

CEU's Awarded for NCTE Attendance

Continuing education units have been awarded for attending the North Central Turfgrass Exposition in part or in full. The CEU points have been broken down, with the following value being assigned to each individual portion of the three day conference as follows:

Tuesday, December 11

Workshop I, "Patch Diseases in Turf: Introduction"; .15 CEUs
Workshop II, "Computer Communication"; .15 CEUs
Disease Symposium; .25 CEUs

Wednesday, December 12

Grounds Turf; .20 CEUs
Landscape Contractors; .25 CEUs
Midwest Clinic (all day attendance); .45 CEUs

Thursday, December 13

Lawn Turf (all day attendance); .50 CEUs
Central Illinois Clinic; .20 CEUs
USGA Green Section Seminar; .25 CEUs

In order to receive these credits you must have attended the specific portion of the program in which you are interested in receiving credit for in full. Also, your attendance must have been verified for each individual portion for which you are seeking credit; this being done by having signed the attendance record and listing your GCSAA membership number next to your name. If you completed the preceding requirements your name and information has been forwarded to the GCSAA headquarters. The appropriate CEU point amount will be awarded towards maintaining your status as a Certified Golf Course Superintendent.

The 1984 education committee is proud to have served the membership and is equally proud of the advancements made toward continuing education at this year's Midwest Clinic. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank all those who participated in this year's Midwest Clinic program by volunteering their time and effort to help further the educations of all those who attended the NCTE in December.

**David Behrman
Education Committee Chairman**

The following letters were sent to me by Charlie McGinty of the McGinty Bros. Inc., a professional lawn and tree care company. The town of Wauconda, Illinois has passed an ordinance requiring pest controllers, lawn care companies and anyone else involved with pesticide application to pay license fees and post warning signs. If this action gets carried away and other towns pick it up it could mean drastic changes for us in the golf course business. I fully recommend that everyone read the letters and then go the proper people and ask for money to help support this cause to abolish these rules regulating pesticides in this way.

Fred Opperman, editor

September, 1983 Wauconda amended and passed a 1963 unenforced ordinance that required pest controllers, arborists, lawn care companies, and others involved with pesticide applying to pay license fees and post warning signs. The ordinance has since gone through two revisions in February and July of 1984. In response, many related professional applicators formed an association called IPM (Illinois Pest Managers) and attempted to get the village to compromise their requirements. This attempt was unsuccessful, as Wauconda was unwilling to listen to IPM's suggestions.

In the Spring of 1984 IPM members recruited help from the Illinois Department of Agriculture to request the opinion from the Attorney General. Hopes were that the A.G. would rule that FIFRA (Federal, Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act) mandated pesticide regulation should not extend below the 50 state level and therefore a municipality attempting to regulate pesticides was illegal.

At the same time in the Spring most members of the IPM discontinued servicing existing customers and offering service to anyone in Wauconda as a display of dissatisfaction with the ordinance.

By late summer the "Wauconda Ordinance" had reached awareness with many "Environmentalist" groups who began distributing information on it throughout many states. Word continues to reach us on other cities and towns looking at instituting the Wauconda Ordinance.

Because of the above and the fact that the Illinois Attorney General has not come forward with a favorable opinion IPM has decided to go ahead with a law suit in Federal Court.

The Pesticide Public Policy Foundation (3PF) led by Dave Dietz will be representing IPM's interest in the suit by acting as Plaintiff. 3PF has employed Sidley and Austin, a nationally known law firm from Chicago, to represent them. Sidley and Austin has category experience dealing with pesticides, hazardous chemicals, and EPA issues.

Dave Dietz said, "It seems to us only fair that there be no ordinance enforcement during this time. After all, the pesticides used by our members are the same as those available to homeowners off the garden store shelf. Why professional, trained, licensed applicators should be discriminated against, but untrained pesticide using homeowners are left untouched, is beyond us."

3PF expects to bring its suit within the next two weeks.

If you do not want any more regulations over the use and applications of pesticides, you should read this ...!

As you are probably aware, the Village of Wauconda has adopted a local ordinance which establishes increased regulations over pesticide applying. This ordinance requires commercial applicators to:

1. Register with the Village of Wauconda
2. File an application and pay the Village a \$25.00 fee
3. Post notification signs
4. Gain permission from a property owner to apply a pesticide, and among other things
5. Pay a maximum \$500.00/day fine for violations.

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