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**GOLF
IN
VERMONT
2006**

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*VERMONT GOLF ASSOCIATION
GOLF INDUSTRY COMMITTEE*

GOLF IN VERMONT

PROFILE

III DIFFERENT STROKES FOR DIFFERENT FOLKS AND THE COST TO PLAY

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to explore the economic, social and environmental impacts of the game of golf on Vermont. Golf is not normally viewed in its totality, because it is not located in one place but is comprised of 65 separate entities spread from the four corners of the state (Brattleboro to Bennington, Newport to Alburg) and everywhere in between. Similarly we do not stop to think of the enormous sums of money raised for charity at 65 golf courses throughout the state, but only of the tournaments for charity with which we are familiar. Nor do we think of the of the junior programs in the same way we may view Little League baseball, yet golf is being taught to our children in every corner of the state, with its attributes of a life long sport and strong ethical and moral components. A golf course dedicates large tracts of land to being open and creates enough oxygen to support a city of 100,000 people! These and other facts about the game of golf will be discussed in the pages that follow.

This discussion is based on the facts garnered from the information in a survey of Vermont golf courses conducted in 2005. This is the third publication, the two former publications were in 1991 and 1994. Individual course responses to survey questions are confidential and are on file with the Vermont Golf Association legal counsel.

The information presented has a narrow margin of error due to the fact that operating practices of golf courses are sufficiently uniform to allow data from courses responding to the survey (30 courses or 47%) to be extrapolated for the industry (all courses). A forty-seven percent response is in excess of what is considered statistically significant in similar reports.

II. GOLF AS A PART OF VERMONT

Golf has a long history in Vermont. Ten per cent of the courses responding have been in existence for over 100 years. The Dorset Field Club dates back to 1886 and are one of the oldest golf courses in the United States, considered by some to be the oldest.

Seventeen percent of the respondents were from courses over ninety years old and two thirds over sixty years old. The Proctor Pittsford Country Club was incorporated in 1927, however golf was played well before that in Proctor in an area now longer open land. This is one of many examples of golf being played prior to the current course in that area. The early days of hickory shafts, mashie niblic did not escape Vermonters. Golf, along with maple syrup, has a long and honored history in Vermont.

The sixty-five golf courses in, Vermont are organized in a variety of ways. A majority of courses are owned by members (stockholders), operated as a non-profit corporation.

There are a few courses owned by individuals, two courses owned by municipalities and twelve courses which are a part of resorts. One of the municipal courses, Green Mountain National in Killington was built and is operated by the town to support local business during the summer season. In the resort category, seven courses are part of ski areas, with two new ones about to join that group at Jay Peak and Stowe Mountain; three are part of hotel complexes (Woodstock and Gleneagles at Ekwonak) There are also two courses, Quechee Lakes (two eighteen hole courses) and Vermont National, which were built as the center piece of successful residential or second home developments.

Golf courses are also considered either public or private. There are six courses in Vermont which restrict play only to members and their guests, while the fifty-nine other courses allow play both for members and, on a daily fee basis (greens fees), non-members.

Any person, resident or tourist, can play golf throughout the state by paying greens fees. It is not necessary to be a member of a golf course to enjoy the game in Vermont. This fact distinguishes Vermont from many other areas of the country, which are dominated by private clubs with public play at municipal courses, often not well maintained. This is also the reason that state or municipal construction and financing of golf facilities have not been required in Vermont

Being a member of a golf course provides an opportunity to participate in club tournaments, other forms of organized play and club activities. It also allows play without paying a daily fee, which can be an advantage for the frequent player.

In many parts of the country use of a golf cart is the norm in order to play. This is not the case in Vermont, if fact, you can elect to walk or ride on eighty-three per cent of the courses responding to the survey, and the remaining seventeen per cent (17%) permit walking some of the time. Paying for a golf cart is an additional expense to play which is optional at most Vermont courses.

IV PLAY

(a) Rounds Played

Representation cost to play golf, determined from the courses responding to the survey, is as follows:

Class	Holes	Number Courses	Av. Daily		Weekend		Weekdays	
			High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Public	9	22	\$19.92		\$35.00		\$13.00	
Public	18	23	29.00		57.00		25.00	
Private	18	6	56.00		125.00		48.00	
Resort	18	12	60.00		85.00		60.00	

Class	Holes	Courses	Av. Fee		High	Low
			Membership	n/a		
Public	9	22	\$ 457.00		\$ 525.00	\$ 345.00
Public	18	23	784.00		1,500.00	450.00
Private	18	6	2,932.00		3,995.00	1,800.00
Resort	18	12	2,596.00		n/a	n/a

There are other options to play at substantial savings from the greens fees above, including the "Lung Card", "Vermont Golf Links Card", and "State Days" at public and private courses alike. Golf is a family sport with most courses having reduced rates for multiple family memberships and junior memberships.

