

Proposal for the PGA TOUR

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WHISKEY SHOTS

TM

How to create a live PGA Tour draft, to create teams of PGA Tour players, to create a season long team competition, and to create a season ending team championship.



INTRODUCTION

Monday Night Football. Baseball Wild Cards. Nascar Sprint Cup. Bowl Championship Series. NBA draft lottery. What do these events represent in the world of sports? Adaptation. Sports change; they must in order to grow in popularity and evolve with the demands of their fan base. Although the PGA Tour has taken recent small steps in reinventing the game of golf, the tour remains a game steeped in tradition. To highlight a recent adaptation, the PGA Tour has implemented a modified version of the Nascar Sprint Cup with the advent of the FedEx Cup in order to add some excitement to its sport outside of a handful of events. Regardless of the successes and failures of this end of season chase for \$10M, this newly added event serves as an example of how the PGA Tour recognizes (or at least I think it recognizes) the need to appeal to a 'playoff generation', attract young fans to the game, and grow the sport's overall popularity. A recent Golf Digest article acknowledged "golf's aging baby-boomer demographic" as to why the game needs young individual golf stars to draw and maintain the interest of a younger fan base.¹

Sustainability. Due to the individual nature of golf, the sport's draw relies solely on the popularity and appeal of its best players. All sports need great players to draw attention to their game, but golf is a sport that is difficult to follow throughout an entire season. Tennis has the same problem. These sports desperately rely upon individual superstars to remain in the forefront. Tiger Woods and Phil Mickelson will not be around forever; the game has already felt the negative impact of the temporary loss of these two superstars. When fans are asked about a particular sport, the question is usually 'Who is your favorite team?'. Of course, all sports fans love individual players, even those on opposing teams, but in the end, a fan wants to follow a team. The NFL, in 2011, had 1696 professional football players participating in the league. The league takes those 1696 players and puts them on 32 teams: the parts make up the whole. Think golf can't do the same? Of course it can. A myriad of organizations, not only sports, group individuals to gain some additional benefit. It is routine in business, politics, education, etc. This only makes sense. It is more manageable. It is more organized. It is more sustainable. The PGA Tour can do this too. And with this would come an avalanche of opportunity.

¹ March 2012 Golf Digest: The Next One? A young guy with an edge: Keegan Bradley, Jaime Diaz.



What if I told you that there is a way to marry the individuality of golf with the American passion for team sports?² What if the PGA Tour could keep its entire infrastructure of tournaments, sponsors, eligibility, and scoring, but could simultaneously develop a team component complete with a draft, a team season, and a team championship event? This is what I will outline in this proposal:

- I. 2011 Season Example
- II. The Scoring System
- III. Team Organization
- IV. The Draft
- V. Team Season
- VI. Team Championship

What does the PGA Tour have to change to make this happen? Nothing. Nothing needs to change. The FedEx Cup can continue to be the individual chase for \$10M. Majors can continue to be the focal point of the golf season. Golfers will still participate as individuals competing to earn a living throughout the season, but they will also be a part of a team: A team that is drafted at the start of the year. A team that relies upon teammate performance. A team that competes against other teams throughout the official tournament season. A team with an opportunity to earn a berth in the championship game.

The PGA Tour would include team play with a defined season. Fans could support and follow a team from draft day to the conclusion of the season and root for their favorite team to compete in the team championship event.

All of this is possible and nothing needs to change. Nothing. Not possible? Anything is possible.

² In a way David Stern, the National Basketball Association (NBA) Commissioner, figured out how to do this.

I. 2011 SEASON EXAMPLE

To provide a detailed example of how the PGA Tour can create and implement a team concept, I used the completed 2011 season for all data necessary to draft this proposal.

i. THE PROCESS

In order to examine the relative simplicity of adding a team concept to the PGA Tour, I created an excel spreadsheet using the names of golfers listed on the PGA Tour's All-Exempt Priority List in 2011 and the names of golfers from each official tournament's leaderboard. I developed a matrix by inputting all of these names on the X-axis. On the Y-Axis, I inputted the names of the 45 official tournaments for 2011.³

Using PGA.com, I went through each tournament's final leaderboard and inputted each golfer's finish for each tournament. By my count, there were 614 golfers who recorded at least one finish in an official PGA tournament. However, for the purposes of using the 2011 season as the example for this proposal, I was only concerned with the golfers who would have been eligible for the 2011 PGA Tour Draft in January: the 230 listed on the PGA Tour's All-Exempt Priority List to begin the 2011 season.⁴ With the data of each golfer's finish in all 45 official PGA tournaments in 2011 captured, it was possible to now use the 2011 season as the example to detail how the PGA Tour could enhance its sport through the addition of the team concept: the Scoring System, the Team Organization, the Draft, the Team Season, and the Team Championship Event.

These components lay out a blueprint for the PGA Tour to evolve into a team sport while maintaining the individual infrastructure that already exists. The implementation of the aforementioned components of team sports (organization of teams, a draft, a team season, and a team championship event) to the game of golf will provide a more sustainable model that is not beholden to a few individual stars carrying the identity and popularity of the game. Individual stars will now enhance the team competition as they are competing throughout the official tournament season rather than singular tournaments where they may or may not compete against one another. Again, the former does not negatively impact the latter. Great players will still battle as individuals to win tournaments and majors.

³ Spreadsheet in read-only format can be viewed at 18whiskeyshots.com

⁴ Complete list of players at Appendix A on page 48



A high profile golfer can still have a great individual season even if his teammates fail to collectively perform well enough to reach the team championship event. The stars of the game now play an additional role of being part of team, just as in the NFL, MLB, NBA, etc.

Golf can be a team sport along with the likes of football, baseball, hockey, soccer, and basketball and it can retain its uniqueness of individual competition. Inevitably, this will add a distinctive dimension to the sport, which will entice a broader audience and attract younger fans to the game.

II. THE SCORING SYSTEM

In team sports, a baseline for all teams is created for equal competition: the number of games played. Baseball teams play 162. Football teams play 16. Basketball teams play 82. Since golfers play as individuals competing in a disproportionate number of events, it requires some creativity in order to establish the baseline for golf teams to compete throughout a defined season. Since the PGA Tour mandates that all PGA Tour members play a minimum of 15 events⁵, while nonmembers can play no more than 12, it seems logical to do the same for this proposal: use '15 events' as the baseline for team competition.

In order to demonstrate this scoring option, I identified the total number of events in which each player participated in 2011. Of the 230 golfers noted on the PGA Tour's All-Exempt Priority List in 2011, 182 of them participated in 15 or more events, which left 48 golfers with less than 15 events (one being Tiger Woods). To then determine a 'score' for each golfer and ultimately each team, I calculated the Top 15 Finishes (TFF) of the 182 golfers with 15 or more events; I also calculated the TFF of the remaining 48 golfers who did not compete in 15 events. With this data, I have the baseline for teams to compete against each other in 2011.

⁵ The PGA Tour is requiring 12 starts for PGA Tour members rather than 15 for 2013

i. Scoring Non-Quantitative Finishes

While compiling individual finishes for each golfer to calculate each golfer’s TFF score, issues arose in the following situations: Made Cut Did Not Finish (MDF), CUT, Withdrawn (WD), Disqualified (DQ), and Did Not Start (DNS)⁶. What to do with these non-quantitative finishes? Make them quantitative.

To provide a quantitative value for these finishes, I continued numerically from the last place Sunday finisher. In the 2011 Sony Open, Jason Dufner made the cut and finished in last place: 56th. Since the PGA Tour designates that MDF finishes are recorded above a CUT finish, the MDFers for the Sony Open earned a 57th place finish and CUT and WD players (Tadahiro Takyama) earned a 58th place finish. DQs are treated the same as CUT and WD players (there were no DQs in the Sony). If no MDF finishes are recorded in a tournament, then CUT/WD/DQ/DNS are all assigned the numerical finish following the last place Sunday finisher. Therefore, if a player enters a tournament, then he receives a quantitative finish for that tournament.

ii. TFF Individual Season Score

To illustrate how the scoring system is applied to an individual, Table 1.0 details all of the finishes for Jason Bohn in his 22 official PGA Tour events during the 2011 season. Using the process described above, I modified the table to reflect a quantitative finish for his CUT finishes. Therefore, Jason Bohn now has 22 numerical finishes for all of the official PGA tournaments he entered in 2011. Since the baseline for the PGA Tour is the 15 event rule, it is now a simple mathematical equation to calculate Jason Bohn’s hypothetical 2011 TFF individual season score: the sum of his TFF (highlighted in table).

Table 1.0: JASON BOHN – 22 Events

1/09/11	Hyundai Tournament of Champions	T28
1/16/11	Sony Open in Hawaii	T46
2/06/11	Waste Management Phoenix Open	T62
2/20/11	Northern Trust Open	T70

⁶ The DNS – see Tim Clark in WGC Bridgestone Invitational - could be removed from the scoring system. However, I included it to show how ALL non-quantitative finishes noted on tournament leaderboards are made quantifiable using the TFF scoring system.

2/27/11	Mayakoba Golf Classic at Riviera Maya-Cancun	T19
3/27/11	Arnold Palmer Invitational presented by MasterCard	74 CUT
4/10/11	Masters Tournament	50 CUT
4/24/11	The Heritage	T36
5/01/11	Zurich Classic of New Orleans	T67
5/08/11	Wells Fargo Championship	T33
5/15/11	THE PLAYERS Championship	T61
5/22/11	Crowne Plaza Invitational at Colonial	71 CUT
6/05/11	the Memorial Tournament presented by Nationwide Insurance	T51
6/12/11	FedEx St. Jude Classic	74 CUT
6/26/11	Travelers Championship	75 CUT
7/10/11	John Deere Classic	T30
7/17/11	Viking Classic	75 CUT
8/07/11	Reno-Tahoe Open	76 CUT
8/21/11	Wyndham Championship	T12
10/02/11	Justin Timberlake Shriners Hospitals for Children Open	T49
10/16/11	The McGladrey Classic	T44
10/23/11	Children's Miracle Network Hospitals Classic	T37

Source: <http://www.pgatour.com/golfers/024507/jason-bohn/season/#uber>

Jason Bohn (if drafted) would have scored 625 points for his team in 2011. It is important to note that quantifying a player's non-quantifiable finishes does affect his total score. By simply participating in the 2011 Masters and getting CUT, he tallied a 50th place finish⁷; therefore, he earned 50 points for his team. Since that CUT finish ended up being a TFF, even bettering scores in which he did make the CUT, it became an important finish for him in the 2011 season because it was included as one of his TFF, even though he was CUT.

Analysis of Jason Bohn's finishes reveals that his final four events improved his TFF individual season score because all four of these events were included in his TFF, thus 'bumping out' his four worse

⁷ Having a CUT finish included as a TFF can be scrutinized. However, you will see how a 50th place finish would not help Jason Bohn produce a good TFF individual season score for his team.

finishes. Using a golfer's finish to determine his score for his team could motivate him to enter more tournaments and/or enter more end-of-season events.⁸

iii. TFF Individual Season Average Score

In addition to calculating the TFF individual season score, it is possible and relevant to calculate the TFF individual season average score: the sum of the TFF divided by 15. Thus, Jason Bohn's TFF individual season average score for 2011 is **41.7: 625/15**. This statistic reflects a player's average performance over his TFF. Jason Bohn's TFF individual season average score can now be compared to other golfers⁹.

iv. TFF Team Score

Teammates will use their TFF throughout the official tournament season to produce their 'lowest score' for their team. Jason Bohn's 'lowest score' was 625. If Jason Bohn was on a team in 2011, then his TFF individual season score would be added to all of his teammate's TFF individual season scores to produce the TFF team score. The team score will therefore be the sum of the teammates' TFF individual season scores. The 1st and 2nd place teams with the 'lowest score' (this is golf) compete in the team championship event.

v. Other TFF Scoring Options¹⁰

Since I have established the baseline of 15 events for teams to compete and for golfer's to earn scores for their respective teams, the TFF model can also be modified to include other scoring options.

