

National forest ginseng season, rules to know

Ginseng harvest season in the Daniel Boone National Forest opens soon, but there are some rules to know before you go.

Many people believe ginseng to have medicinal value in treating a variety of health conditions. The herbal market has increased the demand, and wild ginseng populations are dwindling as a result.

The DBNF has established policy to help conserve ginseng on national forest lands. Ginseng may be collected only during a two-week period from September 15 – 30.

A permit is required, which may be purchased at any district office beginning September 1. Only one \$20 permit is issued per person per year. The permit must be on the person when collecting.

Permit holders may collect up to one pound only of green, non-dried ginseng root.

The permits apply only to national forest lands on the district that issues the permit. Forest-wide harvest or taking from more than one district is prohibited. Permits are limited and may be restricted to specific areas. Maps and harvest area descriptions will be provided.

Only wild ginseng plants with three or more leaves and at least five years old may be harvested. Collectors can determine plant age by counting leaf scars at the top of the root before removing it from the ground.

To provide for future crops, ginseng collectors are required by law to plant seeds from harvested plants within 50 feet of the harvest location.

“All of these rules are for good reason,” said Forest Botanist David Taylor. “If people follow these rules, they can help ensure that we have ginseng in the future.”

“The illegal harvest of ginseng is impacting this species across southern Appalachia, and in some areas, it’s been reduced to unsustainable levels, which means it is likely to disappear from that area for good.”

On national forest lands, anyone removing wild ginseng plant or its parts without a permit or outside of the legal harvest season is considered theft. Penalties for poaching may include a fine up to \$5,000 or 6-month sentence in federal prison, or both.

U.S. Forest Service law enforcement officials have issued several citations over the last few months that require a mandatory court appearance in federal court. Most recently, three individuals were fined \$500 each and sentenced to two years/30 days probation.

The Kentucky state regulations and harvest season for ginseng are different from the rules that apply in the Daniel Boone National Forest. For more information, visit the state website at <http://www.kyagr.com/marketing/ginseng.html> and the DBNF website at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/dbnf/passes-permits/forest-products>.

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Stickeler's Answer

Stickelers Answer

The answer is 1/12

If you were to convert all fractions to twelfths, you have:

7/12, 6/12, 5/12, 4/12, 3/12, 2/12, 1/12

Stickeler's Puzzle on Page 13

Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice to the public of its intent to reimburse eligible applicants for eligible costs to repair or replace facilities damaged by Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides that occurred during the incident period that began on July 11, 2015, and ending July 20, 2015. This notice applies to the Public Assistance (PA), Individual Assistance (IA), and Hazard Mitigation Grant (HMGP) programs implemented under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5207.

Under a major disaster declaration FEMA-4239-DR-KY signed by the President on August 12, 2015, the following counties have been designated adversely affected by the disaster and eligible for IA: Carter, Johnson, Rowan, and Trimble; for PA: Bracken, Breathitt, Carroll, Carter, Clay, Cumberland, Elliott, Estill, Fleming, Floyd, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Magoffin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Perry, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Spencer, Trimble, Washington, and Wolfe. Additional counties may be designated at a later date without further public notice. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is available statewide.

This public notice concerns activities that may affect historic properties, activities that are located in or affect wetland areas or the 100-year floodplain, and critical actions within the 500-year floodplain. Such activities may adversely affect the historic property and floodplain or wetland, or may result in continuing vulnerability to flood damage.

Presidential Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 require that all federal actions in or affecting the floodplain or wetlands be reviewed for opportunities to relocate and evaluated for social, economic, historical, environmental, legal, and safety considerations. Where there is no opportunity to relocate, FEMA is required to undertake a detailed review to determine what measures may be taken to minimize future damages. The public is invited to participate in the process of identifying alternatives and analyzing their impacts.

