

WORLD HANDICAP SYSTEM

R&A USGA

Welcome to the World Handicap System

2024 Rules of Handicapping Seminar



2024 Principal Changes

- Authorized Formats of Play
- Pre-Registration
- Playing by the Rules of Golf
- Course Handicap Calculation
- Treatment of 9-hole scores
- Score used when hole not played
- Playing Conditions Calculation
- 4BBB Scores
- Handicap Review reporting tools
- Standardization of Par



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2024

Authorized Formats of Play (Rule 2.1 a)

Format of Play	Type of Round	Number of Holes			
		9	✓	18	✓
Individual Stroke play	Organized competition	9	✓	18	✓
	General play	9	✓	18	✓
	Stableford - organized competition	9	✓	18	✓
	Stableford - general play	9	✓	18	✓
	Par / bogey - organized competition	9	✓	18	✓
	Par / bogey - general play	9	✓	18	✓
	Maximum Score - organized competition	9	✓	18	✓
	Maximum Score - general play	9	✓	18	✓

NOTE: All 9-hole and 18-hole individual stroke play formats of play are now mandatory for handicap purposes.

Pre-Registration (Rule 2.1 a (iii))

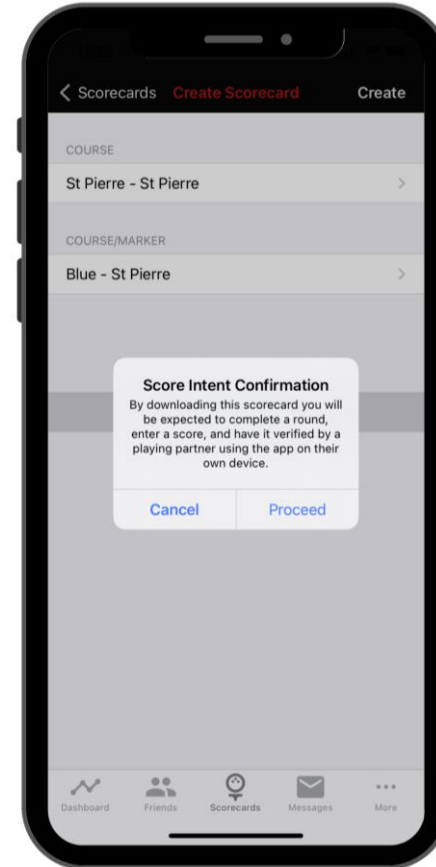
Players are required to pre-register their intent to submit a score in general play for handicap purposes.

Such pre-registration must be made:

- Before the player starts the round, and
- In the manner prescribed by the Handicap Committee.

Recommend making the registration process as easy as possible

A player can be considered to have pre-registered their intent to submit a score if playing in a regular, organized event with other players.





Pre-Registration (Rule 2.1a (iii))

If a player registers their intent to submit an 18-hole score and plays more than 9 holes, but less than 18 – the score is only acceptable for handicap purposes if:

- the minimum number of holes were completed, and
- the reason for failing to complete the round was valid.

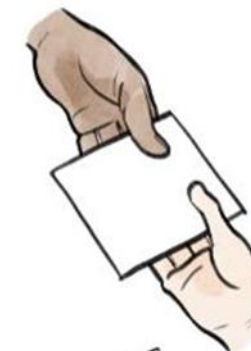
Otherwise, the score is not acceptable.

Likewise, if the player pre-registers their intent to submit a 9-hole score, they can only submit a 9-hole score, even if all 18 holes are played.



When to Submit Score

- No distinction between different formats of play (competition versus general play)
- No limits on amount of general play scores – at any level (other safeguards in place to manage concerns)
- Scores which are not automatically submitted by the organizing entity (e.g. society or league) must be submitted by player
- Where a player fails to comply with the procedures set out, the Handicap Committee should act



2024

Playing by the Rules of Golf (Rule 2.1 b)

Where a player has breached the *Rules of Golf* in *general play* and knowingly failed to apply the correct penalty, the score should not generally be accepted for handicap purposes. However, depending on the circumstances, the Committee has the discretion to produce an *acceptable score* by:

- Recording the actual score for the hole, or
- Adjusting the hole score using *net double bogey*, or
- Applying a score of *net par*.



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Calculation of a Course Handicap (Rule 6.1)

Course Handicap Calculation will now include the difference between Course Rating and Par as part of the calculation.

$$\text{Course Handicap} = \text{Handicap Index} \times (\text{Slope Rating} / 113) + (\text{Course Rating} - \text{Par})$$

The same calculation format will also be used for 9-hole rounds.

$$\text{Course Handicap} = (\text{Handicap Index} / 2) \times (\text{Slope Rating} / 113) + (\text{9-hole Course Rating} - \text{9-hole Par})$$



Calculation of a Course Handicap (Rule 6.1)

Your target score is the gross score needed to “play to your handicap.” Since your Course Handicap changes from each set of tees, so does your target score.