Money List Scoring Option: Rather than using the TFF as the metric of a golfer's score and team score, I could instead use the sum of monetary earnings of those TFF to determine a player's score and ultimately a team's score. In this system, the 1st and 2nd place teams with the highest accumulation of

⁸ I further discuss this external motivator in the details of the team season in Section V

⁹ Using TFF individual season average score to compare to other golfers is further discussed in Section IV. The Draft v. Draft Analysis

¹⁰ These scoring options also include the TFF system using a different metric

money would compete in the team championship event. However, this scoring option brings with it a weighted scoring element since tournament purses are not equal across events, and the moneys are not equally distributed within events; therefore, it creates a weighted value on specific tournaments and produces an imbalanced season competition.

FedEx Scoring Option: Use FedEx points. Taking a golfer's TFF and applying his FedEx points accumulated in those finishes is a possibility. Using this scoring system the 1st and 2nd place teams with the most FedEx Cup points would compete in the team championship event. However, this is merging an individual playoff race with a team playoff race. It would be preferred to keep these separate.

Weighted Finish Scoring Option: Scoring could be calculated using a weighted system within a golfer's TFF that places a disproportionate value on player finishes according to tournament importance i.e., Major Championships. However, a weighted system, employed by the FedEx Cup, is convoluted and difficult for the average fan or even diehard fan to follow. In the 2011 TFF scoring system detailed in this proposal, a golfer who finishes 1st in a tournament earns 1 point for his team. A golfer who finishes tied for 10th place earns 10 points for his team. Therefore, all official tournaments are created equal¹¹. The Viking Classic is as important as the Masters in terms of earning points for the team. This results in a one-for-one parity in finishing scores and creates a simple scoring system within a complex environment of multiple events and hundreds of individual golfers.

The TFF scoring model allows the PGA Tour to maintain all of its present scoring features it employs throughout a golf season. By simply using a player's finish in a tournament to be the determining factor in that player's individual team score for his team, teams can now be created and a team season can now exist within the PGA Tour.

¹¹ Only 'advantage' is when a golfer participates in a limited field event where a higher finish is more probable i.e. Accenture Match-Play



III. TEAM ORGANIZATION

The PGA Tour knows that team golf is a draw for its fan base. The Ryder Cup is a highly anticipated team event matching the United States vs. Europe every two years. Recognizing the success of this long standing team competition, the PGA Tour added the President's Cup¹². The PGA Tour now has a team event that occurs each season. Team golf is exciting, and the PGA Tour knows it.

The LPGA feels the same way. In a recent Golf Digest article¹³, the topic of implementing an "Olympic-style event in which teams of players from various nations...compete against each other" is detailed. The LPGA feels there would be, according to LPGA spokesman Kraig Kaan, "a lot of excitement about the potential for a global team competition...could be a home run for the tour, and really help grow the game." Fans and more of them will gravitate to a sport that has teams competing against each other. The LPGA is correct.

However, the PGA Tour and LPGA have yet to unlock the true genius of team golf: a team season. The PGA and LPGA do not recognize the possibility of having a team competition THROUGHOUT an entire season, rather than merely as a singular event. They have not scratched the surface of the potential that lies buried underneath these isolated team competitions that occur once a year: how to take their existing official season with their official tournaments and create a season-long team competition within their individual sport.

The Ryder Cup and President's Cup are not events tied directly to the PGA Tour season, and although they are exciting golf events (I am an avid Ryder Cup fan), they are international exhibitions and do not encapsulate a particular season. Nor do they have any bearing on the actual golf season, except to reward 'Ryder Cup' and 'President Cup' points to individual golfers in order for them to qualify for one or both events. Keep the Ryder Cup and President's Cup. They have great value on the PGA Tour just as this potential 'Olympic-style event' for the LPGA might have on its tour. Merely, adopt the team

¹² U.S. vs. Asia and Australia on the off Ryder Cup year

¹³ March 2012 Golf Digest: LPGA to Launch Olympic-Style Event

concept described in this proposal to create a compelling team season that culminates in a team championship event.

In the example from Golf Digest, the LPGA, although attempting to create excitement with adding this ‘Olympic-style event’, is too focused on that word ‘event’. The LPGA and PGA both have events within their seasons that create excitement. What they have yet to create is a team competition that begins with the first tournament and finishes with the last tournament: a true season. Using the LPGA potential Olympic event, what if the LPGA Tour created a season-long competition between nations culminating in the championship event between the top two teams? Now it is a battle of consistent performance: a true test. A team that competes throughout a lengthy season performing at a high level proves that it has earned the chance at being crowned the champion. It happens all around of us in every team sport, and fans love it. Love it.

i. Team Models

How do you do it? How do you organize the teams to create this season long team competition?

Table 1.1 summarizes five possible configurations for organizing teams.

Table 1.1: Team Models

Model	# of Teams	# of Players per Team	# of Alternates per Team	# of LPs per team	Total number of players
10-12-1 Model	10	12	1	NA	130
12-12-1 Model	12	12	1	NA	156
10-12-1-LP¹⁴ Model	10	12	1	1	140
12-12-1-LP Model	12	12	1	1	168
Sponsorship Model	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Geographic Model	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

ii. 10-12-1 Model: 10 teams of 12 players with 1 alternate = 130 players

Each team will have the following players: captain, 11 drafted players, and 1 drafted alternate player. I like a ‘less-is-more’ environment where a smaller pool of golfers is drafted, creating a competitive

¹⁴ Legend Player (LP): defined as a living golf hall-of-famer who no longer competes on a regular basis on the PGA Tour



environment for golfers to be drafted on to a team and compete in the team season. An alternate player¹⁵ is drafted to provide security in case a teammate does not compete in 15 events and/or is not able to compete in the end-of-season team championship event.

iii. 12-12-1 Model: 12 teams of 12 players with 1 alternate = 156 players

Each team will have the following players: captain, 11 drafted players, and 1 drafted alternate player. A 12-12-1 model is equally viable and it allows for an increased number of players to be drafted on to a team and compete in the team season. However, the increase in players has the potential to dilute the accomplishment of being drafted on to a team as well as the championship purse¹⁶. With additional players per team, there is also an increased chance that multiple players on a team do not compete in 15 events, which could potentially convolute the scoring system.

iv. 10-12-1-LP Model: 10 teams of 12 players with 1 alternate and 1 LP = 140 players

Each team will have the following players: captain, 11 drafted players, 1 drafted alternate player, and 1 drafted LP¹⁷. This model, with the inclusion of an LP, poses a radical, but very cool concept. All sports pay tribute to the greats who once played their game. In this model each captain chooses with his final draft selection a living golf legend to act as a mentor/coach for his team throughout the season. The LP will not have any scores calculated for his team throughout the official tournament season; however, he will participate in the team championship event¹⁸.

v. 12-12-1-LP Model: 12 teams of 12 players with 1 alternate and 1 LP = 168 players

This model functions in the same manner as the 12-12-1 model but with the addition of the LP.

¹⁵ See Table 2.5 in Section V for how an alternate is used within a team

¹⁶ Championship purse explained in Section VI

¹⁷ Table 1.4 in Section III details the draft eligible LP

¹⁸ Explained in Section VI Team Championship

vi. Sponsorship Model: A version of the abovementioned models using golf companies to organize teams. Ingrained within the PGA Tour is the competition between club manufacturers to sponsor the best golfers and to market themselves as the best product provider in their class. Under this scenario teams can be formed under corporate umbrellas: ‘Team Callaway’, ‘Team Titleist’, ‘Team Taylor Made’, etc. The draft process could incorporate a player representative along with a company CEO as co-captains. Obviously, this model would need to be explored in more depth to vet its plausibility. However, it is immediately clear that such a formulation would stoke an already heated competition amongst club manufacturers. This model would create an environment that would ultimately result in a championship team of Callaway players or Titleist players or Taylor Made players. The winning company could now market themselves as the 2011 champions, 2012 champions, 2013 champions, and so on. Golf companies could now vie each year for the chance to tout their equipment as the best with a team championship to prove it.

vii. Geographic Model: A version of the abovementioned models using geography to organize teams. Organizing teams by countries and/or nationalities takes the LPGA ‘Olympic style-event’ and the Ryder Cup and President Cup models to the team season concept. This brings an element of global competition and fandom that could produce a very passionate and competitive team season. Rather than having countries compete in a single event, they are now pitted against one another in a season-long competition to see which country has the best golfers.

Though all of the models discussed above are viable options for constructing PGA Tour teams, additional analysis as to which one best fits the PGA Tour, and more importantly, best elicits fan interest, is warranted. Alternative models that include fewer teams, fewer drafted players, no alternates, no LPs, etc. are all open for discussion, and I encourage those discussions to begin.

For the 2011 team season competition, I chose to apply the 10-12-1-LP model to illustrate how the PGA Tour can implement a season-long team competition beginning in 2013.

IV. THE DRAFT

Adding a draft to the beginning of the PGA Tour season is one of two¹⁹ changes, although it is merely an addition or enhancement, to the existing infrastructure of the PGA Tour that is needed to re-invent golf into a team sport. Golf needs these two additions, the draft and the team championship event, to truly define the beginning and end to the team season.

Let's start with the live PGA Tour draft. The PGA Tour has an opportunity, for the first time in the history of sports, to create a 'fantasy-like' element to its sport that will connect with millions of fantasy sport lovers around the world. I am in a fantasy golf league; I acted as the captain and drafted my team in January 2012. The PGA Tour can do the same. It has the infrastructure to allow for individuals to act as captains and draft a team rather than a team run by management drafting individuals. By doing so, the PGA Tour would be mirroring fantasy drafts that take place all the time in basements, conference rooms, and bars. Why is this so valuable? RELATABILITY. Since I was a captain drafting MY fantasy golf team, I can now watch the PGA Tour draft and compare who I drafted to who the captains selected: who Phil Mickelson drafts or Tiger Woods drafts or Luke Donald drafts, etc. I can yell things at the TV like, 'WHAT?! KJ Choi selected Lucas Glover with his first pick!' Not only can a fantasy golf nerd like me have this reaction, but any golf fan or any sports fan could tune in and analyze the selections.

I draft a fantasy football team each year; however, the NFL does not mirror this draft for their season. Why? Because they cannot do it. I think it is obvious how impossible it is for TEAM sports to hold fantasy-like drafts. Golf, however, can. To further this point about the value of holding a 'fantasy-like draft' with captains drafting players, look no further than the 2011 NHL All-Star game²⁰.

¹⁹ The other one being the Team Championship discussed in Section VI

²⁰ The 2011 game also introduced a new format, replacing the traditional conference teams with a "fantasy draft". Two captains for each all-star team selected their teammates in a draft. This format continued in 2012.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Hockey_League_All-Star_Game



With the example of the NHL All-Star game²¹ the draft is confined to a single event, the All-Star game, to garner fan interest for this exhibition game held mid-season. The PGA Tour can take this extraordinary concept to the heart of their entire sport: the season.

In addition to becoming the first sport to bring fantasy to reality, having a current PGA Tour golfer acting as a captain drafting current PGA Tour players creates a draft that consists of selecting players who golf fans, and even avid sports fans, actually know. Other professional sports are drafting amateur players into the professional ranks. And other than football, other drafts are not prominent in a sports fan's conscience because no one knows these amateurs. Even professional leagues like Major League Soccer (MLS) see the value of having a televised draft to satiate their fans' love of all things drafts. The MLS now holds a draft on an ESPN network each year.

The PGA Tour can provide more than a league like MLS does for its draft because it mirrors the world of fantasy drafts and the players being drafted have impact. Golf fans and avid sports fans, know Boo Weekley. They know Davis Love III. They know Dustin Johnson. They know Fred Couples. Again, RELATABILITY. As a golf fan, I've watched these guys play golf, so I can do what all sports fans love to do: have an opinion.

All drafts are riddled with draft blunders, draft steals, and draft sleepers: all the elements everyone loves within a draft. The PGA Tour can join the likes of the NFL, NBA, MLB, NHL, and MLS in holding a draft to select players on teams to begin each season. It can have ALL the same exciting features of any draft, but it has the ability to appeal to the fantasy sports lovers around the world.

Currently, the golf season annually begins in the tropical island of Maui with the Tournament of Champions. Although the tournament engenders a basic level of excitement signaling the start of a new season, it falls flat in garnering any prominent attention in the golf world and the sports world. In fact, many golf fans and sports fans believe the golf season begins in April at Augusta National.

