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Ch... ch... changes

EXPECTATIONS, REAL ESTATE AND BABY BOOMERS IMPACT GOLF COURSE DEVELOPMENT

by JOHN WALSH

Editor's note: During the annual summer meeting of the Golf Course Builders Association of America, which was in Chicago this year, Golf Course News hosted a roundtable with six GCBAA members to discuss the golf course development industry. Participants were Rick Boylan from Mid-America Golf and Landscape, Steve Christman from Eagle Golf & Landscape Products, Kurt Huseman from Landscapes Unlimited, Mick Jones from the Toro Co., Scott Pate from Seaside Golf Development and Bob Pinson from Course Crafters. The following is an excerpt from the discussion.

GCN: Elaborate on the commonalities of new projects being developed. What kind of deals are getting done?

Christman: The Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, St. Kitts. And there's a lot of stuff going down in Mexico.

Huseman: There's work internationally that's unbelievable, for example, the new golf course development in China and Korea. The Middle East is another example. Dubai can be much better than even Las Vegas as an entertainment area for people from Europe to go. Greg Norman is developing five or six courses over there. Russia is hot. Golf is a global business. Internationally, people are looking at what we've done here in the United States and are trying to figure out how to capitalize on what has worked. They would be typical American-type developments.

GCN: Are many American builders taking advantage of that?

Christman: Many Americans are involved independently, but there aren't as many companies involved.

Huseman: Mexico is more dominant with American firms. If the market is so good domestically, why do you go to China or Mexico?

Boylan: That's our feeling. It's comforting to all of us knowing that for what we're doing, we're doing what everyone else is doing, we're doing what everybody else is doing. It's a cultural shock.

GCN: What are some other differences between development in the States and overseas?

Huseman: Our standard in the United States is different than what the standard is, or what's acceptable, elsewhere.

Christman: If you compared golf course development in the United States to other countries, you can see how far advanced we are in a lot of areas, but they want golf.

Jones: They don't have the infrastructure to support the specifications that we build here.

Boylan: Here in the States, the time frame for construction is short. It used to be a year to build a golf course, and now sometimes it's shortened to six or eight months, and we're hurrying up and doing that. Over there, you see a lot of things taking two years, and it has a lot to do with the labor source.

GCN: What's the biggest hindrance to golf course development?

Huseman: One is the whole entitlement process of getting a golf course leased to four to five weeks before somebody gets that material. By the time you get it in a container, shipped, moved and get it through customs, brokers or whatever's involved, it's a huge time factor.

Huseman: When we built Sandy Lane in Barbados, there was a heavier labor component down there because you're not going to be able to get all the equipment you need to do the work. If you look at what's going on in Eastern Europe right now, you'll find the same thing. It's probably more labor-driven type of construction than it is equipment driven. I happen to have someone that worked for me who's over in the Czech Republic or Slovakia right now doing a job with an interpreter on his side because he's working with such a large labor component. How do you optimize your labor? That's what he's having to deal with.

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GCN: What's the biggest hindrance to golf course development?

Huseman: One is the whole entitlement process of getting a golf course leased to...
be able to go into construction. That has to deal with getting subdivisions, titles and master plans approved. It's a big issue. Another is having the right amount of water and growing-in the golf course to the quality it needs to be.

**GCN:** What are some of the reasons behind permitting? Are they strictly tied to the environment?

**Huseman:** There are a lot of areas that are just trying to control growth. Look at the areas that are hot: Southern California, Florida, some of the second home markets. It's like the guy that bought his place 10 years ago, and all of a sudden he's seen it triple or quadruple in value. He doesn't want any neighbors now. So there's a lot of resistance as it relates to growth.

I don't track them closely, but I know some of the entitlement costs are significant. It's market driven. If you wanted to do a project in Texas right now, you would pay a fraction of what it would cost to entitle a project in California. It's a challenge, and it affects us because we're at the tail end of the development process.

**GCN:** Are the environmental restrictions much tighter than five or 10 years ago?

**Pinson:** It's not the same everywhere. You have local restrictions, state restrictions. Restrictions in one county are different than restrictions in another, and it can all boil down to who can ease through the permitting process the best.

