

## August Meeting

### Galen Hall Country Club

**August 19, 2003**

**10:45 AM - Speaker**

**11:30 AM - Lunch**

**12:30 PM - Shotgun**

**5:00 PM - Social/Cash bar**

**5:30 PM - Dinner**

**There will be a CPGCSA Board of Directors meeting at 8:30 AM.**

## Superintendent Profile

Bob Mogel is a Penn State graduate. Bob worked as Assistant Superintendent at Heidelberg Country Club for six years prior to Galen Hall. For the last 30 years he has been the Superintendent at Galen Hall Country Club. Bob has one son, Keith, who worked for Bob at the country club for 14 years. Bob's hobbies include hunting and playing golf.

## Golf Course Profile

Galen Hall Country Club is a semi-private club with the first 9 holes built in 1911. The course was designed by Henry Williams in 1920 and the course was then enlarged to eighteen holes. Through the years, many of the great stars from the world of entertainment and sports fields have vacationed and performed at Galen Hall. Among the golf greats who played at Galen Hall include Gene Sarazen and Byron Nelson.

**645 Galen Hall Road  
Wernersville, PA 19565  
(717) 484-2523**

## Mid-Atlantic USGA Update

### BACK TO NORMAL?

By Darin S. Bevard, Agronomist  
updated 7-21-03

Golfers have returned to golf courses in increased numbers now that weather conditions have improved. This makes it more difficult to implement maintenance work, but most superintendents have welcomed the shift to a more normal, drier weather pattern.

In southern portions of the region, bermudagrass populations are growing aggressively. Unfortunately, leftover areas of damaged bermudagrass are now readily apparent, especially where perennial ryegrass overseeding was performed. Some courses have been faced with sprigging or sodding these thin, bare areas to improve turf conditions. Fungicide control of spring dead spot also was very poor where aggressive fungicide applications were implemented last fall. We still do not have a good grasp on fungicide application timing for spring dead spot control. However, better growing conditions are now allowing these areas to heal. It was a tough spring and early summer for bermudagrass in the Mid-Atlantic Region.

In the northern areas, the biggest problems have been poor rooting and now turfgrass scald and wet wilt. The wet, hot conditions of late June were ideal for development of these problems. Turfgrass loss in fairways has been noticeable, especially in low areas. If wet, hot conditions occur later this year, consider skipping fairway mowing, if possible, until the soils are no longer saturated. In several instances, obvious mowing patterns are evident where turf loss occurred. The stress of saturated soils can be enhanced through mower traffic. Fairway growth regulator programs can allow for extended periods between mowing if wet conditions persist.

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## President's Message

I'm sure most of you, if not all, are like me...very busy and trying to get off the treadmill of life! The problem is that the treadmill seems to be speeding up! I long for the simple days of no cell phones, computers, palm pilots, etc., etc. I also long for the simple days of golf course maintenance where beauty isn't based on how perfect or green the golf course is. The British Open once again taught me how spoiled we are over here as American golfers. Beauty in Scotland is based on how gnarly and naturally brown the golf course is. And those courses are beautiful! Needless to say, *Winter Rules and Ground Under Repair* is most likely not in their vocabulary.

I would like to thank the Philadelphia association and superintendent, Mike Faga for hosting our joint meeting at Downingtown CC. It was a well-attended meeting from both associations. The weather was perfect and the food was great.

Our next meeting is scheduled for Galen Hall on August 19<sup>th</sup>. Since the meeting is free for all retired and lifetime members, we expect to see you all there! All of us who are still working would love to hear how much you retired guys miss the joyful experience of things like anthracnose, grey leaf spot, and dealing with employees and members. Also, on Saturday, October 11<sup>th</sup>, we will be having our annual fall picnic, which is free to all CPGCSA members this year. We hope to have a good turnout.

I hate to wish time away, but it won't be long until we're aerifying! Where did the summer go?

See you at Galen Hall!

Bill Brooks

*An Invitation to  
our esteemed  
Class A - Life Members  
and*

*Class R - Retired Members  
of our Association.*

*It is with great pleasure that we get to  
extend an invitation to you.*

*Attend the August 19 meeting at  
Galen Hall Country Club on us,  
your fellow members.*

*We all hope you can  
attend.*

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## Membership News

The following individuals have applied for membership into our association. If there are no written objections within the next seven days, they will be accepted into CPGCSA at the next meeting.

