The Grass Roots

Vol. XXI, No. 2 March/April 1993

The Grass Roots is a bi-monthly publication of the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association, printed in Madison, Wisconsin by Kramer Printing. No part of *The Grass Roots* may be reprinted without expressed written permission by the Editor.

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About the Cover:

Vincent Noltner—"in praise of older golf course employees," on page 14 of this issue.

Cover drawing of Mr. Noltner by Jennifer Eberhardt.



"This is the time of year I always enjoy the most—the birds are just back, and shouting all day long and the earth is so brown and fresh looking and the smell of spring is in the air."

> - Elinor Frost "A Poet's Wife" 1927.

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(L to R) Mike Semler, Bruce Worzella, Rod Johnson, Bill Knight, Pat Norton, Tom Schwab, Mark Kienert, Scott Schaller and Mike Handrich.

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Watching and Waiting

That seems to best describe what many of us are doing as we stand on the threshold of another colf season in

By Monroe S. Miller

the threshold of another golf season in Wisconsin. Watching and waiting are, for me, harder to handle than the worst days of a bad summer. We cannot do much about what we see.

I'm anxiously watching the weather, wondering what kind of conditions await us. In our town, it was a miserable first half of winter - too much rain on frozen ground, too much melt water with nowhere to go, and frightening temperature drops. The water quickly became ice and we had twenty perfect skating rinks on top of our putting greens.

It seemed like I was back four years ago when even worse ice covered the course. A person could strap on his ice skates on our 7th tee and skate down to the 7th green, do some figure skating and return. That wasn't a pretty spring.

Matters were complicated because the rain and thaw and subsequent deep freeze of early January were followed by a foot of snow. It was too early to do anything, like remove the snow. And if that had been the choice, snow removal followed by ice melt (or removal) followed by snow replacement would have taken a lot of time. It surprises some to learn that we DON'T have a lot of time to do our winter work. To make that kind of sacrifice in terms of man hours requires some assurance of benefit.

In the winter in Wisconsin there is no guarantee of anything, including peaceful, quiet and worry-free days.

I've found myself watching and waiting a lot lately for the geese to return north. Although we are probably forty miles from the Horicon marsh, we still see hundreds of flocks each fall and early each spring.

As Aldo Leopold once said, "one swallow does not a summer make but a skein of geese heading north is spring." While I was waiting for my flight to Anaheim and the GCSAA conference at the Minneapolis airport on January 24th, I noticed a lot of folks returning from the inauguration in Washington, D.C. It reminded me again that millions of Americans (like 57% of us who DIDN'T vote him) like me are watching Clinton and waiting for him to start keeping the promises he made during the election.

He was persistent in reminding George Bush of his promises of four years earlier. Clinton now has the responsibility of fulfilling those he made.

I can hardly wait for my middle class tax cut. All of us in the middle who are carrying the weight of too many deadbeats and losers and bureaucrats have earned that tax break. We expect it; he promised us. Gosh, I wonder how many extra sawbucks will be in my paycheck?

Won't it be interesting to see how Clinton and Gore are going to halve the deficit in four years? I mean, they promised in unequivocal terms. The long term prosperity of our country depends on it. And he did promise.

Our club has struggled with funding health insurance for its full-time employees, as have most small businesses. According to our new president and his shadow, those worries are over. He's going to implement health care reform (or is his wife going to?). He's promised to cap increases in medical costs and drug costs, to "pool" small businesses and form large groups which will lower insurance costs. "There will be universal claim forms," he says. Millions are waiting to see all these things happen.

I am waiting to see if he really passes legislation giving the U.S. stronger sanctions "if other nations refuse to play by our rules." We need this now.

He and Donna are going to reform welfare. They promised to allow only two years of free dole to able-bodied (vast majority) recipients. We really are waiting for this in Wisconsin, welfare haven for thousands of Illinois residents. More cops, campaign finance reform, help for public schools (obviously a great concern of his since he placed his kid in an exclusive private school), and competing exams for students.

