New wetlands regulations tighten the screws

By Mark Leslie

ASHINGTON, D.C. — Nine out of 10 golf course projects could be affected by new national wetlands regulations that are expected to be instituted on April 14 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The regulations, which control jurisdictional waters of the United States such as wetlands, streams and lakes, were scheduled to go into effect on Dec. 31, 1999, but they were delayed for some tweaking. Reportedly included are two new rules that could have wide-ranging impacts on developments:

- Preconstruction notifications (PCNs) will likely be required on all projects impacting more than 1/10-acre. Nationwide Permit (NWP) 26, which will be replaced by five new NWPs in April, now allows for 1/5-acre impact without PCNs; and it was anticipated to be reduced to 1/4-acre — until now.

Dye’s PGA track enviro-friendly

By Kit Bradshaw

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla. — They say that “under all is the sand” in South Florida. When golf course architect Pete Dye first surveyed the course that was to bear his name at PGA Village here, this saying was only partially true. In addition to the flat sandy topography, there was something else he had to accommodate when designing The Big Mamu. The Big Mamu is a 100-acre marsh that not only needed to be preserved, but protected via the design.

When he first walked this 300-acre combination of sand and wetlands, Dye knew his job would be demanding. He was creating a course that had to follow strict environmental guidelines, combine playability and challenge, but also be showcase to the golf world, since The Dye Course would be part of the PGA of America’s PGA Village.

On Jan. 1, at the height of the tourist season along Florida’s Treasure Coast, The Dye Course officially opened to the public. Built as part of the triumverate of public courses for PGA Village, it is an extraordinary combination of tradition, preservation and innovation in design.

Not only did Dye design the course in the traditional fashion, with the holes going out and back, but he used every-

Hyatt to build $152M resort

CAMBRIDGE, Md. — A venture including Chicago-based Hyatt Corp. has secured funding to build a $152-million privately financed waterfront Hyatt resort, golf course and marina on Maryland’s scenic Eastern Shore here.

The resort hotel and conference center will be owned by Maryland Economic Development Corp. (MEDCO) and managed by Hyatt. The developer is Quadrangle Development Corp. and construction management will be provided by Clark Enterprises, Inc. Construction was financed by the sale of tax-exempt revenue bonds to private institutions.

Phase I of the project will be construction of the 400-room Hyatt Regency Chesapeake Bay Resort, which will include an 18-hole golf course, 24,000-square-foot conference center, 15,000-square-foot health and fitness spa and a 150-slip marina. Hyatt-signature pools and restaurants will enhance the resort experience for guests. The resort is scheduled for completion in December 2001.

Schulties gains steam

Kipp Schulties, 30, worked for the Gene Bates/Fred Couples design team for seven years before opening his own firm two years ago with offices in Palm Beach, Fla., and New York City. Among the Indiana native’s best-known designs are the Boca Raton (Fla.) Resort & Club (Kipp Schulties Golf Design Inc. for Gene Bates) and Quail Lodge Resort Golf Club in Carmel, Calif. Other Schulties’ efforts include Carolina Lodge Golf Club in Southport, N.C., and Heron Ridge Golf Club, both with Fred Couples. Schulties has a bachelor’s degree in civil engineering from Purdue University and a master’s in business administration from the University of Miami.

A single-digit-handicap golfer while in college, Schulties didn’t consider becoming a golf course architect until his mother suggested he find out if there was such a profession during his sophomore year at Purdue.

Golf Course News: How did you get into course design?

KS: On spring break my sophomore year I decided to go to Florida and see if there

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Dye’s PGA course addresses environmental issues

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recourse he has discovered in his more than 40 years experience to create a environmental benchmark. Because of this dedication to environmental stewardship, the Dye Course and the new PGA Learning Center, which Dye also designed, follow Audubon International’s strict Signature Program guidelines as a focal point, winding the feel like you are out here by yourself when you play golf.

First, he used the Big Mamu dunes, he had to move a lot of dirt, since much of the original land was flat and sandy. However, the course, which measures 7,150 yards from the tips, has only three water hazards. More than 100 bunkers, along with wetlands, provide the natural hazards.

One of his key decisions was to eliminate much of the Bermudagrass normally found on a South Florida course, and as a result there are only about 60 acres of Bermudagrass.

"We tried to reduce the amount of Bermudagrass," Dye said, "which is cut short all the time, as well as the golf course grass, yet make the golf course playable for John Q. Public. The course will take longer to mature than if you put in all Bermudagrass, since Bermudagrass grows so rapidly in South Florida. But then, because it grows so rapidly, you spend the rest of your life cutting it. So we've tried to isolate what we hope will be out-of-play areas and used a lot of native grasses for these areas."

Perhaps one of the biggest innovations is the extensive use of coquina, a natural limestone of coral rock and seashells native to South Florida. It looks and feels like fine sand and, over time, it becomes compacted. Dye said he used about 30 acres of coquina in cart paths and waste areas. Not only does coquina compact well, but golfers can find their balls in it, speeding up play.

"The coquina we've used also aids the drainage," Dye said. "I hope in the long run, it will be an economical thing. You're not putting fungicide on it. You're not putting fertilizers on it. And you're not running the mowers on it. Although it will take a while to get established and built up, with coquina you can find your golf ball and you don't have to mow the grass.

"A lot of courses have used it on cart paths alone," Dye added. "I went out to look at the course and when I saw the coquina, I said, 'Let's keep on going.' This was a change of pace no one had done. This is the first course I've designed with so much coquina."

The result of this design is a course that showcases nature while giving the golfer an interesting and dynamic test of golf. Because of Dye's environmentally sensitive design, it makes golfers feel as though they are part of the natural vegetation, the sky and the undulations of the earth.