THE BULL SHEET, official publication of the MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

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President's Message Every year we all look forward to the GCSAA International

Turfgrass Conference and Show. The conference offers us the chance to increase our knowledge and learn from both our peers and highly respected speakers from various segments of the golf course industry. The conference is a time to see old friends and make new acquaintances. The show gives us an opportunity to meet with manufacturers so that we may view and discuss their products. There is a lot of planning that goes into a show and conference like the one we recently attended in Orlando. GCSAA does an outstanding job of putting on an event of such magnitude.

As President of the MAGCS I am thrilled with the response of our commercial members in supporting our Midwest Room in Orlando. The Board thought we would try a different approach to our hospitality suite this year and it worked quite well. My thanks to all of the businesses that helped to make the Midwest Room a success in Orlando. A special thanks goes to Dennis Wilson, our Arrangements Committee Chairman and to Dave and Penny Meyer for all of their help, as always.

The MAGCS was proud to sponsor 26 team members in the GCSAA Golf Championships. Mike Bavier, our Golf Committee Chairman, assigned Ed Fischer and Tim Davis to the task of organizing the teams for the Midwest. Thanks for all of your hard work behind the scenes. Our chapter fields 6 or 7 teams each year and is one of the best represented chapters in the country.

One change at the conference this year was the absence of Len Berg as our voting delegate. Due to unforeseen circumstances, Len was unable to make the trip to Orlando. Len has represented us well in the past and is a highly respected delegate. We hope to have Len back next year with his seemingly endless energy. Our delegates spend a lot of time prior to the conference ensuring that our voting strength is correct. At the conference there are several hours each day devoted to interviews, association affairs, and the voting process. While the job of a voting delegate can be a thankless position, I would like our membership to recognize Len Berg for the many years he has carried this responsibility on his shoulders. We look forward to Len's return next year.

Regulatory issues were a hot topic at the conference this year. GCSAA will be adding several new seminars in the upcoming year covering Underground Storage Tanks, Right To Know Law, and Employee Training. If you missed the presentations on regulatory issues than make a special point to attend the CDGA Green Seminar in March and bring your Green Chairman or immediate supervisor. Several new laws will impact our businesses dramatically. You should keep informed of the new laws and communicate that information back to your golf club.

It was a pleasure to make several presentations, on behalf of the members of our great association. The MAGCS donated \$2,000 to the GCSAA Scholarship & Research Fund earmarked for the Robert Trent Jones Endowment Fund. We also donated \$1,000 to the Musser International Turfgrass Foundation to support the work of a doctoral candidate in turfgrass science. The MAGCS is committed to making prudent investments for the future of the golf course industry.

> Bruce R. Williams, CGCS President



Director's Column by Ray Schmitz, CGCS

Flossmoor C.C.

As we enter into a new decade there are two new laws effective January 1st that pertain to our business. I foresee this to be a trend and perhaps the next 10 years will be called the decade of regulations not only for golf courses but for all industries.

One law that has just come into effect is the posting law for golf courses. The posting law requires golf course superintendents to post a sign at the 1st tee, the pro shop, and the locker rooms. The sign shall read: "Plant protectants are periodically applied to this golf course. If desired you may contact your golf course superintendent for further information."

This means that we must be able to supply information to anyone asking a question about chemicals that are applied to our golf course. Keep those MSDS sheets and specimen labels of all of our golf course chemicals available in a separate file. (This is also a law). Closer examination of the wording of the new law is interpreted to mean that we don't have to notify golfers nor adjacent property owners when a chemical is applied unless an individual specifically request us to do so.

Violations shall be considered a petty offense and a fine of \$100.00 shall be assessed for the first offense. The fine increases with additional violations from \$200.00 to \$500.00.

The other law that become effective as of Jan. 1st, 1990 is the proof of liability insurance for our personal and company vehicles. This requires every licensed vehicle in the State of Illinois to have a proof of insurance card in the vehicle.

In my area, police are asking for this insurance card after a routine traffic stop. \$500.00 must be posted until proof of insurance is given. If no insurance, expect to pay \$500.00 and possibly lose your license for 2 months.

In conclusion, let's show our professionalism by knowing the laws and abiding by them. Make sure your applicator's license is up to date or hire someone who has a proper license to apply chemicals for you. Also check the licensed company vehicles for the proof of insurance card. That's the least we can do.