Target Score = **Par + Course Handicap**



Course Information			
Tees	Course Rating	Slope Rating	Par
Green	72.0	128	70
White	70.0	125	70
Silver	68.0	120	70

+
+
+

15.0 Handicap Index Player
Course Handicap
19
17
14

=
=
=

Target Score
89
87
84

What does this mean for the club?

- Course Handicap lookup charts will need to be changed
- Charts on scorecards
- Consider the options here
 - Apps
 - QR Codes
 - New Board
 - Smaller solution
 - Future proof





Calculation of an 18-hole Score Differential from a 9-hole Score (Rule 5.1 b)

Under the 2024 Rules, an 18-hole Score Differential can be created for immediate use by combining the 9-hole Score Differential for the 9 holes played with the player's expected score over 9 holes.

Definition of an 'Expected Score'



Expected Score	The score a player is expected to achieve over a specified number of holes on a course of standard difficulty. It is calculated using the player's Handicap Index and attributes a numerical value against any hole or holes not played during a round.
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Procedure for Calculating a Score Differential using an Expected Score (Clarification 3.2b/1)

The calculation of an expected score is automated and is used to attribute a statistical value against the holes not played, so that an 18-hole Score Differential can be calculated, subject to other provisions set out within the Rules of Handicapping.

The procedure for calculating an 18-hole Score Differential using an expected score can be summarized as follows:

1. An expected Score Differential for the 9 holes not played is calculated, based on a given Handicap Index and a course of standard difficulty.
2. A 9-hole Score Differential for the 9 holes played is calculated using the player's actual scores and the rating value of the holes played.
3. The Score Differential from the holes played is combined with the expected Score Differential to produce an 18-hole Score Differential.



Combining 9-hole Score with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 9 holes played

Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): 36.0 (B9): 36.4

9-hole Slope Rating (F9): 125 (B9): 126

Name of Player: *Jane Smith*

Course Handicap: **16**

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	42

Calculation of 9-hole Score Differential

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{113}{9\text{-hole Slope Rating}} \right) \times \left(\frac{9\text{-hole par} + 9\text{-hole CH} - (\text{points scored} - 18) - 9\text{-hole Course Rating}}{6} \right) \\
 & \left(\frac{113}{125} \right) \times \left(\frac{36 + 9 - (21 - 18) - 36.0}{6} \right) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{45 - 3 - 36.0}{6} \\
 & = \boxed{5.42}
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining 9-hole Score with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 9 holes played



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First 9-hole Score Differential

$$= (113 \div 125) \times (42 - 36.0)$$
$$= 5.42$$

Expected Score

Uses Player Equation for player with the same Handicap Index played over a course of standard difficulty.

The 18-hole Score Differential is calculated by combining the first 9-hole Score Differential from the 9-holes played with the expected Score Differential for the hole or holes not played (calculated based on a given Handicap Index and a course of standard difficulty).

First 9-hole score differential

5.42

+

Expected 9-hole score differential



=

Equivalent 18-hole score differential

???

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Combining 9-hole Score with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 9 holes played



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Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (Front 9): 36.0

9-hole Slope Rating: 125

Name of Player: Jane Smith

Course Handicap: 16

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	42
Pts.	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	21

Calculation 9-hole Score Differential

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{113}{9\text{-hole Slope Rating}} \right) \times \left(9\text{-hole par} + 9\text{-hole CH} - (\text{points scored} - 18) - 9\text{-hole Course Rating} \right) \\
 & \left(\frac{113}{125} \right) \times (36 + 9 - (21 - 18) - 36.0) \\
 & = 5.42
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{First 9-hole score differential} + \text{Expected 9-hole score differential} = \text{Equivalent 18-hole score differential} \\
 & 5.42 + 9.52 = 14.9
 \end{aligned}$$



Player Equation – Different H.I. Example 1

Twin Pines Golf Club / Front 9 / Silver Tees

Course Rating: 36.0 / Slope Rating: 118

Adjusted Gross Score of 42 produces a 9-hole Score Differential value of 5.42

Player A: Handicap Index – 4.0

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	42

18-hole Score Differential: 8.7

Player B: Handicap Index – 10.0

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	5	5	5	6	2	6	3	6	4	42

18-hole Score Differential: 11.8

Player C: Handicap Index – 16.0

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	6	4	4	5	4	6	5	5	3	42

18-hole Score Differential: 14.9



Player Equation – Different H.I. Example 2

The Links Golf Course / Front 9 / Green Tees

Course Rating: 34.0 / Slope Rating: 113

Adjusted Gross Score of 56 produces a 9-hole Score Differential value of 22.0

Player A: Handicap Index – 34.0

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	6	6	7	6	5	8	6	7	5	56

18-hole Score Differential: 40.9

Player B: Handicap Index – 42.0

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	8	6	7	6	5	6	7	7	4	56

18-hole Score Differential: 45.0

Player C: Handicap Index – 50.0

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	7	5	7	6	6	9	6	6	3	56

18-hole Score Differential: 49.2

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When a Hole is Not Played (Rule 3.2b)



An expected score will also be used when a hole has not been played.

