big around as my little finger - twenty-seven inches from the top of the roots to the seed pod. Seed pods that big around (shows size). I get anywhere from eight to ten pounds of seed off that patch every year. I know some of these days somebody will catch me up here at a meeting and take it. Then, if you hear a big splash, that's the son-of-a-bitch going into the river. That's the way I feel about it. But, I won't put anything on it. It's never had any 5-10-10 fertilizer or nitrite of any kind. I know the roots are about the size of my thumb which is not a bad root for seven years-old. Of course, there's a lot of little ones in there too. I don't get all the seed. But up in Jackson County there is a fellow, I better not mention any names cause he would shoot me, I know

he has an acre and a half. I have to tell this because it's funny. I was sitting on the porch negotiating with him and his is cultivated because he pours fertilizer to it. This guy is 89 years-old and I was sitting there talking to him and he said wait a minute and reached in beside the door and grabbed a 410, walked out to the edge of the road - we were between his barn and house and ginseng patch - and bang. He went over and picked up a ground squirrel and that little devil had his jaws puffed up like this, ginseng stealer. He dropped every one of them seeds out of that little dude. And the same way with blue jays and red birds, he just declares war on them, because they are eating all the ginseng seed. He counted them out there on a piece of paper, twenty some ginseng seed that squirrel had in both sides of his jaws. No, it will never become what you would say is endangered to the point of say the bald eagle, but it is rare and it will always be rare and when it isn't rare then we're not going to be sitting around the table worrying about a law on it.

W. Gillespie: The problem comes because we're not the ones that says what is endangered and what's not and we can only try to handle what comes down from the federal folks. It is on the federal list of endangered species.

Wright: Pennsylvania's still in defiance I believe. Aren't they? I don't. . .

I heard lately they got it straightened up or something. I don't know.

Those two or three guys from New York got straightened out alright. I know that.

W. Gillespie: I think all the surrounding states are straightened out know. I think they're all in compliance know.

Riffee: I haven't had to fool with the ginseng law ^{per saix} ~~per sae~~ but to have a law based on the premise that it is endangered doesn't have a thing to do with it.

I think the big problem is they go to the port of embarcation and see the big weigh bill, bill of lading. You know the Korean aircraft the Russians shot down had over two thousand pounds of ginseng on it. Insured by Lloyds of London. I don't know exactly, but a friend of mine said he had six hundred pounds on it. One had four hundred pounds on it.

Well I think that this is what brought the thing to their attention. You see all this money and they can't go back any further than the sale. I can understand that.

W. Gillespie: Well, they have a historic president also because it was at one time a very, very common plant in China. It was the identical plant but they have dug it and eradicated it. They still have it in China, but it's one plant in this province and one plant in that province. There are very very few - mostly in botanical gardens. We couldn't separate them. There's two plants that way, yellow poplar and ginseng. Both grew in both countries.

Wright: What?

W. Gillespie: Yellow poplar and ginseng. They grew here and they grew in some of the Asiatic countries, particularly China, and so our country saw that ginseng went out over there - they are buying ours -; so, you know there's a natural inclination to think that we may dig it all too. Our mountains are a little more rugged and we don't have quite as many people digging as they probably did. I can sympathize gentlemen, but there's just nothing I can do, because of course, it's a federal law.

I think this ought to be a matter of record in case it goes back to the top instead of coming from the top down.

Wright: I appreciate having this in the record, just for our local legislators because they don't understand the reason that we have it and, if they should interfere with the law in any way, shape, or form they should know it's a federal law; so we can't afford to monkey for that very reason.

W. Gillespie: Mr. Riffie do you have anything to add to that?

Riffie: My biggest concern is. . . I hadn't seen the regulations until today. . . but after reading it I still don't understand. . . does it mean diggers and dealers ...

W. Gillespie: Mrs. Williams, will you explain it?

B. Williams: We have never monitored diggers, just the dealers. But if you allow diggers to have it in their possession, that is uncertified ginseng, they could be digging it illegally and quick drying it. But truthfully we've never monitored the diggers, just the dealers.

Riffie: It says any person. That would have to be the diggers.

Riffie: Someone who really wants to hold his ginseng because he wants to play the market, Nick knows the same as I do that there is people today that have even two year old sang because they didn't like the price last year. They didn't like the price so they decided to hold and believe it or not they even offered 190 bucks for it once last year and they probably added to it - they're probably holding eighteen pounds of ginseng.

B. Williams: We haven't discussed this in great detail.

Riffie: They're like some dealers who made a mistake by holding. But still yet, there should be a provision that, if they dig it legally in a legal season they should be able to sell it when they took a notion to sell it.

B. Williams: I know the State of Virginia ...

Riffie: He can do the same thing I do, he can take it to the weigh station . . .

B. Williams: The State of Virginia doesn't allow that. They allow a digger to take it to a weigh station and receive a weight receipt. He tells the man at the weigh station, "I dug this but I'm not ready to sell it," so he gets a receipt for it. Now like I said, we don't monitor the diggers and we could make this provision for him to get it weighed. But it's not certified. He can't get it certified. Only dealers can get it weighed and certified for export.

