the original Sawgrass CC in Jacksonville in 1973 — helped her immensely when she went through her own construction project at Windsor Parke.

"I only cried once during that whole process," Kim says, laughing. "But it was really helpful to have someone there at home who understood the stress you were under."

When it comes to work schedules, marrying a superintendent diffuses much of the resentment that might threaten another couple. When Kim leaves in the wee hours of the morning to take care of a problem on the course, Jim doesn’t raise an eyebrow.

"I’ve been there," Jim says. "Superintendents have to do a lot of things at all hours that may seem odd to others. For a former superintendent, it’s the regularly expected schedule."

To compensate for the long hours, Kim says she and Jim spend the free time they do have together, making sure they never lose touch with each other emotionally. Kim works only every other weekend at Windsor Parke, and since Jim now has every weekend off — a schedule that Kim envies only sometimes — the couple catches up on her off weekends as people instead of professionals. Of course, there are those pesky chores to do, too, but even then, having another superintendent around can be a boon.

"When you have two people who work as hard as superintendents do, it’s important to split everything at home — all of the chores must be shared equally," Jim says. "There’s just no room for selfishness, and another superintendent understands that fully."

Despite the challenges they faced when both were working as superintendents, both Jim and Kim say they wouldn’t have it any other way.

"It was a great decision for us to get married," Jim says. "We feed off each other’s energy, and it really helps us get over the rough spots." — Jim Shine

"It was a great decision for us to get married. We feed off each other’s energy, and it really helps us over the rough spots."

— Jim Shine

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Circle No. 106
Pesticides Under Fire

Unless end-users let their voices be heard, the choice of pest control products may get slimmer

BY ANGELA BENDORF

The Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing the uses of pesticides as required by the Food Quality Protection Act, and it is already removing some that are important to the green industry.

On Aug. 3, the U.S. House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry held a hearing on public health pesticides and the EPA’s announcement that registrants will cancel uses of azinphos methyl and methyl parathion.

Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment (RISE)’s Allen James testified as part of a non-agriculture industry panel, along with other public health experts. James and his fellow panelists explained the problems with EPA’s residential risk-assessment assumptions.

They also focused on the increased risk of disease likely to result if products for controlling public health pests are canceled as part of the tolerance reassessment process. They pointed out that two significant industry task forces are quickly compiling residential use data to overcome the inflated assumptions that EPA is using for residential exposure assessments.

The panel members all agreed EPA should not make decisions about the cancellation of non-agricultural products until the data are available.

During the hearing, subcommittee members blasted the EPA for implementing FQPA rules before developing sound science to warrant them. In addition to the EPA’s exaggerated residential exposure assumptions, the members criticized EPA for placing restrictions on methyl parathion and azinphos methyl prior to finalizing several key science policies. Subcommittee chairman Bob Goodlatte (R-VA) said sound science is still lacking, and that administrator Charlotte Browner’s cancellation of uses of these chemicals is “outrageous.” Goodlatte and others accused the EPA of succumbing to extreme environmental groups.

Bills call for open, fair regulation

Two bills introduced by Congress call for a clear and predictable regulatory process based on scientific data for FQPA implementation.

The Regulatory Fairness and Openness Act of 1999 (H.R. 1592) was introduced in the House of Representatives last spring and has 165 co-sponsors.

The legislation would:
- Require EPA to conduct a “transition analysis” to determine scientific data gaps and require these gaps be filled before the agency makes final decisions that suspend or restrict a pesticide product.
- Prohibit EPA from revoking or modifying a tolerance during the 10-year reassessment period based on certain kinds of assumptions or inadequate information.
- Require EPA to issue for public comment regulatory procedures, policies and data guidelines that specify the information required to support a new or existing tolerance.
- Require EPA to consider the international and domestic impact on crop protection from FQPA-based decisions and require the Department of Agriculture to monitor the competitive impact on these decisions on U.S. commodity sectors.
- Allow EPA to issue Section 18 emergency exemptions without conducting full risk assessments in cases where incremental exposure to the pesticide would not pose significant risk.
- Establish a permanent FQPA Pesticide Advisory Committee, similar to the Tolerance Reassessment Advisory Committee.

The Senate introduced a companion FQPA bill, S.B. 1464, in July with 20 cosponsors almost identical to H.R. 1592.

As part of the six-phase process the EPA should follow to implement FQPA risk assessments, pesticide users have the opportunity to comment on their use and the benefits of the pesticide being assessed.

The preliminary risk assessment is put in the public docket and on the EPA Web site for a 60-day comment period. A schedule of the organophosphates being reviewed by the EPA this year can be found on the EPA Web site at www.epa.gov/pesticideop.

Angela Bendorf is a communications consultant for RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment), a national association representing the specialty pesticide industry. You can reach RISE at www.pestfacts.org.

For more information on how to get involved in the FQPA debate, see Golddom’s “Act on FQPA" supplement in this issue.

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Despite the hefty investment, a new irrigation system could pay dividends like a blue-chip stock

I t’s understandable if you get jittery before asking the boss to splurge for a new irrigation system. After all, we’re talking up to a million bucks or more, probably the most money you’ll ever request unless you decide the maintenance facility needs an original Monet to spruce up the place.

James Nicol, certified superintendent for Hazeltine National GC in Chaska, Minn., jokes that he prayed for a drought before approaching his boss about buying a new irrigation system. Seriously though, Nicol had a good reason to ask the course owner to spend major bucks on this improvement.

“We want to hold major championships at our course,” he says.

If you want a prestigious tournament, you had better maintain an esteemed course.

Continued on page 40

BY LARRY AYLWARD, MANAGING EDITOR
Water Power

Continued from page 38

That means your operation should feature technologically advanced equipment, such as a state-of-the-art, computer-driven irrigation system.

In the summer of 1998, Hazeltine replaced its 35-year-old irrigation system, a single-row design with about 390 sprinkler heads, with a new $1 million setup primarily consisting of three rows and about 1,400 sprinkler heads. Incidentally, Hazeltine is hosting the 2002 PGA Championship.

“If you want to run in those circles, you had better be able to provide the product,” Nicol says. “Our previous irrigation system wouldn’t allow us to do that.”

Even if you’re not hosting a Major, there are other reasons to purchase a new irrigation system. Yes, it’s a major expense, but a new system can help a golf course save money in the long run, notes Rod McWhirter, national specifications manager for Rain Bird.

If a course has an old system, it may have an outdated pump station and control system, which uses considerable electricity. Newer irrigation systems feature more effective equipment that spray as much water as older systems but in a faster, more efficient way, thereby cutting down on electricity use, McWhirter says.

A modern, well-designed irrigation system also provides better uniformity of coverage in flat and high areas, he notes, adding that some irrigation systems can also be used for fertigation and application of selected chemicals.

In a day when competition is as fierce as the Army-Navy football rivalry, a new irrigation system can help a golf course gain an edge on the competition down the street. Most of the newly built and renovated courses are daily-fee and high-end operations competing for golfers who expect Augusta-like playing conditions. Properly maintaining a course, therefore, is vital to bottom-line business success, experts say.

“Fertilizing, overseeding and mowing is important,” says Don Bulmer, golf sales manager for the Toro Co.’s Irrigation Division. “But irrigation keeps everything going.”

How much?

A new irrigation system includes a pump station, mainline pipe, lateral pipe, sprinkler heads, satellite control boxes and handheld radio capability. It costs $700 to $800 per sprinkler head, including installation, Bulmer estimates. For a course with 1,000 sprinkler heads, the system would cost $700,000 to $800,000, not including the pump house.

Nicol says Hazeltine could have spent more than $1 million on...