

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION

It would be redundant to repeat everything that is contained in the USGA "How to Conduct a Competition" or the USGA "Handicap System Manual." Even though much of the information was written for large tournaments, most of the information is useful at the club level and should be followed when having your major club tournaments. It will be up to each Chair to decide which parts are applicable for weekly play.

This Tournament manual is compiled and distributed to all Tournament Chairs of the WGANC member clubs.

It is recommended that each Tournament Chair have current editions of the following publications:

- USGA How to Conduct a Competition
- USGA Rules of Golf
- USGA Handicap System Manual
- WGANC Green Book
- Decisions on the Rules of Golf

USGA publications are available for nominal charges from the:
United States Golf Association
Liberty Corner Road
P.O. Box 708
Far Hills, New Jersey 07931-0708
USGA Order Department 1-800-336-4446
www.usga.org/PublicationStore/PubStoreLanding.aspx.

All directors are available at all times for consultation regarding tournament procedures. Director contact information is listed in the Green Book and on our web site at www.wganc.com.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TOURNAMENT CHAIR

The incoming Tournament Chair and, in many clubs, the Captain, is responsible for setting up the calendar for the coming year. Care should be taken that you do not schedule club events that conflict with WGANC events. You are advised of WGANC dates at the Area Meetings held in September. At this meeting, all of the clubs in your area will announce their Open Day dates and Invitational dates for the next calendar year. Be sure to have your club's scheduled dates approved by the club Board of Directors and the golf professional. It is important that a good rapport be established between you, your committee and the pro shop. At the Area Meeting, WGANC will provide a list of its tournaments and Regional meetings for the next year. Clubs are asked not to schedule important tournaments, team play or invitationals during the time of WGANC major tournaments and Open Days in your area.

The Tournament Chair is advised to attend the WGANC Regional Meeting held in February and the WGANC Area Meeting held in late summer. This is a good time for exchanging ideas and dates with other clubs in your area. Break out sessions dealing with duties of Club Captains, Tournament, Handicap, Open Day and Rules Chairs are of great importance and quite informative.

Should tournament dates conflict with religious holy days, consideration may be given to a match play format, as matches may be played on alternate dates as long as they are completed in a timely manner and do not delay the tournament.

The Tournament Chair should appoint a committee to help throughout the year. It is advisable to include the Rules Chair and Handicap Chair on this committee. The Tournament Chair should work with the Rules Chair and the Handicap Chair in educating members. As more women become involved with the tournament process, the more they will come to understand and enjoy the game. Tournament guidelines can be found in the USGA's *How to Conduct a Competition*.

WGANC cannot emphasize too strongly its belief that the success of any golf competition is in direct proportion to the attention given by the Tournament Committee in preparing for the competition, including publication of the Conditions of Play and strict adherence to the Rules of Golf. All member clubs are required to conduct all competitions in accordance with the USGA Rules of Golf.

PREPARING FOR AND CONDUCTING A COMPETITION

SHOTGUN START

A shotgun start is when one or more groups start on some or all of the tees at the same time. This format allows for a large number of players to start and finish play at about the same time and can increase the number of golfers that can play on a particular day. Thus, all players can gather for whatever social events are planned.

The Committee should arrange with the club to make sure a shotgun is appropriate. The Committee should consider the locker room, restrooms and clubhouse dining facilities for their capacity in handling the entire field at the same time. During a full field shotgun start, all tees will be tied up until all players have completed their rounds. A shotgun start requires detailed planning for starting and for the receipt and recording of all scores.