Riffee: I bought a hundred pounds of ginseng. Now I'm a dealer and here comes April 1st. We didn't, but we could and some did cut their price to fifty dollars a pound when that came out in the paper. It put pressure on the diggers as he thought that he was not going to be able to sell his ginseng. So they were coming by. Now if you put this April 1st deadline on them it would probably be beneficial for Nick and I to go on and play the game dirty you might say. The closer it gets to April 1st, the cheaper the price gets. I don't like it, I don't like anything that nails me down any tighter than ...

He can sit there and say I'm not going to spend any of my money for this. The pressures then put on guys that have to sell before the deadline. That would be a buyers market from the word go.

W. Gillespie: The way the regulation reads now it says, "any person" and if that begins to happen just a little bit we'll start weighing, giving weight receipts to everybody and they can hold it right over. That's the way to break that.

Riffee: I think it's only fair.

W. Gillespie: Sure it is.

B. Williams: It may not have to be done, but it's there, to do if you wish to.

Wright: If what you're saying is, when April 1st comes if you don't want to sell it you can come get a certificate from you and hold it?

B. Williams: You can get a weight certificate. Yes sir, yes sir.

It's called a weight receipt because we don't want to confuse it with a certificate, an export certificate, because diggers have no way of getting their ginseng out of the State of West Virginia except through registered dealers.

That would make it legal to hold it in your possession.

Riffee: Is there a weigh station in Kanawha County?

B. Williams: Right here. It's the easiest one in the State to find.

Roberts: Is this the only one in the State?

B. Williams: Oh no, there are twenty-five weigh stations, scattered throughout the fifty-five counties. I do not have a map with me, but if you leave me your name I'll send you a list.

Wright: The only thing is, I've been selling for over seventy years.

B. Williams: Been selling it out of the State of West Virginia?

Wright: No ma'am. The latter part of life I've been transplanting back on my place. I've got the darndest patch of sang you ever saw. I'm fighting the dang gone moles, and fighting the deer and I'm getting ready to put mesh on the tops so the damn birds will leave my sang alone. But what I'm getting at is I've got that sang I've also got yellow root that's hanging inside my utility room and there's also a little sack of sang that was dug last year and is hanging in there. That's what I'm getting at.

B. Williams: Last year it wasn't illegal. I mean we didn't say that you couldn't hold it over and our dealers have been allowed to buy ginseng so long as it was dry. We thought we could handle illegal digging that way, but then people start fast drying it.

That proves that it's dehydrated. . .

Dehydrated it.

Wright: Yeah, dehydrated is what created a problem with the federal folks and they put the bee on us.

Dehydrated you get the available over weight . . . it's dry on the outside and wet on the inside.

B. Williams: Yeah, that's what I heard.

Wright: But you could buy it without knowing it unless you broke the root. There's been a many a thousand pounds, I mean dollars worth of it ruined by a microwave hanging it. It comes in with . . .

Riffée: Oh yeah, you put it in those damn microwaves.

Wright: But they try.

Riffée: Oh they're try anything to speed it along.

Roberts: Well, what is the proper way to dry it?

Wright: Air dry. Put it out in the air and bring it in in the evening so the dew won't get on it and put it back out again. Just take your time. You'll get better weight and better return.

You pick up about 5% if you do it right, don't hasten it.

Roberts: Huh

Wright: You pick up as much as 5% if you do it right and don't hasten it.

The best way to do it is to dig it, I mean the digging law is very highly important because in spring digging you lose 3/4 of your weight in the fall you'll lose about 2/3 of the weight, if that much.

W. Gillespie: Okay, let's go right on around the table. Check to see who's here, I believe Mr. Roberts is the next one, Do you have anything additional you want to say Mr. Roberts?

Roberts: Well, I just wanted to get it clarified. The thing is that on or before November rolls around, I'm going to get it turned into money.

B. Williams: Sure, sure no problem.

Do you have wild ginseng or are you cultivating what you're reselling. Someone's going to . . . There's difference between cultivated and wild. Is there two different laws here or something.

Roberts: I've transplanted sang because when I went, that's been four or five years ago, and took sang in to a dealer in Summersville he's the fellow that sold me gas to get back to Gilmer County, and I said what will you give me

for it. He said \$90 a pound and I said okay write it up, I'm not going to carry this back home. So what made the weight was the transplanted sang because of the whopping big roots and I know what they do, they'll smooth up and you'll have the root in your transplant that you got in your wild ginseng. But there was a mixture see. . .

Wright: It's not the same cultivated. You are following wild sang laws. It is perfectly legitimate wild sang if you don't fertilize it.

Roberts: No I'm not fertilizing it.

Wright: The only thing with the replant, whenever you replant, the replant roots generally turn back up.