²¹ Also note the MLB Homerun Derby that now has an MLB player act as captain representing the American and National leagues selecting his homerun derby team; the NBA All-Star weekend employed a similar draft to its Rookies vs. Sophomores game having Charles Barkley and Shaquille O'Neal serve as team captains drafting the teams.



Why not hold the draft the week of the Tournament of Champions? On Wednesday on the eve of the first official PGA sponsored golf tournament, the PGA Tour, in conjunction with the draft sponsor, televises its draft. All 10 Team Captains²² are live on television either on-site or via teleconference. The draft board of eligible players is posted, and the drafting begins. With the first pick of the 2013 draft, Tiger Woods selects Dustin Johnson. The draft continues until the 10 Team Captains have drafted their teams. Ten teams led by their Team Captains begin the official tournament team season in 2013 the following day – Thursday - with the Tournament of Champions.

In the age of instant media access, the live golf draft held on the eve of the season opening tournament will provide the PGA Tour with exponentially more coverage and attention to begin their 2013 season. Who doesn't think the Golf Channel's daily 'Morning Drive' show won't have a field day providing pre-, live, and post-draft analysis. Not to mention all the other talking heads on the Golf Channel as well as ESPN and the myriad of other media outlets in print, online, and television.

How can the PGA Tour organize and run the draft? It's simple. Jim Furyk, you are on the clock...

i. 2011²³ Team Captains

In order to conduct a draft, Team Captains must be selected. For the 2011 season, Team Captains were chosen based on international appeal, career golf success, and overall popularity in the game. Players such as Rory McIlroy and Lee Westwood were not PGA Tour members for the 2011 season; therefore, they were not eligible to be Team Captains or eligible to be drafted. Table 1.2 lists the Team Captains selected for this proposal. To determine draft order, I used the PGA Tour's 2010 official money list. Table 1.2 displays the 10 Team Captains in draft order based on their 2010 money list earnings. Decisions regarding team captain selection, who is eligible to be a team captain, and draft order determination are debatable and may evolve throughout the years of the PGA Tour team competition.

²² This number is used in reference to Table 1.2 but is not a definite number

²³ Reminder that I am using the 2011 as the example to detail the implementation of the team season for the PGA Tour

Table 1.2: 2011 Team Captains

2011 Team Captains in Draft Order	2010 Official PGA Money Earned
1. Jim Furyk	\$4,809,622
2. Ernie Els	\$4,588,861
3. Steve Stricker	\$4,190,235
4. Phil Mickelson	\$3,821,733
5. Luke Donald	\$3,665,234
6. Adam Scott	\$2,489,402
7. K.J. Choi	\$2,199,962
8. Tiger Woods	\$2,090,479
9. Pádraig Harrington	\$1,381,453
10. Sergio Garcia	\$936,845

Money List Source: <http://www.pgatour.com/r/stats/info/?109>

ii. 2011 Draft Eligible

All sports that conduct a draft must produce a 'Draft Eligible' list to identify those players who are available to be drafted on a team. The golf draft will be no different. The only question is who will be eligible at the beginning of each season to be drafted by a team captain²⁴.

Table 1.3 and Appendix A on page 48 list the 230 players appearing on the PGA Tour's All-Exempt Priority List in 2011. Although this list contains its own restrictions such as 'Priority Status', this list published by the PGA Tour at the beginning of each season is the one I used to create the '2011 Draft Eligible' board.

Of the 230 players listed in Appendix A, 48 of them did not compete in 15 events for various reasons: **I have highlighted these players in yellow.** Why is this relevant? Since the individual scoring is based on TFF, it is important to draft players on a team who will more than likely compete in 15 or more events.

²⁴ Deciding who is eligible to be drafted at the beginning of each season can be discussed and amended on an 'as-needed' basis. For the purposes of using the 2011 season as the model for this proposal, I chose to use the players who met one of the All-Exempt categories entering the 2011 season. Regardless of how 'Draft Eligibility' is determined, only those who are members of the PGA Tour should be eligible. If this draft and team competition is adopted by the PGA Tour, it serves as an incentive for others, notably European stars, to choose to become full-time PGA Tour members.



When drafting a team, a team captain will have previous year's data to draw from in order to identify the golfers the team captain would like to draft on his team. In 2011, 48 golfers who were draft eligible ended up not competing in 15 or more events. However, of the 230 golfers listed on the 2011 All Exempt Priority List, it is easy to eliminate some from draft eligibility and/or provide reasonable consideration to not be drafted in 2011.

Of the 48 golfers who did not compete in 15 or more events, several of them fall under the exempt status of having won a major prior to 1970. These golfers include players such as Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Arnold Palmer, Jack Burke, and others. It is logical to remove these exempt players from draft eligibility since they do not compete regularly on the PGA Tour. Most of these golfers competed in zero events in 2011. For the purposes of the 2011 draft simulation, I included them in the eligible pool since they do hold a full-time exemption and were published on the 2011 All-Exempt Priority List. However, it is reasonable to also conclude that although these players are eligible to be drafted, a team captain would not waste a selection on one of these golfers due to the knowledge that they no longer participate regularly on the PGA Tour. However, golfers such as Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, and Arnold Palmer, would be eligible to be drafted as the team's LP: see Table 1.4 2011 Draft Eligible LP.

In addition to the golfers noted above playing in less than 15 events throughout the 2011 PGA Tour season, 16 players were listed on the 2011 All Exempt Priority List due to being issued a Major or Minor Medical Exemption. Of these 16 medically exempt players, only 3 – Nick O'Hern, Marc Turnesa, and Mike Weir – competed in 15 or more events. For the 2011 draft, I removed all players issued a Major or Minor Medical Exemption from the draft eligibility board due to the uncertainty of them competing in 15 events. They are highlighted and crossed out in Table 1.3 and Appendix A.

Even though there are several players a team captain can reasonably assume would not make a good teammate due to the likelihood they would not compete in 15 or more events, it is conceivable that a golfer who is an attractive potential draftee does not compete in 15 or more events. Using the 2011 season, Tiger Woods (a captain) would be one of these golfers; Tim Clark is another. Golfers sustain injury or experience personal issues that might prevent them from competing in 15 or more events that

are unforeseeable on draft day. In order to resolve this potential team scoring issue of a player failing to compete in 15 or more events, I propose all teams draft an alternate²⁵.

With the 10 Team Captains live on television the Wednesday night preceding the Tournament of Champions – the beginning of the 2011 PGA Tour season – the 214 players²⁶ noted in Table 1.3 were draft eligible. Complete 2011 Draft Eligible table is located in Appendix A on page 48. I also included in Table 1.4 the list of draft eligible LPs²⁷.

Table 1.3: 2011 Draft Eligible²⁸

Player	2011 Eligibility Status	Player	2011 Eligibility Status
Adams, Blake	Top 125 Money List	Chalmers, Greg	Top 125 Money List
Affrunti, Joe	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Chappell, Kevin	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Allenby, Robert	Top 30 FedEx Cup 1 year	Choi, KJ	Players 5 years
Ames, Stephen	Players 5 years	Cink, Stewart	British 5 years
Appleby, Stuart	Tour win 2 years	Clark, Tim	Players 5 years
Atwal, Arjun	Tour win 2 years	Coceres, Jose	Major Medical
Baddeley, Aaron	Tour win 2 years	Collins, Chad	Top 125 Money List
Barnes, Ricky	Top 125 Money List	Connell, Michael	Top 125 Money List
Baryla, Chris	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Couch, Chris	Top 125 Money List
Beckman, Cameron	Tour win 2 years	Couples, Fred	Top 50 one time exemption
Berganio, David	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Crane, Ben	Tour win 2 years
Bertsch, Shane	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Curtis, Ben	Top 125 Money List
Bettencourt, Matt	Tour win 2 years	Davis, Brian	Top 125 Money List
Blanks, Kris	Top 125 Money List	Day, Jason	Tour win 2 years
Bohn, Jason	Tour win 2 years	de Jonge, Brendon	Top 125 Money List
Bowditch, Steven	Nationwide top 25/Q School	DiMarco, Chris	Top 50 one time exemption
Bradley, Keegan	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Donald, Luke	WGC 3 years
Bradley, Michael	Tour win 2 years	Driscoll, James	Nationwide top 25/Q School

²⁵ Section V details the 2011 team season and explains how an alternate’s score is used to resolve this scoring issue

²⁶ The final number of 214 resulted from 230 PGA Tour’s All-Exempt Priority List minus the 16 medical exemptions

²⁷ I am using the 10-12-1-LP team model from Table 1.1 to detail the 2011 PGA Tour team season

²⁸ Players highlighted in yellow did not compete in 15 or more events in 2011

Player	2011 Eligibility Status	Player	2011 Eligibility Status
Bramlett, Joseph	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Dufner, Jason	Top 125 Money List
Brigman, DJ	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Durant, Joe	Top 125 Money List
Bryant, Bart	Major Medical	Duval, David	Top 125 Money List
Burke, Jack	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Elkington, Steve	Top 125 Money List
Byrd, Jonathan	Tour win 2 years	Els, Ernie	WGC 3 years
Cabrera, Angel	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Finsterwald, Dow	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Calcavecchia, Mark	Top 50 one time exemption	Fleck, Jack	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Campbell, Chad	Top 125 Money List	Flesch, Steve	Top 50 one time exemption
Casey, Paul	Tour win 2 years	Floyd, Ray	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970

Table 1.4: 2011 Draft Eligible LP²⁹

Aoki, Isao	Langer, Bernhard
Beman, Deane	Maria Olazabal, Jose
Bonallack, Michael	Miller, Johnny
Burke Jr., Jack	Nagle, Kel
Campbell, William	Nelson, Larry
Casper, Billy	Nicklaus, Jack
Charles, Bob	Norman, Greg
Coles, Neil	O'Connor, Christy
Crenshaw, Ben	Palmer, Arnold
De Vincenzo, Roberto	Player, Gary
Faldo, Nick	Price, Nick
Floyd, Ray	Rodriguez, Chi Chi
Ford, Doug	Sifford, Charlie
Green, Hubert	Strange, Curtis
Irwin, Hale	Thomson, Peter
Jacklin, Tony	Trevino, Lee
Kite, Tom	Wadkins, Lanny

²⁹ LP eligible criteria: living hall of fame golfer who does not compete regularly on the PGA Tour. It is understood from the list of LP that not all of these players (if drafted) are physically capable of competing in a singles match in the event that their team earns a berth into the championship; however, players may send word in advance of the draft to ask to be removed from draft eligibility for any reason. Analyzing the list there are definitely more than 10 LP who are capable of still competing at a high level. For purposes of this draft simulation, all LP were eligible to be drafted.

iii. 2011 Draft Simulation

I conducted a simulation of the 2011 draft on January 25, 2012. The simulation employed the 10-12-1-LP team model, where a team consists of 14 players: the captain, 11 players, 1 alternate and 1 LP. This corresponds with a 13-round draft.³⁰ The alternate player is drafted in the 12th round and the LP is drafted in the 13th and final round. I enlisted the assistance of 10 friends via teleconference to be Proxy Captains. Table 1.5 illustrates which 2011 PGA Tour Team Captain was represented by the assigned Proxy Captain.

I removed myself from drafting because I had seen the 2011 players' TFF data and the 2011 number of events participated in for all draft eligible golfers. I facilitated the draft process to ensure the draft proceeded in the correct order and to clarify any questions the Proxy Captains had while making selections. I wanted the draft to be as similar to an opening year draft as possible. I made available to the Proxy Captains the 2011 draft eligible list removing the 16 medical exempt players; therefore, 204 players³¹ were listed on the draft board for the Proxy Captains to select on their team. The Proxy Captains were also given the list of eligible LP players in Table 1.4.