Some of us are watching with interest how the first act of business by the first draft dodger ever to be elected president dealt with the military and a controversial issue affecting them. Of course he has no idea of what is involved—when he should have been in the service like the rest of us able bodied were, he was protesting in Russia. Some are watching how tough it will be for him to send Americans into battle when he was afraid to go himself.

And so on and so on go the promises. He is going to be really busy keeping them.

Last year, when the economy seemed in trouble, our club tightened down on the finances. Happily, all department heads cooperated. We finished our fiscal 1992 golf course operation almost \$40,000 below the approved budget. This is what normal people do.

Today's Wisconsin State Journal had a headline that Clinton's plan is to "increase spending and increase taxes." First, that isn't what business is able to do. And second, I didn't hear any of that during the campaign.

Every sensible American hopes he succeeds. We are hoping, watching and waiting.

And remembering all the promises.

You'd laugh if it didn't make you so gry to watch. Apparently the Ku-

angry to watch. Apparently the Kuwaitis like golf as much as Americans do (would you call that gulf golf?).

At least the ruling Al-Sabah family does. They were playing golf and riding their thoroughbreds on the Kuwait Hunting and Equestrian Club and having a grand time. Oh, they didn't like the sand greens and the horses stirred up a lot of desert dust. But those were small problems compared to Saddam's invasion of two years ago.

The latest episode involving Hussein's violations of U.N. sanctions have put Kuwait at risk again.

And again, they were unable to protect themselves, so American troops were moved in. Part of the U.S. defense force brought along Patriot missile launchers to protect the Kuwaitis from Iraqi Scud missiles. The GIs decided the best place to put the Patriots was on the KH&EC, the gulf golf course!

"I know national security is a priority, but this is another form of invasion," grumbled a 30-year old Kuwaiti who had become a golf aficionado while attending the University of Oregon.

He was, along with other players, not happy about losing six holes on the back 9 to the Patriots and the GIs. The holes were blocked off with concertina wire and six foot sand berms.

To add insult to injury, the Joes also took over the clubhouse for a mess hall and rec room! Oh, the trials of a gulf golfer!

Of course, if it is all that bad, the Kuwaitis could send us home and defend themselves.

I always take a little heat after a "real" superintendent feature appears. Heat like that, some will be sad to hear, is part of the fun and motivation for me. You've got to love it when you cast the line out and someone takes the bait, big time.

I especially love those comments from out-of-state readers. Many articles from *THE GRASS ROOTS* are reprinted in other chapter publications all across the country, and generate comment in those places, too.

Exceptionally rewarding is a nasty little note from someone who is too cowardly to sign his own name, if you can imagine. There is pleasure in knowing a few words can be such a big burr under his saddle.

Anyway, the little man who wrote me a note recently complained the "real" pieces show I don't like change.

He'd probably be shocked to learn that he is partially correct. I do not believe that all changes, whether we're talking about golf turf management, higher education or society in general, are good. No one should be that naive.

Case in point: the *CQ Researcher*, a publication of the Washington, D.C.based Congressional Quarterly, recently listed the top problems in the public schools as identified by teachers in 1940 and in 1990.

In 1940 the top problems were: talking out of turn, chewing gum, making noise, running in halls, cutting in line, dress code infractions and littering.

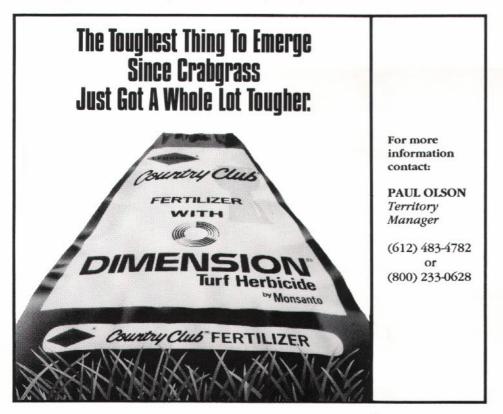
In 1990: drug abuse, alcohol abuse, pregnancy, suicide, rape, robbery and assault.

Obvious, to me at least, not all change is good. Remember, these are public school problems.

What a difference fifty years makes.

It is a pleasure to report on a Wisconsinite who has done well in the golf industry.