Riffée: Well Nick if you know you are going to hire a transplanter. He's not going to buy us some wild sang. If he sees a five or ten ... wrapped out itself he's going to pull a transplant.

Wright: I go by color and texture, solely and completely. Weight, color, and texture and if you don't use those three guidelines you're in trouble. I know of about six or eight pounds that they have fenced with turkey wire, know it doesn't keep the birds out, but then it does have a fence around it. It's planted in rows up and down the hill. It's not around the contour it's planted in rows up and down the hill. The size of it, I'd say probably if he would dig it all right now, dry, it would be close to 100 to 150 pounds of dried ginseng roots. Now that is cultivated sang. It's there by virtue of his efforts, in the same category as field corn or a turnip or potatoes. Now we say native wild ginseng, but I venture that when you get away from this end of the spectrum those people who write these rules don't know, couldn't tell you the difference between the four different grades or four different pieces or four different types of ginseng. On the table they wouldn't know the difference. And I'm afraid that when you get right down to the fine nitty gritty of the law that a man says this is my hundred acre farm and that hog meat belongs to me, that ginseng beside it belongs to me, now tell me what I can do with it. Now I have a sneaky suspicion some. . . when can you sell and when can't you?

B. Williams: Well this particular one doesn't fall under any of the other laws because it has a particular law it works under.

It has the Lacey act behind it.

W. Gillespie: Uh Huh and that's way you have to handle that. We have similar things in Agriculture. We're preempted for example, in Meat Inspection. We have a state law, but we also have a federal law, but you must be at least equal to the federal law or you can't enforce yours. So that's the way that it works. In this particular case we don't have a statement with the exception of saying that it was stuck in the Forestry law a long time ago when we were having a fight about Kanawha State Forest and they got it passed as an endangered species to bring us into compliance with federal - otherwise we would not be allowed to sell it from the State of West Virginia. Federal law would prohibit that. That's the reason you dealers have to get weight receipts as you all know to export it. We implement it rather than have them ,the federal, messing around doing it.

Wright: I feel that if the fed's ever get serious about the preservation or laws, and rules, and regulations relative to the wild ginseng, they are going to come down and get feedback from us. I got a lot of good suggestions right know that could really put the thing in a position that you could really put a handle on it, but I'm going to keep my mouth shut because it's going to be a lot more work for me. But then, if they really get serious about it, I'm talking about the fed's, if they really get serious about it, they will call every ginseng producing state, Commissioner of Agriculture, and he will delegate someone else, let's have a meeting to put this thing together and put it together right. There's about three very important things they could do that would really put a meaningful handle on the endangered species of the ginseng. I mean it would really put a handle on it, to the day it's exported. You would know exactly where it would be, what to do with it. I got more suggestions, I'm going to keep my mouth shut.

W. Gillespie: Nick, the way regulations are written in Washington, they have a gentlemen or two in charge, or lady, but they also have lawyers, administrative lawyers, who put the words on the paper. Sometimes they put three pages full where three paragraphs would suffice because they all use legal phraseology and that's a problem. A second problem for the states is that they often do it in a very precipitous fashion at the last moment. As Mrs. Williams will tell you, we get changes after she's ready to go to the field. Bonnie doesn't swear at them, but she does get a little hot under the collar sometimes.

Now let's move down the table. What do you have to say?

Roberts: Well, I agree with what he said, I buy ginseng too, but not that much. Now your talking about . . . you not supposed to get it out of the United States . . . I do believe what he said. I don't believe that cultivated and wild should fall under the same category and I know they should probably take at the laws in this policy when they're really into ginseng business in a big way and that needs to be worked out there. But if the State of West Virginia which is inspecting this would spend as much money to educate the people on how to raise ginseng we would be doing a lot better than what we are. One county alone. . . last year sold \$80 million worth of cultivated ginseng.

I know you work for the Agriculture Department, and the Agriculture Department has not spent one dime to my knowledge or given one word of encouragement to anybody to try to get this ginseng from woodland or they would already have. These fellows already in the business, know how impossible it is. They know you can't even advertise in the market bulletin to sell the ginseng seed in the State of West Virginia. If you've got some off breed onion they'll be glad to take your ad. The State itself is fifty years behind as far as trying to promote anything is concerned. The State of Kentucky, you can write to Lexington, the University, they will send you reading material on how to grow ginseng in the woods. They spend thousands and thousands of dollars. I just come back from a talk at the

University on herbs of different kinds. They have a professor. North Carolina's got one professor that has not done anything for five years but experiment with ginseng. All that information is supreme. The State of West Virginia is still encouraging people to discourage. Why do you do that?

W. Gillespie: Well, to the best of my knowledge, the thirty-two years I've been around I've had only two requests for ginseng information and we did supply that. Those fellows are still raising it, you may know them. There's a family of Galusky's in Kingwood, WV, they raise it under their grapevines that provides a shade. There's a family of Smith's up in Roane County, used to be anyway. . .