Table 1.5: 2011 Draft Simulation with Proxy Captains

2011 Captains - Draft Order		Proxy Captain
1. Jim Furyk	\$4,809,622	Justin Steiner
2. Ernie Els	\$4,588,861	Wayne Campagna
3. Steve Stricker	\$4,190,235	Matt Potalivo
4. Phil Mickelson	\$3,821,733	Michael Forst
5. Luke Donald	\$3,665,234	David Lewandoski
6. Adam Scott	\$2,489,402	Ross Widding
7. K.J. Choi	\$2,199,962	Tim Casey
8. Tiger Woods	\$2,090,479	Brian Wetherell
9. Padraig Harrington	\$1,381,453	Thomas Mays
10. Sergio Garcia	\$936,845	Tyler Prout

³⁰ The captain is already on the team

³¹ 214 eligible from Appendix A minus the 10 Team Captains

The Proxy Captains were not privy to the 2011 draft data that had potential to skew the draft: number of events completed, TFF individual season score, and TFF individual average score. On the day of draft, the Proxy Captains were informed only of the parameters of league organization and of the scoring system. Because the Proxy Captains were not told the players' TFF scores or events played in 2011, the teams were drafted based on their belief of what mix of players presented the best chance for their team to finish 1st or 2nd and compete in the team championship event. Of course, my friends who are golf fans brought to the draft varying degrees of knowledge of the 2011 golf season and might have applied this knowledge to assist or to hinder them while drafting their team.

iv. 2011 Draft Results

Table 1.6 details the simulated 2011 draft. The complete draft results are located in Appendix B on page 52. The draft was organized in a snake format with the Proxy Captain having the last pick in a round then having the first pick in the following round. The first overall selection made by Team Furyk³² was Webb Simpson. I also included the 2011 TFF individual scoring average of each golfer selected. Although this information would not be included in the real 2011 draft because the 2011 season would not have been completed, it does illustrate how a previous season's statistics i.e., 2010 could be incorporated to allow for analysis of draft selections for that current season.

Table 1.6: 2011 Simulated Draft Results

1st Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	1	Webb Simpson	6.7
Els-Campagna	2	Nick Watney	8.8
Stricker-Potalivo	3	Keegan Bradley	19.0
Mickelson-Forst	4	Dustin Johnson	22.1
Donald-Lewandoski	5	Bill Haas	14.1
Scott-Widding	6	Matt Kuchar	9.9
Choi-Casey	7	Lucas Glover	30.3
Woods-Wetherell	8	Jason Day	12.9
Harrington-Mays	9	Bubba Watson	24.2
Garcia-Prout	10	Charl Swartzel	22.9

³² I included the name of the Proxy Captain from Table 1.5 who drafted for each PGA Tour Team Captain

2nd Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	11	Gary Woodland	11.7
Harrington-Mays	12	Jonathan Byrd	23.6
Woods-Wetherell	13	Hunter Mahan	12.8
Choi-Casey	14	Vijay Singh	24.7
Scott-Widding	15	David Toms	14.7
Donald-Lewandoski	16	Rickie Fowler	18.3
Mickelson-Forst	17	Ian Poulter	41.3
Stricker-Potalivo	18	Sean O'Hair	38.7
Els-Campagna	19	Robert Garrigus	37.7
Furyk-Steiner	20	Charles Howell III	11.4

v. Draft Analysis

Drafts for all sports create a buzz and excitement for fans. Who will my team draft? Who made the steal of the draft? Who made the greatest draft blunder? The 2011 PGA Tour draft outlined above has all of the same elements along with the added fantasy element already discussed: captains drafting players. Using the completed 2011 season, it was possible to provide analysis of the above 2011 draft. For the 2013 draft, it will be possible to use statistics derived from the 2012 season to do the same. Let the sports and golf world get into a frenzy over analyzing how the Team Captains did on draft day. What a great way to bring excitement and attention to the beginning of the golf season on the eve of the first official PGA Tour tournament.

As a golf fan, a fantasy lover, and overall sports fanatic, I felt the need to provide a sample of the type of analysis that could be discussed before, during, and after draft day. To provide an additional layer of analysis, Table 1.7 details who would have been the 2011 best 10 draft eligible golfers available using their 2011 TFF individual average score³³.

³³ This data is 'retroactive' since the 2011 PGA Tour season was completed when this proposal was created allowing it to be possible to analyze when these '10 Best Available' were drafted in 2011. Future drafts would simply use the prior year's season data to do the same.

Table 1.7: 2011 Best 10 Available

2011 Draft Eligible Golfer	2011 TFF Average Score
Webb Simpson	6.7
Nick Watney	8.8
Luke Donald	9.1
Matt Kuchar	9.9
Steve Stricker	11.3
Charles Howell III	11.4
Gary Woodland	11.7
Brandt Snedeker	12.2
Hunter Mahan	12.8
Spencer Levin	12.9
Jason Day	12.9

Using the 2011 TFF individual average scores, these 11 players (Levin and Day tied for 10th best) were the best golfers available. Luke Donald and Steve Stricker were Team Captains, so they were not going to draft themselves.

To place into context how the above TFF average scores compared to all 2011 draft eligible players, the 2011 TFF individual average score of all draft eligible golfers was **38.7**³⁴. Therefore, heading into the 2011 draft, although unbeknownst to the Team Captains/Proxy Captains, any player drafted with less than a 38.7 TFF individual average score was a good selection. On the other hand, anyone with a greater than 38.7 TFF individual average score was a potential team liability. The numbers that would be used to analyze the 2013 draft would come from the 2012 season. However, at the conclusion of all team seasons, it is possible to provide a 'look back' at that year's draft to analyze the selections. In essence, that is the analysis I am providing here because I had all of the data from the completed 2011 season.

³⁴ Calculated from spreadsheet discussed in Section I

vi. 2011 Round by Round Draft Analysis³⁵

Using [Appendix B on page 52](#) that details all of the drafted players, including the round and pick they were selected as well as their TFF average score, all of the 2011 draft picks can now be evaluated based on their 2011 performance. A successfully drafted team would have the majority of its players with a TFF individual average score of 38.7 or below. Let's look inside the 2011 simulated draft and analyze how the Proxy Captains did in drafting their teams for the 2011 season.

Rounds 1, 2, and 3: The draft got off to a predictable start with the selection of the two best available players: Simpson and Watney. Lucas Glover was obviously a stretch with the 7th overall pick. Matt Kuchar, the 3rd best available, slid to Team Scott with the 6th pick. Team Furyk continued in the 2nd round with a steal of Charles Howell III with the 20th selection. Ian Poulter did Team Mickelson no favors as its 2nd round selection. Team Furyk struck gold again opening the 3rd round selecting Brandt Snedeker. However, for a few other teams – Els, Woods, Mickelson, and Garcia – their 3rd round selections might have been the beginning of the end in terms of competing to finish 1st or 2nd in 2011. Although their selections are household golf names, these golfers did not have successful 2011 campaigns.

Rounds 4, 5, and 6: Team Mickelson did bounce back with a great 4th round selection in Bo Van Pelt. Once again, Team Furyk continued to load its team with golfers who ended up having a fantastic 2011 seasons with the 40th selection of Fredrik Jacobson. Through four rounds, Team Furyk drafted NO player with a TFF individual average score greater than 17.7. In the 5th round, Team Donald made a solid pick in former Masters Champion Zach Johnson – great value with the 45th pick. However, Team Harrington's selection of John Senden with the 52nd overall selection might be the sleeper of the draft.

Rounds 7, 8, and 9: Remember Table 1.7 of the 'Best 10 Available'? Well, Team Scott cashed in big time with the steal of draft selecting Spencer Levin (tied for 10th best TFF individual average score) with the 66th pick in the 6th round. Team Furyk continued to make solid selections even in these mid-to late

³⁵ References ALL rounds. Complete draft results list located in Appendix B on page 52

rounds. Unfortunately, Team Garcia drafted the worst overall rated golfer eligible for the draft: Michael Sim with a 71.7 TFF individual average score.

Rounds 10, 11, and 12: Proving there is still great value in the later rounds, 13 of the 30 golfers selected in rounds 10-12 recorded a TFF individual average score below the 38.7 TFF average score of all draft eligible golfers for 2011. Unfortunately, 4 of the 13 – Matteson, McGirt, Walker, and Hearn – were only drafted as 12th round alternates and not as full-time teammates.

Round 13: For the LP selections, Nick Faldo, the pride of the Golf Channel, went first to Team Furyk. Team Garcia just could not pass on the Golden Bear with the final LP selection. All told, the total major victories of the drafted LPs came to 52.

vii. The Undrafted

The 10-12-1-LP team format used in the 2011 season simulation left some eligible golfers undrafted. I do not promote a team format where *all* draft eligible golfers are drafted on teams. Competition is good. In other professional sports, not *all* amateurs who declare themselves for the draft actually get drafted. The same should be true for the PGA Tour. Some of the undrafted players in 2011 had a good season and deserved to be on a team. Therefore, the PGA Tour will be able to analyze the ‘draft snubs’ of every draft. In the 2011 simulated draft, eight golfers ended up producing a 2011 TFF individual average score better than the 38.7 TFF average score of all draft eligible golfers.

Table 1.8: 2011 Draft Snubs

2011 Draft Snubs	2011 TFF Average Score
Blake Adams	24.5
Hunter Haas	28.2
Chris Stroud	31.6
Josh Teater	31.9
Marc Leishman	32.5
Scott Stallings	34.4
Scott Piercy	35.1
Michael Thompson	36.1

Even though these eight golfers went undrafted in 2011, they have now made themselves an attractive selection in 2012. Let the 2013 draft rankings begin.

vii. Draft Strategy/Rankings

A Team Captain's reason for selecting certain players and in what rounds will always be a point of analysis. It will add to the excitement of the draft as well as the beginning of the 2013 season and future seasons.

To prepare for the 2013 PGA Tour draft, Team Captains could use the 2012 season as a barometer of future performance, choosing to focus on 2012 TFF individual average scores of golfers.³⁶ Each season will produce the ability to rank ALL draft eligible golfers based on the previous season's performance. For rookies joining the PGA Tour, their 'potential' could be the barometer for selection. For example, would Bud Cauley be worthy of a draft selection in 2012? The media and so called 'draft experts' would now have a plethora of data to produce draft rankings based on varying statistical data to predict potential draft picks and analyze the draft selections of Team Captains. Does any of this sound familiar?

A variety of draft strategies could emerge from the Team Captain's selections: drafting players who participate in more events; drafting players who play in limited field events i.e., Accenture Match-Play; drafting players who play in WGC events with no cuts; drafting players with whom they have relationships on and off the course for team camaraderie. The countless strategies possibly used by Team Captains and the appetite of golf fans, sports fans, golf media and sports media to analyze and comment on these draft day selections and predict selections in upcoming drafts will only build the excitement of golf's offseason as it leads up to its draft day to begin the 2013 PGA Tour season and future seasons.

³⁶ Though as golf fans and golfers know all too well, how one plays one year is not necessarily indicative of how one will play the following year.

V. THE TEAM SEASON

At the conclusion of the 2011 draft, and all subsequent year drafts, the result is defined teams that will compete throughout the PGA Tour’s official tournament season. Golf has now evolved into a team sport. Although it retains all the benefits provided to the individual golfer as well as maintaining its current infrastructure, the PGA Tour now enhances its sport with the creation of drafted teams that compete against each other throughout the entire season.

The future sustainability and popularity of the PGA Tour is in adapting itself into a team sport with a team season that culminates in a team championship event. How do these teams compete against one another throughout the season? What would standings look like? Which teams will compete in the team championship event? The 2011 draft is complete. Let the 2011 team season begin.

i. 2011 Teams

In Table 1.9, I now present the 10 teams that competed against each other in the 2011 PGA Tour season.