**Pate:** A misnomer for our industry is that developers, architects and builders don't care about the environment. So even though there are many restrictions, I don't feel it's a bad thing. Much of the stuff they do is good. Long term, it's a great thing. It's the democracy that you go through. It's not so much what you have to do but how you get there.

**Huseman:** Some of the rules and regulations test logic, and it becomes a little frustrating when they do, but by and large, I agree with what Scott says. We're much more environmentally sensitive than what we were 20 years ago.

**GCN:** What can builders and architects do to reduce the cost of golf course development?

**Huseman:** I'm a firm believer in a collaborative process in project development. Adding experts in the construction side, working with experts in the design side, and for that matter, the entitlement side and getting on the same page early on but not losing the advantage of bringing a team together at the beginning of a project.

The traditional delivery method almost excludes the contractor or suppliers from getting involved early on. If you had a team early on attacking an issue, you would be much more successful in meeting project objectives. That's tied to the initial delivery method, whether it's owners or architects that are tied to utilizing that delivery to complete a project.
Boylan: There needs to be communica-
tion between all the different sectors — archi-
tects, engineers, etc., and everyone needs to
have the big picture of the development. For
example, knowing you don’t have to move
dirt from this side to that side and knowing
you can utilize it for later use, that’s a savings
to everyone.

Christman: Some projects are definitely
overengineered, and there are places that
design a project to cut down on that kind of
stuff.

Jones: We see people use value engineer-
ing once the price of pipe and wire come in.
Prices might be three times what they were a
year and a half ago when the original bid
was made. They just keep try-
ing to value engineer things
out of the project.

Huseman: It’s so difficult
to avoid being cast as the
contractor that’s taking ad-
vantage of an owner when,
quite frankly, it’s market
conditions that are driving
our prices.

Jones: Owners can check the commodity pricing
daily and can see what, say, copper is doing.

Huseman: We’re basing much of our pricing
with specific prices at the time a proposal
or bid is submitted, so as escalation occurs,
the contractor isn’t burdened with taking
that to ownership. The escalation has been
significant in the last two years.

Boylan: Going back to permitting, that’s
how they wrap up everything together so
everything is as current as can be when the
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Equipment Ideas

Cover ‘em up

Preventing fairway aerifier tines from hitting sprinkler heads during aerification has been a challenge since fairway aerifiers were invented. Using wire flags or turf-marking paint are two ways to make sprinkler heads more visible to equipment operators. Another way is to cover sprinkler heads with 12-inch-by-12-inch, 16-gauge steel plates. This method is being used at Lakewood Country Club in Rockville, Md., where former equipment mechanic Larry Baxter Jr. fabricated the pieces.

To prevent damage to the sprinkler heads while at the same time preventing damage to the aerifier or tines, a steel plate is placed on top of each sprinkler head, quick-coupler valve and any other piece of irrigation or drainage equipment before the aerifying process begins. A staff member will know if he hit a plate by the loud sound it makes.

Baxter purchased two 4-foot-by-8-foot, 16-gauge steel sheets that cost about $75. He used a circular saw with a special steel-cutting blade and made 32 plates from each sheet. Then he grinded the sharp edges smooth and painted each plate “safety” yellow with a rustproof paint that costs about $35. It took about four or five hours to make the plates and was done during the off-season.

The staff fabricated 64 plates, which is enough to stay ahead of the fairway aerifier. Since crew members started using the plates, they haven’t damaged a single sprinkler head. Before using the plates, about 10 were damaged.

Assistant superintendent Mark McGreevy first learned about the idea while serving an internship at Loch Lomond Golf Club in Scotland, where the crew uses steel plates to prevent damaging sprinkler heads when topdressing fairways.

Got juice?

Hurricane Wilma caused widespread power outages Oct. 24, 2005, in southeast Florida. The Boca Rio Golf Club in Boca Raton, Fla., where Robert M. Randquist, CGCS, is director of golf course and grounds, received about 3.5 inches of rainfall and didn’t have electricity for about five days. But Randquist was quick to respond. He purchased a used, portable electric generator to operate the irrigation pump station two days after the storm.