A purchaser of a "Lung Card" from the American Lung Association of Vermont at a cost of \$60.00 allows play of the participating courses at times designated either without or at reduced green fees. This has become a popular low cost golf opportunity particularly among retirees. The "Vermont Links Card" is sponsored by the Vermont Golf Journal which entitles a holder to have 11 rounds of golf at designated courses for \$55.00. "State Days" are a product of both the men's and women's state golf associations. Most of the courses participate and designate a specific day during the season for a one day tournament run by the state golf association with reduced greens fees. Thus it is possible to play private courses at fees substantially less than those above.

Golf continues as an affordable activity for Vermonters and therefore golfers come from all walks of life.

The above are only representative of the cost of playing golf in Vermont. This was also the case with the charts in the 1991 and 1994 report, as the responding courses were not identical in each case. What it does demonstrate clearly is that golf is affordable and compares favorably with the cost of other activities for residents and tourists alike.

The playing of golf is measured by determining how many eighteen holes, defined as a round of golf, are played annually. Most courses have a sign-up sheet where the person's name is entered before play. From this record the number of rounds can be accumulated which were played at the course. The requirement to sign-up is not strictly enforced and generally fails to capture members who go directly to the first tee without signing up, tournament play, scramble events for charity, and play in the fall when the course is officially closed. The adjustment in the chart below is a best estimate of unrecorded rounds played.

Operating a golf course is similar to operating a farm in that play is dependent on the weather. Play can vary from year to year depending on both temperature and rain. For these reasons the following chart is not a precise measure of play but is a fair representation.

Course	Holes	Number Courses	Average Rounds	Rounds Played	
				Number	Annually
Public	9	22	15,000		330,000
Public	18	23	17,900		411,700
Private	18	6	20,000		120,000
Resort	18	18	16,250		195,000
Adjustment			20%		211,340
TOTAL					1,316,040

Playing golf is both a sport enjoyed by Vermonters but also by those investing in second homes and vacationers. The rounds played at resorts, such as Lake Morey Inn, Basin Harbor, Equinox, Woodstock Inn and Quechee or the numerous ski areas, are important for the success of the entire enterprise in order to make the complex competitive with out-of-state resorts. A substantial portion of those 195,000 rounds represent one person rather than repeat rounds by many of the same people at private courses. Tourists also account for substantial number of rounds by greens fee players at the public courses.

Rounds played in Vermont are the equivalent of every man, woman and child in Vermont playing two rounds per year. Golf is an important part of the fabric of life in Vermont, both to residents and visitors alike.

(b) Capacity Utilization

Two of the courses responding to the survey replied that they have waiting lists for membership which was the exception and not the rule. Additional capacity has been added at one course in Chittenden County and two ski areas have either constructed or are in process of completing construction of new eighteen hole golf course. The responses indicate that capacity has kept up with demand resulting in access for those desiring to play golf. It also underscores the importance of golf as a need for attraction of tourists at ski resorts in the state.

(c) Golf Season

In 2005 golf courses operated an average of 27.6 weeks or 6.4 months per year. This is comparable to the period of operation reported in both the 1991 and 1993 surveys. This can vary depending on the weather as most courses do not close as long as the weather remains playable in the fall. In addition many courses allow play for members after they are officially closed in the fall. During the week of December 18, 2006 many members took advantage of this opportunity and played with the temperature on one day when the temperature was in the mid fifty's

(d) Concentration of Play

Fifty percent of the courses reporting had an average peak season of play of three (3) months, during which period they experienced two-thirds of their total annual play. Put another way, two-thirds of play occurs during June, July and August and one-third in part of April, the months of May, September and part of October. Weather is a factor during the beginning and ending months, however, a major factor is the greater concentration of tourist during the summer months of June, July and August. This again underscores the importance of golf to the tourist and second home business enjoyed by Vermont.

