## BALANCING

$\underline{\text { BALANCING POSITION }=\text { LHO (left hand opponent) has made a bid and there }}$ have been two passes. If you pass the auction will be over.

DIRECT POSITION $=$ RHO (right hand opponent) has just bid.

GENERAL RULE $=$ Bids show about a King less than "normal"

## COMMON BALANCING BIDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

1 Suit, p, p, Double: 10+ points
1 Suit, p, p, 1NT: 11-14 points (with 15-18, double first, than bid NT at minimum possible level)

1 Suit, p, p, Jump to 2 Suit: 11-14 and 6 card suit
1 Suit, p, p, 2NT: 19-20
1 Suit, p, p, 1 Suit: 6-13 points, could be a 4 card suit
1 Suit, p, p, 2 Suit (non-jump): 10-13 pts, almost any type of 5 card suit
$1 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{p}, 2 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}, 2 \mathrm{NT}$ : takeout for minors (could be 5/4)
1 Suit, p, p, 2 Same Suit: Michael's cue bid (could be 5/4)
1NT, p, p, 2 Suit: lighter than direct seat; could be 5 card suit
$1 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{Dbl}$ : equivalent hand - NOT lighter than a direct seat double!

PARTNER OF BALANCER: BEWARE! BALANCER COULD BE LIGHT. THEY HAVE ALREADY COUNTED ONE OF YOUR KINGS!

## Balancing Bidding Quiz

1. 1 pass pass?
2. 1 pass pass ?
3. 1 pass pass ?
4. 1 pass pass ?
5. 1 pass pass?
6. 1 pass pass ?
7. 1 pass pass ?
8. 1 pass 2 pass pass ?
9. 1 pass 1 NT pass; 2 pass pass ? Q1084 KK43 AQJ6
10.1 pass pass 1 (balancer); pass ? A64 8543 K42 873
11.1 pass pass 1 (balancer); pass ?
12.1 pass pass 1 NT (balancer); pass ?
-KJ43 AJ6 Q843 Q 3
-KJ5 © 76 Q108432 \& Q
-KQ5 76 AQJ1084 \& A6
-7 A A852 KQ85 \$J743
-QJ754 A9532 void Q108
-AJ1089 -932 K K \& AKQ6
-KQ64 8 87 Q9643 \& AJ

- 19642 -765 * A109 \$ K6
-62 ©KJ1083 AK6 \$ 996
- J106542 © 64 KQ7 $\$ 84$


## Balancing Bidding Quiz - Answers

1. 13 hcp , reasonable heart stop, bid 1 NT , systems on
2. 8 hcp , pass (your diamonds are not strong enough to bid)
3. 16 hcp, jump to $3 \downarrow$, inviting game
4. 10 hcp , takeout double; partner may pass with $5-6$ good spades
5. 9 hcp, 2 Michaels cue bid
6. 17 hcp, double, then bid spades to show a strong hand
7. 12 hcp, pass, long suit too weak to bid; better to defend
8. $8 \mathrm{hcp}, 2$; partner knows your spades were too weak to overcall on the first round
9. 12 hcp , double for takeout (couldn't double 1st round w/o support)
10. 7 hcp, pass, but bid 2 if LHO bids anything
11. $13 \mathrm{hcp}, 2 \mathrm{NT}$ inviting game
12. 6 hcp, 2 (transfer to spades)


# Balancing Seat Bidding 

Cheryl Haines
March 14, 2017 Lecture Series

## Today's agenda

-What is balancing seat and why is bidding in balancing seat unique?

- What do bids mean in the balancing seat?
- Four hands to practice



## What is balancing seat bidding?

"Balancing" is when you bid or double:

1. When your pass would have ended the auction

## - AND -

2. Your partner has said nothing other than pass


## Balancing bidding - what's unique?

- Points are somewhat divided
- You know the opponents don't have more than 24 points combined - and they could have as few as 13!
- You know your RHO doesn't have more than 5 points
- As balancer, even though your partner hasn't bid, she may havere decent hand and nothing to say!



## "Stretch to Bid" in Balancing Seat

## Bids in balancing seat are lighter than direct by approximately 3 points

- In other words -

You may "borrow" 3 points from partner's hand when deciding your bid


## What do bids mean in the balancing position? (Common Auctions)

1. A new suit at lowest available level: $6-12 \mathrm{HCP}, 5+$ card suit

- Examples - (a) 1 Heart, p, p, 1 Spade; (b) 1 Spade, p, p, 2 Clubs

2. Jump in a new suit: 11-14 HCP (opening hand) and 6+ card suit

- Example - 1 Diamond, p, p, 2 Hearts

3. Double: Takeout with 10+ HCP or Strong Hand

- Examples - (a) 1 Heart, p, p, *; (b) 1Heart, p, 2 Hearts, p, p, *

4. 1NT: 11-14 HCP balanced (and a stopper in suit opened)

- Example-1 Club, p, p, 1NT
- Note: Discuss with partner - are systems on?



## Let's practice

West open 1 Heart, P, P - it's South's call holding:
a) $\wedge$ AQJ4

- 654
-43
* K543
a) 1 Spade



## Let's practice

West open 1 Heart, P, P - it's South's call holding:

b) $\quad 65$
$\bullet 87$

- AJT765
* K65



## Let's practice

West open 1 Heart, P, P - it's South's call holding:


## Responding to Partner's Balancing Bid

"Don’t Punish Partner"!!

Remember - they've already counted 3 of your points!


