NEWS

State EPA blocks \$35m Ohio resort project

CEDAR LAKE, Ohio — An Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) decision has blocked the proposed development of a \$35 million resort here, which includes an 18-hole golf course, 2,500 homes, a marina, lodge and other amenities.

Developer U.S. Concord Inc. of Mount Vernon said the project is too important to the company and the Adams County economy to drop.

"We will pursue all avenues available, including the courts if necessary, to see this project through to its completion," Concord President Brian Emler told the *Dayton Daily News*.

OEPA Director Donald

ASGCA meeting

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will be able to totally supplant the role of water in the care and maintenance of a golf course."

Announcing the selection of Watson for the Ross Award, Rees Jones cited him as "the practical voice" among turfgrass organizations.

Outgoing President Jerry Matthews called him "a true friend of the golf industry for 42 years, in all phases. He has worked with the turf industry, irrigation people, fertilization, seed development any part of it. He has simply, quietly been helping all of us in the golf industry, making golf a better place to be, making golf courses better places to build, grow grass and maintain grass."

Donald Knott of Robert Trent Jones II International of Palo Alto, Calif., succeeded Matthews as

ASGCA president during the San Francisco meeting. Longtime ASGCA member Ted Robinson was also elected fellow in the association. The humble Robinson accepted the honor,

saying it was given as "primarily a process of survival."

Speaking during an ASGCA session on the Americans with Disabilities Act, architect Richard Phelps said the society is working with representatives of the PGA Tour and Golf Course Superintendents Association of America to develop guidelines regarding course design.

The guidelines will be submitted to the federal government by July and be published in the Federal Register for a public comment period. Specific laws aren't expected to be in place until sometime in 1995, Phelps said.

Phelps added that ASGCA is recommending that, on new construction, disabled-golfer access be designed into at least one tee and the green. It would be up to the disabled golfer to negotiate his or her way around the remainder of the course, although architects should strive to make as much of the layout as accessible as possible, he said. Schregardus rejected the company's request to dam Brush Creek to create a 1,100-acre lake because it would violate Ohio water quality standards and would alter the creek's animal habitat enough "to eliminate or significantly decrease the relative abundance of 23 of the 37 species collected in or near the proposed project area." The proposed lake is the centerpiece of U.S. Concord's project.

Critics of the project, led by the Ohio Historical Society, hailed the

decision. They believe the resort would damage or destroy the famed Serpent Mound, a 1,348foot land earthwork that snakes back and forth before reaching a head that appears to be swallowing an egg.

Adams County business leaders and the Adams County/Ohio Valley Local School District support the plan. They say the jobs and taxes generated by the resort would far outweigh any possible damage to the ancient Serpent Mound.

Effluent use to be mandated in Phoenix?

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Due to the fast pace of golf course development in the northeast Phoenix area, the City Council will soon consider an ordinance mandating the use of effluent on golf courses north of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal.

Golf courses like CAP water, which comes from the Colorado River, because it is inexpensive. Untreated CAP water costs about \$180 an acrefoot while treated effluent would cost about \$350 an acre-foot. If the council approved the ordinance, golf courses would be forced to use the treated effluent once the city builds a treatment and delivery system — probably later this decade.

CAP water can be delivered to the golf courses as long as there's extra. That is not a problem so far as the canal has about a 1.5 million acre-foot capacity while the demand is about 700,000 acre-feet.



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