McLaughlin Group panelists clash over golf course benefits

By PETER BLAIS

LAS VEGAS — While generally agreeing golf courses and nature can co-exist, panelists from television’s The McLaughlin Group and an Arizona real-estate developer disagreed on how environmentally friendly the golf industry has actually been.

“Fifty percent of the wetlands in the United States have been destroyed and golf courses have done some of that damage,” McLaughlin panelist Eleanor Clift said during the Environmental Session at the recent GCSAA International Conference and Show. “Golf courses can help the environment, and there are appropriate ways to build them. With the water problems we’re facing, that’s building responsibly is the only way you can do a course today.”

Clift, who commended GCSAA’s efforts to recognize superintendents who enhanced the environment, was generally under fire from fellow McLaughlin panelist Fred Barnes, developer Kim Richards of The Athens Group and moderator Bruce Williams, the GCSAA’s immediate past president.

“Many environmentalists don’t want any development, period,” Barnes said.

Richards pointed out that 970 million acres of the United States are devoted to agriculture, an industry that uses far more water and pesticides per acre than the roughly 15,000 U.S golf courses that cover a relatively small 1.5 million acres nationwide.

“The problem is one of perception,” Richards said. “We’ve found that when we sit down with reasonable people at government agencies we can work out solutions. Unfortunately, it’s the extremists who show up at the public meetings and receive the news coverage.”

Richards pointed to Ventana Canyon in Tucson, Ariz., as an example of what can result from overzealous environmental wrangling. In response to environmental pressure, Richards said developers built a target course at Ventana. Unfortunately, golfers couldn’t hit the small-ish fairways and frequently ventured into the desert, where they inadvertently killed cactus while retrieving their wayward shots.

“We ended up replanting grass in the desert areas,” Richards said. “It was a noble effort that failed.”

Barnes responded to the topic of over-regulation in the golf industry by noting the more conservative Congress of recent years has required new environmental laws pass a strict cost/benefit analysis. And yet, water and air regulations EPA is proposing are too expensive for most businesses to comply with and provide no major improvements to the environment.

“Unfortunately, if you’re against the regulations, then you’re characterized as being against their purpose,” Richards lamented. “I’m very concerned about the environment we’ll leave for my 10-year-old. But many laws were passed during the 1970s and 1980s that are simply too extreme.”

“The development business is extremely over-regulated and these...