NECROLOGY

The deepest sympathy of the members of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents is extended to Don Cross and his family due to the death of his father on February 9th, 1990.

Golf Course Construction Hits 16-Year High in U.S.

JUPITER, Fla. - Golf course construction in the United States reached a 16-year high in 1989, according to the National Golf Foundation's latest research report.

The report, Golf Facilities in the United States, 1990 Edition, shows that 290 golf courses opened for play last year, the highest total since 1973. That was a healthy 37 percent increase over the 211 that opened in 1988, which had been the decade's previous highwater mark in openings. It was also a record year for courses under construction (463) and in planning (603).

"These figures are a very positive sign that the golf industry is well on the way to its goal of at least 400 new courses per year," said NGF President and CEO Joseph F. Beditz.

As the Facilities 1990 report's chapter on Supply and Demand Perspectives points out, for several years the golf industry has been aware of a growing disparity between course construction rates and golfer population growth. In response, the NGF has developed for the industry a long-range strategic plan which projected a need for at least 400 courses yearly until the year 2000.

NGF research is projecting that, at the current rate of growth in the popularity of golf in the U.S., the nation's golfing population could increase from today's 23.4 million to well over 30 million by the end of the century.

Golf Course Openings in 1989 - National Summary **Type of Course**

-	Daily Fee	Municipal	Private	Total
Opened as new facilities	106	25	59	190
Added to existing facilities	50	10	40	100
Total Courses	156	35	99	290
Public Vs. Private				

Of the 290 new courses that opened last year, 191 - 66 percent - were public (daily-fee and municipal) facilities. That percentage is a significant gain over 1988, when 59 percent of openings were public courses. Since 80 percent of all golfers play primarily on public courses, this is a second encouraging sign for the industry's future, which many observers believe depends in large measure on accelerating public golf construction to meet demand. Overall, the supply of public golf facilities is now 61 percent of the nation's course supply.

Summit Item

Golf course development will be one of the key items on the agenda at Golf Summit 90, the third in a series of industrywide strategic planning meetings promulgated by the NGF. Scheduled Nov. 12-14 in Palm Springs, Calif., the Summit will examine the challenges and opportunities impacting golf's growth into the 1990s ... and will update the industry's strategics and plans for maximizing that growth.

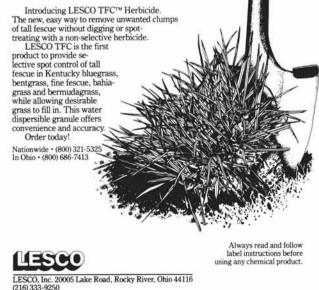
Florida Still Tops; Michigan Vaults to 2nd

Florida, which already had more golf courses than any other state (see attached State Summary), led the nation for the fifth straight year with 50 course openings, more than the next three states combined. However, second-place Michigan, with 19 courses, was the most surprising state, nearly quadrupling its 1988 total of five and moving up from 10th place.

On the downside, two traditional leaders fell off their 1988 places. The biggest drop was by Texas, which went from 20 openings to 12 and from second place to sixth. California also (cont'd. page 4)



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dropped off considerably, from fifth to ninth. Although its total only slipped from 12 to 10, the performance was disappointing relative to California's 22 projects under construction during 1988.

More on the Way

Not only did Florida open the most courses, it also had the most under construction during 1989 — a total of 46, one more than it had in progress by year end in 1988. California was second with 31, a gain of nine over 1988, while third-place South Carolina more than tripled its 1988 total of eight courses. The next largest gain was in Michigan, which had 23 (vs. 13 in 1988), indicating that the state's big surge in course openings will not be a one-shot "flash in the pan."

Although it slipped in course openings, California put the most course plans on the drawing board - 81, slightly more than double its 1988 total Florida's second-place 57 was a slight increase over its 1988 nation-leading 53. As the table below shows, a half dozen of the leading states at least doubled their 1988 in-planning totals.