But we just haven't had a great demand for literature. We have a lot of the literature. I don't know if we have all the stuff from Kentucky. Nobody's ever asked. The only difference between wild and cultivated ginseng is the condition under which it grows even apart from the extra fertility you might add. The folks in Wisconsin if you've seen it and the folks in Illinois, Illinois is another big State, they raise it just field grown with shade lath over it, and raise it just like an ordinary crop. The only difference is, it's just in a better environment.

I'd be happy to take it under advisement and do something about it though.

Roberts: But people are leaving the State already by the droves. I mean it's a small crop, he's not going to make very much money off that, but he's going to make a little bit off of that, and a little bit off of something else. But this thing here, I would say, has over, well I won't exaggerate, but I'll say more than a half a bushel plant in the ground and a lot of them have been transplanted, most all of them started from seed.

Wright: The bluejays don't bother them?

Wright: . . . and I'm retired by the way, but yeah there's different places and problems there's a lot of counties that are beautiful counties, I never found a single stock of sang in that county. . . in Pocahontas.

Riffee: I never have either.

Wright: . . . there's a lot of weight on that county at the beginning of the year. Pocahontas county?

Riffie: Yes, I've been in the same shape you are and up there looking for it and can't find anything.

Roberts: I want to ask you one more question then I'll quit, okay. Have you ever heard of a salamander? There's a salamander it's supposed to be on the - what do you call it.

B. Williams: Endangered list.

Roberts: Is there a difference in a plant and an animal so far as the federal law of endangering is concerned. Now I've seen this and . . . instead of bringing in ginseng, they're bringing in green sheet moss. They're not getting a permit from the National Forest to pick green sheet moss from three thousand feet because some part of a salamander that some forester hasn't seen to many of lately. If they place these salamanders extinct than Mower Lumber Company is laying low by the thousands of acres a month and why if they are supposed to go out and catch this salamander at night this is what they tell us, but we've never seen one yet. Turn these rocks over and theres all these salamanders. . . . I've been up there I know. I can get permits, you know the law, of course, . . . you can't get anything there unless you are a large out-of-state lumber company, same thing with West Virginia state forests too. You can cut the timber but you can't go get official moss. Know if this product is really extinct, Georgia Pacific, Westvaco in less than a month can destroy more habitat and ginseng than all the diggers in the state. Now you wonder why these fellows are all ready being pushed at by this man here.

W. Gillespie: I understand what you are telling me, the same endangered species law applies to animals as it applies to plants. You saw what happened in the Tennessee Valley with the, what was that, the snaildarter, that's the one which has been successfully transplanted to five other places now.

I'm totally neutral, I don't buy sang any more.

Roberts: Is the salamander on the endangered species list?

W. Gillespie: It's under the same law, but the law has three categories. One category is plants, one category is animals, and one category is general which sets the tone for the other two. They have a list for each. It's a question we can't answer here because we just measure up to what the other folks tell us. Our reason for being in it, very purely and simply, is so it can be sold from the State of West Virginia. If we were not in it, it couldn't be sold.

Wright: And you found out the hard way didn't you.

W. Gillespie: Yeah, and that's the reason we are in it and anytime that we can uphold as they see it, the law, and make it easier we will do it. We are not tightening up much in this regulation except for the one aspect that Bonnie mentioned, but we are getting it ready so that we hope handle anything that comes along. Those provisions are not quite as general as they were, but if the legislature sees fit to allow these to go through this year we'll be in business. The reason for having the hearing at this time, is because we have to have it downtown by the eighteenth day of August, or it won't make it for the next course, which keeps us on emergency regulations and that keeps Bonnie in hot water.

Roberts: Let's say, for example, that I want to sell ginseng, stratified ginseng, that I raise, and some roots that I raise from seed, stratified and cultivated seed, out-of-state, people are not going to advertise in a magazine. Okay what's the necessary permit?

B. Williams: Have you had any problem? You've already done it. Did you have any problem doing it.

Wright: I haven't done it for the past two or three years because I've been afraid to.

W. Gillespie: Did you have any problems before that? This is the seven or eighth year, ninth, tenth. . .

Roberts: I didn't have any problem.

W. Gillespie: Okay now, when you advertised and sold were folks from other states advertising and selling?

Roberts: Many

W. Gillespie: Bonnie, tell him what you think. She deals with all the other states; so we let her speak first.

B. Williams: Well, what he's selling is stratified ginseng seed. What it's saying to me is cultivated, and our regulations cover native. But still, I would think, in my opinion, I would think in order to do that you'd still have to be a registered dealer. You have to be bound by the laws governing ginseng because our certificates have a place on there to show whether or not it's cultivated or whether or not it's wild.

Roberts: Now that's the root.

B. Williams: You would have to be a registered dealer.

Roberts: But suppose somebody wrote to me and wanted to buy seed? Seed or roots?

B. Williams: Seed, we have made no provision for.

Roberts: That was provisioned under the same law.