Generally, a shotgun start works best if there is one group of four assigned to par three holes and no more than two groups of four on par four and par five holes. An exception might be when an easy par three hole is followed by a par five hole. In this instance, it might be beneficial to have two groups on the par three and one group on the par five. The golf professional can assist with information regarding which holes to use as starting holes with two or more groups. This allows for one hundred twenty eight (128) players on the golf course. There seems to be less confusion if groups of four are designated A and B when making tee assignments. (Example 1A and 1B)

MODIFIED SHOTGUN (Usually no more than 100 players)

In a “modified” shotgun, two groups of four start on tees #10 through #18 and #1. Continue working backwards on the course, using #9, then #8, etc. until all players have been assigned a tee. This will leave four, five or six holes open for other players. The field moves through the #1 hole in an orderly fashion coming from the back nine and leaves the #1 tee free for member use at least an hour before the field is off the course. It is advisable to alternate between fast and slow groups when assigning starting holes, with the fast group starting first. For example, the Committee would place a fast group on 1A and a slow group on 1B. The modified shotgun is the most efficient use of the golf course if you have 100 players or less.

The Committee should be familiar with the number of players the course can handle at any one time. Never exceed this number for play, as it can be slow with too many players on the course and disrupt your tournament. All players must be notified in advance to report to a designated area from which they will be directed to their tees. “Guides” may be needed for those unfamiliar with the course. Do not forget to arrange for the shotgun, siren or whatever signal to be given at the appointed hour. The signal must be such that it can be heard distinctly over the entire course. As technology advances, using cell phones are acceptable for starting.

RULES

It is most important that the “Conditions of the Competition” or “Bulletin” be posted in advance of any tournament. This should include sign-up dates, closing date, when parings will be posted, how ties will be handled, what will happen if a round is canceled due to weather, who is on the Rules Committee, where and how a playoff will be run, etc. The Tournament Chair, Rules Chair and Handicap Chair should consult and agree on this information before any notice is posted.

The Committee should refer to the USGA Rules of Golf, Rule 2, “Match Play”, for valuable information about match play competition. Players should be reminded especially about Rule 2-5, “Claims”:

“In match play, if a doubt or dispute arises between the players, a player may make a claim. If no duly authorized representative of the *Committee* is available within a reasonable time, the players must continue the match without delay. The *Committee* may consider a claim only if it has been made in a timely manner and if the player making the claim has notified his opponent at the time (i) that she is making a claim or wants a ruling and (ii) of the facts upon which the claim or ruling is to be based.

A claim is considered to have been made in a timely manner if, upon discovery of circumstances giving rise to a claim, the player makes his claim (i) before any player in the match plays from the next teeing ground, or (ii) in the case of the last hole of the match, before all players in the match leave the putting green, or (iii) when the circumstances giving rise to the claim are discovered after all the players in the match have left the putting green of the final hole, before the result of the match has been officially announced.

A claim relating to a prior hole in the match may only be considered by the Committee if it is based on facts previously unknown to the player making the claim and he had been given wrong information by an opponent. Such a claim must be made in a timely manner.

Once the result of the match has been officially announced, a claim may not be considered by the Committee, unless it is satisfied that (i) the claim is based on facts which were previously unknown to the player making the claim at the time the result was officially announced, (ii) the player making the claim had been given wrong information by an opponent and (iii) the opponent knew he was giving wrong information. There is no time limit on considering such a claim.”

In stroke play, a penalty must not be rescinded, modified or imposed after the competition has closed. A competition is closed when the result has been officially announced or, in stroke-play qualifying followed by match play, when the player has teed off in her first match. (USGA Rules of Golf, Rule 34-1b.) Exemptions to this rule are listed in the rules book.

All members of the Rules Committee should have a current copy of the *USGA Rules of Golf* in their possession and they should refrain from making any rulings until they have referred to the rule in question. WGANC strongly recommends that committee members consult with other members of the Committee when making a ruling. The

entire Committee should be consulted when imposing or modifying a penalty of disqualification.

In the usual form of stroke play competition a player must complete the prescribed number of holes and rounds or be disqualified. In match play, a player who is disqualified should be entitled to any prize she had previously won in the event (*USGA Decisions on the Rules of Golf*: Decision 33/7.)

The following conditions should be considered in advance of a match play tournament: If a player defaults in the first round, the Committee must determine whether she is eligible to compete in a consolation flight or a consolation round. If the player had an acceptable reason for defaulting, she should be allowed to compete in the round. If she had no acceptable reason for defaulting, she should be considered to have eliminated herself from further competition.

