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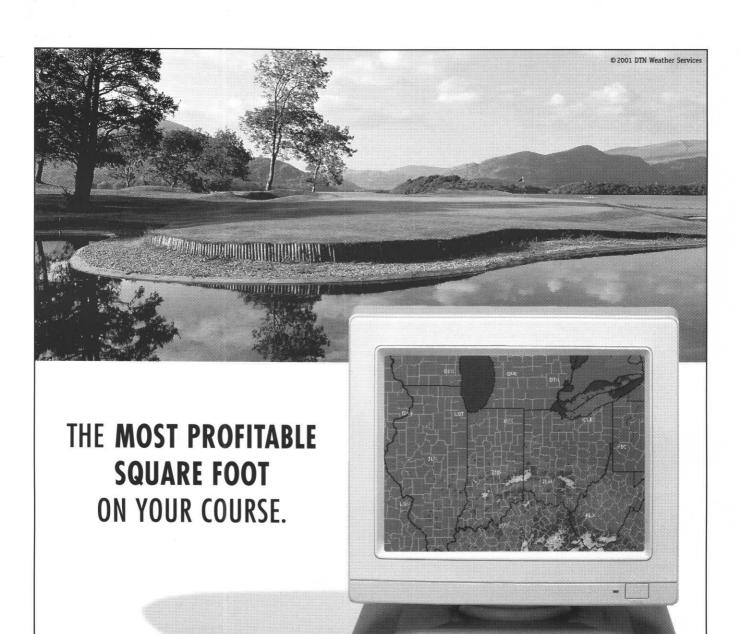
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Managing Local Issues

Golf Course Superintendents Association of America

A local issue has arisen which threatens your golf course maintenance facility or the golf course maintenance industry as a whole. The issue is being driven primarily by emotion, not fact, and is gaining media attention. You have been asked to get involved. The following information outlines how to get started managing the issue by getting or-ganized and developing and implementing an action plan.

I. Organize the Locals

When a controversial issue arises in your community or region, identify and make personal contact with all potential allies familiar with or affected by the issue.

Getting Started

Organize a meeting or conference call with all interested parties. This meeting should include people, companies and organizations directly impacted by the issue, as well as those who could be impacted in the future.

Why a face-to-face meeting is better than a conference call:

A meeting provides the best opportunity to learn where everyone stands on the issue;

A meeting facilitates development of an action plan;

A meeting gives moral support to those impacted by the

issue. Other like-minded people find they are not alone in fighting an issue and that action is being taken.

Before the meeting:

Gather local newspaper articles about the issue and related issues to distribute at the meeting;

Gather any newspaper articles or information you can find from other areas of the country where the issue has received attention;

Gather published industry and scientific information to provide facts and background for letters, speeches and other correspondence.

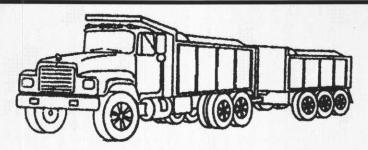
Exchange Names/Addresses

Have everyone at the meeting write their name, business name, phone and fax numbers, and e-mail address on a sign-up list. After the meeting, compile the list and distribute it to all attendees to facilitate rapid communication.

II. Develop a Plan

Once all parties have presented their views about the issue, begin work on a plan of action. Following these steps

(Continued on Page 14)



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Managing Local Issues

(Continued from Page 13)

will help you develop an effective action plan:

Define Your Objective. An objective should briefly explain what the group wants to accomplish from a big picture perspective. An objective should be one or two simple sentences that do not in-clude specific tactics.

Outline Key Audiences. Identify primary and secondary audiences to target for the most impact

Name Allied Organizations (current and potential) and Individuals. List individuals, associations, companies, institutions and government agencies that can provide support, ideas and make other contributions to the group's objective.

Identify Issue Leaders. Identify one or two local individuals who will serve as issue team leaders. These individuals will coordinate activities and organize meetings.

Contact Industry Associations. Make sure all related trade associations are aware of the issue and its development. Include them in relevant correspondence, even if they are not directly involved with the issue. You may want to inform state and national associations (including the GCSAA gov-ernment relations department) as well.

Locate Experts. Identify local experts who can provide information or support for the group's posi-tion on the issue. Experts can include university extension agents, county or state health officials, and other third party sources.