B. Williams: Right, that's what I'm saying, under Agriculture.

W. Gillespie: Well now when you get into roots you have a problem, we're talking about seeds.

Roberts: That's what I hear, we've got a problem.

B. Williams: With roots you've got a problem, the roots you must have weighed.

Wright: He's talking plants, little plants, that can be reset.

W. Gillespie: You are talking about transplants?

Roberts: Yeah..

W. Gillespie: Yeah, well you selling the plant and he's not merchantable yet so it's the same as seed.

Wright: So young plants and seeds he would not have to be a dealer?

W. Gillespie: That's right. However, we will write if there is anything wrong, but I'm sure there not because the other states are doing it.

B. Williams: Now you might have to one of these days become a dealer so you can get that certified as cultivated ginseng to get it out-of-state because the only person who can get it certified and get a export certificate is a registered dealer.

W. Gillespie: The only time that you would really encounter problems that I can see and we will address this in our letter to you, is when you are sending the small plants out-of-state, some states that you would want to send them because of postal regulations, would prohibit it because of insert quantities.

W. Gillespie: Give him your own interpretation Bonnie tell him what he has to do.

B. Williams: What was that?

Wright: Well, another thing too. Wild sang if it happens to be bought in place, I know of this particular field about a fifteen acre field that was heavily limed and heavily fertilized and a crop was taken off it and over a period of time erosion took lime and fertilizer down into the woods and as a result that wild ginseng became cultivated at no fault of its own.

B. Williams: Well gentlemen, that's the reason there's a block on that form to check it as cultivated or wild. . . think that when it comes right down to it, dealing in the State of West Virginia on wild sang and cultivated sang you are just going to have to say it's all wild sang.

Wright: I think the federal government treats it that way. Suppose you take it out of the woods and move it to your own property, they say it is still wild ginseng.

B. Williams: That's right. If you collect berries and stratify them and plant them on your property, as far as they are concerned it's still wild sand. That's the reason we have the two little boxes on the form and that's the reason you have to register as a dealer as you begin to sell your roots. There's no difference in the chemical properties of the plant.

Wright: Well it took the Chinese about 25 - 30 years to wise up to cultivated sang and combine them just like _____ all through 1825 - 1850 just crazy as it could be.

W. Gillespie: That's correct.

Wright: . . . and all at once they found it's like chickory, it didn't taste like coffee.

W. Gillespie: Let's come back to this end of the table. Do you gentlemen have anything else?

Dawson: I'm just here listening.

Thomas: I want to verify something. Now on this West Virginia Code 19-1a-3, I assume that's something like the law on hunting. Somebody on there without your permission you have to take them to JP court - something like that - there's a fine or something. Is that the way this regulation works?

W. Gillespie: That's the trespass law.

Thomas: Oh, is Chapter 19-1a a trespass law?

W. Gillespie: No, but this would come under the trespass law if somebody is on your property taking anything. So, if somebody is on your property digging ginseng you can take him to court. He's trespassing.

Thomas: There's not a special regulation. . .

W. Gillespie: No sir, the one law applies to everything.

Thomas: It can be your garden plants, same thing?

W. Gillespie: That's what I was going to say. If they are on your land picking your corn, it would be the same.

Thomas: Now suppose I'm just out hunting and found some ginseng on government property. Is it legal or illegal for me to pick it?

B. Williams: Government property, you are speaking of a state forest or state park?

Thomas: Yeah

B. Williams: That would hold true, correct me if I'm wrong, that would be the same thing. That property belongs to the State of West Virginia, they are the landowners. You would have to get permission from the State of West Virginia before you could dig ginseng on that property. The forests and parks, the administration of the forests and parks, are under the Department of Commerce, you would have to get written permission from the Department of Commerce.

R. Glover: On the forest land it comes from us.

Thomas: If I get to the point where I can recognize ginseng and I run onto to some while hunting, right now I would be violating the law.

B. Williams: That's right. You are not supposed to take anything off that land.

Thomas: Okay.

Roberts: You can't take anything. I've already been through this in order to get moss and I even had a friend that works over there. You can't get anything off the state forests or state park. The reason you can't get if off the state is that's just like everything in the state park. State forest does not produce anything . . . sheet moss I was still under. . . salamander. Of course the salamander doesn't grow over 3500 feet. I've been through it with sheet moss. . .

W. Gillespie: Well that moss will still grow if you cut the trees won't it.

Roberts: What?

W. Gillespie: I say that moss will still grow after you cut the tree won't it?

Roberts: Oh yes, the National Forest they are easy to . . . the National Forest in ginseng season you've got to have a permit. . . for gathering sheet moss.

W. Gillespie: And you get that permit from the Forest Superintendent?

Roberts: . . . Ranger Station wherever it might be, they're very cooperative except when you . . . that salamander.