V ECONOMIC IMPACT

(a) Employment

All golf courses employ a superintendent who is responsible for maintenance of the course and grounds, as well as construction involving improvements to the course. A superintendent must have a high level of expertise in turf management, most with college degrees majoring in that field. Expertise in equipment operation, repair and maintenance together with supervisory skills of the grounds crew are a part of the job description. They must also be certified by the state as pesticides applicators.

Through the Vermont Golf Course Superintendents Association, as well as the National Association, each superintendent obtains continuing education in those areas of needed expertise. The position is generally employed on a full time basis, however, there are some courses where the superintendent may be employed for less than the full twelve months. There are many opportunities for seasonal employment of the grounds crew devoted to the maintenance of the course.

The majority of golf courses have on-site food and beverage operations either operated by the facility or under contract with others. This function provides employment in the usual skill areas, food management, preparation and serving. These positions can be either seasonal or full time.

Many courses employ a PGA professional who is responsible for competitions, administering play, sale of merchandise, use of golf carts and lessons. Those courses without a PGA professional employ a manager who has the same responsibilities except lessons. This function of the club is also supported by seasonal employees assisting in the golf cart, sales and administering play.

Courses also provide jobs in accounting and other administrative areas.

In this survey golf courses provided a combination of fulltime and seasonal employment to 1,465 individuals. The wages paid in turn are used to purchase those multitude of items for every day living. Those expenditures also result in the employment of individuals, hence the total employment impact on Vermont is greater than the direct employment within the industry. As noted in the following section, we have not developed a specific multiplier for the golf industry but experience would place that multiplier in the 2 to 2.5 range. It is a standard practice in measuring economic impact to use a multiplier to identify the additional employment or economic benefit to the area as the result of wages spent and purchases made.

(b) General Economic Impact

In 2005 expenses of golf courses was \$43,951,000. This was calculated by multiplying the average expenses of the courses reporting times the sixty-three (63) courses. This includes taxes (Vermont sales, use and meals and real estate taxes), wages, supplies, professional services and all of the other myriad of expenses required in operating a golf course. Our survey did not break down expenses into various categories as in the prior reports. Total impact is the important amount.

Golf courses are well distributed through Vermont in both urban and rural areas. Thus they have a positive economic impact throughout Vermont and provide a popular recreational activity to enhance the quality of life.

In measuring total economic impact it is necessary to account for economic activity resulting from the expenditures by the golf courses as being revenue to other businesses, supporting employment and the economic activity of those businesses. Service businesses, as opposed to commercial businesses, generally have a higher multiplier as their purchases are from other Vermont businesses rather than out-of-state suppliers. We have not developed such a multiplier specifically for the golf industry but estimate it conservatively to be in the 2.0 to 2.5 range. Thus total economic activity resulting from golf courses in Vermont would range from \$87,902,000 to \$109,877,500.

This a much higher impact than in the 1991 and 1993 reports, which is not unexpected. This is an economic impact unique in being felt throughout Vermont in both rural and urban areas.

VI SOCIETAL IMPACT

(a) Charity

The game of golf is a favorite means of raising money for charity. Ninety-three percent (93%) of the 30 courses responding held at least one event benefiting charity with one course holding twenty-five (25) events. The average number was six events per course or 378 events at 63 courses. If the average raised per event ranged between \$5,000 to \$7,500, the amount raised for charity by golfing events would be between \$1,890,000 to \$2,835,000. This is significant to Hospitals, schools, health organizations and other charities sponsoring the events.

In 2006 1250 individuals purchased "Golf Privilege Cares" at \$60.00 each from the American Lung Association of Vermont. Forty-five Vermont and two New Hampshire courses agreed to honor the cards with reduced greens fees and, by doing so, provided income to the Lung Association of \$750,000.

The game of golf stands alone nationally and in Vermont in support of charitable causes.

(b) Scholarship Fund

A sister organization, the Vermont Golf Association Scholarship Fund, Inc., provides ten (10) new annual scholarships in the amount of \$1,000 each for post high school education. Recipients are selected from applications solicited from Vermont High Schools and other sources.

Once received, the scholarship continues at \$1,000 per year for four years to each student maintaining their grades. Thus each year there are 40 students receiving a total of \$40,000.

Funding is provided by contributions from the Vermont Golf Association, the Vermont State Women's Golf Association, the Vermont Senior Golf Association, individuals and fund raising events sponsored by the Scholarship fund.

This program has been in place for a number of years. Those benefiting can be counted in the hundreds.