Dean Knuth is a native of Eau Claire. He has recently been promoted to Senior Director of Golf Handicapping, Golf Handicap and Information Network (GHIN) and Green Section Administra-



tion for the USGA. He formerly held the position of Director in all these areas.

Knuth's responsibilities include administering the USGA Handicap System; conducting research to improve the System; assisting state and regional golf associations in handicapping and course rating procedures; overseeing the GHIN service; and administering the Green Section Turf Advisory Service and the Turfgrass Environmental Research Program.

He was named to his Green Section duties in 1990.

Knuth graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1970 with B.S. in mathematics. He later earned a M.S. degree in computer systems technology at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. He remains in the Naval Reserve today.

Congratulations on the promotion.

If you want evidence that things can always go from bad to worse, check out the January issue of *MONEY* magazine. It contains *MONEY*'s annual state-tax rating.

Wisconsin moved even farther up the list of tax hells in America. The politicians and bureaucrats now have us in second place when taxes paid are measured. Last year we were sixth; this year we are ranked second among the states. Every citizen in Wisconsin should be absolutely furious.

Only New Yorkers and Washington, D.C. residents pay more taxes than we do. For a typical two-wage family of four set up by *MONEY*, the New York tax bill was \$10,016, D.C.'s was \$9,348, and Wisconsin's was \$8,770.

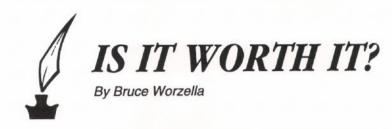
On the other end of the spectrum is Alaska with \$1,632. Wyoming weighs in with \$2,945, Nevada with \$3,539, Florida with \$3,846 and Tennessee with \$4,038 for the same family of four.

I cannot figure out, for the life of me, why we put up with it. All you hear from the capitol is crying about how tight money for state government is. They float ideas about tax increases all the time.

How would you like to run your golf course that way? Put another way, when conditions dictate it, we substantially lower what we spend. Tough decisions are made.

Why cannot public employees and elected officials grasp that concept? Raising taxes is not the only option.

That's all here, folks. Say a prayer for healthy turf this spring and some nice weather for the next few months.





Professional turfgrass managers have the responsibility for thousands of dollars every year for the maintenance of the facilities that employ us. Owners, boards of directors, and corporations trust our judgement on how to distribute these funds in the maintenance of their golf course. With the increased demand for better conditions and pressure on budgets, we have to justify our decisions even more so.

One expenditure, whether it is by our employer or on our own, is WGCSA annual dues. Our justification has to be sound to our employer for the time spent and to ourselves for what we get our of it.

No one can disagree that our publication contains a vast amount of valuable information. It informs us of what is happening within our state, of USGA ideas and changes. It presents a sportswriter's perspective of the game. Education and meeting details are presented; University research and updates are advanced. Editorial outlooks and various company advertisements that we deal with in our everyday decisions are available to us. These are of great value; but our publication is not the only benefit.

Our association offers educational speakers at our monthly meetings, an annual golf turf symposium, access to dedicated university professors and quality publications. You have an annual membership directory of your fellow superintendents throughout the state. Your golf course (or you) have the opportunity to advertise for employment positions to over 170 golf courses or companies. You have the luxury of being able to play the best golf courses in the state of Wisconsin.

Our dues allow us to make scholarship and research contributions. Both are critical to our professional well being. The need for highly educated individuals in this time of environmental concerns is critical. Finding alternatives and solutions for tough maintenance problems is an unending task. Support from associations such as ours is what is needed to show we are concerned professionals.

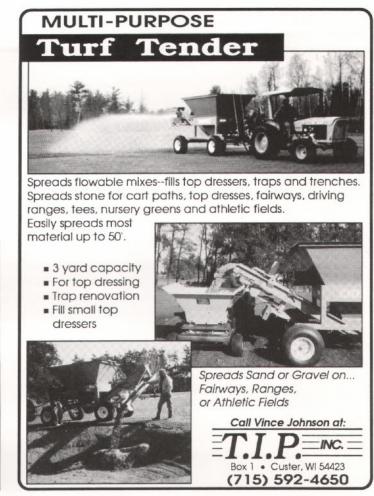
So is membership worth it? Only you can make that decision. But I am firmly convinced that WGCSA membership is a genuine bargain.