Todd Arnold, Assistant Superintendent  
Hershey Parkview Golf Course..... Class C

Mark McGreevy, Assistant Superintendent  
Regents Glen Country Club ..... Class C

We would like to welcome the following individuals into our association.

Andrew Dumas, Superintendent  
Silver Creek Country Club..... Class B

Drew Weaver, Sales Representative  
Finch Services..... Class AF

If you know of anyone who is interested in membership into the association, please have them contact John Colo at Country Club of York (717) 843-2190.

### Congratulations to

John & Peggy Colo on the birth of their son Kevin James born on July 11, 2003.

## USGA.....continued from page 1

*Poa annua* populations have been hard hit, especially in the rough. The annual bluegrass in roughs is usually the weaker, weedy type. As soon as hot temperatures occur, decline in these areas is rapid. If you have significant *Poa annua* populations in the rough make efforts to increase desirable turfgrasses such as Kentucky bluegrass and turf-type tall fescues. Otherwise, this decline should be expected annually.

Flights of European chafer, Japanese beetles, and green southern June beetles have been noted frequently in the last seven days. If you have not treated fine turf areas with a long residual white grub insecticide, it will be important to monitor for white grub damage so that treatment measures can be implemented.

Overall, the cool, moist spring has left most golf courses in good condition with the exception of those areas with poor drainage. Every growing season provides some challenge in the Mid-Atlantic Region and this year is no different. It is just part of the fun when growing fine turf in the Transition Zone.

As always, if the Mid-Atlantic Region agronomists can be of assistance, contact Stan Zontek ([szontek@usga.org](mailto:szontek@usga.org)) or Darin Bevard ([dbevard@usga.org](mailto:dbevard@usga.org)) at 610/ 696-4747 or Keith Happ ([khapp@usga.org](mailto:khapp@usga.org)) at 412/ 341-5922.



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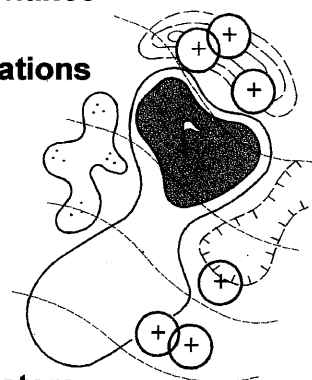
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## CPGCSA Merchandise

There will be CPGCSA logo merchandise available for purchase at upcoming meetings.

**Golf Shirts.....\$35.00**  
**Windshirts.....\$40.00**  
**Hats.....\$10.00**

## For Your Information

If you have any information that you would like included in the September newsletter, please fax information to Wanda at (717) 279-0368 or e-mail to [cpgcsa@nbn.net](mailto:cpgcsa@nbn.net) by August 22, 2003.

## Andy Rooney's Tips for Telemarketers

1. Three Little Words That Work !! The three little words are: "Hold On, Please..." Saying this, while putting down your phone and walking off (instead of hanging-up immediately) would make each telemarketing call so much more time-consuming that boiler room sales would grind to a halt. Then when you eventually hear the phone company's "beep-beep-beep" tone, you know it's time to go back and hang up your handset, which has efficiently completed its task. These three little words will help eliminate telephone soliciting.
2. Do you ever get those annoying phone calls with no one on the other end? This is a telemarketing technique where a machine makes phone calls and records the time of day when a person answers the phone. This technique is used to determine the best time of day for a "real" sales person to call back and get someone at home. What you can do after answering, if you notice there is no one there, is to immediately start hitting your # button on the phone, 6 or 7 times, as quickly as possible. This confuses the machine that dialed the call and it kicks your number out of their system. Since doing this, my phone calls have decreased dramatically.
3. Another Good Idea: When you get "ads" enclosed with your phone or utility bill, return these "ads" with your payment. Let the sending companies throw their own junk mail away. When you get those "pre-approved" letters in the mail for everything from credit cards to 2nd mortgages and similar type junk, do not throw away the return envelope. Most of these come with postage-paid return envelopes, right? It costs them more than the regular 37cents postage "IF" and when they receive them back. It costs them nothing if you throw them away! The postage was around 50 cents before! the last increase and it is according to the weight. In that case, why not get rid of some of your other junk mail and put it in these cool little, postage-paid return envelopes.