(c) Youth Programs

Eighty-two percent of the courses survey (26 of 30) had programs for teaching golf to juniors. Courses in the area of High Schools provide free use of their course for practice and competitions.

It is also most common to have junior programs supervised and instruction by a PGA professional. Such programs are typically free but occasionally a small fee is charged to cover the cost.

Competitions are held between high school golf teams sanctioned by the Vermont Headmasters Association, as well as youth tournaments run by the Vermont Golf Association, the Vermont section of the PGA and the Vermont State Women's Golf Association. There are in excess of 25 junior golf tournaments annually.

Golf is a unique game. It is founded on the concept that each player is responsible to play according to the rules and ethics of the game. It therefore has the unusual facet of not only teaching a sport but also ethics and responsibility for ones actions. These are desirable principals to live by.

Vermont golf courses donate the use of their course for both the instruction and competitions for juniors. Thus golf is a game learned and an interscholastic sport where practice and play is without taxpayer investment in or cost of maintaining facilities.

VII GOLF COURSES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A golf course is a cultivated area planted with various types of turf grass, usually dotted with trees and decorative planting... well maintained without litter, crime, potholes, horns, loud noises or many of the other "blessings" of modern urban society. Although primarily thought of as a recreational area, a golf course is a wildlife habitat, bird sanctuary, oxygen-generating resource and water conservation area.

Turf grass, which covers anywhere from 40 to 100 acres of a typical 150-acre golf course, is the groundwater recharging system designed by nature. One of turf's principal ecological functions is to keep rainwater from running into lakes, rivers and streams. It absorbs the nutrients and filters out contaminants as the water makes its way slowly through the root system and soil to the aquifers that feed the huge underground reservoirs which supply most of the nation's drinking water.

A well-designed 18 hole golf course can absorb the total downpour of a three-inch "gully washer," preventing the surface waters from giving up nutrient-laden runoff while funneling millions of gallons of water into the underground water table. In a typical temperate climate, a golf course has been shown to put as much as 7 times more water back into the underground aquifers than it consumes for irrigation purposes.

The trees and turf of a golf course cool the air through transpiration and evaporation. They can be the lungs and air conditioning system for a community.

It has been recognized that a regulation 18 hole golf course can produce enough pure oxygen through photosynthesis for at least 100,000 people for an entire year. A plot of turf the size of a football field has the cooling capacity of a 70 ton air conditioner.

The turf and other vegetation on golf courses help prevent soil erosion. Eroded soil is not only a lost resource; it is itself a form of pollution, adding unwanted nutrients to the waters. Golf courses serve as fire breaks and sources of water during fires. They are effective noise buffers between residential areas and busy highways and centers of commerce. By their very nature they dilute population density, thus helping to reduce the strain on the natural resources of a given area.

Golf course operators and golf course superintendents, for decades the outspoken advocates of environmental protection, nevertheless sometimes find themselves in the unfamiliar position of having to defend scientifically sound and safe environmental management techniques against an emotion-charged tide of misinformed or partially informed citizens whose legitimate concerns are shared by the course operators themselves.

One of those issues facing the golf industry is the use of pesticides. New technologies and state-of-the-art methods of design, construction and maintenance have made it possible to ensure that almost no chemicals either leach into the ground water or run off into surface water supplies.

VIII THE GOLF COURSE - A COMMUNITY ASSET

A golf course is a real community asset for a number of reasons as follows:

- * Golf courses play a significant role in creating a desirable community atmosphere. They are representative of the recreational services available within the town.
- * Golf courses characteristically attract desirable business and professional people into a community, and are often a major drawing card for new business and industry.

- * It has been recognized that a regulation 18 hole course can remove carbon dioxide and produce enough pure oxygen through photosynthesis for at least 100,000 people for an entire year. A plot the size of a football field has the cooling capacity of a 70 ton air conditioner.
- * Golf courses can provide significant local year-round employment as well as employment for high school and college students.
- * Golf course activities generate additional tax revenues from food and beverage service as well as in employment.
- * Golf courses can be major buyers of goods and services from local suppliers.
- * Golf courses require minimum installation, attention and cost in terms of community services, police, fire, forestry work, road repair, sewerage, etc.
- * Golf courses afford an important scenic contribution to the community. The landscaping and maintenance of a course benefits the community at no cost to the general citizenry.
- * Golf courses are increasingly in the forefront of greenbelt planning. Conservation groups and ecology groups are giving greater recognition to the importance of golf course acreage.
- * Golf courses provide a sanctuary for birds and smaller animals. A course is often the only place for such wild life to go.
- * Golf courses reduce pollution and help cleanse the air. Turf and other vegetation help prevent soil erosion.
- * Golf courses and their companion amenities are important aspects of physical fitness and exercise programs.
- * Golf courses offer an increasingly popular recreational outlet for senior citizens.
- * Golf courses are significant components of current soil and water conservation programs.
- * Golf courses can be a primary factor in the decision to buy a home or locate in a given community. The local real estate salespeople will agree that the golf course is one of their best selling aids.
- * Golf courses are unique as both a recreational facility and a conservation land bank with no acquisition cost to the community.