Table 1.9: 2011 Teams³⁷

Team Furyk Sponsored by X	Team Els Sponsored by X	Team Stricker Sponsored by X	Team Mickelson Sponsored by X	Team Donald Sponsored by X
Jim Furyk	Ernie Els	Steve Stricker	Phil Mickelson	Luke Donald
Webb Simpson	Nick Watney	Keegan Bradley	Dustin Johnson	Bill Haas
Charles Howell III	Robert Garrigus	Sean O’Hair	Ian Poulter	Rickie Fowler
Brandt Snedeker	Paul Casey	Justin Rose	Graeme McDowell	YE Yang
Fredrik Jacobson	Steve Marino	Carl Pettersson	Bo Van Pelt	Geoff Ogilvy
Ben Crane	Johnattan Vegas	Jeff Overton	Davis Love III	Zach Johnson
Brendon de Jonge	Cameron Tringale	Kyle Stanley	Trevor Immelman	Paul Goydos
Kevin Streelman	Jason Dufner	DJ Trahan	Boo Weekley	Ryan Palmer
Brandt Jobe	Vaughn Taylor	Jason Bohn	Justin Leonard	Stuart Appleby
Kevin Stadler	Alex Cejka	Harrison Frazar	Fred Couples	Chad Campbell
Johnson Wagner	Kris Blanks	Sunghoon Kang	Jeff Maggert	Cameron Beckman
Tim Clark	Stephen Ames	Bryce Molder	Billy Mayfair	Chris Couch
Dean Wilson	David Hearn	Troy Merritt	Matt Jones	Jimmy Walker
Nick Faldo	Curtis Strange	Tom Watson	Bernhard Langer	Jose Maria Olazabal

³⁷ Green Highlight = Alternate Player drafted; Orange Highlight = LP drafted

Team Scott Sponsored by X	Team Choi Sponsored by X	Team Woods Sponsored by X	Team Harrington Sponsored by X	Team Garcia Sponsored by X
Adam Scott	KJ Choi	Tiger Woods	Padraig Harrington	Sergio Garcia
Matt Kuchar	Lucas Glover	Jason Day	Bubba Watson	Charl Schwartzel
David Toms	Vijay Singh	Hunter Mahan	Jonathan Byrd	Gary Woodland
Mark Wilson	Aaron Baddeley	Anthony Kim	Martin Laird	Rocco Mediate
Rory Sabbatini	Stewart Cink	Camillo Villegas	Charley Hoffman	DA Points
Kevin Na	Ryan Moore	Retief Goosen	Louis Oosthuizen	Henrik Stenson
Tommy Gainey	Brian Gay	Ricky Barnes	John Senden	Andres Romero
Spencer Levin	Jerry Kelly	JB Holmes	JJ Henry	Ryuji Imada
Chris Kirk	Greg Chalmers	Angel Cabrera	Kenny Perry	Bill Lunde
Robert Allenby	Tim Herron	Heath Slocum	Michael Sim	David Duval
John Rollins	Pat Perez	Nathan Green	Matt Bettencourt	Ben Curtis
Kevin Chappell	Charlie Wi	Chris DiMarco	Derek Lamely	Shaun Micheel
Scott Verplank	William McGirt	Roland Thatcher	Troy Matteson	Tag Ridings
Nick Price	Greg Norman	Arnold Palmer	Ben Crenshaw	Jack Nicklaus

The 10 teams in Table 1.9 are comprised of 14 players each using the 10-12-1-LP team model: 12 full time members, including the captain, 1 alternate, and 1 LP. The teams listed in Table 1.9 begin with the captain, followed by players in the order they were drafted. For example, Team Furyk's first draft choice was Webb Simpson followed by Charles Howell III in the 2nd round and so and so on for all 10 teams. These 10 teams competed throughout the 2011 official 45-tournament PGA Tour season with the top two (e.g., lowest scoring) teams earning the berth into the team championship event.

ii. 2011 Team Season Results

The 10 teams competed throughout the official 45-tournament PGA season culminating in the Children's Miracle Network Hospitals Classic using the TFF scoring system discussed in Section II. At the conclusion of the season, the final TFF team scores were calculated. Table 2.0 below details the final team scores as well as the standings for each team.

Table 2.0: 2011 Final Team Standings

2011 Final Season Team Standings	2011 TFF Team Score
Team Furyk	4102
Team Scott	4191
Team Choi	4835
Team Donald	4982
Team Stricker	5324
Team Woods	5989
Team Els	6037
Team Mickelson	6257
Team Harrington	6878
Team Garcia	7069

Team Furyk finished in 1st place with a team score of 4102; Team Scott finished in 2nd place with a team score of 4191, and so on. The TFF team score as discussed earlier is the sum of the TFF individual season scores. I have provided Team Stricker as an example in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: 2011 Team Score Calculation³⁸

Team Stricker Sponsored by X	2011 Events Played	2011 TFF Individual Score
Steve Stricker	19	169
Keegan Bradley	28	285
Sean O'Hair	24	581
Justin Rose	23	240
Carl Pettersson	27	310
Jeff Overton	26	443
Kyle Stanley	28	343
DJ Trahan	30	510
Jason Bohn	22	625
Harrison Frazar	19	792
Sunghoon Kang	21	630
Bryce Molder	27	396

³⁸ Team Stricker did not need to use its alternate because all of the 12 teammates competed in 15 or more events

Table 2.1 illustrates the 12 members of Team Stricker, the number of events each competed in 2011, and the TFF individual score. The total team score of 5324 for Team Stricker is the sum of all 12 teammates' 2011 TFF individual season scores.

Take a moment to think about the possibilities here: Golf fans from all over the world can align themselves with a team. Who is your favorite team? Team Donald? Team Mickelson? Team Woods? Team Choi? Not only are team results relevant at the conclusion of the season, they can be updated and displayed during and at the conclusion of EVERY tournament. Fans now have the dual enjoyment of watching their favorite individual golfers perform and monitoring team performance. Since the team score is merely a calculation of players' finishes in a tournament, the individual golfer still receives all the benefits of performing well as an individual, but his performance will now impact his team. A team sport is more relatable to a sports fan. It has more appeal. More interest.

iii. 2011 Team Analysis: Number of Events Played

The 10 teams that competed during the 2011 PGA Tour team season produced a plethora of data. In Table 2.2, the number of events each team competed in is provided.

Table 2.2: 2011 Team Number of Events

2011 Final Season Team Standings	2011 Team Events Played w/o Alt	2011 Team Events Played w/ Alt
Team Furyk	297	319
Team Scott	312	325
Team Choi	293	325
Team Donald	276	299
Team Stricker	294	317
Team Woods	263	285
Team Els	286	312
Team Mickelson	249	274
Team Harrington	270	298
Team Garcia	272	300

I wanted to examine whether any conclusions of a team’s success could be drawn based on the number of events a team participated in during the 2011 season. The total number of events participated in for the team was derived by the sum of all the events the teammates competed in 2011. Table 2.3 uses Team Els as an example.

Table 2.3: Team Els Number of Events Played

Team Els Sponsored by X	2011 Events Played
Ernie Els	21
Nick Watney	22
Robert Garrigus	26
Paul Casey	15
Steve Marino	23
Johnattan Vegas	25
Cameron Tringale	32
Jason Dufner	23
Vaughn Taylor	27
Alex Cejka	21
Kris Blanks	29
Stephen Ames	22
David Hearn	26

The total number of events competed in by Team Els – 286 – is the sum of the events participated in by the 12 full-time members. The total of 312 from Table 2.2 includes Team Els’ alternate player’s, David Hearn, number of events played.

Did the number of events a team competed in have impact on their success or failure? I ask this question because the TFF scoring system is based on using the BEST 15 finishes of a player to calculate their individual team score. Therefore, the more events a player competes in the more opportunities he has to improve on his TFF score; however, it is not a certainty that competing in more events will result in an improved TFF score. The standings in Table 2.2 that illustrate the total number of events played by each team does show that the top two teams – Team Furyk and Team Scott - competed in the most events. What does it mean? There is no definitive correlation between the total number of events



played and a team's ultimate finish at the end of a season: a player's performance is truly the determining variable. However, the 2011 season does indicate that the total number of events played has influence on the final team standings: the 1st and 2nd place team did in fact compete in the most events. What does it prove? Playing more events creates an opportunity to improve a team's score and its finish in the final team standings.

The PGA Tour has struggled historically with getting players, typically high-profile players, to participate in what are deemed 'lesser events' on the tour. If golfers know that competing in more tournaments might result in improving their TFF individual score, thus improving their team score, then there is now an added incentive for golfers to enter more events.

For years the PGA Tour garners limited fan interest in the lesser events of the PGA Tour season; only diehard golf fans pay attention. However, using the information provided in Table 2.2, competing in MORE events has the potential of improving a team's score and standing. Now ALL tournaments throughout the PGA Tour season have more implication than allowing golfers an opportunity to earn more money, earn FedEx Cup points, keep their PGA Tour card, etc.: they have impact on the team season and the team standings.

What if all PGA Tour events included more PGA Tour stars because they knew that participation and improved performance on their TFF individual score could increase their team's chance to advance to the team championship? Imagine that Tiger Woods knows he can improve his team score with a strong finish in any event and have a shot at \$2M³⁹ as a captain. This knowledge would certainly impact his motivation to enter an event he would normally not compete in during the season⁴⁰. For once, Tiger, although competing individually, is competing as a member of a team. And if Team Woods is out of competition later in the season, then it's business as usual for Tiger Woods. No harm done. Of course this incentive applies to ALL golfers who are part of the team chase for the \$20M championship⁴¹.

³⁹ Discussed in Section VI: The Team Championship

⁴⁰ This also holds true for ANY event a player, including Tiger Woods, might not typically include on his PGA Tour schedule

⁴¹ Team Championship purse detailed in Section VI: The Team Championship

The PGA Tour season has now become more relevant and exciting to a broader audience.⁴² The media will project what team strategies are needed to have a chance at a 1st or 2nd place finish. A team could work together and decide to have all 12 members enter an event in an attempt to really improve on its team score. The entire PGA Tour season has a shot in the arm. Creating a team sport within the confines of the PGA Tour’s already existing tournament season where a team’s success or failure hinges on player’s participating in MORE tournaments is only a win-win for the PGA Tour.

iv. 2011 Team Analysis: Team TFF Average Score

The point of golf is to produce the lowest score. During the 2011 season, each team produced a team TFF average score. The TFF scoring system used for the 2011 season example results in a total of 180 events a team competed in at the conclusion of the season: **12 teammates x 15 events = 180**. Dividing the TFF Team Score by 180 produces a TFF Average Team Score. This is illustrated in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: 2011 TFF Average Team Scores

2011 Final Season Team Standings	2011 TFF Team Score	TFF Average Team Score
Team Furyk	4102	22.8
Team Scott	4191	23.3
Team Choi	4835	26.9
Team Donald	4982	27.7
Team Stricker	5324	29.6
Team Woods	5989	33.3
Team Els	6037	33.5
Team Mickelson	6257	34.8
Team Harrington	6878	38.2
Team Garcia	7069	39.3

⁴² Even with the PGA Tour having the FedEx Cup conclude the season in 2013, the addition of having the team season conclude as well only enhances the end of the PGA Tour season and gives golf fans another great event to look forward to post the conclusion of the season: the team championship event



What does it mean? Performance matters. The implementation of teams within a PGA Tour season does *nothing* to change the goal of the individual: play well. The advent of placing individuals on teams only ENHANCES it. What does it prove? Low scores still are the defining factor of a team's ultimate success. A team that consists of golfers who have the best season in terms of shooting low scores in tournaments, therefore, having better finishes in those tournaments will have team success. The individuals on Team Furyk produced the best TFF average team score: $4102/180 = 22.8$. Team Furyk's players averaged a 23rd place finish in their TFF. This resulted in Team Furyk's first place finish in 2011.

Implementing the team concept competing throughout the season enhances the current individual PGA Tour format. Players are not only rewarded as individuals for strong tournament performance, but they also increase their team's chances of finishing first or second. And isn't this how team sports should be decided: which team has the individuals that as a whole played the best that season.

Additionally, each tournament can create 'mini-tournaments' within an event. On Sunday, the attention is usually only on the final groups competing to win that particular event. However, with the implementation of individuals competing on opposing teams, it is inevitable that pairings on tournament weekends will have players on opposing teams playing together: a 'mini tournament'. These players know that whoever plays better that day and records the better finish has 'defeated' an opposing team member in that tournament. He has helped his team while also helping himself.

Conversely, a 'mini-tournament' could have teammates being paired together on a weekend. Golfers will compete side by side with a teammate. What a great way to create an environment where teammates are competing to 'go low' and encourage each other to play well because if they both can move up the leaderboard they will not only help themselves but help their team.

The team's TFF average score is always in constant flux with the finishes of golfers at the conclusion of each tournament, but it is the single most important contributing factor in having teams move up and down the standings. Golfers now have the added incentive to improve on their finish to not only help themselves, but also help their team. A player who might be out of contention on Sunday now has added motivation other than his bank account to improve on his finish in the tournament: the team will

be affected. The motivation of the team matches the motivation of the individual: an individual performs better, he helps himself; an individual performs better, he helps his team. It is a symbiotic relationship in which both the team and individual mutually benefit each other.