### Some of Andy Rooney's (60 Minutes) ideas:

- Send an ad for your local chimney cleaner to American Express.
- Send a pizza coupon to Citibank. If you didn't get anything else that day, then just send them their blank application back! If you want to remain anonymous, just make sure your name isn't on anything you send them.
- You can even send the envelope back empty if you want to just to keep them guessing! Eventually, the banks and credit card companies will be getting their own junk back in the mail. Let's let them know what it's like to get lots of junk mail, and best of all they're paying for it...Twice! Let's help keep our postal service busy since they are saying that e-mail is cutting into their business profits, and that's why they need to increase postage costs again. You get the idea!

If enough people follow these tips, it will work---- I have been doing this for years, and I get very little junk mail anymore.

# PTC

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## Heather and Gorse

By Mark V. DelSantoro, CGCS

While I was driving back from State College the other day, I began to ponder the subject matter of my 2003 Heather and Gorse articles and came to the conclusion that I've strayed from my 2002 intentions of keeping you informed (and entertained) about what I'm seeing and hearing in the field. This being said and considering that nothing significant has really been happening, here's my best attempt at making something significant out of nothing.

YTD 2003 has been fairly uneventful compared to Summer 2002. While 2002 seemed to stretch everyone's patience to the nth degree (can you say DEP and water restrictions? Sure, I knew you could!)... 2003 has been a reminder that averages are simply a comprehensive balance of the extremes. While 2002 was a year of heavy drought and high heat stress... 2003 has been a year of excessive rainfall and cooler than normal temperatures. While 2002 brought on both primary and secondary pathogens and insects alike... 2003 has many greens committee chairmen wondering why you spent so much on your 2002 pesticides budget.

You may ask, "just how abnormally cool and wet has it been for this region?" Last evening I went on the Internet, got on the regional NOAA weather site, and found some very interesting statistical data. Here are the numbers for my new home, 30 miles outside of Pittsburgh, PA... following an April that was 3.5° warmer than the norm, May and July were both about 1.0° cooler, while June came in at 2.5° cooler than average (this average is extrapolated by taking the high and low temperatures throughout the day and dividing by two). This may not seem significant but consider the rain events... April: 13 days with at least 0.1" or greater of precipitation... May: 21 days... June: 14 days... and July: 9 days through the first 21 days. Rainfall totals... actually April and June were ever so slightly below average, while May was a gully washer at nearly 2.5" above average. July is running about average to date. Additionally, YTD there have only been 13 mostly clear days since the beginning of April. May had zero mostly clear days in this region!

The only data I couldn't find was humidity measurements. This could be because I didn't look hard enough or it could be because it's all relative!!! I did find average wind speed measurements, which all averaged between 6.6 and 8.6 mph, but without historical data to compare, I don't know if this is abnormal. For the sake of argument though, I will propose a new statistical index called the DACD, which stands for DelSantoro's Air Conditioning Days. This index measures the number of days I have the central air conditioning on at night. In the ten years we lived outside of Philadelphia, the DACD averaged about 120 days per year. For 2003, the DACD currently stands at about six days to date.

Regardless, the bottom line in this area is that the cooler, wetter than average weather has kept hot weather disease pressure down and cool season disease pressure up. The best illustration of this... there are at least two golf courses in this region that have had diagnostician-confirmed Cool Season Brown Patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*) on *Poa annua* over the past few weeks. When it warms up a little it seems to disappear... when it get cool and wet again, it reappears. Additionally, I've heard reports of Pink Snow Mold through the end of June. Cool Season Brown Patch in July? Pink Snow Mold in late June??? And y'all thought last year's Heather and Gorse article on Global Cooling was a farce! What's next the ice age?

All this being said, 2003 hasn't been totally problem free. Cool and excessively wet conditions create a unique, specific set of golf course management issues. Anaerobic soil conditions are always a concern and will cause poor draining areas to thin and or die out. Along the same lines, an excessively wet spring generally results in shallow root systems, which come summer stress time (if we ever get any summer stress) can cause the turf to fade out quickly. Additionally, excessive spring wetness tends to favor Summer Patch incidence on *Poa* species, and there have been reports of Summer Patch popping up in New Jersey last week.

Given the issue of green speed, mechanical damage to the turf should also be a concern... mowing/rolling excessively wet, soft putting greens can be detrimental to the health of the turf, cause thinning, and potentially incite Anthracnose. Additionally, given that golf rounds and revenue seem to be suffering, the double edge sword of golf car traffic on wet soils can cause rutting and compaction, which if not remedied, can lead to greater problems down the road.