Top 12 States	Top 12 States in	Top 12 States in		
in Course Openings	Ongoing Course Construction	Course Planning		
1. Florida - 50	1. Florida - 46	1. California - 81		
2. Michigan - 19	2. California - 31	2. Florida - 57		
3. S.Carolina - 14	3. S.Carolina - 25	3. Virginia - 31		
4. N.Carolina - 14	4. Michigan - 23	4. Michigan - 27		
5. Illinois - 13	5. Illinois - 21	4. N.Carolina - 27		
6. Texas - 12	6. N.Carolina - 20	6. Illinois - 24		
7. Indiana - 11	7. Georgia - 18	6. Indiana - 24		
8. Georgia - 11	8. Ohio - 17	8. S.Carolina - 23		
9. Arizona - 10	9. Texas - 16	8. Pennsylvania - 23		
10. Virginia - 10	10. Pennsylvania - 15	10. Georgia - 16		
11. Ohio - 10	11. Virginia - 12	11. Ohio - 15		
12. California - 10	12. Indiana - 11	12. Texas - 13		
All Others - 106	All Others – 208	All Others - 242		
Total - 290	Total — 463	Total - 603		

U.S. Golf Course Supply The State Summary (As of December 31, 1989)								
	Dail	y Fee	Municipal		Private		Total	
State	Total	Rank	Iotal	Rank	Iotal	Rank	Iotal	Rank
Nabama	49	33	34	26	123	17	206	25
Vaska	4	T-49	2	T-49	2	51	8	7-50
vizona	120	T-16	32	28	79	29	231	22
Vikansas	46	35	14	T-40	90	25	150	T-30
California	356	6	164	1	315	3	835	2
Colorado	58	T-30	67	é	59	32	184	26
Connecticut	55	32	36	T-24	81	28	172	28
Delaware	4	T-49	2	T-49	19	T-43	25	49
x	1	51	3	T-46	4	50	8	T-50
lorida	437	2	93	5	447	1	977	1
Georgia	97	20	40	T-20	177	9	314	15
lawai	40	37	7	44	20	42	67	44
daho	42	36	24	34	14	46	80	41
llinois	258	8	141	3	209	6	608	8
ndiana	213	11	61	11	105	20	379	12
owa	137	15	56	12	173	10	366	13
(onsas	66	27	44	19	126	15	236	21
Kentucky	90	22	31	29	94	22	215	24
ouisiana	25	T-44	20	35	102	21	147	32
Maine	87	T-23	9	43	22	40	118	35
Maryland	26	43	29	30	89	26	144	33
Massachusetts	171	13	40	1-20	124	16	335	14
Michigan	493	1	87	7	147	11	727	5
Minnesota	216	10	81	8	92	24	389	11
Mississippi	36	38	13	42	93	23	142	34
Missouri	114	18	48	T-15	113	18	275	17
Montana	32	40	19	36	25	39	76	43
Nebraska	62	28	36	1-24	73	30	171	29
Nevada	25	T-44	17	1-37	8	49	50	46
New Hampshire	78	26	3	1-46	15	45	96	39
New Jersey	80	25	48	T-15	130	13	258	T-18
New Mexico	22	T-47	28	31	29	1-37	79	42
New York North Carolina	406	4	119	4	268	4	793	3
North Dakota	228	9	33	27	203	1-37	102	38
Ohio	28	41	45	17	29		703	6
Oklahoma	420	3		6		8	173	27
Oregon	58	T-30	53	13 39	62 35	35	150	1-30
Pennsylvania	368	5	40	T-20	235	5	643	1-30
Rhode Island	308	46	3	T-46	235	41	48	47
South Carolina	157	14	6	45	128	14	291	16
South Dakota	33	39	27	32	44	34	104	37
Tennessee	87	1-23	39	23	112	19	238	20
Texas	212	1-23	147	23	394	2	753	1
Utoh	212	42	45	1-17	19	T-43	91	40
Vermont	48	34		51	11	47	59	45
Virginia	93	21	25	33	140	12	258	T-18
Washington	120	I-16	51	14	58	33	229	23
West Virginia	59	29	17	T-37	32	36	108	36
Wisconsin	267	7	65	10	85	27	417	10
Wyoming	22	T-47	14	T-40	10	48	46	48
U.S. Totals	6,296		2,166		5,276		13,738	