W. Gillespie: Well, we like to have records on this just like anything else and the state forests are operated, in essence, just like the National Forest although there's not enough people out there to enforce it. You want a permit to do this, that or the other, you just apply to the Forest Superintendent for the permit. The forests themselves are under Forestry, but the Forest Superintendent, who runs the recreational areas, is entitled to give you permission to hunt, permission for ginsenging, gold-sealing, or whatever you want to do. Most folks just go traipsing through, but we catch some sometime.

Roberts: They caught me..

W. Gillespie: Caught you?

Roberts: Well, as I understand this now, if you're in the ginseng growers business, there's not much of a regulation other than when you dig it you've got to go and get it certified or get a certificate.

B. Williams: A digger don't have to do anything? Not until you're governed by the provision that says there shall be none in your possession between April 1 and August 15. That applies to you too.

The whole purpose of the program is to keep track of how much ginseng is produced in West Virginia and how much of it is exported from the State of West Virginia. That's the whole purpose of the program. We don't care what you sell it for and we don't care where you sell it, but if you sell it outside the State of West Virginia it should be reported.

W. Gillespie: Well, ladies and gentlemen, we've had a long discussion about the various aspects of buying and selling sang, but not too much on the regulations themselves. Do you have any objections to any of the provisions that we plan to put into effect? Any variations? Just read the regulations and give us a change in phraseology if you would have a change. These are in effect now as emergency regulations. We just have to replace them with more permanent regulations.

Riffee: One thing I have run into, as long as I've been talking about it, is the certification number itself. Is it the same in every state, is that part of the federal law we are complying with? Could our certification number be 0001 and 0002 and so on in this state without putting the date. On the certification slip that goes out for export showing the year that it's legally harvested. Is that the federal or is that the state?

B. Williams: Nothing is stated to tell us how to number them. It just says we must number them; however, the wording in the certificate says that the root covered by this certificate was dug within the legal harvesting season or some such phraseology that would no matter how much you change that number in essence that certificate says this root was legally dug within this season. So even if you try to change the number, the certificate still says that this is this harvests root.

We had to submit a sample of our certificate to the federal government to see if they meet the regulations as set forth in the federal register.

Wright: I think buyers are intimidating dealers right now.

They are really taking the opportunity to say "Oh, this is not '85' ginseng this is 84 ginseng. Now this one is worth \$2 a pound or \$20 more like \$25."

W. Gillespie: Little bit like wine, huh?

Riffee: It's putting us at a disadvantage because I have so much that I keep it all in under lock and key, a vault really. My ginseng is 1985 even with 1984 to be able to tell by mixing a little. . . I think it's just as good. . . But when they see that certificate on there, 84003 you know I've done had it. There's a disadvantage to it, a big disadvantage. Now if he's the buyer he should be buying goods that are there in front of him it makes no difference when it was dug or what year it come from. He's the buyer, there's the goods for him to look at. That's what you should be dealing on right there on what's out in front of us.

He likes it, he buys it. If he don't like it, he don't have to buy it, but he picks this certificate up and finds this number and then he starts giving you a hard time. When it don't mean nothing when he gets over it.

Wright: Last year, to buy my ginseng, I got so disgusted with them I wanted to take a club to them. I told them there were the bags, all the bags were there, 12 to 20 pounds in every bag. I said you take any bag you want, any two of them, pour it out on the plastic and you can go through it. It's all alike I don't grade it. . . They went around and they reminded me of my poor crazy kid on Christmas morning, that's what it reminded me of. They couldn't make up their cotton pickin mind as to which bag they wanted. I said no don't untie them, I said you pick up the bags you want to dump and then go ahead and do it. They said can we look down in them. I said "no" I don't care what you do, but you're not going to be here all day. I said I've got to go to work in a little bit. They picked up three bags and they got down on the floor and just like I said you never heard such carrying on in your life. But now when they saw that it had 84 sang they began to come down and I said you didn't know the difference. I couldn't understand what they were saying anyway. But they just reminded me of kids they were having a ball with it. There was one that took a big bit of it too don't you think he didn't. Took a big jaw full of it. But then I never did trade with them. I sometimes wonder if we are being pushed into this program by the greed. . . someone feels they're not getting their fair shake on tax dollars or on accountability as the hands it went through when you see \$4 - \$5 hundred-million worth of ginseng going through Hong Kong every year and you don't see nothing on the income tax form saying they declared this amount of money. I can understand this. But like you said that every time we go down the tube they are at an advantage.

B. Williams: It's more important for us to have a date on there than for them to use that as a gimmick. After all that's all he's doing anyhow. There's no difference in it.

Wright: Like dried beans. Know they do get aged a little, don't cook to well after about ten years, but they're still a dried bean.

B. Williams: As far as you're concerned, the ginseng of 83, 84, 85, and 86. . . it's all ginseng

Wright: It could be. . . I keep mine hanging up in bags with holes all through it with two dehumidifiers under it all the time and I've got 85 and 86 sang or 84 and 85 sang. . .

W. Gillespie: Glad he changed that year, I just about had you..

Riffee: I was just wondering, my question on numbering, would the federal accept a new wording - something like "this ginseng has been certified in the State of West Virginia and is in accordance with the law and so on. . ."