Product performance tends to be another issue with cool and excessively wet weather. For instance, the water solubility of pre-emergent weed control products varies quite a bit. Given the excessive rainfall, there have been reports of some products breaking down earlier than the norm. Along the same lines with excessive wetness, the mode of action of fertilizers can become an issue. Excessive rain tends to create a denitrification process, which in turn creates nitrogen poor soils. The general remedy would be to fertilize in an effort to bring nitrogen levels up to acceptable levels. The problem is that aside from the potential for creating an environment where certain diseases can proliferate, most any fertilizer application in the summer can be risky and should be carefully thought out.

.....continued on page 7.....











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## Directions to Galen Hall Country Club

### From PA Turnpike:

Take Route 76 to Exit 21 (Reading-Ephrata interchange). Proceed to T, \*\*turn right onto 272 North. Follow to first stop light, turn left onto Route 897. Go 3 miles to first stop sign, turn right onto Ridge Road. Go 2 miles, crossover railroad tracks, make your 2nd left after the tracks onto Vinemont Road. Follow Vinemont for 1.1 miles, turn left onto N. Galen Hall Road. Stay to the right at the fork, parking lot is 1/2 mile on the right, clubhouse is on the left.

### From Route 30 (York, Lancaster):

Take Route 30 East to 222 North. Get off Route 222 at the turnpike exit. Follow directions from 272 North\*\*.

### From 422 West (Lebanon, Myerstown, Robeson, Bernville):

Take Route 422 past Robeson. Turn right onto Sportsmen Road. (Sign for Wernersville State Hospital). Follow into the grounds of the hospital. Stay straight, Sportsmen Road turns into Huntzinger Road. Follow Huntzinger Road to top of mountain at "T" intersection. Turn right onto N. Galen Hall Road. Clubhouse is .5 miles on right, parking lot is on left.

### From 422 East (Reading, Sinking Spring, Pottstown):

Take 422 West into Sinking Spring. At the borough hall turn left onto Columbia Avenue (there will be a McDonalds and Burger King by the Intersection). Columbia Avenue turns into Fritztown Road. After the Fritztown Fire Company, turn right onto Galen Hall Road. Go 1 mile, turn right onto North Galen Hall Road. Bear right at the fork, parking lot is 1/2 mile on the right, clubhouse is on the left.

### From Route 9, or 78 From the North:

Take Route 9 or 78 toward Allentown exit onto 222 South toward Reading. Exit to 422 W. Follow the above directions from Reading.

## Heather and Gorse .....cont'd from page 5

Furthermore, anytime the weather favors excessive turf growth, it seems turf growth regulator performance comes into question. The general view is that, depending on the product; anything that promotes excessive turf growth (cool weather, excess rain, excess fertility, biostimulants, etc.) may require PGR rates to be tweaked upward to achieve acceptable regulation.

There have been reports of insect damage around the region. I actually saw Hyporodes Weevil take out nearly all the *Poa annua* on a fairway in NE Pittsburgh. Thank goodness the fairway was ~95% bentgrass, because the Poa was toast! Also, I've seen some BTA adult beetles hanging around a few golf courses... I'm not sure if they were just passing through or if they were planning on staying. And of course, the Japanese Beetles are out and about... I'm replacing the beetle bags at my house at a rate of one every three or four days.

To date this year reminds me of the summer 1996... I remember that following a sizzler of a summer 1995, including drought restrictions and water deficits, 1996 was cool and relatively benign until August. Prior to that date I used to figure that the annual War of Attrition always went from July 4<sup>th</sup> through August 15<sup>th</sup> and that beyond this point Mother Nature would take care of you and your turf. Well, that year the war started late and finished into mid September. The bad news was that no one expected the stress so late... the good news was that everyone knew, with the shorter days and longer nights of late summer, it wouldn't last.

So, be on the look out my friends. Don't get lulled into a false sense of security going into early August. Keep your eyes open and keep that ounce of prevention mentality. Mother Nature is notorious for sending hard line reminders of who is the boss, especially just when you think you've gotten one up on her. Furthermore, enjoy the cool, wet weather while it lasts, because we all know it won't last forever. That's my semi-informative, always entertaining, uneventful, something-out-of-nothing, meteorological, anaerobic, denitrified, problem-free, always performing view from the heather and gorse.