In Better-ball or Best-ball competitions, it is stated in the *Rules of Golf* that if one or more partners cannot compete on a given day, the other partner or partners shall compete, Rule 30-3 and Rule 31-2. The Committee should anticipate this situation and should be aware that if a partner in Better-ball or Best-ball competition arrives late, she may join play at the start of the next hole being played, but not after any player has teed off on the present hole being played.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS

STROKE OR MATCH PLAY

One of the most frequently asked questions every year is whether the Club Championship should be match play or stroke play. A well-balanced golf program at every club should include both a major match play and major stroke play tournament. WGANC conducts two stroke play tournaments, the WGANC Stroke Play Championship and Champion of Champions and a Match Play Championship tournament.

STROKE PLAY

If the tournament is stroke play, it is the decision of each member club as to the number of rounds played. It is the decision of the Committee as to what will work for that club. Care must be taken to be sure all players have an equal chance of winning this event. This tournament is played at scratch, but some thought should be given to awarding some net score prizes in each flight as well as gross prizes. At many clubs, there is a great disparity in the handicaps of those who would fall in the Championship Flight. In order to get those higher handicap players, who would normally fall into that flight to sign up, you have to give them an incentive. Of course, low gross of the entire field should be declared the Champion and second low gross should be Runner-up. This can be applied to the other flights as well.

WGANC recommends that pairings for the first day in a stroke competition be made by handicap index and differential, with the lowest to be the first off the tee. For subsequent rounds, players should be paired by their gross scores with the lowest totals playing together and following in succession. Players from different flights should be able to play together based on their gross score. The same procedure should be followed if this were a tournament based on net scores.

- In stroke play, you do not have to keep the flights at 8, 12 or 16 players. This number can be flexible, as long as the flights are relatively equal in size. Never break a handicap, with some 23s (for example) in one flight and some in another. Prizes can be awarded equitably according to the number of players in a flight.

In handicap tournaments, many clubs use the net score for determining which flight and position within the flight the player will receive. In this case, the full difference between handicaps shall be given, with the lower handicap player playing at scratch and the higher handicap player receiving the difference in strokes as they fall on the card.

MATCH PLAY

WGANC recommends that if the tournament is match play, that the tournament be conducted with a qualifying round, rather than seeding, if possible. This produces a Champion based on her current ability, rather than what she did two months ago. We also recommend that the Defending Champion be required to qualify. Again, this

tournament is a test of her current ability. If she does not have to qualify, she should be seeded number one. The Medalist Qualifier will then be seeded number two.

The procedure for Match Play is covered in the USGA *How to Conduct a Competition*. We suggest this procedure be followed. Medalist is the player who has the lowest gross score (or net score if handicaps are being used) in the qualifying round. If there is a tie for Medalist, WGANC uses a play-off. Players should be advised as to the time and place of a possible play-off before the round begins.

WGANC recommends that after the Championship Flight is determined in a scratch play tournament, the rest of the field be placed in flights by their differentials, and positions in the flights (seeding) determined by their qualifying score

WGANC will not recommend whether a final match should be 18 or 36 holes for the Championship at the club level. This decision is up to the Committee. We do recommend that a referee accompany the Championship match. This lends an air of importance to the match. It also provides someone to make a decision on the spot should a difficult situation arise. Consequently, a referee for a match should be chosen carefully.

It is recommended that for the order of play in the qualifying round, the lowest handicap players be first off the first tee and the field follow according to handicaps. When playing the matches, it is recommended that the consolation flight follow its regular flights. On the last day, WGANC recommends that the matches go off the first tee and the consolation round goes off the tenth tee.

The Consolation Flight is for those players who have lost their first match in a regular flight. The Consolation round is the stroke play competition held on or before the final day of the tournament for any player who has lost a match and is no longer playing in the regular or consolation flights of the match play competition. Customarily one low gross and one low net prize are awarded in the Consolation Round Tournament.