Martin Posset Receives Nor-Am Scholarship

John Turner, Sales Representative for NOR-AM Chemical Company, presented Martin Posset a \$1,000.00 scholarship at the Wisconsin Turf Association State Conference held in Oconomowoc on January 13, 1993. Posset, a junior in turf management at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was recognized for his leadership and academic achievement at the Wisconsin Turf Association Conference held at the Olympia Resort in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.



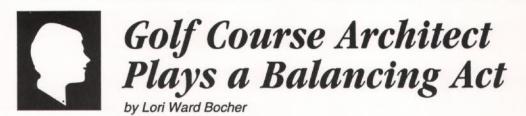


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Personality Profile



"The best golf courses are the ones where you don't have to do much of anything to the property," believes golf course architect Bob Lohmann. "You try to use the natural areas as best you can so, when you're done designing and building, it looks like the golf course always was there."

Bob is the owner of Lohmann Golf Design, Inc. of Marengo, III. He also owns a golf course construction firm, Midwest Golf Development. In Wisconsin, he's known for designing and building Spring Creek Golf Center in Cold Spring and Cedar Creek Country Club in Onalaska.

He also designed and shaped an 18-hole addition to the course at Fox Hills Resort and Convention Center, Mishicot. He designed 9-hole additions to Rock River Hills Golf Club in Horicon and Mayville Golf Club in Mayville. And his firm is currently working on an addition to Indianhead Golf and Recreation, Mosinee.

It takes creative balance to design a new golf course. "We start by walking the site," Bob explains. "But we also look at the site on a piece of paper to measure out and familiarize ourselves with what can fit on the site.

"We're always looking for key areas—key green and tee sites," he continues. "Greens are the most important part of a golf course and the flow from tee to green is very important. So we look for those key target areas and try to tie them together."

The original site greatly influences the final design—and the amount of creativity needed to come up with that design. "There are so many different types of sites," Lohmann points out, adding that not all of them are rolling fields like in Wisconsin.

For example, one site in Illinois had been a construction landfill for 25 years and was surrounded by city streets. "Very unattractive," Lohmann recalls. "I sent one of my project architects down there to look at it. In his mind, he was thinking of a golf course site like the partially wooded, rolling



farm fields of Wisconsin. When he saw this dump, he couldn't believe it. Tears came to his eyes. He thought he had the wrong site.

"But we took that site and we've developed what we think will be a very outstanding golf course,"' he maintains. "It takes a lot more creativity to envision how a golf course will come out of nothing. But I still believe the best golf course is one where you go to the property, walk the site and say, 'Here's a natural tee, here's a natural green, here's a natural fairway.' And when you get done, it just looks like the course always fit."

When designing a course, Lohmann tries to balance the needs of both the player and the client. "We try to develop a golf course that really is playable," he points out. "I'm an average golfer with anywhere from a 10 to 14 handicap. I like to think that a golf course I designed and built will be enjoyable for the greatest amount of people.

"We like to design a golf course that has options to it, too," he continues. "It's challenging for the better golfer, it's playable for the average golfer, and it's aesthetically pleasing to the person who enjoys being outside. We try to give something to everybody.

"But the most important thing about any golf course design is that you're designing for your client," Bob maintains. "The toughest factor to balance is between having the best golf course that you could possibly have at the lowest budget you could possibly have.

"We're designers. We like to create things that are interesting. And when I talk to a lot of our clients, they always want *Golf Digest's* best new course," he says. "But then there's the reality of the budget. We've built courses that range from \$700,000 to \$8 million.

"We prepare a scope of services for our clients based on their needs," Bob continues. "We have to modify our scope of services until we can meet their needs and their budget and still produce the work necessary to get the job done."