The generator is mounted on a trailer that can be transported easily by a 35-horsepower tractor or 3/4-ton pickup truck. It has a Cummins, 6-cylinder, 300-horsepower diesel engine that produces about 225 horsepower at full load. It consumes between 14 and 18 gallons of diesel fuel per hour, depending on the electrical load, from a 150-gallon fuel tank. The electrical panel has one 480-volt plug through a 200-amp circuit; multiple 480-volt plugs, each on 50-amp circuits; one 240-volt plug through a 100-amp circuit; and four duplex 120-volt plugs, each with 30-amp circuits. It’s capable of generating as much as 600 volts at 60 hertz.

An electrical contractor installed a transfer switch inside the irrigation pump house to allow the maintenance staff to switch from their regular electrical power source to the generator power safely. A junction box installed on the outside wall of the pump house allows for an easy connection for the extension cord from the generator. Once the generator is parked next to the pump house, it takes about 10 minutes to be completely operational. The generator also can be used to power the refrigerators, freezers and lights in the clubhouse, but not the air conditioners.

The cost for the completely refurbished generator was $25,000. A new one can cost between $45,000 and $85,000, depending on the size and optional equipment.

Randquist also has two 5,500-watt portable generators that provide temporary power for the fuel island, soda machine, time clock, lights, office, telephones, etc., during a power outage at the maintenance building complex. GCN
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❑ H-Architect/Engineer  ❑ I-Research/Professional  ❑ K-Assistant Superintendent  
❑ L-Golf Course Management Company Executive  ❑ Z-Others (please describe)

4. Number of Holes: (check one)  
❑ A-9 Holes  ❑ B-18 Holes  ❑ C-27 Holes  ❑ D-36 Holes  ❑ E-Other

5. Total Annual Maintenance Budget: (check one)  
❑ 1-Less than $50,000  ❑ 2-$50,000-$99,999  ❑ 3-$100,000-$249,999  
❑ 4-$250,000-$499,999  ❑ 5-$500,000-$749,999  ❑ 6-$750,000-$1,000,000  
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6. Total Course Acreage

7. Course Renovation Plans for the Next 12 Months  
❑ 1-Full Reconstruction  ❑ 2-Partial Reconstruction  ❑ 3-Greens  ❑ 4-Tees  
❑ 5-Fairways  ❑ 6-Irrigation System  ❑ 7-No Renovations Planned

8. If Only a Partial Reconstruction is Planned, Please Indicate the Number of Holes

9. What is the Name of the Architect Who Designed the Course?

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one-on-one guidance he gets from Phillips is detailed and professional. "From day one, he's been very thorough in describing proper agronomic practices," Bottorff says.

For instance, the crew has learned proper irrigation repairs, the best watering strategy, spraying techniques and what to look for regarding disease. "While I don't have the education, what I learn daily from him is as valuable as the education," Bottorff says. 

Kuhns always encourages his staff to attend Golf Course Superintendents Association of America seminars and the Golf Industry Show. The classes and talks from experts and veterans can be great tools for solving tricky problems on a course. "If you can't find a solution in any of those, then you've missed the big picture," Kuhns says. 

Much of the GCSAA training available is geared toward younger members, says Shari Koehler, director of education. Live presentations that are webcast or supplied on-demand to a computer help assistants learn about subjects when they need it. Koehler gets positive feedback on technical material such as "Using Excel to Enhance Your Operation" and "Ideal Green Speeds for Your Golf Course."

"They're timely, relevant and affordable, so it's really a good fit for assistant superintendents," she says.

Koehler also encourages assistants to pursue softer skills. "We really feel business communications and leadership skills training are crucial to being successful," she says, noting available seminars such as "Developing Financial Savvy in the Golf Business" and "Communications Skills for a Successful Career."

Considering everything, one fact remains: Assistants are steering their own careers with countless possibilities in front of them. All the advice and training won't mean much if they aren't working hard and striving for success. "They set their destiny," Kuhns says. "They make their careers." GCN

Michael Coleman is a freelance writer based in Kansas City, Kan. He can be reached at mike.coleman@comcast.net.
Don't know, don't care

I'm probably as guilty as anyone else of using those dreaded words, "Don't know" and "Don't care," but as I grow older, I worry ignorance and apathy are the two greatest enemies we face in nearly every walk of life, including our happy little industry.