While there are no rules governing the minimum number of players needed for flights of 8, 16, or 32, it would be reasonable to require more than half of those numbers. If there are insufficient players to fill a flight, the Committee should consider equalizing the number of players in each flight (other than the Championship Flight) and distributing the byes in these flights according to the General Numerical Draw (see section 2, page 9 of *How to Conduct a Competition*). This procedure allows everyone the opportunity to participate in a match play event. Note: In a State or National Championship, any byes would go in the last flight if the field was undersubscribed, but this is often not appropriate at the club level of play.

OTHER TYPES OF COMPETITION

FOUR-BALL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT (BETTER-BALL OF PARTNERS)

Four-Ball Match Play is commonly called Better-Ball of Partners Match Play. This is a match in which two play their better-ball against the better-ball of two other players. See Rule 30 in the *USGA Rules of Golf* for rules to follow.

This is one of the most popular tournaments at many of our clubs. It is conducted in the same manner as any match play tournament. If there is no qualifying round, we recommend that pairings be done using the combined handicaps of the partners to determine their place in the flights. Use differentials to break ties, and if still tied, a blind draw. It may be a condition of the tournament that partners are limited to some number of stroke difference in their handicaps. This prevents a very low handicap player from choosing a high handicap partner. It makes for a fairer tournament for everyone. Refer to *The USGA Handicap System* manual, section 9-4, for the correct procedures.

- In the matches, reduce the course handicaps of all four players by the course handicap of the player with the lowest handicap, who shall then play from scratch. Allow each of the three other players 100 percent of the difference. Strokes are taken as they fall on the scorecard.

ECLECTIC TOURNAMENTS

USGA refers to this tournament as a Ringer Tournament. A player tries to improve her score hole-by-hole within a specified number of rounds or months. It is recommended that one member be put in charge of the Eclectic to answer all inquiries and to post all scores. A player's final gross score is the total of her best score on each of the 18 holes. Players are divided into flights and prizes awarded on the same basis as other stroke play events. The handicap in effect on the date of the close of the tournament should be the one used for flighting. To help prevent ties, a percentage of the handicap, such as $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{7}{8}$ is deducted from the gross score. A Fractional Handicap Chart for your use is on page T-14.

AWARDS

Experience has shown that most committees, including those of WGANC, attempt to award one prize for every three or four contestants, entered in the event. This naturally depends upon the budget allowance and the cost of the prizes. In certain events, there has been but one award for the entire field. In addition, there are events where every contestant is awarded at least one golf ball. The number and type of awards is entirely at the discretion of the Committee in charge of the competition. The Committee should announce the prizes in advance. If gross and net prizes are awarded, the procedure in the event a competitor wins both a gross and a net prize should be made clear.

In this section, we shall point out some of the considerations regarding awards, but the decision always rests with the Committee in charge. For the purposes of this section, we shall assume that the committee has decided to award one out of every three or four players.

INDIVIDUAL STROKE PLAY AWARDS

Awards to one third or one quarter of the field undivided by flights or awards on low gross basis only: this type of award is not recommended unless the players are all of nearly equal handicaps and abilities, such as a field of professional golfers or near scratch ability.

Awards to one third or one quarter of the field undivided by flights; awards for net scores only; combination of one or more gross awards and the rest net: these methods of awarding prizes are more widely used with lower handicap players and in men's tournaments. Experience shows that women seem to prefer awards on a flight basis, i.e., they would rather win second place in Flight "D" than 15th or 16th in the field.

Field divided into nearly equal flights, with one gross and/or net award from the field – three to five net awards in each flight depending upon the size of the flights: a player who wins the overall low gross award is not eligible to win any net prize in her flight.

WGANC has adopted a method that is used in our major tournaments and is recommended to member clubs for Guest Days and other stroke competitions: divide the field into nearly equal flights, pay no gross or net of the field, but pay equal gross and net prizes. However, if it is a Championship tournament, the Champion should be the Low Gross or Low Net of the field depending on the tournament.

METHOD OF DETERMINING FLIGHTS AND AWARDS IN STROKE PLAY

When all players have teed off, total the number of entries by counting the sign up slips. If there was an entry fee, check the fees received against the number of sign up slips. (For the purpose of this discussion, we will assume that balls are to be awarded.) Buy as many balls as the full amount of fees will purchase.