In recent years, environmental concerns have created another balancing challenge for golf course architects. "It's been tough because of the wetlands, flood plains and restrictions from the Department of Natural Resources in Wisconsin and the Corp of Engineers nationally," Bob points out. "They can't even agree amongst themselves what's the proper way to use the land without destroying anything on it.

"Wetlands have really become a key issue," he continues. "They want no net loss of wetlands. When we go on site and see wetlands, we recommend to the owner that we stay away from them. If there isn't enough property, we recommend that he get a different piece of property or expand his property. With the permitting time, the extra costs and the problems that you run into, it's usually more hassle than it's worth.

"A golf course project is a lot different than a building where you can (Continued on page 9)



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(Continued from page 7)

build it almost any time of the year," Bob continues. "You have to complete the work to meet a grassing window in the fall of the year so you can get that grass germinated and established in time to open the course the following summer. You miss that window and you miss the whole year. But you get into a permitting process and they don't care (about that window)."

Lohmann also considers maintenance needs when designing a golf course, so he likes to work closely with superintendents. "Because they have to take care of it, they're the ones we really want to work with," he says. "They understand what the course is supposed to look like when it's all done.

"And we have to make sure that we can satisfy the superintendent's needs for maintenance," Bob continues. "But I don't always agree that a superintendent has to have everything that he wants because that takes away from the creativity of the designer. You don't design a golf course to be maintained. You maintain a well-designed golf course. That's just the way I feel."

There are a lot of maintenance problems that can be traced to improper design, such as poor drainage, slopes that are too steep and greens and tees that are too small or too tight, Bob points out. "It also depends on the person who is taking care of that golf course. A good superintendent will learn how to take care of any golf course and how to make it look the best.

"Of course, the superintendent is probably dealing with an owner who says, 'I know it should cost you \$500,000 to take care of this course, but you're only going to get \$250,000, so do the best you can. 'That's why we like to bring the superintendent in with the owner when we're building a new golf course and ask, 'OK, how much are you going to spend, how do you want it to look? Before we design you the best, biggest, most beautiful golf course in the world, we want you to know what you're going to have to do to take care of it.""

After more than 15 years in the golf courses business, Bob has seen certain "needs" or "fads" emerge. "One is for multiple tees, where golf courses can be played from 5,000 to 7,000 yards," he points out. "Another is for alternate-route fairways, where you might have an easy, but long,

way to the green as well as a short cut over a ravine or water or something like that."

Carts and cart paths have grown in popularity. "I don't like carts, but they're a necessity because a lot of people would never play if they couldn't take a cart," Bob says. "Today, we have to look at carts when we design a golf course. We have to think of where the cart's going to travel, make sure that the path doesn't come into play but can still be used by the golfer. It's really difficult when you have to add cart paths to an old golf course—tough to make the paths fit the design."

Landscape elements, such as rocks or railroad ties, are being used more often. "Something different, something that will catch the golfer's eye," Bob says. "Pot bunkers and deep bunkers with steep grass slopes, like in Scotland, also are being used more.

"Another fad is the use of a golf pro or a golf pro's name in the golf course development," Bob points out, adding that some of the pros, like Nicklaus, are deeply involved; but many only lend their names. "We did a golf course with Fuzzy Zoeller once because the owner said he needed Fuzzy Zoeller's name. But Fuzzy had no idea what was going on. He came to the site once during construction."

Where does Lohmann position himself in the golf design business? "I'm probably somewhere right in the middle," he answers, adding that the golf boom helped his business grow. "I'm nowhere near anyone like Jones or Dye or Nicklaus. But then there are a lot of other people today, such as landscape architects, engineers or site planners, who are doing golf course designs just because of the golf boom.

"All we do is golf courses," Bob continues. "Fee wise, in the Midwest, I'm probably toward the upper end. But nationwide, we don't even come close to Nicklaus, Dye or Jones. It's all a matter of how long you're in the business and what you can produce."

Bob has been in business for himself since 1984, but he's been working in golf course design since 1975. His background has a lot to do with how he became a golf course architect.

