COST OF LIVING COUNCIL ACTION

In a dramatic reversal of previous positions, the Cost of Living Council has exempted small businesses from the regulations of the price and pay freeze. The action went into effect May 1.

For the purposes of the ruling, a "small business" is defined as one with 60 or fewer employees.

According to the council, the number of employees will be determined by adding the total employees on each quarterly FICA report for the four quarters from June 30, 1971, to March 31, 1972, then dividing the total by four.

The exemption is entirely prospective and not retroactive prior to May 1.

MINIMUM WAGES

Although we have lived with them for four years the soon-to-be changed Fair Labor Standards Act of 1968 is, apparently, still an often misunderstood law. Areas of greatest misunderstanding are:

State versus Federal laws. Most states have wage and hour laws on their books. Because clubs, with rare exceptions, are engaged in interstate commerce through purchasing procedures and non-resident members, they come under the Federal regulations. What is often overlooked, however, is that the Federal law specifies that when a state law provides greater benefits to the employee, the state law prevails. A case in point is the recently passed law in the District of Columbia, which raises the minimum wage to $2.25. This new law supersedes the $1.60 Federal minimum in the District.

The golf shop. We still find golf professionals who feel they are not under the Federal law, even though their club is. Both the National Club Assn. and the Professional Golfers' Assn. have repeatedly called attention to the Wage and Hour Administrator's position: Under the enterprise section of the law, the golf professional and the golf shop are considered a part of the club for purposes of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Although the professional probably is exempt under the terms of the Act, his assistant and all shop employees most certainly are covered whenever the club is.

Gratuities. The law clearly considers these a part of wages. Under current law, they may account for up to 50 per cent of the minimum wage, in which case they must also be included in the base for overtime when that applies.

Additionally, state laws may create great confusion in this area. New York State, for example, recently has passed legislation that requires all gratuities, automatically added to a member's bill, must be distributed in full to employees. Some clubs credit these "service charges" to payroll rather than directly paying employees. These clubs may be held liable for these amounts, even though they may have given substantial pay increases to employees at the time the service charge was instituted.

Current activity in Congress may well alter many sections of the present law. Three bills are currently under consideration and a fourth is waiting in the wings.

These bills are HR 7130 (John Dent, D-Pa.), S 1861 (Williams, D-N.J.) and HR 14104 (John Erlenborn, R-III.).

HR 7130 would raise the current continued on page 14
Regular aeration is a must to keep all turf areas healthy. During hot, dry months the safest way is to aerate the troubled turf with Ryan spikers.

The Spikeaire (1) is designed for spiking greens and other fine turf areas. It’s self-propelled and provides a deep, clean spiking action.

Spiking relieves compaction, allows nourishing air and water to get to root zone (helps decompose thatch, too). A spring-loaded turf-guard prevents lifting of shallow-rooted turf. 5,000 sq. ft. of turf can be spiked in about 15 minutes.

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