Arrange in order the sign up slips according to handicap with the names of players with the same handicap in alphabetical order.

Divide the field into flights that are as equal as possible. There is no set standard for the size of the flights. Actually, the size of the flights is determined by how they break when divided by handicaps. Players of the same handicap must be placed in the same flight as other players of the same handicap. If the flights will not break evenly, then the larger or smaller flights should be paid more or fewer golf balls maintaining the same ratio of one award for every three or four players. The average schedule for paying balls is as follows:

1. When paying no field award but equal gross and net in flights:

1 st Low Gross = Three balls	1 st Low Net = Three balls
2 nd Low Gross = Two balls	2 nd Low Net = Two balls
3 rd Low Gross = One ball	3 rd Low Net = One ball

Pay a fourth, a fifth, etc., if the size of the flights dictates.

- *The 1st Low Gross should be determined first, then the 1st Low Net, followed by 2nd Low Gross and 2nd Low Net, etc.*

If the size of the field is such that there are not enough balls to give a low gross in each flight, a low gross and low net of the field should be paid.

2. When paying low gross and/or low net of the field and the rest of the awards to low net in flights:

1st Low Net = Three balls
2nd Low Net = Two balls
3rd Low Net = One ball
4th Low Net = One ball
etc.

When using predominantly net awards in team events (Better-ball), reduce the players' handicaps according to the Course Handicap Allowance Table, *USGA Handicap System*, page 75.

PAYING TIES – STROKE PLAY

If a low gross of the field is paid and there is a tie, both should receive three balls, unless the tie can be broken by one player being awarded a low net award.

If there are enough balls, ties in flights may be paid by awarding the usual number of balls to each player involved. Otherwise, the following procedure is used:

1. A tie for first place: Add the number of balls for first and second place and divide by half. Where an uneven number is involved, such as $3 + 2 = 5$, add an extra ball. In this case, the two players tied for first receive three balls each and the next place awarded is 3rd for one ball. Should there be a three-

- way tie, add the total balls for the first three places, $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$ and divide by three, in which case each player receives two balls. In this case, there would be no other winners in that flight unless there are enough balls to give one in 4th place, etc.
2. A tie for second place is treated the same way: $2 + 1 = 3$, add an extra ball since this is an uneven number and give each player two balls. It is not necessary to give another place unless the size of the flight and number of balls warrant doing so.
 3. A tie for third place should be paid by giving each player one ball.

METHOD USED FOR BREAKING TIES

The USGA Handicap System, Section 9-5(iii)

In a stroke-play competition, if a play-off of any type is not feasible, then matching score is recommended. The method of matching scorecards should be announced in advance. An acceptable method of matching cards is to determine the winner based on the best score for the last nine holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last nine, determine the winner based on the last six holes, last three holes and finally the 18th hole. If such a method is used, one-half, one-third, one-sixth, etc. of the Course Handicaps should be deducted from the score for those holes. Fractions of one-half stroke or more should count as a full stroke; any lesser fractions should be disregarded. If the conditions of the competition provide that ties shall be decided over the last nine, last six, last three, and last hole, then they should also provide what will happen if this procedure does not produce a winner.

UNEVEN FLIGHTS

If the handicap divisions are such that the flights are uneven in size, the number of places given in the larger flights should be more than in the smaller flights.

UNUSUALLY LARGE FLIGHTS

If the handicap limit for a tournament is such that there are many players with the same handicap, the flights may be quite large. In this case, the committee should pay a fourth and even a fifth place of one ball each, if warranted. Continue paying balls in flights until all have been awarded.

SCORING AWARDS

Use sign up slips or score sheets for scoring. The Committee may use either the sign up slips divided into flights with the gross scores and nets entered to determine the winners or may list the field by flights on larger score sheets. In entering the names on large score sheets, each flight should be listed according to handicap with the players of the same handicap listed alphabetically. Do not give any balls until all the positions and winners have been determined.