Create Messages. Develop and agree on a few key messages. Use these messages in conversa-tions, correspondence, media interviews and to build support for the group's action.

Set-up a Timeline. After the plan has been developed, establish a timeline for its completion. Set deadlines and assign people to com-plete the tasks.

Obstacles to Organizing Around an Issue

Sometimes obvious allies may choose not to participate in your group's activities and efforts must be made to overcome their reluctance. Some people will participate but prefer not to lend their names or companies to an issue for fear of negative publicity. This possibility always exists, but the result of doing nothing at all can be far more damag-ing in the long run.

III. Develop Tactics or Action Items

Now that you have a clear plan of action, it is time to (Continued on Page 18)

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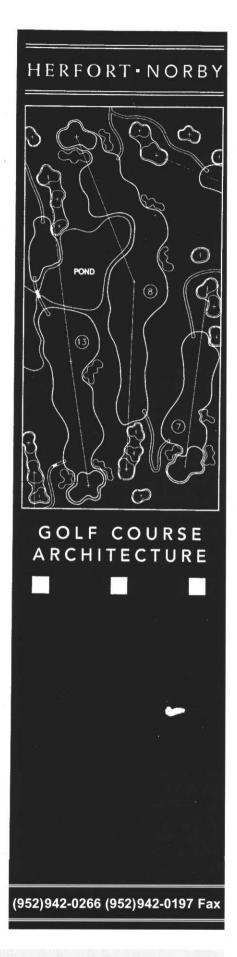
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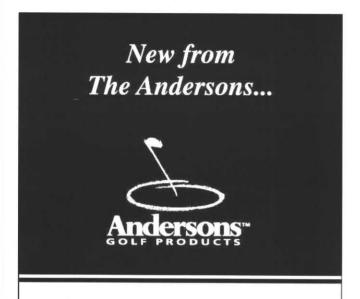
Managing Local Issues-

(Continued from Page 14)

develop tactics and action items to carry out your plan.

Media Relations

If the issue is expected to have media coverage that impacts the reputation or standing of you or your club, organize a media response plan. A visit to the local newspaper editorial staff (and local TV/radio stations





Contact for more information:

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Professiona, Turt Products Division P. O. Box (19) Manuec, OH (1883) if appropriate) is a good vehicle to establish a flow of communication. Meet with "editorial writers" if you want an opinion page editorial written about the issue. If you expect future news coverage of the issue meet with the "editorial staff" (i.e. reporters, managing editor, business editor).

Media visits should be organized as soon as an issue breaks. Reporters need contacts, names of experts, and sources that understand the group's position if they are expected to cover the issue fairly.

Never expect reporters to know all the facts. They probably are not familiar with issues affecting the golf course maintenance industry. If reporters do not have adequate background or correct information to cover an is-sue, much damage can occur before they are brought up to speed.

Send a thank-you letter immediately after a media visit. If resulting news coverage is balanced and/or favor-able, send another thank-you letter commending the reporter. If the contact is by letter, send a copy to the re-porter's managing editor. If a favorable editorial is written, send a thank-you letter to the editorial board manager.

Organizing an Editorial Board Meeting

If your group wants to influence a newspaper to write an editorial, contact the editorial board manager (one per-son is typically in charge of arranging visits for the paper) by calling the newspaper's editorial department. Once you've been connected to the right person, briefly state the issue and explain why it is of interest to readers, then request a 15-20 minute meeting to explain the issue to the editorial board (these usually turn into 60-minute sessions).

Who Should Attend an Editorial Board Meeting. Ideally, a small group (3-5 people) with expertise on the is-sue should attend this meeting. Depending on the issue, the group can include management people from golf facilities, industry officials or university extension officials/professors.

What You Should Bring to an Editorial Meeting. Reporters always prefer leave? behind materials. At the minimum, bring along a list of those in attendance (name, phone, company, and title) as well as additional con-tacts, names of experts, and sources that understand the group's position and are willing to be interviewed (check before suggesting a name). Also provide position papers on the issue, reprints of articles on related subjects and other background information.

Letters to the Editor

Your group can react to newspaper articles by organizing a quick "letter to the editor" writing campaign. Ideally, these letters should come from local concerned citizens and/or business people. For the greatest impact, letters should be submitted quickly after an article runs. Everyone, not just one person representing the group, should write a letter-numbers count! Keep copies of published letters to use in building support. Follow-up with the newspaper by phone if a letter is not printed-ask why it was not printed.