* Golf courses in many communities allow the high school and college golf teams as well as service clubs, policemen and firemen, and local public officials to use their facilities at minimal or no charge.

* Golf courses often make their facilities available to non-member guests for civic and social affairs, thus acting as a public relations element for the community.

* Golf courses can be an important buffer zone to real estate development and therefore a cushion for potential open-space concerns that might arise.

* Golf courses are an influencing factor in the overall tax base of the community. Those properties that are adjacent or within a particular radius of a course will consistently reflect a higher appraisal and additional revenues at no added cost to the community.

* Golf courses in a community are often open to strollers, joggers, cross country skiers and other nature lovers.

IX GOLF INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, V.G.A.

The Golf Industry Committee is the external affairs committee of the Vermont Golf Association, comprised of 7 members, 3 from that Association, 1 from the Vermont State Women's Golf Association, 2 from the Vermont Golf Course Superintendents Association and 1 from the Professional Golfers Association. Its membership was designed to provide the input, cooperation and direction from all the state golf associations. A short description of each association is contained in Article X. It is funded by the men and women golfers in Vermont as an element of the cost of the GHIN or handicap card.

For further information contact James Bassett, Executive Secretary, Vermont Golf Association, P.O. Box 1612, Station A., Rutland, Vermont 05701, telephone number: (802) 773-7180.

X STATE GOLF ASSOCIATIONS

(a) Vermont Golf Association, Inc.

The Vermont State Golf Association, Inc. (V.G.A.) is a voluntary non-profit corporation founded to represent the game of golf, to serve the interest of Vermont golf clubs and their members, and to conduct state golf competitions.

The Vermont Golf Association was organized in 1902. The six charter members of the organization were the Montpelier Country Club, Waubunakee Country Club of Burlington, Old Pine Country Club of St. Johnsbury, Mt. Anthony Country Club of Bennington, Rutland Country Club and Dorset Field Club. Annual dues were \$10. per year. In 1903 Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester and the Barre Golf Club became members. In 1993 there were 54 member clubs.

The purpose of the Association is to act as the authoritative body for golf in the State of Vermont, to hold such tournaments as may be arranged; to adopt, enforce and interpret the rules for the playing of golf in accordance with the rules adopted by the United States Golf Association (U.S.G.A.); to establish, maintain, control and regulate a handicap system and course rating for member clubs (all handicap competition under the jurisdiction of the Association shall be conducted under such system); to offer member clubs counsel by providing the means for the interchange of information and concepts pertaining to overall club management, operation and facilities.

The V.G.A. is devoted to serving its member clubs through a variety of programs. The most visible program offered by the V.G.A. is its computerized handicap service. It provides accurate and regular handicap updating for more than 9,600 golfers. Together with the U.S.G.A., the V.G.A. offers its member clubs the most authoritative and uniformly accurate handicap system available anywhere through modern data processing procedures. In addition, the U.S.G.A. is offering clubs a new micro-computer handicap option. With this option, clubs will be able to update and display each player's handicap after each round. The V.G.A. is committed to providing clubs with the latest in proven handicap computer techniques.

The V.G.A. utilizes its own course measuring service to assist clubs in accurately measuring their courses. The U.D.H.S. has announced new guidelines for rating courses, which are already in effect. The guidelines require a detailed analysis of a course's playing difficulty and add greater flexibility in assigning a difficulty adjustment factor. This type of revision is needed and the V.G.A. Course Rating Committee has begun to implement the new rating system in Vermont.

Conducting golf championships was the original service provided by the Association. This service continues today. The V.G.A. sponsors 8 tournaments each year, including the Vermont Amateur. Entry fees for the tournaments are used for prizes and other expenses of the tournaments. The Junior Golf Tournaments are subsidized by the V.G.A.