## David Rafferty

### Dedication, Leadership & Service Award

The Board of Directors is seeking nominations for the 2nd Annual Rafferty Award. This award recognizes dedication, leadership and service to CPGCSA and its members.

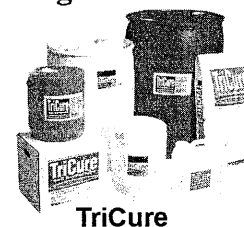
The nomination forms have been mailed and are due by October 1, 2003. We have many deserving members, please take a few minutes to complete and return.



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- 1994 John Deere Fairway Mower. Model 3215. \$2,000.00

We will continue to advertise "used equipment" and "equipment wanted" in each newsletter. If you have anything that may be of interest, please contact Wanda to place your ad FREE!!

Please contact Wanda with any employment or address changes, so that we can keep our records up to date.

## Be Prepared...You Just Never Know What's Coming

By Keith A. Happ, Agronomist  
7-2-03

Be proactive, willing to adapt, and FLEXIBLE. Irrigation management will be critical.

Most of the Mid-Atlantic Region has experienced a reversal in weather patterns, going from cool and wet to hot and humid. Fortunately, almost daily rains have been replaced with drier weather. While the weather has changed for the better (as stated by most golfers), there will be an ever increasing need to monitor soil moisture and plant health.

Our travels over the last two weeks have offered the opportunity to see turf in various states of health. Turf managers that have maintained good gaseous exchange in the soil by using non-disruptive means of aeration have come through the tough weather in good condition. Unfortunately, those who were unable to aerify or at least spike their soils are not in a good position entering the summer stress period. With the wet weather, roots are shallow and this condition offers very little margin for error. Weather conditions have been so bad that water is now seeping from the soil in spots that were dry last season. To make things worse, within a few feet of wet spots, dry wilt is occurring. Dry wilt can occur rapidly when humidity levels drop.

This spring and early summer, we have emphasized the need for aeration. While surface aeration will still be needed, the focus now shifts to water management. Make every effort to use judicious water management strategies. Use hand watering whenever possible. Hand watering puts the right amount of water where it is needed, avoiding over-irrigation in other areas.

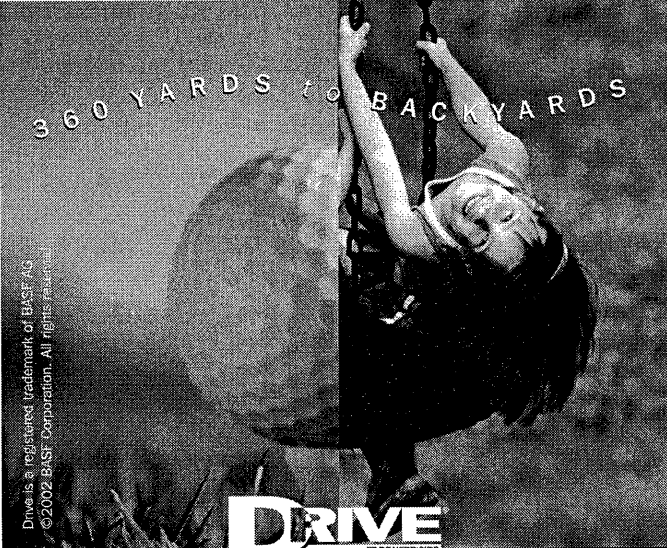
If the irrigation system allows, treat the turf with water in a very site-specific manner. Allow the turf to exhibit signs of water stress before irrigation is applied. If a uniform irrigation cycle is needed, do so in a deep and infrequent manner. Irrigate to the full depth of the root structures and then allow the turf to dry down until overhead irrigation is again necessary. As always, continue to hand water areas that need special attention.

Monitor humidity levels to help determine if irrigation is required. Evaporation of water from the soil and transpiration from the plant slows under high humidity conditions. Syringing will be essential to cool the plant, but care should be taken not to over water. Managing water is not easy. There is a fine line between too much or too little water. Nonetheless, good water management going into the summer is an absolutely critical aspect of proactive turf management.

.....continued on next column.....

Golfers need to be tolerant of the watering crew. These workers are out there to protect your turf by doing what is best under the circumstances presented. Even if the best irrigation system is available, there will still be a need for some degree of hand watering. It will be far better to treat a small area that exhibits stress rather than pushing a button and allowing too much water to fly. As the saying goes, "Nothing is set in stone." This is particularly true for turf management, and the best laid plans are those that are flexible and adaptable.