Implementing a team season that focuses on a player’s finish in each tournament that directly correlates to the team’s place in the standings will create added layers of competition and create a more exciting environment for fans of the game.

v. 2011 Team Analysis: Use of Team Alternate

For the 2011 team draft and team season, I chose to use the 10-12-1-LP model that included the drafting of an alternate player. This player, according to the 2011 simulated draft, was drafted in the 12th round: the penultimate round. As stated before, it is conceivable that a player is drafted on a team who does not compete in 15 or more events, thus creating a possible TFF scoring issue. However, the drafting of an alternate player for each team provides a solution to this potential problem.

During the 2011 team season, four teams required the use of their alternate: Team Furyk, Team Mickelson, Team Woods, and Team Harrington. Table 2.5 displays these four teams and how the alternate player’s score was combined with the teammate who did not compete in 15 events during the 2011 season.

Table 2.5: 2011 Team’s Use of Alternate Player Score

Team Furyk Sponsored by X	2011 Events Played	2011 TFF Individual Score	2011 TFF Individual Average Score
Tim Clark	5	221	44.2
Dean Wilson	22	720	48.0
Clark/Wilson	15	569	37.9

Team Mickelson Sponsored by X	2011 Events Played	2011 TFF Individual Score	2011 TFF Individual Average Score
Fred Couples	5	195	39.0
Matt Jones	25	702	46.8
Couples/Jones	15	540	36.0

Team Woods Sponsored by X	2011 Events Played	2011 TFF Individual Score	2011 TFF Individual Average Score
Tiger Woods	9	332	36.9
Roland Thatcher	22	648	43.2
Woods/Thatcher	15	421	28.0

Team Harrington Sponsored by X	2011 Events Played	2011 TFF Individual Score	2011 TFF Individual Average Score
Kenny Perry	13	811	62.4
Troy Matteson	28	496	33.1
Perry/Matteson	15	822	54.8

Alternates drafted in the 12th round and highlighted in green were used in the 2011 simulated season scoring because the teams in Table 2.5 had players who competed in less than 15 events: Team Furyk (Tim Clark – 5 events), Team Woods (Tiger Woods – 9 events), Team Mickelson (Fred Couples – 5 events), and Team Harrington (Kenny Perry – 13 events). In order to calculate the individual and team TFF scores, the alternate player was needed.

To avoid redundancy, I will use Team Furyk as the example from Table 2.5 to explain how an alternate can be used to solve the potential issue of a player being drafted, in this case Tim Clark, who does not compete in 15 or more events.

Tim Clark ended up recording a finish in only 5 events in 2011.⁴³ Because Tim Clark, a full-time teammate, only competed in five events, he only recorded five TFF finishes: a TFF individual score of 221. Therefore, Team Furyk's drafted alternate, Dean Wilson, was now needed to fill in Tim Clark's TFF

⁴³ DNS included in WGC event due to being listed on the leaderboard at pgatour.com

individual score. Since Tim Clark did compete in five events, Dean Wilson's TFF from his Top 10 finishes was needed.

Dean Wilson competed in a total of 22 events; using his Top 10 finishes from those events produces a TFF individual score of 348. The combination of Tim Clark's five finishes (221) and Dean Wilson's Top 10 finishes (348) results in a Clark/Wilson TFF individual score of 569. Therefore, the Clark/ Wilson TFF individual average score is $569/15 = 37.9$. Team Furyk now has a TFF score to use for its team. Additionally, if Tim Clark was not able to compete in the team championship event, then Dean Wilson could simply replace him in the event. However, I would be remiss if I did not identify two alternate (no pun intended) methods to use an alternate's score in the case of a teammate not competing in 15 or more events.

Alternate Method I: Use the descending consecutive top finishes to make-up for the missing scores. Rather than using Dean Wilson's top finishes 1 - 10 to make-up Tim Clark's 10 missing TFF scores, Dean Wilson's finishes 6 through 15 could be used, since Tim Clark, a full time teammate, already recorded his top five finishes. In essence counting Wilson's top 1-10 finishes could be considered doubling up on top finishes. Using this replacement scoring system circumvents this criticism. Using the Team Furyk example, the sum of Dean Wilson's top finishes from 6-15 is 612 (still need to add Tim Clark's 221 to this number), whereas the sum of his 1-10 finishes is 348. This change results in Team Furyk scoring 4366 instead of 4102, thus bumping Team Furyk from 1st to 2nd place. It also results in a TFF average team score of 24.2 which is worse than the 22.8 TFF average team score when using Dean Wilson's top finishes 1-10.

Alternate Method II: Use the TFF score of the alternate to replace ALL of the scores. If a player, such as Tim Clark, does not compete in 15 events in a season, then *none* of his finishes are recorded as part of the team score. Instead, Dean Wilson's TFF are used to replace all of Tim Clark's TFF scores. In the case of Team Furyk, using this alternate scoring method gives Dean Wilson a TFF individual score of 720, and Team Furyk a team score of 4253, again bumping them into 2nd place. Their TFF average team score would be 23.6.

How to use an alternate's score is a topic for discussion; however, Table 2.5 and the different ways to use an alternate should provide more than enough evidence for the need of alternates to be drafted onto each team for the 2013 PGA Tour team season.⁴⁴

vi. 2011 Team Analysis: Implementing Divisions

Although not included in the 2011 season example, teams could be organized into divisions. In the 2011 simulated team season using the 10 team model, the teams could easily be separated into two divisions of five teams each. The winners of each division would square off in the team championship event. Organizing players into teams that compete throughout the season culminating in a team championship event allows for a variety of possibilities for the PGA Tour. And team divisions are an idea worth noting.

Whether placing all teams in one division, like I did in the 2011 simulated team season, or separating teams into multiple divisions, the PGA Tour can also explore implementing a team playoff format for teams to compete in to earn the chance to compete in the team championship event. All team sports experiment and undergo changes to appeal to their fans or capitalize on an opportunity to garner a larger market share. After adopting the sustainable model of adding team play, the PGA Tour now has all of the same opportunities any team sport has in terms of modifying based on success.

The 2011 team season has come to an end and the match-up of Team Furyk vs. Team Scott has been set to determine the best team of the 2011 PGA Tour season. Golf fans and sports fans will now have the opportunity to attend or tune in to the PGA Tour's culminating season event that matches its two best teams against each other. The PGA Tour now has a true season team championship event that is the direct result of player performance throughout its official tournament season. The PGA Tour not only can provide this anticipation for fans in the U.S. but its global fan base as well.

⁴⁴ There is a possibility of a team having more than one full-time drafted player participating in fewer than 15 events. There are a myriad of possible ways to address this problem, though I will not discuss them here. The important point is that a solution can be developed and put in place prior to the start of the draft and team season.

VI. THE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

2011 TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT		
TEAM FURYK	vs.	TEAM SCOTT

The 2011 season has concluded and two teams have earned the right to compete in the team championship event: Team Furyk and Team Scott. The PGA Tour now has a true conclusion to its season. A Super Bowl. A World Series. A Stanley Cup. Two teams with a chance to be crowned the champion for 2011.

And what makes it great is that looking at the players on both teams (Team Furyk and Team Scott) they include current stars, future stars, veterans, and rookies. The implementation of the draft and team concept has the ability to provide an opportunity for a variety of players to compete for the team championship. The Ryder Cup and President's Cup typically have the same players compete year after year. That is great for those events because they are basically exhibition events for the stars of the game. However, the great thing about team sports is watching a possible underdog or rookie – team or individual – pull an upset or compete at a level not initially believed to be possible. Steve Kerr knocking down a 4th quarter jump shot. Bucky Dent hitting a homerun. NY Giants defeating the undefeated Patriots. The reason fans love team sports is because at the beginning of each season they evaluate their team's talent and then follow their team intensely throughout the season to see if the team will meet, exceed, or fail expectations. The PGA Tour can do the same.

Did everyone think at the beginning of the season that Team Furyk would finish in 1st place? Team Scott would finish in 2nd place? Team Mickelson would finish 8th? What did Las Vegas think? When the team championship begins, players such as Tommy Gainey, John Rollins, Brendon de Jonge and Kevin Streelman have the stage all to themselves to prove their golf mettle. The opportunity for a golfer to get on center stage of a team match-play event has now expanded, which can only draw more interest within the PGA Tour. Who knows, maybe Kevin Stadler holes out from the fairway on the 18th hole to

defeat John Rollins and win the championship for his team. Year after year, with the addition of the team season and team championship event, the PGA Tour can add memorable moments to its season.

i. The \$20 Million Purse

How do you get players to ‘buy’ in to this team concept within the confines of the PGA Tour season? Money of course. \$20M dollars to the champion. I am not so naïve to think that players might be somewhat resistant to the idea of PGA Tour teams, merely because it signifies a change. Conversely, golfers may truly embrace this concept as a way to make their sport more relevant and popular, not to mention the probability that a rise in the game’s popularity will result in higher tournament purses. But, the team championship event has to reward the winning team: \$20M dollars to be divided *amongst the winning team players only*. That’s correct. Second place will win nothing. You want drama? You want pressure? How about standing on the 18th tee box in a singles match knowing a win will earn your team \$20M dollars? How about standing over a 4-footer? Table 2.6 outlines possible disbursement of \$20M purse.

Table 2.6: 2011 \$20M Purse Disbursement

Captain	11 Drafted Players	Alternate	Legend Player
\$2M	\$1.5M each	\$1M	\$500K

The team captain should earn slightly more and be rewarded for assembling the winning team. The 11 full-time drafted players earn \$1.5M individually, which is more than any winner of one of the 45 official PGA tournaments earned in 2011. The alternate should be rewarded as well, since he was a member of the team and as detailed above could play a vital role in a team’s success. If by chance an alternate completely replaces a full-time drafted member due to injury and competes in the championship event, then he would earn the \$1.5M and the injured/replaced player would earn \$1M. The LP earns some of the money due to his team leadership and mentorship throughout the season⁴⁵.

The purse and its dispersion are amendable. But, I endorse the ‘All or Nothing’ monetary award because it builds great drama for the event. Creating a significant lump sum to be won at the end of the

⁴⁵ The LP will also compete in the singles match discussed in section iv. The Matches



season only enhances what has already been discussed in this proposal: incentive for golfers to compete in more events to give them more opportunities to improve their TFF score and help their team reach the team championship event. The more significant the money, the more excitement and drama will build throughout the season and around the team championship event.

As the PGA Tour's team championship event grows in popularity, sponsorship and other revenue streams may increase future purses. Dispersion of earnings could also be modified. Do you reward the 2nd place team? Do you reward 3rd-5th place with a lump sum? Do you re-distribute the purse differently amongst the winning team? The details of purse amount and monetary dispersion are easily modified once the event becomes a staple of the PGA Tour season.

ii. The Date

In 2011, the final official tournament – Children's Miracle Network Hospitals Classic – ended on Sunday, October 23. This date changes from year to year, so the date of the team championship will change accordingly: for example, in the 2012 season, the Children's Miracle Network Hospitals Classic will end on Sunday, November 11. Certainly the inclusion of a PGA Tour team championship event would be reflected in PGA scheduling decisions as the scheduled has been changed for the 2013 season. But even if the PGA Tour does not want to alter scheduling of existing events at all, there is room for the team championship event.

In order to maximize momentum and excitement surrounding this \$20M team championship event, I propose scheduling the event either the weekend immediately following the final official tournament or two weeks following the final tournament. For the purposes of the 2011 season example, the team championship event would be held the weekend of October 28-30.

iii. The Format

Two days. Three match-play events. Short and simple. Teams arrive at the championship destination ready to compete in a two-day championship event. The days of competition could be Friday-Saturday or Saturday-Sunday. The former would avoid conflicting with the NFL, so this is what I use in the

proposal: Friday, October 28 and Saturday, October 29. If the championship event was held on the west coast, then the Friday afternoon matches and singles matches can air in primetime.