Consider this: I have a 14-year-old son. He does quite well in school, yet I'm occasionally shocked at what he doesn't know about American history. The other day, I mentioned Revolutionary War hero Nathan Hale, and he looked at me blankly. I sarcastically said, "You know ... the guy who played The Skipper on "Gilligan's Island."" He punched me on the shoulder for that one.

(Note: I call this the "Nintendo Effect." The brain of a teenager only has so much room, and if a choice has to be made between remembering the difference between Nathan Hale and Alan Hale Jr. versus remembering the cheat codes for "Super Mario," something has to give.)

Yet, I consider myself fortunate to have a kid who — I hope — defies these statistics from a recent study of American high school students:

• 59 percent could name all of the Three Stooges, but only 41 percent could name all three branches of government.
• Three quarters (74 percent) knew Bart Simpson makes his cartoon home in the mythical Springfield, but only 12 percent knew that Abraham Lincoln grew up in the very real Springfield, Ill.
• Only 2 percent knew James Madison was the father of the Constitution, while 100 percent knew that K-Fed is Britney Spears' "baby-daddy."

OK, I made up that last bit (although it's probably not far from true). But the point is, we, as a nation, are so focused on the immediate or completely unfocused on anything that we've allowed ignorance and apathy to fill the void.

So, are you wondering what the heck this diatribe has to do with managing golf courses? Glad you asked. I will assume — because I know all of our beloved readers are intelligent, educated and, might I add, attractive — the issue isn't ignorance. Instead, let's consider the problem of apathy for a minute. Allow me to pose some questions:

• Have you ever thought or said, "That's the way we've always done it, so it must be right"?
• When is the last time you reviewed the policies you have in place and decided to 'blow them up' and start over?
• Can you honestly say you've brainstormed with other managers recently about the best way to attract or retain players/members?
• Have you ever written a letter to a local commissioner, congressman or other elected official to promote or defend the golf industry?
• How often do you visit other courses to seriously scrutinize what they do better than you?
• When is the last time you sat down with an employee and asked them how you could improve the operation?
• Do you simply assume water, pesticides, fertilizers and other controversial tools will magically always be there when you need them?
• Are you limping along with a key employee who's more of a liability than an asset?
• Conversely, are you doing anything to grow and develop the great employees you have or just hoping they'll stick around?
• Have you ever thought very critically about your own skill set and made a plan to strengthen your management weaknesses?
• Do you automatically dismiss the opinions of employees or other managers because they 'just don't understand' your situation?
• Do you believe management techniques from other industries can't possibly be applied to your business?
• Are the words, "continuous improvement," part of your business vocabulary?

• Do you assume because of budget or other limitations you can't be the best at something, so why bother trying?

I challenge everyone who reads this — superintendents, owners, general managers and others — to think about and answer those questions as candidly as possible. It's not a particularly fun activity, but in today's market, it's a painful but necessary process. It works. Let me tell you why.

Recently, I visited the headquarters of the Ariens Co., a major manufacturer of mowing equipment that primarily focuses on the landscape, lawn care and consumer markets. My mindset going into the trip was, "I can't learn anything from these guys because they're not big in the golf business." Wrong.

Ariens has instituted a companywide lean management philosophy. It's too complicated to detail in this space, but the short version is they constantly challenge every process, every step in every process and every subprocess in every step. It recognizes each unnecessary process, step and subprocess equals waste ... and waste costs money and causes frustration. It's an employee-driven concept that assumes workers are intelligent and concerned. That, as you might have realized, is the opposite of ignorance and apathy.

One of the guiding principles of this management concept is summarized in a simple quote: "Best is the evil enemy of better." Think about it. Too many managers and businesses reject the notion of "better" (continuous improvement) because "best" is too hard to achieve. It's an employee-driven concept that assumes workers are intelligent and concerned. That, as you might have realized, is the opposite of ignorance and apathy.