W. Gillespie: We can certainly check into that and it wouldn't affect our regulations in any way.

Roberts: Let me tell you one other thing or two. We've got a Game Warden over in the Department of Natural Resources who's very conscientious. This was last summer. We bought quite a bit of ginseng, apparently the Game Warden found that out . . . so he came to our office and he wanted to know who these people were that sold this ginseng. And we refused to give him that information because we didn't have to. What he was going to do was go out around asking if they had dug the ginseng before the season or after the season or when. Well I just brought that in here about enforcing the law. . . I refused to give him their names. . .

Riffee: That's right that's exactly right. That proves his information but the only way he can get that would be get a warrant for your records.

Roberts That's right, so he got a warrant for them . . . well I had to pay a \$130 fine which I didn't mind. But what I, in other words, I don't want accusations from the Game Warden. . . he's got his job. If I seen somebody shooting deer, I would probably turn him in, if I seen somebody I already knew who had dug ginseng out of season. . .

W. Gillespie: The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

July 30, 1986
Route 1, Box 103A
Red House, WV 25168

W. Va. Department of Agriculture
Gus R. Douglass, Commissioner
State Capitol
Charleston, WV 25305

Dear Sir:

Re: Hearing on Ginseng Regulations

As a licensed Ginseng dealer in West Virginia I would like to express my thoughts to the proposed and existing regulations on wild Ginseng gathered in West Virginia.

As to the existing regulations, I do not think that the Ginseng season has helped in its intention to protect the existence of Ginseng in this country. The total poundage, I believe, is determined by the world economy, market conditions and price alone. By having seasonal times set by digging seasons, it has interrupted the continuous free flow of goods to the market. These interruptions have made it impossible to know what the demand is and what the demand and supply will be for future prices. Again, I believe the total poundage dug is set by the price of the Ginseng roots being sold alone and not by seasonal digging.

The present Federal and State regulations as they now exist do make a problem for dealers in that the possibility of dry roots being sold were illegally dug out of season. I understand the need for the proposed deadline date for Ginseng roots legally dug in the past season being sold by April 1.

Dealers in West Virginia have a provision in the existing law to have their Ginseng roots weighed and certified by the State for future sales as they feel the market condition dictates. Diggers who gather roots in a legally set seasons should have the same right.

Recent examples have occurred with present off-season time of April 1 to August 15 of diggers who were holding their roots for better market conditions needing to sell for unforeseen reasons. One example was a man who broke his foot and had to sell to make his house payment until he got back to work. Another example was a family that was moving to Michigan to get work needing the money to help relocate.

If the proposed April 1 deadline sale date goes into law, the digger of legally harvested roots could get a weight slip from the Department of Agriculture between the date of, say April 1 and May 1 of that year, stating the poundage he wished to hold. The dealer then could buy the roots anytime accompanied by the right weight slip and return it with his GRD Report to the State of West Virginia.

Very truly yours,


Clarence E. Riffie

cc: Bonnie Williams

FILED
1986 AUG 18 PM 10
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

July-30-1986

Dom writing my concern about
Genseng laws. I like the law the
way it is. Right now on Genseng,
it is fine. It dont destroy the
seeds from it, and it keeps growing
back young Genseng every year.
So if you try to change it, I would
rather there not be no season
at all on it, thats my way of
Seeing it about Genseng laws.

thanks yours
Chalmer Rhodes
RT 19 Box #9
Little Birch west Virginia
26629
Braxton County

Clay W02.

July 26, 1986

To The Forestry Division of Agriculture

Dear Sir

My comments on the collection of wild
Ginseng are that I think the season
should start the 1st of August but not
later than the 15th. The Ginseng berries
will grow by the later part of July.
The Ginseng collector has a lot of odds
against them by August 2/3 of the Ginseng
has been eaten by deer and in some
locations there is little use to even
go in the woods. This happens every
season. The later the season the less
Ginseng there is to collect. So please
consider this and open the season
Early as possible.

Sincerely yours

Ray Nicholas

P.O. Box 652

Clay W02. 25043

P.S. please send copies
of the Regulations to
me.

Sent
7/29/86

BW

Clipping Division
West Virginia Press
Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St. Suite 203
Charleston, WV 25301

JUL 9 1986
Morgan Messenger
Berkeley Springs, WV
Circulation: 4,700

Hearing On Ginseng Regulations

Agriculture Commissioner Gus Douglass has announced a public hearing for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng.

The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the

regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, accordi. to Douglass.

Copies of the regulations or further information on the location for the hearing may be obtaining by calling (304) 348-2788 or writing the

Forestry Division, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, WV 25305.

Written comments may be mailed or delivered to the Forestry Division and will be read into the hearing record if received by August 3, 1986.

