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THRU THE GREEN

THE GREEN PAGES

A Compendium of news and opinions about government, golf and the environment

Policticos propose market-based environmental incentives

Some politicians and environmental groups are calling for a new approach to solving environmental problems. "Market-based environmental incentives" would operate by making those companies that create environmental problems bear the total cost to society through higher product costs.

Costs for waste generation by companies and individuals would be geared to the amount they produce. In the same respect, if a company produced a chemical that contaminated groundwater supplies, that company or companies that manufactured that product would pay for the total cost of cleanup.

Keep a close eye on state legislators for market-based approaches that apply to golf course and development.

Who's wasting it?

Water Fact: Approximately 42 percent of household water is used for landscaping and landscapes are typically overwatered by 20 to 40 percent.

Curb chemophobia

The Natural Resources Defense Council has called for an 80 percent reduction in agricultural pesticide use.

The organization cited the recently completed EPA well water study as a source for proposing such drastic cuts.

Although the cuts are aimed at agricultural uses, superintendents should brace themselves for future demands by such organizations concerning turf and ornamental products as well.

Public information—and lots of it—is the only way to curb chemophobia.

Traces of herbicides found in rainwater

Traces of herbicides were found in rainwater samples from 23 states in a study recently completed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The herbicides detected included atrazine, alachlor, metalachlor and a degradation product of atrazine. The main source of the herbicide pollution is believed to be agricultural pesticide use.

This is the first major study to confirm that pesticides can be transported through vaporization into the atmosphere.

Although turf applications are not believed to have contributed to the pesticides found in the rainwater samples, superintendents should be prepared to answer questions from concerned citizens and members.

More restricted pesticides likely

The Environmental Protection Agency has proposed new criteria for determining which additional chemicals should be classified as "restricted use" pesticides.

The additional criteria, which are designed to protect groundwater supplies, use data from persistence and mobility research and actual detection in groundwater.

These additional criteria are expected to move several turf pesticides now classified for general use to the restricted us list within three to five years.

Chemical firms face ad charges

Chemical companies as well as lawn-care providers are coming under fire for false or misleading advertising.

This scrutiny focuses on claims that products or services are "non-toxic" or "completely safe."

While FIFRA does not regulate lawn-care company advertising, it does prohibit advertisers of chemical products from making claims as part of a pesticide's distribution and sale that differ substantially from claims made on the label.

Superintendents should be knowledgeable and candid about the toxicity of golf course chemicals when talking to the media about the uses of those chemicals.



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High court OKs local pesticide laws

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that a local government may enact pesticide rules more stringent than federal requirements.

The June 21 decision overturned the Wisconsin Supreme Court's ruling that an ordinance adopted by the town of Casey, Wis., was illegal because it preempted the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

The 1985 ordinance requires a town permit to use pesticides on public lands or to perform aerial pesticide applications on private lands.

Forum examines wetlands classification

In an environmental forum sponsored by AA, John Meagher, director of EPA's ands office; John Studt, chief or enforcement for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and Rep. Jimmy Hayes (D-La.) discussed how wetlands should be classified.

Hayes, who has introduced a bill that would classify wetlands for protection according to their ecological value, said that the current policy violates the rights of landowners.

"The Fifth Amendment to the constitution states that the landowner has the right to determine what is allowable and that government intrusion is the exception rather than the rule," he said. "If the government does intrude then it is only done under circumstances in which (1) the landowner's rights are protected and (2) if land is taken, the landowner should receive compensation or mitigation."

> Chuck Dal Pozzo Technical Representative



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His bill would strip the EPA of its veto power over wetland development and vest greater administrative responsibility in the Army Corps of Engineers.

Reducing the cost and red tape involved in small business pensions is the goal of a crop of new U.S. Senate bills and Department of Labor plan.

The simplification of pensions is targeted for businesses with fewer than 100 employees.

Currently, only eight percent of such businesses have pension plans. The proposed Simplified Employee Pension plans (SEPs) would be managed similarly to individual retirement accounts.

Only businesses with fewer than 25 employees are now able to take advantage of SEPs. There are several different proposals from both the Democrats and Republicans, as well as one from the Department of Labor.

The proposals vary on the maximum contribution per year and employee/employer shares of contributions.

Of course, any retirement plan must include all full-time employees of the business.

EPA: Groundwater protection is states' job

In a task force report and in a speech to a group of governors, the EPA has been saying that it is largely the responsibility of the states to protect groundwater from pesticide contamination. The Goundwater Task Force, which was formed in July 1989 to review the agency's groundwater protection program and develop policies, released its report in early May.

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GARDEN, GOLF COURSE AND TURF EQUIPMENT

The report noted the importance of the state role in managing and protecting groundwater, and said that such management could require decisions on groundwater allocation, land use, and pesticide restrictions.

EPA is encouraging the states to develop "generic" management plans, according to Susan H. Wayland, deputy director of the EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs. Wayland addressed the National Governors Association's Conference on Comprehensive Groundwater Protection Programs in March.

Given the economic crises many states are experiencing, it is unclear how these plans will be financed, managed and enforced. Superintendents will need to keep abreast of changing regulations as states develop their own groundwater protection programs.

Above article seen in "The Florida Green", July August 1991 issue.





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