



Brochure Discusses Origin, Construction, Maintenance of Greens

The most delicate playing surface in sports today—the golf course putting green—is the topic of a 24-page brochure now available from the American Society of Golf Course Architects.

The *Evolution Of The Modern Green* is a reprint of the fascinating four-part series, written by Michael J. Hurdzan, past president of the ASGCA. Dr. Hurdzan discusses all aspects of engineering, design, construction and maintenance in the full-color brochure that covers the following topics:

Section One: the historical development of golf greens in the U.S. and how turf managers keep them in top playing shape.

Section Two: the research and development of various methods of green construction.

Section Three: how and when to rebuild greens and how to avoid the most common construction errors.

Section Four: the turfgrass art and science of establishing and maintaining a delicate living playing surface.

Evolution Of The Modern Green is available for \$5 by sending a check or money order to: The American Society of Golf Course Architects, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601.

EPA Proposes Separate UST Rule For Municipal Golf Operations

New underground storage tank regulations proposed by EPA could mean additional help for municipal golf courses.

All golf courses with underground storage tanks must be able to show financial responsibility, by Oct. 26, 1991, to cover the costs of cleaning up and repairing environmental damage should a leak occur.

For nearly all courses with USTs, that means obtaining underground tank insurance. (See related insurance story on Page 21.) Because many municipalities are self-insured, EPA has proposed the separate rule to give local governments more flexibility in complying with financial responsibility requirements.

The proposal outlines four tests governments can use to meet the \$1 million financial responsibility requirement: a bond rating test, a worksheet test, a governmental guarantee and a fund balance test. (These four are in addition to the mechanisms currently allowed.)

For more information about any of these four proposed tests, contact the EPA RCRA Hotline at 800/424-9346 or GCSAA's Office of Government Relations.

Committee Seeks To Strengthen EPA Enforcement

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works has decided to add some meat to EPA's tough enforcement talk.

The committee recently approved legislation that would increase the number of EPA criminal investigators from 54 to 171 and require the agency to hire an additional 50 investigators to help develop and prosecute civil and administrative enforcement actions.

While the legislation still faces action before the entire Senate, it is likely that the committee's support will spur the agency to step up enforcement actions aimed at smaller businesses.

State Law Limits Interstate Hazardous Waste Disposal

A lawsuit over disposal of hazardous waste in South Carolina could affect superintendents nationwide.

At issue is a state law that forbids South Carolina facilities to accept hazardous waste from companies located in other states—unless those states reciprocate and do not restrict permitting of hazardous waste facilities within their borders.

A consortium of South Carolina disposal companies have filed suit against the state, arguing that the law impedes constitutionally-protected interstate commerce. Resolution of the case could very well dictate where superintendents can send hazardous waste to be disposed of—and at what price.

Ruling: Suits Must Prove Specific Environmental Injury

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that individuals or groups who propose to sue over federal land use must offer detailed evidence of how they would be hurt by the government's actions.

In a 5-4 vote, the justices ruled that the plaintiff, a member of an environmental group, had not established standing (the legal right to bring a lawsuit) in the case against the government for actions affecting the environment of public lands. This decision handed down will force groups and individuals to demonstrate that specific injury would be suffered as a result of a proposed environmental action.

As with any liability issue that affects golf courses, your best plan is to document anything that impacts the ecology of your course operation.