Clipping Division
West Virginia Press
Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St. Suite 203
Charleston, WV 25301

JUL 10 1986
Ritchie Gazette
Harrisville, WV
Circulation: 3,595

Ginseng Regulations Hearing Scheduled

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, Aug. 4th, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia.

The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1,

1986.

Copies of the regulations or further information on the location for the hearing may be obtained by calling 304-348-2788 or by writing the Forestry Division, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, WV 25305.

Written comments may be mailed or delivered to the Forestry Division and will be read into the hearing record provided they are received by 4:00 p.m. on Aug. 3rd.

Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

NEWS CLIP FROM
West Virginia
Press Services, Inc.
401 Moyer Bldg.
Charleston, WV
JUL 9 1986
NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND, W.VA.

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West Virginia Press
Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St. Suite 203
Charleston, WV 25301
JUL 9 1986
Cabell Record
Milton, WV

Hearing Set On Ginseng Regulations

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, W. Va. 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July, 1986.

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Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

Public Hearing Scheduled Aug. 4th Relating To Sale & Collection Of Ginseng

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass announced last week that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, Aug. 4, 1986, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1986.

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Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

Clipping Division
**West Virginia Press
Services, Inc.**

1033 Quarrier St. Suite 203
Charleston, WV 25301

~~JUN 6~~ 1986
Grant County Press
Petersburg, WV

Hearing Set for Ginseng Regulations

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass recently announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1.

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Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

West Virginia
Press Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St.
Suite 203
Charleston, WV
JUL 8 1986

REGISTER/HERALD
BECKLEY, WV

Ginseng hearing planned Aug. 4

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for Aug. 4 at 1:30 p.m. in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex in Charleston, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia.

The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1.

Copies of the regulations or further information on the location for the hearing may be obtained by calling 348-2788 or by writing the Forestry Division, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, WV 25305.

Written comments may be mailed or delivered to the Forestry Division and will be read into the hearing record provided they are received by 4 p.m. on Aug. 3.

Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

A NEWS CLIP FROM
West Virginia
Press Services, Inc.
407 Hoyer Building
Charleston, WV

JUL 10 1986
GLENVILLE PA THFINDER
GLENVILLE, WV

Hearing set on ginseng rules

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass has announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, ef-

fective July 1, 1986.

Copies of the regulations or further information on the location for the hearing may be obtained by calling (304) 348-2788 or by writing the Forestry Division, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, WV 25305.

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West Virginia
Press Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St.
Suite 203
Charleston, WV
JUL 4 1986

RECORD DELTA
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1033 Quarrier St.
Suite 203
Charleston, WV
JUL 9 1986
FREE PRESS
CLAY, WV

Hearing set on ginseng

CHARLESTON — Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass today announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, Aug. 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia.

The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the

Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1986.

A News Clip From
West Virginia
Press Services, Inc.
Level B, Hoyer Bldg.
Charleston, WV
JUL 8 1986
The Herald Record
West Union, WV

Public Hearing on Ginseng Aug. 4

A public hearing will be held at 1:30 p.m. Aug. 4 at Guthrie Agricultural Complex to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild ginseng.

Agriculture Commissioner Gus Douglass said new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program has been transferred from the Department of Natural

Resources to Agriculture. Copies of the regulations or further information may be obtained by calling 348-2788 or by writing to Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, WV 25305.

Written comments may be mailed or delivered to the Forestry Division and will be read into the hearing record provided they are received by 4 p.m. on Aug. 3.

Hearing Set On Ginseng Regulations

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglas today announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, 1986, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1986.

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Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

West Virginia
Press Services,
1033 Quarrier St.
Suite 203
Charleston, WV

JUL 3 1986
NEWS TRIBUNE
KEYSER, WV

Hearing Set On Ginseng Regulations

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass today announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, Aug. 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4 (d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective on July 1.

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Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

Clipping Division
West Virginia Press
Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St. Suite 203
Charleston, WV 25301

JUL 10 1986
Putnam Democrat
Winfield, WV

Hearing Set On Ginseng Regulations

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass announced July 1 that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, 1986, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1986.

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Clipping Division
West Virginia Press
Services, Inc.
1033 Quarrier St. Suite 203
Charleston, WV 25301

JUL 10 1986
Pendleton Times

Douglass Announces Hearing on Ginseng

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass today announced that a public hearing has been scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Monday, August 4, in the Guthrie Agricultural Complex, Charleston, WV 25312, to discuss regulations relating to the collection and sale of wild, native ginseng as provided for in Chapter 19-1A-3 and 19-1A-4(d) of the State Code of West Virginia. The new regulations are necessary because of changes in the federal regulations and because the regulatory authority for the ginseng program was transferred from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1986.

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Persons making oral presentations at the hearing are requested to also submit written comments at the close of their testimony in order to facilitate the review of such comments.

West Virginia
Press Services, Inc
1033 Quarrier St.
Suite 203
Charleston, WV

JUL 30 1986

FREE PRESS
CLAY, WV

Public Hearing on Ginseng Aug. 4

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