(Continued on Page 32)



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A Position Paper on the Impact of Golf Equipment on the Game of Golf

By American Society of Golf Course Architects

The balance between preserving golf's integrity and encouraging a free market in the manufacture and selection of golf equipment has been an on-going battle throughout the last century. Consider the following:

"There is a pretty consensus of opinion among first class players that the time has come to check the excessive length to which the golf ball can be driven. Ballmakers are vying with each other in producing balls of ever-increasing driving capacity, and as most of the best courses have now been stretched to their utmost limits, it is obvious that holes and courses are speedily being ruined as tests of the game. Green committees and golf architects have been struggling for some time to maintain the normal rate of scoring by increasing the difficulties to putting, but it is clear that a point has been reached at which such devices are destroying the balance and character of the game which makes it enjoyable and worth playing."

Such word is reminiscent of many recent articles and letters found in golf publications. In reality, they originate from a petition sent to 152 of Britain" top amateurs in 1912! 141 replied, agreeing that the Amateur Championship in Britain should be played with standardized golf balls,

Great Courses Now Defenseless

Today, with 300 yard drives commonplace; the great layouts of the past are (once again) being rendered defenseless. Hazards placed at strategic distances are obsolete and extra room no longer exists to add additional tees. The strategic principles that guided the design of all the great layouts in the 20's and 30's can no longer keep up with the state of today's game. Unfortunately, the onus of adjusting to technology is still falling on the golf courses.

To protect the hallmark designs of its forbearers, the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA) endorses a modification to the ball that results in a percentage decrease on its flight/distance. Such a solution would have the greatest effect on the longer hitter, while having a lesser effect on the high handicappers who support the game and find it challenging enough. Distance is its own reward, no matter the relative scale it is measured on.

Golf Ball Has Been Modified

In fact, the golf ball has been consistently modified in response to technological advances. With the introduction of the Haskell ball in 1898, the debate began over how to adjust ball specifications to preserve the game's traditions. The USGA, at various times, has specified a 1.62-inch, 1.62-ounce ball; a 1.7-inch ball with no weight restriction and a 1.68-inch, 1.55-ounce ball. In 1932, there was a consensus

agreement on a 1.68-inch, 1.62-ounce ball, which is still the standard. In Great Britain, the smaller ball remained legal until it was banned at the Open Championship in 1974 and eliminated outright in 1990.

Donald Ross, a charter member of the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA), voiced his own opinion about the process in a 1923 letter to James Tufts of Pinehurst, NC.

"My personal view is that the standard ball should be a floater. I do not believe it is possible in any other way to control the manufacturers from continuing to make a ball which will fly as far as the present one. A floater will control the distance absolutely on the long hitter, would not take a yard from the distance of the average players who really are the supporters of golf, and the average man would find it a much easier ball to pick up through the fairway. It would be more durable, reducing the cost of the game to some extent. In fact, altogether, I think it would be very desirable change."

Ross' letter foresaw today's controversy and legitimizes the role of the golf course architect in the debate. The Society is not only dedicated to defending the great layouts of the past, but protecting today's hallmark designs from suffering the same fate in 70 years. No other organization is better situated to be an advocate for the golf course. Tournament consideration has market value for existing facilities. As players continue to hit the ball farther, courses will no longer be able to host events and therefore suffer a decline in prestige that can be measured in real dollars.

While maintaining free enterprise among manufacturers in the design and production of golf equipment is a tradition of the game, the control over the parameters in which that production takes place must be absolute. The fate of golf's value and integrity is inherent in that control.

A recent USGA test showed that a golf swing clocked at 109 mph, which is average for touring pros, produces a drive of 289 yards with a persimmon club. The highest theoretical COR .880 or .890 club hit the ball 309 yards, a 20-yard increase. It's evident that longer distance, plus improved accuracy, can put many golf courses in a defenseless position. And the situation could worsen each year.

Golf is played differently today than ever before, with developing effects that are eroding the game's traditions. Inaction today is complicity in the deterioration of the game tomorrow. We urge the United Sates Golf Association and Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews to take the necessary steps to preserve the great golf courses of the world.

(Editor's Note: This article was prepared by Bobby Weed, Member ASGCA Board of Governors.)

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