PARTNER TOURNAMENTS – STROKE PLAY

The same variations apply regarding awarding prizes as in individual stroke play, but in partner competitions there will be more winners for each place. For this reason, flights are usually disregarded for Better-ball of Partners, Best-ball and Four-Ball Play, but a percentage of handicaps should be used to equalize the competition in all teams. The USGA course Handicap Allowance Table follows this section.

SPECIAL EVENTS

In all but the most important competitive events the Committee may decide to give certain awards, such as hole-in-one, longest drive, etc. These events can be infinitely varied and may accompany both match and stroke play tournaments, but they should never interfere with the primary competition.

Any tournament matters not covered in this manual that are of concern to any member club should be referred to the WGANC Tournament Director as listed in the WGANC Green Book.

WGANC PENDANTS

WGANC Pendants are distributed to each Member Club based on one (1) award for each club having (30) or fewer members and one (1) award for each additional 30 members or major fraction thereof. Only WGANC members of the Ladies 18-Hole Group are to compete for these awards.

Members may compete only at their own club. The Captain designates the month of presentation (usually December). Unless notified to the contrary, pendants will be distributed to all clubs at the Area Meetings.

Procedure Suggestions for Club Awards Chair

1. At the beginning of the year, select months when the majority of your members will be expected to be playing their home course on any REGULAR competition day. WGANC suggests that six days be offered for competition and the best three net scores of the six rounds selected be used for awards. If this is not possible than use what is best for your club.
2. If a club has more than one (1) award, the field may be divided into flights.
3. Pendants may be awarded as follows:
 - a. The awards chair, or other designated person, shall select three or more months during the play year that members can compete for the awards. She shall select one or more days from each of three or more months (the months need not be consecutive) and announce the dates that the members will be competing for the WGANC Pendants.
 - b. The player(s) having the lowest total for (3) net scores for the period shall be the winner.
 - c. In the event of ties, fourth net score may be used, fifth net score, etc., or the club may use a blind draw. Whatever method is chosen must be announced to the players before the competition. Additional pendants are not given to member clubs for ties.

COURSE HANDICAP ALLOWANCE TABLE

ALLOWANCE			
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Course Handicap	<u>80%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>95%</u>
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	2	3	3
4	3	4	4
5	4	5	5
6	5	5	6
7	6	6	7
8	6	7	8
9	7	8	9
10	8	9	10
11	9	10	10
12	10	11	11
13	10	12	12
14	11	13	13
15	12	14	14
16	13	14	15
17	14	15	16
18	14	16	17
19	15	17	18
20	16	18	19
21	17	19	20
22	18	20	21
23	18	21	22
24	19	22	23
25	20	23	24

ALLOWANCE			
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Course Handicap	<u>80%</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>95%</u>
26	21	23	25
27	22	24	26
28	22	25	27
29	23	26	28
30	24	27	29
31	25	28	29
32	26	29	30
33	26	30	31
34	27	31	32
35	28	32	33
36	29	32	34
37	30	33	35
38	30	34	36
39	31	35	37
40	32	36	38
41	33	37	39
42	34	38	40
43	34	39	41
44	35	40	42
45	36	41	43
46	37	41	44
47	38	42	45
48	38	43	46
49	39	44	47
50	40	45	48

3/4 and 7/8 FRACTIONAL HANDICAP CHART

3/4 HANDICAP

1.....3/4	14..... 10 1/2	27 20 1/4
2.....1 1/2	15..... 11 1/4	28..... 21
3.....2 1/4	16..... 12	29 21 3/4
4.....3	17..... 12 3/4	30..... 22 1/2
5.....3 3/4	18..... 13 1/2	31 23 1/4
6.....4 1/2	19..... 14 1/4	32..... 24
7.....5 1/4	20..... 15	33..... 24 3/4
8.....6	21 15 3/4	34..... 25 1/2
9.....6 3/4	22..... 16 1/2	35..... 26 1/4
10.....7 1/2	23..... 17 1/4	36..... 27
11.....8 1/4	24..... 18	37 27 3/4
12.....9	25..... 18 3/4	38..... 28 1/2
13.....9 3/4	26..... 19 1/2	39..... 29 1/4