The Vermont Open is sponsored by the V.G.A. They select the site of the tournament and determine its format in cooperation with the New England P.G.A. The New England Amateur Tournament is in Vermont every 6 years. This tournament will be held in Vermont again in 2007.

In addition to the above, the V.G.A. will provide guest speakers and information on all subjects relating to golf and its rules of play. It will also assist member clubs with advice on conducting their own tournaments.

(b) Vermont Golf Course Superintendents Association

The Vermont Golf Course Superintendents Association (VtGCSA) was founded in 1977 and is made up of superintendents from all over Vermont. Approximately 80 % of the state's courses are currently represented.

Vt.GCSA is run by a Board of Directors which handles the business affairs of the association, organizes continuing education for its members and publishes a bi-monthly newsletter as an information and educational tool. Association members meet monthly during the golf season at various golf facilities throughout Vermont.

The main goals of the VtGCSA are as follows:

- provide a communications network
- increase continuing education opportunities
- support turf grass research
- maintain and distribute a scholarship fund

Today's golf course superintendent is a highly educated and dedicated individual who has a wide range of knowledge. Many have college degrees in Agronomy or Soil Science and all have a state pesticide license. Many superintendents chose the golf profession because of their love of the outdoors.

Golf course superintendents are environmental stewards whose main concern is to protect and enhance nature. The VtGCSA works with the Vermont Department of Agriculture to ensure that golf course maintenance practices have minimal impact on the environment. Vermont's innovative and cooperative golf course pesticide permitting program has received national attention and acclaim.

All courses in Vermont have a five year permit for application of pesticides, which has been extended from time to time. The application contained an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPM) detailing management practices and a list of compounds to be approved for use for turf management. This information is reviewed in detail for environmental impact by the permitting authority, the Department of Agriculture, and consultation as needed with the Vermont Pesticide Advisory Council. A permit to use the compounds applied for is issued if all regulatory requirements are met.

Through this program and other environmental awareness programs VtGCSA is dedicated to keeping members abreast of all the latest information and techniques. It is our belief that golf is a positive influence on the environment and will continue to grow in the future.

(c) Vermont State Women's Golf Association, Inc.

The Vermont State Women's Golf Association was founded July 23, 1930 by a committee of women representing Barre, Bomoseen, Burlington, Dorset, Eggenox, Ekwanok, Mallets Bay, Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans and St. Johnsbury. The purpose of the association is to promote interest in the game of golf among the women of Vermont.

The organization and conducting of state tournaments for women has played a major role in promoting that interest. The first Women's State Amateur Championship Tournament was started in 1930, with a team event added the following year. Today the Association conducts the state amateur championship; the tri-state golf matches for women from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; a two-day senior tournament for women over 50; and individual "State Days" at member clubs where women can play at minimal cost culminating in a season-ending "State Day" featuring a dinner and awards ceremony. The "State Day" tournaments were started in 1955. There were 324 women who participated in 1957 and 2795 women in the 1989 tournament!! Women golfers are among the fastest growing segment of golfers nationally and in Vermont.

The organization introduced the GHIN handicap system in 1983. This computerized handicap service now provides accurate and regular handicaps for more than 3000 women golfers annually. Thus the VSWGGA, with the V.S.G.A., now provides the most authoritative and uniformly accurate handicap system available anywhere.

The VSWGGA makes a substantial contribution to the Vermont Golf Association Scholarship Fund, Inc. and participates in the fund's administration and selection of recipients through representatives on the Board of Trustees and Selection Committee.

This organization also supports financially and participates through its membership in the Golf Industry Committee in issues affecting the industry generally.

The VSWGGA also has successfully pursued its purpose of promoting interest in the game of golf among women for 65 years resulting in women being a larger percent of all golfers in Vermont than in most other states.

(d) Vermont Professional Golf Association

The Vermont Professional Golf Association was established in 1965. It was incorporated into a Charter Member of the New England Professional Golfers Association in 1982. It functions under the guidelines of the New England PGA, which is presently located in Wakefield, Ma.

Over 60 members comprise the Vermont Chapter, which includes PGA members and apprentices. These members direct the activities of most golf courses throughout Vermont.

The Vermont Chapter members and Executive Committee are very committed to promoting the game of golf. They aim to serve the golfing public with dedication and professionalism. As a Chapter representing the PGA of America, they want to make your golf game better and make golf a better game.