"My brother was a golf course architect," he begins. "My family used to manage Tripoli Country Club and



later we belonged to Hartford Country Club where I learned to play golf. I also played junior golf at North Hills Country Club. My uncles own a tree service/landscape company in Thiensville, Wis. And another uncle used to work for the Milwaukee County Park System. So I was made aware of landscape architecture and golf course design at a young age, and I always wanted to be a golf course architect."

Bob was born in Milwaukee in 1952 and lived in Germantown where his family ran the Lohmann Steak House, which his brothers still operate. He graduated from high school in 1970. Because his father died during Bob's senior year, he attended the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for two years so he could be close to home and his mother. Then he transferred to Madison to major in Landscape Architecture, and he graduated in December of 1974.

"When I graduated," I sent out probably 150 resumes," Bob recalls. "But there weren't any jobs to be had for landscape architects or golf architects.' So he did the next best thing; he accepted a temporary summer job with Killian and Nugent Golf Course Architects in Palatine, III. "One thing led to another, and I stayed with them for nine years."

In 1983, Killian and Nugent split. "I went to work for Dick Nugent Associates for a year and then decided it was time for me to go on my own," Bob says. "So I started Lohmann Golf Design in 1984. It was a time when I felt I needed more responsibility and freedom. I felt that I could do the work my own way. I went on my own with no jobs—just an ambition to try to start by own business, not knowing what it would take."

Bob's wife, Carol, went back to work full time so he could start his business. He literally started in the basement—with an office in his own home. "I did a lot of cold calling and sent out a lot of information to all the golf courses in the Midwest. I also contacted all the people I had met during my nine years at Killian and Nugent," Bob remembers.

"The first year we didn't have enough work to pay all the bills, but we made it," he continues. "Golf started picking up. Really, I was in the right place at the right time and got an opportunity to land a few small jobs."

His early business consisted of a lot of small remodeling jobs. Even-

tually he was designing entire golf courses. And in 1987 he started his own golf course construction firm. Midwest Golf Development. "We used to do plans for a few tees or greens, and we couldn't get a qualified golf course contractor to come in and do the construction," Bob explains. At first they did some shaping and sculpting. "Then somebody said, 'Why don't you build the whole thing?' So the construction firm started out small and worked itself up." Spring Creek was the first course where they did all of the construction. They also constructed Cedar Creek.

Today, Bob's design firm employs nine people, and the construction firm employs about 15 seasonal people plus subcontractors. Bob's wife, Carol, is office manager. The majority of their work is in Illinois and Wisconsin, but they also work in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Michigan. And they've done some work in Texas, North Carolina and Kentucky.

They strive to keep a balance in their business. "We've worked on a couple of hundred courses, from as little as doing consulting or a tree planting plan, up to the plan specifications and construction management for a new golf course," Bob points out.

"We've worked on plans and specifications for 15 to 20 new courses," he adds. "Some are in different phases of being completed, and some are already open. Some haven't been built because people can't get the financing."

In 1991, sales dropped for the first time in six or seven years, Bob says.

"But our growth before that was so fast that we couldn't do any more without expanding our offices. And I really don't want to expand. So we're leveling out right now. Because of the wide range of work that we do, from feasibility studies to renovation to new course construction, we keep pretty busy."

As owner of two separate firms, Bob keeps pretty busy, too; his "balancing act" doesn't end on the job. Bob finds time to support professional organizations and has been a speaker at seminars and conferences, including the Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium in 1991. He also wrote a column, "Architect's Opinion," for *The Grass Roots*.

"The superintendents should be proud of what they have in Wisconsin and what they've done as an association," Bob emphasizes. "They're well thought of throughout the U.S. People I've talked to who have come to Wisconsin say, 'How do those guys do that? Why do their activities seem so much better than anywhere else?' It's something they can all be proud of."

Golf is Bob's favorite sport. "I usually get out once or twice a week, and I take at least two trips during the year to golf," he points out. "And then there's our architects' meeting every year where we go out and play four rounds of golf."

He also enjoys spectator sports. "I'm still a Wisconsin fan. I have Badger season tickets, I go to the Packer games, and I have Bucks tickets," he says. He also watches his two sons, Matt (13) and Jimmy (10) play sports.