7/8 HANDICAP

1 7/8	14 12 1/4	27 23 5/8
2 1 3/4	15 13 1/8	28 24 1/2
3 2 5/8	16 14	29 25 3/8
4 3 1/2	17 14 7/8	30 26 1/4
5 4 3/8	18 15 3/4	31 27 1/8
6 5 1/4	19 16 5/8	32 28
7 6 1/8	20 17 1/2	33 28 7/8
8 7	21 18 3/8	34 29 3/4
9 7 7/8	22 19 1/4	35 30 5/8
10 8 3/4	23 20 1/8	36 31 1/2
11 9 5/8	24 21	37 32 3/8
12 10 1/2	25 21 7/8	38 33 1/4
13 11 3/8	26 22 3/4	39 34 1/8

BREAKING TIES – USGA RECOMMENDATION – BACK NINE METHOD

<u>HANDICAP</u>	<u>LAST 9</u>	<u>LAST 6</u>	<u>LAST 3</u>	<u>LAST HOLE</u>
1.....	1.....	0.....	0.....	0.....
2.....	1.....	1.....	0.....	0.....
3.....	2.....	1.....	1.....	0.....
4.....	2.....	1.....	1.....	0.....
5.....	3.....	2.....	1.....	0.....
6.....	3.....	2.....	1.....	0.....
7.....	4.....	2.....	1.....	0.....
8.....	4.....	3.....	1.....	0.....
9.....	5.....	3.....	2.....	1.....
10.....	5.....	3.....	2.....	1.....
11.....	6.....	4.....	2.....	1.....
12.....	6.....	4.....	2.....	1.....
13.....	7.....	4.....	2.....	1.....
14.....	7.....	5.....	2.....	1.....
15.....	8.....	5.....	3.....	1.....
16.....	8.....	5.....	3.....	1.....
17.....	9.....	6.....	3.....	1.....
18.....	9.....	6.....	3.....	1.....
19.....	10.....	6.....	3.....	1.....
20.....	10.....	7.....	3.....	1.....
21.....	11.....	7.....	4.....	1.....
22.....	11.....	7.....	4.....	1.....
23.....	12.....	8.....	4.....	1.....
24.....	12.....	8.....	4.....	1.....
25.....	13.....	8.....	4.....	1.....
26.....	13.....	9.....	4.....	1.....
27.....	14.....	9.....	5.....	2.....
28.....	14.....	9.....	5.....	2.....
29.....	15.....	10.....	5.....	2.....
30.....	15.....	10.....	5.....	2.....
31.....	16.....	10.....	5.....	2.....
32.....	16.....	11.....	5.....	2.....
33.....	17.....	11.....	6.....	2.....
34.....	17.....	11.....	6.....	2.....
35.....	18.....	12.....	6.....	2.....
36.....	18.....	12.....	6.....	2.....
37.....	19.....	12.....	6.....	2.....
38.....	19.....	13.....	6.....	2.....
39.....	20.....	13.....	7.....	2.....
40.....	20.....	13.....	7.....	2.....

USGA Handicap System, Section 9-5a(iii)

In a stroke-play competition, if a play-off of any type is not feasible, then matching score is recommended. The method of matching scorecards should be announced in advance. An acceptable method of matching cards is to determine the winner on the basis of the best score for the last nine holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last nine, determine the winner on the basis of the last six holes, last three holes and finally the 18th hole. If such a method is used, one-half, one-third, one-sixth, etc. of the Course Handicaps should be deducted from the score for those holes. Fractions of one-half stroke or more should count as a full stroke; any lesser fractions should be disregarded. If the conditions of the competition provide that ties shall be decided over the last nine, last six, last three, and last hole, then they should also provide what will happen if this procedure does not produce a winner.

In a four-ball stroke-play competition (Section 9-3a), stroke are taken in the order assigned on the stroke allocation table, usually located on the scorecard.