If the Mid-Atlantic Region agronomists can be of assistance, contact Stan Zontek ([szontek@usga.org](mailto:szontek@usga.org)) or Darin Bevard ([dbevard@usga.org](mailto:dbevard@usga.org)) at 610/ 696-4747 or Keith Happ ([khapp@usga.org](mailto:khapp@usga.org)) at 412/ 341-5922.



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**October 11, 2003 12:00 Noon—5:00 PM**



## Chemical testing

by Ryan Freed

This year at Regents Glen C.C. we had the opportunity to work with BASF and Valent to test upcoming products soon to hit the market. Those products include, Emerald, Insignia, and Velocity. Emerald and Insignia are from BASF and Velocity is from Valent. We have completed the Velocity testing and two thirds finished the Emerald and Insignia. I would like to briefly share the result we have found so far.

Velocity is a chemical used to control poa annua post-emergence, it is not labeled for poa trivialis, however the effects on poa trivialis mimic that of poa annua. We did the tests to control the existing poa trivialis in our bentgrass fairways. We did two separate applications at a fourteen-day interval, with one-third overlap in the center of the applications. We also tested two different rates of the chemical.

The first application was done on June 10<sup>th</sup>. It was one of the few sunny days that month. The high temperature for the day was 83 degrees, with plenty of moisture in the ground. Roughly 3-4 days after treatment, both rates slightly discolored the entire plot. Then 6-7 days after treatment the plots yellowed, but color returned to the bentgrass 10-14 days after treatment. Both rates removed roughly 60%-70% of the poa trivialis. I did not see any significant differences in the high versus the low rates, as far as removal goes. The only difference that I saw was that the low rate did not yellow as bad as the high rate.

A second application was then made with both the high and low rates on June the 24<sup>th</sup>. This application was made so that half of it overlapped the first trial. The weather on this particular day was a sunny 90 degrees. Again, the turf discolored, then it yellowed and then in 10-14 days the bentgrass greened back up. This trial I did see better results in the removal of the poa trivialis. Roughly 90% of the poa trivialis was removed. I did not see any difference where I overlapped the second application into the first application versus the second application alone, both 90% control. Once again, the high and low rates yielded the same results with less yellowing with the low rate.

Our other testing is with BASF. We are testing Insignia and Emerald for dollar spot control. We have three applications to make with each chemical on a 28-day cycle. Two applications have been made so far, one on May 30<sup>th</sup> and the other on June 28<sup>th</sup>; another application is schedule for July 24<sup>th</sup>. After two applications the Emerald plot has seen very little activity, if any. Finally, maybe a Dollar spot control which goes the distance. The insignia is giving control, but we had some break through roughly 14 days after treatment, give or take a few days. Although I still have another application to make, it looks as though we will soon have a strobilurin with some dollar spot control, along with the other broad-spectrum control the other strobilurins are known for.

It has been a great experience testing these chemicals, to be able to compare and contrast new and old chemicals. Sorry I don't have fancy graphs and complicated statistics to share with you. All that I can say is it looks like Velocity kills poa trivialis, Emerald controls Dollar Spot for at least 28 days, and the strobilurin, Insignia, stops dollar spot for about 14 days.

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## 2004 CPGCSA

### Board of Director Nominations

The CPGCSA Annual Meeting with the election of officers will be held on October 9, 2003 at Springwood Golf Course. If you or someone you know is interested in running for the Board of Directors, please contact Faron Stoops at Waynesboro Country Club (717) 762-6370.

## CPGCSA Guest Policy

Guests will be limited to the following:

- One guest per member per meeting with the approval of the host superintendent. (As indicated on the reservation form)
- Sponsoring member is responsible for any costs to the host's club.
- A guest is limited to two (2) meetings per year with the exception of club officials or with Board approval.

## Teen Employment on the Golf Course

By Erica Brown

In many parts of the country, with spring comes the golf season, and that means the need for seasonal labor, positions often filled by teens. Before employing anyone under the age of 18 at your facility be sure you know the rules and regulations that pertain to child labor -- not only for reasons of employee safety, but to avoid costly fines and penalties for noncompliance as well.

Child labor laws are outlined in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the federal law that includes restrictions on the employment and abuse of child labor and is designed to protect the educational practices of youth and prohibit work practices that could be classified as dangerous to their safety and well-being. The FLSA outlines the hours youth can work and lists the hazardous occupations from which minors are prohibited.