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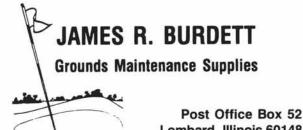
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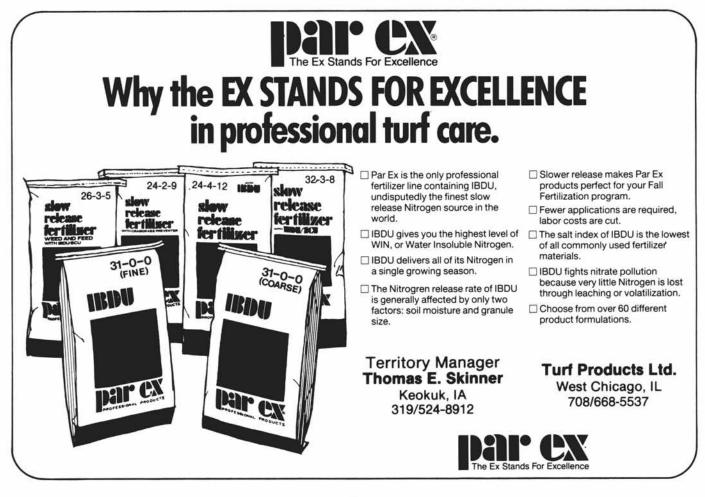
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How EPCRA Works in Illinois

As a response to growing concerns about the effects of chemical releases on communities, the U.S. Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) in 1986. The act supports state and local emergency planning efforts and provides citizens and local governments with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities by requiring reports from businesses — including golf courses — that deal with hazardous chemicals.

In Illinois, the state's Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employees Act expands the federal OSHA Hazard Communication standard. In addition, the state's Chemical Safety Act requires businesses to submit a chemical safety contingency plan that includes facility emergency response procedures and chemical information.

The law, administered by the Illinois Department of Labor, covers all employers except in-state employers with fewer than 20 employees, out-of-state employers with fewer than five full-time employees working in Illinois and employers of domestic workers at residential dwellings.

The law does not apply to the use of toxic substances, compounds or mixtures that are chemical concentrations less than 1 percent, or — in the case of carcinogens, mutagens or tertogens — less than 0.1 percent.

Covered employers must provide the local fire chief with the following information:

• diagram of plant layout, showing locations of employee work stations, workplace entrances and possible evacuation routes

- · chemical storage and usage information
- potential accident and chemical release information
- · emergency response procedures.

Penalties of \$1,000 per violation may be assessed. Employees who repeatedly violate the law may be assessed penalties up to \$10,000. Punitive damages also may be assessed, not to exceed 10 times the total amount owed by the liable party or \$20,000, whichever is greater.

Employers not complying with the written chemical safety contingency plan requirements may be liable for civil penalties up to \$10,000 per violation and \$1,000 per day the violation continues.

The Chemical Safety Act grants immunity from civil liability to members of the state emergency response and local emergency planning committees for damages that may occur as a result of emergency planning activities.

Community Right-To-Know Contacts

For emergency release notification, call 800/782-7860.

For general information and emergency planning notification, call the Emergency Services and Disaster Agency at 217/782-4694. For document submissions, call 217/782-4102.

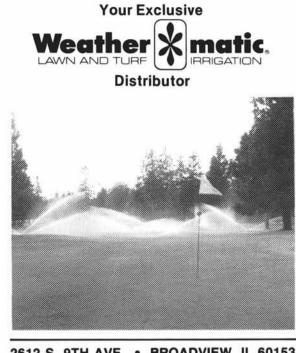
Submit follow-up emergency release notification and chemical inventories to Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency, 110 E. Adams St., Springfield, IL 62706.

Submit material safety data sheets (MSDSs) to Illinois Department of Labor, One West Old State Capitol Plaza, Room 300, Springfield, IL 62701.

Submit annual toxic chemical release inventory forms to Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, 2200 Churchill Road., P. O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62708-9276.

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Golf Course Operations Must Supply Information About Hazardous Chemicals

Congress recently approved the largest appropriation to date — \$27 million for fiscal 1990 — for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement the federal right-to-know act, specifically to encourage local emergency planning. Congress also has ordered the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to prepare, by March 31, a study on the major threats facing communities and local emergency management coordinators.

In 1986, the U.S. Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) as a response to growing concerns about the effects of chemical releases on communities. The act (1) supports emergency planning efforts at the state and local levels, (2) provides citizens and local governments with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities and (3) establishes enforcement procedures and civil, administrative and criminal penalties for non-compliance.

Subtitle A establishes the framework for emergency planning by state and local governments by calling for the creation of state emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees. These local panels are designed to work on emergency response plans in cooperation with representatives of facilities — including golf courses — covered by the law.