FEMA has determined that for certain types of facilities there are normally no alternatives to restoration in the floodplain or wetland. These are facilities that meet all of the following criteria: 1) FEMA's estimate of the cost of repairs is less than 50% of the cost to replace the entire facility and is less than \$100,000; 2) the facility is not located in a floodway; 3) the facility has not sustained major structural damage in a previous Presidential declared flooding disaster or emergency; and 4) the facility is not critical (e.g., the facility is not a hospital, generating plant, emergency operations center, or a facility that contains dangerous materials). FEMA intends to provide assistance for the restoration of these facilities to their pre-disaster condition, except that certain measures to mitigate the effect of future flooding or other hazards may be included in the work. For example, a bridge or culvert restoration may include a larger waterway opening to decrease the risk of future washouts.

For routine activities, this will be the only public notice provided. Other activities and those involving facilities that do not meet the four criteria are required to undergo more detailed review, including study of alternate locations. Subsequent public notices regarding such projects will be published if necessary, as more specific information becomes available.

In many cases, an applicant may have started facility restoration before federal involvement. Even if the facility must undergo detailed review and analysis of alternate locations, FEMA will fund eligible restoration at the original location if the facility is functionally dependent on its floodplain location (e.g., bridges and flood control facilities), or the project facilitates an open space use, or the facility is an integral part of a larger network that is impractical or uneconomical to relocate, such as a road. In such cases, FEMA must also examine the possible effects of not restoring the facility, minimizing floodplain or wetland impacts, and determining both that an overriding public need for the facility clearly outweighs the Executive Order requirements to avoid the floodplain or wetland, and that the site is the only practicable alternative. Commonwealth of Kentucky and local officials will confirm to FEMA that proposed actions comply with all applicable state and local floodplain management and wetland protection requirements.

FEMA intends to provide IA program funding for disaster-related emergency housing and essential home repairs. These actions may adversely affect a floodplain or wetland, or may result in continuing vulnerability to floods. These actions may include repair, restoration, or construction of housing or private bridges, purchase and placement of travel trailers or manufactured housing units, or repair of structures as minimum protective measures. This will be the only public notice concerning these actions.

FEMA also intends to provide HMGP funding to the Commonwealth of Kentucky to mitigate future disaster damages. These projects may include construction of new facilities, modification of existing, undamaged facilities, relocation of facilities out of floodplains, demolition of structures, or other types of projects to mitigate future disaster damages. In the course of developing project proposals, subsequent public notices will be published if necessary as more specific information becomes available.

The National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. Those actions or activities affecting buildings, structures, districts or objects 50 years or older or that affect archeological sites or undisturbed ground will require further review to determine if the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Register). If the property is determined to be eligible for the Register and FEMA's undertaking will adversely affect it, FEMA will provide additional public notices. For historic properties not adversely affected by FEMA's undertaking, this will be the only public notice.

As noted, this may be the only public notice regarding the above-described actions under the PA, IA, and HMGP programs. Interested persons may obtain information about these actions or a specific project by writing to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Joint Field Office DR-4239-KY, 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road, Atlanta, GA 30341, or by calling 502-389-0861 or for TTY, call Kentucky 711. Comments should be sent in writing to Lai Sun Yee, Federal Coordinating Officer, at the above address within 15 days of the date of this notice.

Birding BITS BY Cindy Brook

Fruit Lovers
Baltimore Orioles are colorful black and orange birds that frequent back yards, and they love the sweet stuff. Here are some things you can put out to bring them into your yard:

1. Orange halves on a tray feeder.
2. Grape jelly in small plastic bowls.
3. Berry flavored suet or suet nuggets.
4. Fresh water.

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Real Estate

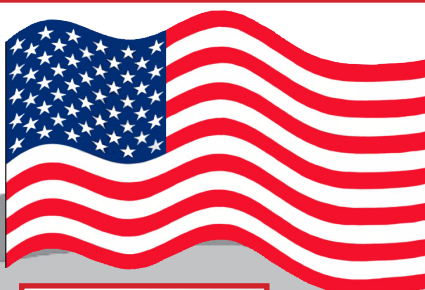
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