Each state also has laws that specifically address child labor issues. As an employer, you must comply with federal law as well as any state laws. When a difference occurs between the federal and state standards, the more stringent standard must be followed.

The rules for employing a minor vary depending on age and the occupation. The minimum age for employment in nonagricultural occupations is 14.

The following is a list of restrictions on the number of hours 14- and 15-year-olds can work:

- \* No more than three hours on a school day, up to 18 hours total during a school week
- \* No more than eight hours on non-school days, up to 40 hours total during a non-school week
- \* Not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m., except from June 1 through Labor Day, when hours are extended to 9 p.m.

Fourteen- and 15-year-olds *cannot* perform the following jobs, which are deemed hazardous:

- \* Working in coolers or freezers
- \* Loading or unloading vehicles
- \* Cooking or baking
- \* Handling, washing or operating parts from slicers, mixers or grinders
- \* Operation of a golf car
- \* Operation of a power ball washer
- \* Operation of a chain saw
- \* Operation of power-driven machinery, including mowers, trimmers and weed cutters
- \* Operation of a motor vehicle on the job

There are no restrictions on the hours or the duration of time that 16- and 17-year-olds may work. Sixteen- and 17-year-olds *cannot* perform the following jobs, which are deemed hazardous:

- \* Operation of a chain saw
- \* Handling, washing or operating parts from slicers, mixers or grinders

Sixteen-year-olds may not operate motor vehicles. Seventeen-year-olds may operate motor vehicles only on an "incidental and occasional" basis if the following criteria are met:

- \* Driving is limited to daylight hours
- \* Vehicle does not exceed 6,000 pounds
- \* Driver has a state license and has completed a driver education course
- \* Driver wears a seat belt
- \* Does not involve transporting more than three passengers

The FLSA defines "incidental and occasional" as no more than one-third of the 17-year-old's work time in any workday and no more than 20 percent of the 17-year-old's work time in any workweek.

The Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration enforces the practices of the FLSA by finding violators through investigators stationed throughout the nation. Employers may be subject to civil penalties of up to \$11,000 per employee for child labor law violations. Employers can also face criminal sanctions, which results in fines of up to \$10,000 and possible imprisonment.

For comprehensive information on child labor laws, including links to state laws, visit the [government relations section](#) of GCSAA Online, or contact the government relations department at (800) 472-7878.

Erica Brown is GCSAA's government relations coordinator.

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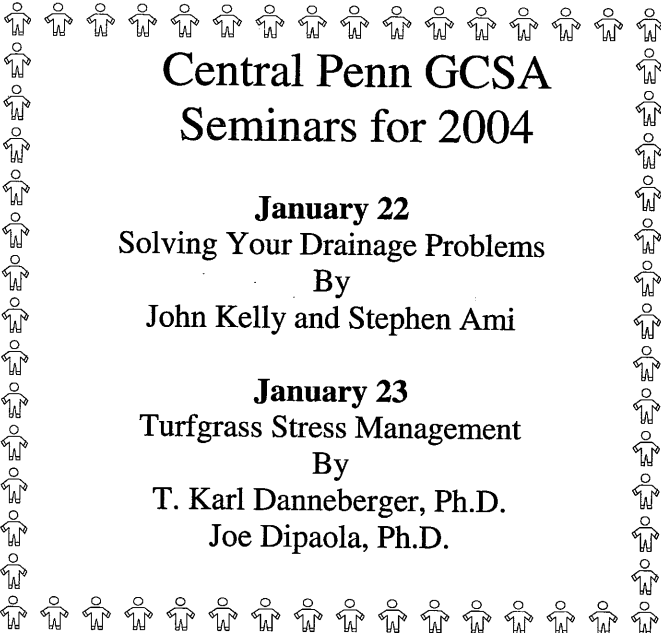
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The Green Sheet

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## Central Penn GCSPA Seminars for 2004

**January 22**  
Solving Your Drainage Problems  
By  
John Kelly and Stephen Ami

**January 23**  
Turfgrass Stress Management  
By  
T. Karl Danneberger, Ph.D.  
Joe Dipaola, Ph.D.

## 2003 CPGCSPA Meeting Dates

**August 19**  
Galen Hall Country Club  
Bob Mogel

**September 15**  
Lebanon Country Club  
Dan Brickley  
Golf Championship

**October 9**  
Springwood Golf Course  
Steve Gross, CGCS  
Annual Meeting