Subtitle B, which was designed to provide information to appropriate local, state and federal officials on the type, amount, location, use, disposal and release of chemicals, includes three reporting provisions:

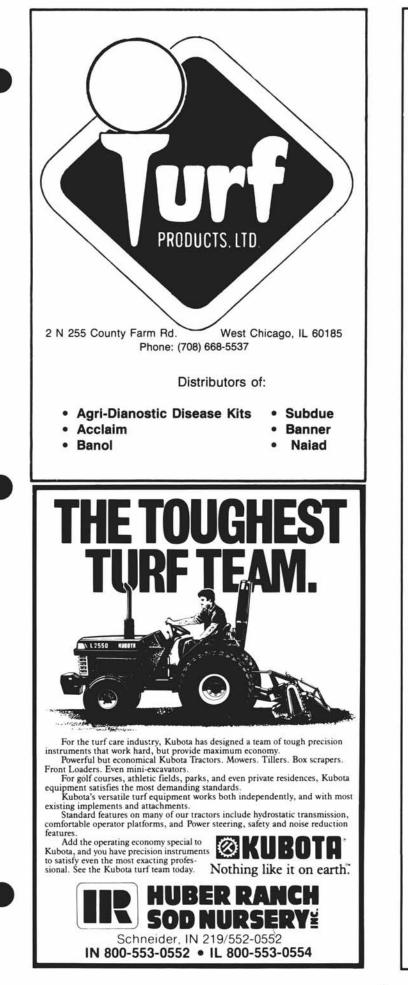
Section 311 applies to all facilities, such as golf courses, that are subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and subsequent OSHA regulations. The owner or operator of a golf facility must submit material safety data sheets (MSDSs) or a list of the chemicals for which the facility is required to keep MSDSs to state emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees and fire departments.

Updates are due within three months after OSHA regulations require the owner/operator to prepare or have available an MSDS for a specific hazardous chemical. A revised MSDS must be submitted for significant new information regarding a chemical for which an MSDS was previously submitted.

Also under Section 311, EPA can establish threshold quantities for hazardous chemicals, so that no reporting is required if a facility has a below-threshold amount of a hazardous chemical.

Section 312 requires facilities covered by Section 311 to submit a chemical inventory form annually by March 1. The inventory forms must contain an estimate of the maximum amount of the hazardous chemicals present at the facility during the preceding year, an estimate of the average daily amount of hazardous chemicals at the facility and the location of these chemicals at the facility.

Section 312 calls for two reporting "tiers". Tier I requires only general information on the amount and location of hazardous chemicals at the facility. Tier II information, which need not be submitted unless requested by the state commission or the local planning committee or fire department, requires more detailed information about each chemical.



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(Information About Hazardous Chemicals cont'd.)

Section 313 requires EPA to establish an inventory of toxic chemical emissions from facilities that meet certain criteria. The information will be used to establish a computerized national database accessible by the general public.

Under Section 313, owners and operators of certain facilities must complete a toxic chemical release form for specified chemicals, reflecting releases during the preceding calendar year, to be submitted to EPA and state officials annually on or before July 1.

Facilities that use more than 10,000 pounds of a single listed toxic chemical or that manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds total of any of the listed chemicals must submit toxic chemical release forms. These forms request information on the maximum amount present at the location; treatment and disposal methods; and annual quantity released into the environment for each listed chemical or chemical category.

The initial list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting requirements consists of 329 entries, including 20 categories of chemicals. EPA's administrator may add or delete chemicals on the list based upon an agency determination of health or environmental hazards. State governors and the public may petition the administrator to add to or delete from the list.

Title III of EPCRA outlines trade secret protection and enforcement procedures:

Section 322 applies to trade secret claims under reporting requirements for emergency planning and Sections 311, 312 and 313. Even if specific chemical identity of an extremely hazardous substance or chemical is allowed to be withheld as a trade secret, the generic class or category of the chemical must be provided.

Section 323 requires that chemical information withheld from the public as a trade secret must be made available to health professionals for diagnostic purposes and emergency assessment activities. In these cases, the person receiving the information must be willing to sign a confidentiality agreement with the facility.

Section 325 provides for enforcement procedures and penalties as follows:

• civil penalties for owner/operators not complying with emergency planning requirements

• civil, administrative and criminal penalties for owner/operators not complying with emergency notification requirements following the release of a listed hazardous substance

• civil and administrative penalties for owner/operators not complying with reporting requirements in Sections 311, 312 and 313

 civil and administrative penalties for trade secret claims that are ruled frivolous

• criminal penalties for disclosure of trade secret information.

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