time of many people. I happen to believe there should always be proper warning and documentations of improper work performance before an employee is discharged, but the union procedures are much longer than what could be considered reasonable. I guess the real losers are the other employees who see how long an unproductive employee can keep his job.

Also at most municipal operations, 40 hours a week is the limit for an employee. This does pose scheduling problems for weekend work (grass does not quit growing on Saturday and Sunday). In addition, studies have shown that a little overtime is not only productive, but very motivating for employees both from having a greater sense of involvement and from a financial standpoint.

Purchasing is the other area that inhibits many municipal operations from working effectively. Budgets must be prepared a year to a year and a half in advance and are usually strictly followed. Budgets at many courses are guidelines, and allow for the unpredictability of weather, new insect problems, and other extremes that can affect turfgrass management. It would be a slow reaction by most municipal operations to the emergencies that can frequently occur.

Additionally, superintendents must go through a long chain of command and extensive bid procedures for capital expenditures. Bid specifications must allow for these competitive bids on equipment without specifying any manufacturers. One, three or five gang reel mower may be unequivocably superior or unique, yet the specifications must be written in terms that allow for these bids. The types of requirements usually result in the lowest bid being the major criterion for purchase. Quite often a less desirable piece of equipment ends up being purchased because it is the lowest on the bid sheet.

Municipal courses, like any other course, have problems. It takes a special superintendent or manager to be able to deal effectively with the agronomic, personnel and purchasing considerations particular to his operation. He must be able to relate them to the governmental red tape that must be overcome to operate effectively. The business of “selling programs and ideas” to commissions and city managers becomes a full time consideration and one that takes a different talent, patience and perception than most superintendents possess.

As a last observation, I find it somewhat controversial that municipalities and county governments find it desirable to get involved in golf course operations. In most every area of governmental involvement, they are providing a public service that does not conflict with private enterprise. Parks, public beaches and recreation facilities rarely compete with the private sector dollar for business. However, municipal golf courses compete directly with other public course operations that are held individually.

I usually get the answer that municipal courses make it affordable for more people to enjoy golf. The question arises - at who’s expense? If all the costs (including admin-