A treasure found on boundaries of The Badlands

By MARK LESLIE

RY, N.D. — Saying his property itself is a miracle, superintendent and part-owner-to-be Stan Weeds is anxious for work to begin on Red Mike Golf Resort. So aren't his partners in this "build it and they will come" venture, which sits in the Badlands of North Dakota — between four (such-as-they-are) population centers.

There's major partner Mike Ames, owner of Agri Industries of Williston. Then there are minor partners Stephen Kay, a golf course architect from Bronxville, N.Y., and Marvin Schlauch, a course shaper who works out of New York.

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D.J. DeVictor on cutting edge of design for the handicapped golfer

An apprentice of architect Arthur Hills and the former director of Fairfield Development Corp.'s Resorts and Golf Development Division, D.J. DeVictor has found himself in the position of pioneer in the design of golf courses for the physically challenged. The 40-year-old Rosewell, Ga., architect and partner Peter Langham have been chosen to design Clemson University's new handicap-accessible golf course, even though the Federal Access Board is still drafting guidelines to supplement the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). If approved, they are expected to be implemented and enforceable for courses opening in 1995 and beyond.

Golf Course News: What special problems are posed by the demand for accessibility?

D.J. DeVictor: In new golf course construction we don't necessarily see any restrictive criteria. The major issue is cart paths as the accessible route through the golf course. We feel the components that accessible golf will bring out will probably create better courses for everybody, with very little financial impact.

GCN: You say the regulations will bring about better golf courses. How so?

D.J.: They are asking for accessibility to tees, fairways, greens, and into bunkers. It will be much easier for the elderly, youngsters and anybody walking up a slope to a tee box, to just walk out of the cart and onto the tee box. In green design, they're

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asking for one access point, whereas in our Clemson project we’re providing two or three points where it will be within [the maximum allowable] five percent grade. Again, players won’t be walking up and down steep slopes.
At the same time, it provides alternate traffic patterns, so the superintendent doesn’t have to rope off areas like they typically do because of compaction on limited-access greens. The turf will have less wear and tear. It’s the same for fairways. When everybody accesses a fairway in the same place, it creates compaction and other problems. But if we’re providing access every 75 yards along the fairway [a regulation], we’re improving traffic.

GCN: Are architects going to have to find new ways to create access to greens?

DJ: No. Again, in green design you like to look for a natural site and setting. In addition, you might create new berms or framing. There’s no fixed distance on how close it has to be to the green. Wherever the cart path is, we have to deal with a five-percent grade with the putting surface. We can still have six- or eight-foot features. So the aesthetics and strategy won’t be compromised at all.

Initially, people will think, “Oh, no. We’ll have a flat, wide-open cow pasture/golf course.” But once the realities sink in and you start paying attention to detail, it will actually enhance facilities.

GCN: Will this be necessary on every golf course?

DJ: Some of the Barriers Subcommittee guidelines aren’t official. But, ultimately, these will probably be official in 1996 and are relative to new golf course construction. Other guidelines are being adapted for renovations and new golf courses.

GCN: How do you make bunkers accessible?

DJ: We can have a deep-sloped bunker on the greenside or fairway side. But we have to have five-percent grade from the fairway into the bunker. It can remain highly aesthetic and a high-impact feature. You just have to be able to get in and out of it in one or two areas.

GCN: Will the cart path become more integral to new designs?

DJ: Yes, it’ll have to be looked at in more detail. Golf architects are already using cart paths. The lower-budget courses — maybe those built without designers — will need to be brought up to the level of access required.

GCN: Are golf courses going to be required to buy equipment for the handicapped—like handicap-modified carts?

DJ: That issue is unresolved at this point. But it is a major concern to everyone — both to the ADA, who are looking at it from the angle of becoming more accessible and more acceptable to be on the golf course, and to the golf community, concerned about the impact on them.

GCN: When will the equipment guidelines be complete?

DJ: The Golf Subcommittee is supposed to rule this spring or summer and the guidelines will be effective in 1996.

GCN: Have you heard feedback from the handicapped community who do not want to see flat, wide-open golf courses?

DJ: Yes, we’re getting a lot of feedback from people saying, “Don’t make any compromises in your design, in the aesthetic look you’d like to accomplish, in your tee placements.” They feel that would be inappropriate. They want golf as it is played by everybody.

They just want an accessible route. In new golf course construction, it purely becomes a shaping issue in the field. It will take a commitment of all three parties — the owner, contractor and architect. All have to be aware of what they’re trying to accomplish. But I don’t see any problem in making 90 percent of tee boxes accessible to all people.

GCN: What about the other 10 percent?

DJ: I don’t think there’s a reason why 100 percent couldn’t (be accessible). But there is always an exception — a tee on a bluff or on a mountain project where it might be very difficult to get a five-percent grade. Then it could be cost-prohibitive. The ADA is only asking for one tee box per hole. At our Clemson project we’re making all of them accessible. They are leaving flexibility in the guidelines so they will be more than reasonable.

We were designing a cart path bridge across a creek to be 30 feet wide in any case, in order to get maintenance equipment across. Since they want a minimum of eight feet wide for a handicapped cart, it doesn’t restrict our normal design. In Florida, you might have a bridge 200 feet across a wetlands; then the 16-foot width would become a cost consideration. Again, it’s the access route: the cart path relative to bridges, the width of pavement, etc., etc., will impact a golf course more than the shaping, or look, or strat-
Kirchdorfer says builders' data base to help developers

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1962, he has worked extensively on golf courses, and now even to the industry, Kirchdorfer said a builder.

Kirchdorfer-Cunningham Inc., in Seilersburg, Ind.; and Golf Development Construction Inc., a builder.

Development Construction Inc., operates and develops them. He said members are "conscious we need big and little companies. We need to involve remodelers, small construction companies in regional areas that don't build major projects but have big impact on their area.

"We want to educate them. We want them to do things right and have the latest techniques." Responding to the announcement that 1993 marked the third straight year more than 350 courses opened, Kirchdorfer said: "It's a growing, growing business. The real growth is in the nice, affordable public golf courses. They offer a lot to our builders — and the players. That makes the facilities remodel that aren't quite as good. We keep taking the game of golf to another level in quality."

Involved in the GCBAA since its inception in 1970, Kirchdorfer said of his presidency: "I'm excited. I think we have a way to go. We'd like a lot of growth. And I look forward to watching and helping direct golf course builders as they grow and work with Phil [Executive Director Phil Arnold]. Phil's our spark plug."

Q&A: DeVic tor

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GCN: Are you anxious about the effects of your work?
DJ: Initially, I was anxious as to how it might negatively impact our developments, and I was protective of that. But since our conversations with representatives from Clemson and the handicapped, we have gained a comfort level. Most golf course design is incorporating 80 or 90 percent of these issues without even being conscious of it. So when the design community becomes aware of them, it will be easy to incorporate that last 10 or 20 percent into the design.

GCN: Has this opened your eyes to how restrictive golf has been in the past to the handicapped?
DJ: Yes, but I think I don't have a full understanding. I think more restrictive than the golf course are the attitudes, unfortunately, in the pro shop or among management when an individual shows up in a wheelchair. I haven't seen that. It's not a big deal to me relative to the golf course. But I can imagine it will be a bigger perception thing in the golfing community, and the impact, or lack of impact, to the golf course. I don't think it will have any impact on speed of play. I've heard stories where a disabled group has let another group play through only to wait for them at every tee.

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