Table 2.7: Team Championship Two Day Format

Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday
Four Ball (Best Ball)	Foursomes (Alternate Shot)	Singles
6 points available	6 points available	13 points available

25 total points; the winning team needs 13 points to win the team championship event and the \$20M.

iv. The Matches

All players will compete in each match-play format. I used the LP team model to simulate the 2011 team season for this particular moment. An LP can act as a team mentor and advisor throughout the season. However, the LPs whose teams earn the berth into the team championship event will compete in the Saturday singles matches and be the first twosome off the tee. Team Captains will square off in the final twosome on Saturday. For the 2011 team championship event, Table 2.8 illustrates how matches could take place for the two day event.

Table 2.8: 2011 Team Championship Matches

2011 CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT: October 28-29		
TEAM FURYK	vs.	TEAM SCOTT
Friday Morning – Four Ball	6 points	Friday Morning – Four Ball
Furyk/Simpson	vs.	Scott/Kuchar
Howell III/Snedeker	vs.	Toms/M.Wilson
Jacobson/Crane	vs.	Sabbatini/Na
de Jonge/Streelman	vs.	Gainey/Levin
Jobe/Stadler	vs.	Kirk/Allenby
Wagner/Clark	vs.	Rollins/Chappell
Friday Afternoon - Foursomes	6 points	Friday Afternoon - Foursomes
Furyk/Wagner	vs.	Scott/Allenby
Snedeker/Crane	vs.	Toms/Na
de Jonge/Clark	vs.	Rollins/Kirk
Jobe/Jacobson	vs.	Chappell/Levin
Stadler/Howell III	vs.	Kuchar/Gainey
Streelman/Simpson	vs.	M. Wilson/Sabbatini

Saturday - Singles	13 points	Saturday - Singles
Faldo	vs.	Price
Streelman	vs.	Sabbatini
Wagner	vs.	Kirk
Jobe	vs.	Na
Jacobson	vs.	Toms
Snedeker	vs.	Gainey
de Jonge	vs.	Allenby
Crane	vs.	Chappell
Stadler	vs.	Rollins
Clark	vs.	M. Wilson
Howell III	vs.	Levin
Simpson	vs.	Kuchar
Furyk	vs.	Scott

The 2011 season-long team competition comes to an end. With millions around the world watching, I leave it to the reader to debate which team won the simulated 2011 team championship event and the \$20M. But, I do want to point out how compelling a Nick Faldo vs. Nick Price opening singles match would be for one point. I bet those guys would love it too.

v. Future Team Seasons

The 2011 PGA Tour season is now complete. A team season can seamlessly continue from year to year, and even undergo changes as new ideas, challenges, and opportunities arise. The draft and team concept are built on the foundations of adaptability and sustainability. Young players having dreams about competing on the PGA Tour will expand those dreams to becoming a PGA Tour team captain, being drafted on a PGA Tour team, and winning a PGA Tour team championship. International players who waffle on whether to become full-time PGA Tour members now have an added incentive: the chance to be drafted and compete in the end of season team championship event.

Fans can now set their sights on the 2013 draft and team season. The sport has added value and interest. Anticipation grows heading into the live draft with team captains and players to be drafted. How each team is drafted and created can be altered from year to year. But regardless of how the PGA



Tour wants to organize its teams and who it wants to be team captains and who is draft eligible, the PGA Tour is more relevant than ever.

Using the 2011 PGA Tour season, I have laid out the blueprint for how the PGA Tour can evolve into a team sport with a draft and a team championship, enabling the sport to reach out to younger and broader audiences and increase sports media coverage and sponsorship. Anything is possible. I just proved it.

CONCLUSION

Team sports provide a focal point for all fans to connect: team standings. I am a sports fan, but I have my favorite sports that I follow closely: football, college basketball, and golf. However, I do check in with other sports to remain apprised of what is currently going on in that particular sport. How do I do that? I look at the team standings. It's easy. It allows me a quick glimpse at how the MLB season or the NHL season is progressing. Which teams are leading their divisions? Which teams will make the playoffs? Which teams are struggling? And as a sports fan, when do I possibly tune in to watch these sports: the playoffs and championship event. Golf can now do the same.

Fans of the PGA Tour and casual sports fans can see how Team Woods is performing or Team Mickelson. The PGA Tour will now be able to create team standings that ebb and flow throughout the season and change at the conclusion of each tournament. Because golf is individual in nature, fans do connect with a few players, but now they can support more than these individuals. They can support the TEAM of these individuals, therefore, providing a larger scope of players to support because a fan is invested in the team's success. Fans could now attend golf events and support TEAMS. The popularity of the sport grows. It appeals now to a broader audience because TEAMS are now the focus of the golf season rather than individuals who only diehard golf fans truly identify with throughout a season. The sport becomes more sustainable. It no longer has to rely so heavily on the 'next superstar'.

Golf has attempted to identify the next crop of young superstars: Keegan Bradley, Rory McIlroy, and Rickie Fowler. However, as written by Jaime Diaz in the March 2012 Golf Digest issue, "McIlroy has yet to prove he will be a prolific winner. We've also had to temper the projections of major winners Martin



Kaymer and Charl Schwartzel...former sure things Dustin Johnson, Rickie Fowler and Anthony Kim have been moved to a 'show me' state. There's even a grudging wait-and-see adjustment toward Manteo Manassero, Ryo Ishikawa, and...Patrick Cantlay and Bud Cauley." Mr. Diaz continues his article to focus on who he believes to be the 'most intriguing' young player: Keegan Bradley.

A PGA Tour that adds the team element to its season assuages this great need to have one or two young superstars carry the game. The team season competition can carry the sport season to season. These players can develop their skills and grow to become great players while competing against each other on a team or even competing as teammates. Individual golf stars will now play the role of Kobe Bryant, Tom Brady, and Derek Jeter: they bring attention to the teams and the team sport, but they are not the focal points of their sport. Individual stars come and go, but the draft, team competition, and team championship event remain from year to year. The team is the focus; teams are lasting while sports stars are ephemeral. The PGA Tour can now offer MORE to the golf fan and the casual sports fan. By offering MORE, the PGA Tour unlocks revenue streams never once thought possible. Not to mention the influx of revenue that is generated by having a larger fan base.

Adding an exciting golf event at the beginning of the season (the draft) and at the end of the season (the team championship), the PGA Tour will only increase the likelihood that sponsors will want to get involved. These will become highly-anticipated television events. Since team standings will be highlighted during each tournament, individual teams could have sponsors, providing the team sponsor with exposure throughout the season.

With the PGA Tour season now more attractive to golf fans, younger fans, and general sports fans who might now tune in for the draft and team championship event, the PGA Tour is pushing outside its niche market. The growing fan base and added attention to the PGA Tour season can do nothing but pique the interest of sponsors and increase attendance at individual tournaments. We may even see a television network bidding war to cover the PGA Tour draft and the \$20M team championship event.

What motivated me to devise this concept? Why did I spend hundreds of hours, possibly even thousands, preparing this proposal for the PGA Tour? I love golf, but I know it can provide more as a



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sport to elevate its popularity and excitement. It needs to evolve. More than the fact that this idea can change the PGA Tour forever, its greatest asset is the ease with which it can be integrated within the existing infrastructure of the PGA Tour. The Masters will still be the Masters. The World Rankings will still be the World Rankings. The FedEx Cup will still be the FedEx Cup.

The PGA Tour's slogan is 'These Guys are Good.' I say, add the team draft, team season, and team championship event and don't just be good, be better starting in 2013.

Appendix A: 2011 Complete Draft Eligible List⁴⁶

Player	2011 Eligibility Status	Player	2011 Eligibility Status
Adams, Blake	Top 125 Money List	Chalmers, Greg	Top 125 Money List
Affrunti, Joe	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Chappell, Kevin	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Allenby, Robert	Top 30 FedEx Cup 1 year	Choi, KJ	Players 5 years
Ames, Stephen	Players 5 years	Cink, Stewart	British 5 years
Appleby, Stuart	Tour win 2 years	Clark, Tim	Players 5 years
Atwal, Arjun	Tour win 2 years	Coceres, Jose	Major Medical
Baddeley, Aaron	Tour win 2 years	Collins, Chad	Top 125 Money List
Barnes, Ricky	Top 125 Money List	Connell, Michael	Top 125 Money List
Baryla, Chris	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Couch, Chris	Top 125 Money List
Beckman, Cameron	Tour win 2 years	Couples, Fred	Top 50 one time exemption
Berganio, David	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Crane, Ben	Tour win 2 years
Bertsch, Shane	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Curtis, Ben	Top 125 Money List
Bettencourt, Matt	Tour win 2 years	Davis, Brian	Top 125 Money List
Blanks, Kris	Top 125 Money List	Day, Jason	Tour win 2 years
Bohn, Jason	Tour win 2 years	de Jonge, Brendon	Top 125 Money List
Bowditch, Steven	Nationwide top 25/Q School	DiMarco, Chris	Top 50 one time exemption
Bradley, Keegan	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Donald, Luke	WGC 3 years
Bradley, Michael	Tour win 2 years	Driscoll, James	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Bramlett, Joseph	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Dufner, Jason	Top 125 Money List
Brigman, DJ	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Durant, Joe	Top 125 Money List
Bryant, Bart	Major Medical	Duval, David	Top 125 Money List
Burke, Jack	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Elkington, Steve	Top 125 Money List
Byrd, Jonathan	Tour win 2 years	Els, Ernie	WGC 3 years
Cabrera, Angel	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Finsterwald, Dow	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Calcavecchia, Mark	Top 50 one time exemption	Fleck, Jack	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Campbell, Chad	Top 125 Money List	Flesch, Steve	Top 50 one time exemption
Casey, Paul	Tour win 2 years	Floyd, Ray	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Casper, Billy	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Ford, Doug	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Cejka, Alex	Top 125 Money List	Fowler, Rickie	Top 125 Money List

⁴⁶ Players highlighted in yellow did not compete in 15 events in 2011; crossed out players were not eligible for 2011 draft

Player	2011 Eligibility Status	Player	2011 Eligibility Status
Frazar, Harrison	Tour win 2 years	Johnson, Dustin	Tour win 2 years
Funk, Fred	Tour win 2 years	Johnson, Zach	Masters 10 years
Furyk, Jim	Tour Champ 3 years	Johnson, Richard	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Gainey, Tommy	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Jones, Matt	Top 125 Money List
Garcia, Sergio	Players 5 years	Jones, Kent	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Garrigus, Robert	Tour win 2 years	Kang, Sunghoon	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Gates, Bobby	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Kelly, Jerry	Tour win 2 years
Gay, Brian	Tour win 2 years	Kim, Anthony	Tour win 2 years
Geiberger, Al	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Kim, Bio	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Gillis, Tom	Top 125 Money List	Kirk, Chris	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Glover, Lucas	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Kisner, Kevin	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Gomez, Fabian	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Klauk, Jeff	Major Medical
Gonzales, Andres	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Knost, Colt	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Goosen, Retief	Tour win 2 years	Kuchar, Matt	Money List leader 5 years
Gordon, Scott	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Kuehne, Hank	Major Medical
Goydos, Paul	Top 125 Money List	Laird, Martin	Tour win 2 years
Green, Nathan	Tour win 2 years	Lamely, Derek	Tour win 2 years
Gutschewski, Scott	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Lancaster, Neal	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Haas, Bill	Tour Champ 3 years	Leishman, Marc	Top 125 Money List
Hart, Dudley	Major Medical	Leonard, Justin	Top 125 Money List
Hayes, J.P.	Top 125 Money List	Levin, Spencer	Top 125 Money List
Hearn, David	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Littler, Gene	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Henry, JJ	Top 125 Money List	Love III, Davis	Active 15 years w/20 wins
Herman, Jim	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Lovemark, Jamie	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Herron, Tim	Top 50 one time exemption	Lunde, Bill	Tour win 2 years
Hicks, Justin	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Lyle, Jarrod	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Hoffman, Charley	Tour win 2 years	Maggert, Jeff	Top 125 Money List
Holmes, JB	Top 125 Money List	Mahan, Hunter	WGC 3 years
Horschel, Billy	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Marino, Steve	Top 125 Money List
Howell III, Charles	Top 125 Money List	Martin, Ben	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Imada, Ryuji	Top 125 Money List	Mathis, David	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Immelman, Trevor	Masters 10 years	Matteson, Troy	Tour win 2 years
Jacobson, Fredrik	Tour win 2 years	Mayfair, Billy	Nationwide top 25/Q School
January, Don	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	McDowell, Graeme	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Jobe, Brandt	Nationwide top 25/Q School	McGirt, William	Nationwide top 25/Q School