## Let's practice

West open 1 Heart, P, P - it's South's call holding:


## Let's practice

West open 1 Heart, P, P - it's South's call holding:

| ^ AQJ4 | A 65 | c) | A KQJ876 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 654 | $\checkmark 87$ |  | $\bullet$ A5 |
| - 43 | - AJT |  | - K65 |
| - K543 | \& K65 |  | * 98 |

a) 1 Spade
b) 2 Diamonds
c) 2 Spades


## Why stretch to bid?

Good things may happen:

- You might make your contract
- You might go down less than if they make their contract
- If you end up defending, your bid may help partner with defense
- You might push the opponents to a level where you can set them



## What do bids mean in the balancing position? (Less Common Auctions)

1. Double followed by NT at lowest possible level: 15-18 Bal. with Stopper

- Examples - (a) 1 Heart, p, p, *, p, 2c, p, 2NT; (b) 1Heart, p, p, *, p, 1 spade, p, 1NT

2. A jump to 2NT: 19-20 Balanced with Stopper

- Examples - (a) 1 Heart, p, p, 2NT; (b) 1 Club, p, p, 2 No Trump

3. After NT Openers: Systems (DON'T, Hamilton, etc.) are on; suit bids may be lighter than direct seat and may be only 5 card suit. Doubles are NOT lighter than direct seat!

- 1NT, p, p, *- good hand
- 1NT, p, p, 2NT - unusual
- 1NT, p, p, 2c-single suit? Clubs and higher? Depends on system

4. Non-jump to 2NT: Unusual No Trump

- Example - 1 Spade, p, 2 Spades, p, p, 2NT

5. Cue Bid: Michael's Cue Bid

- 1 Club, p, p, 2 Clubs (balancing)



# Let's practice: <br> 1 Heart, Pass, 2 Hearts, Pass, Pass, ??? 

a) $\uparrow K Q 93$
$\checkmark 4$

- $J 763$

』K874
a) Double


# Let's practice: <br> 1 Heart, Pass, 2 Hearts, Pass, Pass, ??? 

b) $\wedge A K J 4$
$\bullet 753$
-43
\&Q743


# Let's practice: <br> 1 Heart, Pass, 2 Hearts, Pass, Pass, ??? 

b) $\wedge A K J 4$
$\bullet 753$
-43
※Q743
b) 2 Spades


## Let's practice: <br> 1 Heart, Pass, 2 Hearts, Pass, Pass, ???


c)

A 72

- Q3
- QJ984

』KQT9


## Let's practice: <br> 1 Heart, Pass, 2 Hearts, Pass, Pass, ???


c) $\quad \mathrm{a} 72$

- Q3
- QJ984
※KQT9




## Let's Play Some Hands

## Hand 1 - West Dealer; Equal Vulnerability

Auction: 1H, P, P, 1NT, all pass Final Contract: 1NT by South

$$
\begin{gathered}
1087 \\
\text { A83 } \\
\text { Q762 } \\
\text { K53 }
\end{gathered}
$$

| AK96 |  | 542 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| QJ1092 |  | 54 |
| A8 |  | J109 |
| 109 |  | QJ842 |
|  | QJ3 |  |
|  | K76 |  |
|  | K543 |  |
|  | A76 |  |



## Hand 2 - N Dealer, E/W Vulnerable

1d, p, p, dbl
p, 2c, p, 2NT
P 3nt, all pass
Final Contract: 3NT by West
AKQ2
J8
QJ1098
92

10864 J53
AKQ3 765
K76
A4
KQ
A10865
97
10942
532
J743


## Hand \#3 - Equal Vulnerability, West Dealer

1H, p, p, Dbl
p, 2NT, p, 3NT - all pass
Final Contract: 3NT by North

> AKQ
> QJ74
> 8432

98

| 1087 |  | 642 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A10865 |  | 93 |
| KJ10 |  | 9765 |
| A6 |  |  |
|  | J953 |  |
|  | K2 |  |
|  | AQ |  |
|  | KQ732 |  |



## Hand \#4 - Equal Vulnerability, South Dealer

1c, p, p, 2H
$\mathrm{P}, 3 \mathrm{~h}$, all pass
Final Contract: 3 Hearts by East
9543

652
A763
87

| AK86 |  | Q2 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 103 |  | AKJ987 |
| QJ102 |  | K5 |
| 1042 |  | 953 |
|  | J107 |  |
|  | Q4 |  |
|  | 984 |  |
|  | AKQJ6 |  |




Appendix

## When should you balance?

Consider the following auctions - which are the situations where you should balance?

1. $1 H, p, p$, ?
2. $1 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}$, ?
3. $1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{p}, 1 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{p}, 1 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}$, ?
4. $1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{p}, 2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}$, ?
5. $1 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}$, ?
6. $1 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{p}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{p}, 1 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}$. ?
7. $1 S, p, 3 S, p, p$, ?

$1 c, p, p, ? \quad(a / b=* ; c=1 N T)$
Note: Have them construct these hands on the tables
a) $\uparrow K 654$

- J762
- AJ87
- 5
b) $\wedge$ AQJ98
- K6
- AKJ5
* 97
c) $\quad \wedge K 3$
$\bullet$ J54
- KJ65
* A975


1NT, p, p, ? (a: 2s, b: 2h, c: pass) Construct hands on table

| a) | A KQJ85 | b) | A 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bullet 75$ |  | - JT7543 |
|  | - AQ5 |  | - KQ65 |
|  | \& J76 |  | - 43 |
| c) | A K32 |  |  |
|  | - J54 |  |  |
|  | - KJ6 |  |  |
|  | \& A975 |  |  |



## What kind of hand should you have to balance?

It's best to bid when you have:

- Shortness in their suit
- Tolerance for unbid suit(s) - or -
- Very good suit of your own - or -
- Inference that partner holds cards in your mediocre suit