Player	2011 Eligibility Status	Player	2011 Eligibility Status
McQuillian, Matt	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Price, Nick	Top 50 one time exemption
Mediate, Rocco	Tour win 2 years	Prugh, Alex	Top 125 Money List
Merritt, Troy	Top 125 Money List	Putnam, Michael	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Micheel, Shaun	Top 125 Money List	Quinn, Fran	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Mickelson, Phil	Players 5 years	Renner, Jim	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Miller, Zack	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Ridings, Tag	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Molder, Bryce	Tour win 2 years	Riley, Chris	Top 125 Money List
Moore, Patrick	Major Medical	Rocha, Alexandre	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Moore, Ryan	Tour win 2 years	Rollins, John	Tour win 2 years
Na, Kevin	Tour win 2 years	Romero, Andres	Top 125 Money List
Nichols, Bobby	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Rose, Justin	Tour win 2 years
Nicklaus, Jack	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Sabbatini, Rory	Tour win 2 years
Oberholser, Aron	Major Medical	Schwartzel, Charl	Masters 10 years
Ogilvy, Geoff	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Scott, Adam	WGC 3 years
O'Hair, Sean	Tour win 2 years	Senden, John	Top 125 Money List
O'Hern, Nick	Major Medical	Short, Wes	Major Medical
Olazabal, Jose Maria	Major Medical	Sim, Michael	Top 125 Money List
Oosthuizen, Louis	British 5 years	Simpson, Webb	Top 125 Money List
Overton, Jeff	Top 30 FedEx Cup 1 year	Singh, Vijay	WGC 3 years
Palmer, Ryan	Tour win 2 years	Singh, Jeev Mikha	Minor Medical
Palmer, Arnold	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Slocum, Heath	Tour win 2 years
Parnevik, Jesper	Top 50 one time exemption	Smith, Nate	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Paulson, Carl	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Snedeker, Brandt	Tour win 2 years
Pavin, Corey	Top 125 Money List	Snyder III, Joey	Major Medical
Perez, Pat	Tour win 2 years	Stadler, Kevin	Top 125 Money List
Perry, Kenny	Tour win 2 years	Stallings, Scott	Tour win 2 years
Perry, Chris	Major Medical	Stankowski, Paul	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Petrovic, Tim	Top 125 Money List	Stanley, Kyle	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Pettersson, Carl	Tour win 2 years	Stenson, Henrik	Players 5 years
Piercy, Scott	Tour win 2 years	Streelman, Kevin	Top 30 FedEx Cup 1 year
Piller, Martin	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Stricker, Steve	Tour win 2 years
Player, Gary	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Strickler, Will	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Points, DA	Tour win 2 years	Stroud, Chris	Top 125 Money List
Poulter, Ian	WGC 3 years	Summerhays, Daniel	Nationwide top 25/Q School

Player	2011 Eligibility Status	Player	2011 Eligibility Status
Sutherland, Kevin	Top 125 Money List	Villegas, Camilo	Tour Champ 3 years
Taylor, Vaughn	Top 125 Money List	Wagner, Johnson	Tour win 2 years
Teater, Josh	Top 125 Money List	Waldorf, Duffy	Nationwide top 25/Q School
Thatcher, Roland	Top 125 Money List	Walker, Jimmy	Top 125 Money List
Thompson, Michael	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Watney, Nick	WGC 3 years
Tomasulo, Peter	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Watson, Bubba	Tour win 2 years
Toms, David	Tour win 2 years	Watson, Tom	Active 15 years w/20 wins
Trahan, DJ	Top 125 Money List	Weekley, Boo	Top 125 Money List
Trevino, Lee	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Weir, Mike	Major Medical
Tringale, Cameron	Nationwide top 25/Q School	Wi, Charlie	Top 125 Money List
Turner, Jerod	Minor Medical	Willis, Garrett	Top 125 Money List
Turnesa, Marc	Major Medical	Wilson, Mark	Tour win 2 years
Van Pelt, Bo	Tour win 2 years	Wilson, Dean	Top 125 Money List
Vegas, Jhonattan	Tour win 2 years	Woodland, Gary	Tour win 2 years
Venturi, Ken	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970	Woods, Tiger	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970
Verplank, Scott	Top 125 Money List	Yang, Y.E.	PGA Champ/ US Open 10 years or prior to 1970

Appendix B: Complete 2011 Simulated Draft Results

1st Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	1	Webb Simpson	6.7
Els-Campagna	2	Nick Watney	8.8
Stricker-Potalivo	3	Keegan Bradley	19.0
Mickelson-Forst	4	Dustin Johnson	22.1
Donald-Lewandoski	5	Bill Haas	14.1
Scott-Widding	6	Matt Kuchar	9.9
Choi-Casey	7	Lucas Glover	30.3
Woods-Wetherell	8	Jason Day	12.9
Harrington-Mays	9	Bubba Watson	24.2
Garcia-Prout	10	Charl Swartzel	22.9
2nd Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	11	Gary Woodland	11.7
Harrington-Mays	12	Jonathan Byrd	23.6
Woods-Wetherell	13	Hunter Mahan	12.8
Choi-Casey	14	Vijay Singh	24.7
Scott-Widding	15	David Toms	14.7
Donald-Lewandoski	16	Rickie Fowler	18.3
Mickelson-Forst	17	Ian Poulter	41.3
Stricker-Potalivo	18	Sean O'Hair	38.7
Els-Campagna	19	Robert Garrigus	37.7
Furyk-Steiner	20	Charles Howell III	11.4
3rd Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	21	Brandt Snedeker	12.2
Els-Campagna	22	Paul Casey	47.7
Stricker-Potalivo	23	Justin Rose	16.0
Mickelson-Forst	24	Graeme McDowell	43.5
Donald-Lewandoski	25	YE Yang	28.1
Scott-Widding	26	Mark Wilson	22.1
Choi-Casey	27	Aaron Baddeley	17.3
Woods-Wetherell	28	Anthony Kim	36.9
Harrington-Mays	29	Martin Laird	23.4
Garcia-Prout	30	Rocco Mediate	64.1
4th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	31	DA Points	32.0
Harrington-Mays	32	Charley Hoffman	27.3

Woods-Wetherell	33	Camillo Villegas	32.2
Choi-Casey	34	Stewart Cink	29.1
Scott-Widding	35	Rory Sabbatini	22.3
Donald-Lewandoski	36	Geoff Ogilvy	25.5
Mickelson-Forst	37	Bo Van Pelt	15.3
Stricker-Potalivo	38	Carl Pettersson	20.7
Els-Campagna	39	Steve Marino	33.6
Furyk-Steiner	40	Fedrik Jacobson	17.7
5th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	41	Ben Crane	26.9
Els-Campagna	42	Jhonattan Vegas	32.9
Stricker-Potalivo	43	Jeff Overton	29.5
Mickelson-Forst	44	Davis Love III	34.6
Donald-Lewandoski	45	Zach Johnson	18.4
Scott-Widding	46	Kevin Na	22.8
Choi-Casey	47	Ryan Moore	21.2
Woods-Wetherell	48	Ratief Goosen	40.3
Harrington-Mays	49	Louis Oosthuizen	48.1
Garcia-Prout	50	Henrik Stenson	49.8
6th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	51	Andres Romero	35.9
Harrington-Mays	52	John Senden	17.5
Woods-Wetherell	53	Ricky Barnes	38.5
Choi-Casey	54	Brian Gay	24.9
Scott-Widding	55	Tommy Gainey	20.3
Donald-Lewandoski	56	Paul Goydos	43.7
Mickelson-Forst	57	Trevor Immelman	22.7
Stricker-Potalivo	58	Kyle Stanley	22.9
Els-Campagna	59	Cameron Tringale	23.7
Furyk-Steiner	60	Brendon de Jonge	20.3
7th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	61	Kevin Streelman	22.7
Els-Campagna	62	Jason Dufner	23.2
Stricker-Potalivo	63	DJ Trahan	34.0
Mickelson-Forst	64	Boo Weekley	49.9
Donald-Lewandoski	65	Ryan Palmer	26.1
Scott-Widding	66	Spencer Levin	12.9
Choi-Casey	67	Jerry Kelly	22.8

Woods-Wetherell	68	JB Holmes	34.5
Harrington-Mays	69	JJ Henry	28.7
Garcia-Prout	70	Ryuji Imada	39.4
8th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	71	Bill Lunde	33.7
Harrington-Mays	72	Kenny Perry	62.4
Woods-Wetherell	73	Angel Cabrera	51.4
Choi-Casey	74	Greg Chalmers	32.6
Scott-Widding	75	Chris Kirk	26.2
Donald-Lewandoski	76	Stuart Appleby	43.3
Mickelson-Forst	77	Justin Leonard	40.3
Stricker-Potalivo	78	Jason Bohn	41.7
Els-Campagna	79	Vaughn Taylor	38.5
Furyk-Steiner	80	Brandt Jobe	22.3
9th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	81	Kevin Stadler	38.5
Els-Campagna	82	Alex Cejka	49.6
Stricker-Potalivo	83	Harrison Frazar	52.8
Mickelson-Forst	84	Fred Couples	39.0
Donald-Lewandoski	85	Chad Campbell	26.5
Scott-Widding	86	Robert Allenby	26.0
Choi-Casey	87	Tim Herron	36.5
Woods-Wetherell	88	Heath Slocum	35.1
Harrington-Mays	89	Michael Sim	71.7
Garcia-Prout	90	David Duval	55.1
10th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	91	Ben Curtis	48.7
Harrington-Mays	92	Matt Bettencourt	42.7
Woods-Wetherell	93	Nathan Green	47.1
Choi-Casey	94	Pat Perez	31.2
Scott-Widding	95	John Rollins	33.6
Donald-Lewandoski	96	Cameron Beckman	45.3
Mickelson-Forst	97	Jeff Maggert	63.7
Stricker-Potalivo	98	Sunghoon Kang	42.0
Els-Campagna	99	Kris Blanks	29.0
Furyk-Steiner	100	Johnson Wagner	36.6
11th Round	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	101	Tim Clark	44.2

Els-Campagna	102	Stephen Ames	44.6
Stricker-Potalivo	103	Bryce Molder	26.4
Mickelson-Forst	104	Billy Mayfair	31.9
Donald-Lewandoski	105	Chris Couch	33.7
Scott-Widding	106	Kevin Chappell	44.6
Choi-Casey	107	Charlie Wi	34.6
Woods-Wetherell	108	Chris DiMarco	29.5
Harrington-Mays	109	Derek Lamely	53.6
Garcia-Prout	110	Shaun Micheel	56.1
12th Round - ALT	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Garcia-Prout	111	Tag Ridings	43.9
Harrington-Mays	112	Troy Matteson	33.1
Woods-Wetherell	113	Roland Thatcher	43.2
Choi-Casey	114	William McGirt	33.0
Scott-Widding	115	Scott Verplank	39.7
Donald-Lewandoski	116	Jimmy Walker	32.0
Mickelson-Forst	117	Matt Jones	46.8
Stricker-Potalivo	118	Troy Merritt	60.7
Els-Campagna	119	David Hearn	30.7
Furyk-Steiner	120	Dean Wilson	48.0
13th Round - LP	Pick #	Selection	2011 TFF Average Score
Furyk-Steiner	121	Nick Faldo	N/A
Els-Campagna	122	Curtis Strange	N/A
Stricker-Potalivo	123	Tom Watson	N/A
Mickelson-Forst	124	Bernhard Langer	N/A
Donald-Lewandoski	125	Jose Maria Olazabal	N/A
Scott-Widding	126	Nick Price	N/A
Choi-Casey	127	Greg Norman	N/A
Woods-Wetherell	128	Arnold Palmer	N/A
Harrington-Mays	129	Ben Crenshaw	N/A
Garcia-Prout	130	Jack Nicklaus	N/A