This is an automatic process carried out by the software and clubs and committees are not expected to calculate this manually.



When a Hole is Not Played (Rule 3.2b)

A score from a round or when one or more holes have not been played may only be used for handicap purposes if, among other things:

- the round has been played over at least the minimum number of holes required for either a 9-hole or an 18-hole score to be acceptable, and
- the reason for not completing the round was valid.

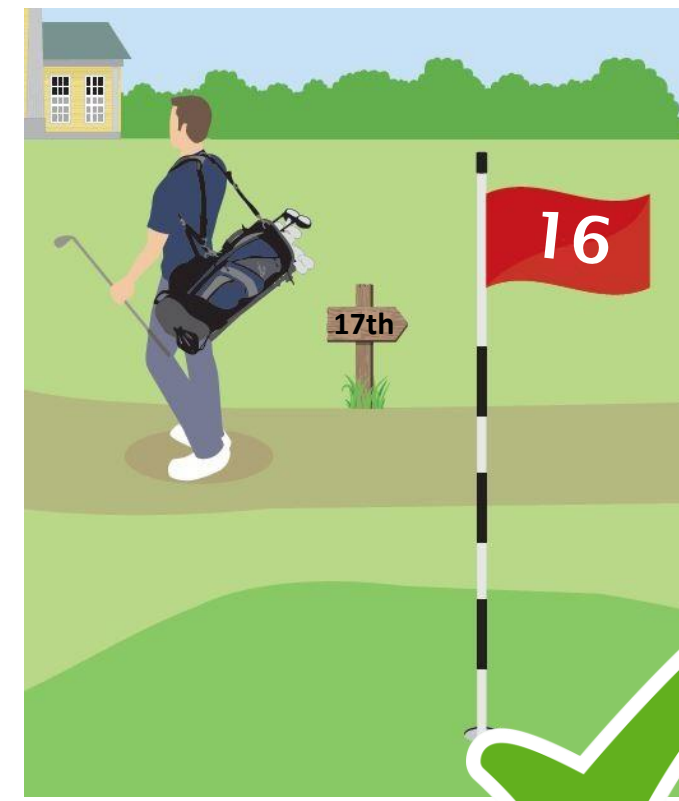
The 2024 Rules include stronger guidance on what is a valid or invalid reason for not completing a round.



When a Hole is Not Played (Rule 3.2b)

Valid reasons for not finishing a round or playing a hole might include:

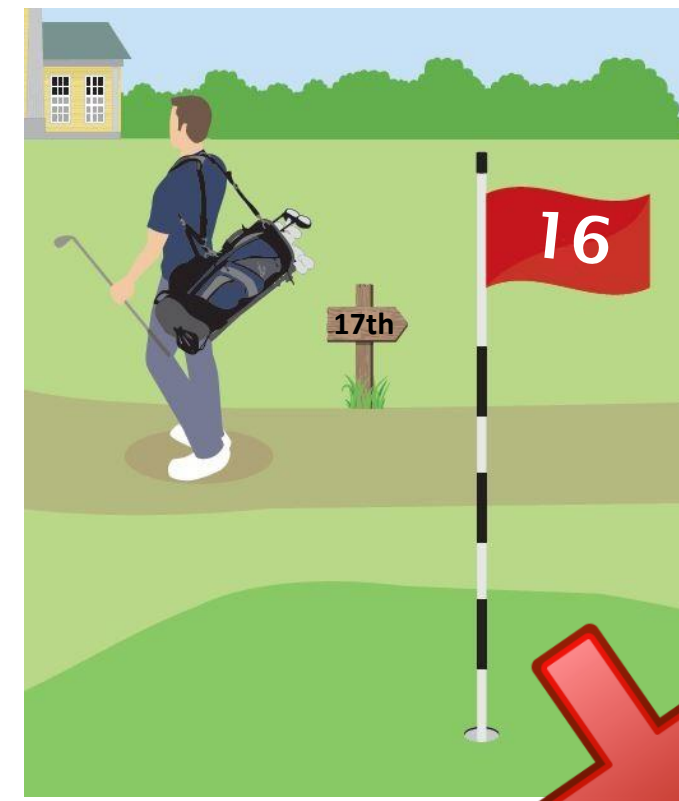
- Fading light or weather preventing the continuation of play,
- Player injury or illness,
- The course being played has fewer than 9 or 18-holes because:
 - A hole (or holes) has been declared out of play by the Committee for maintenance or reconstruction purposes, or
 - The Committee has organized a competition over a non-standard number of holes, for example during the winter months.
- Any other situations considered reasonable by the Committee.



When a Hole is Not Played (Rule 3.2b)

Invalid reasons might include:

- Weather that does not prevent the continuation of play.
- Not playing a particular hole on a golf course because the player knows it usually causes them difficulty and they are likely to return a high hole score.
- Not playing the final holes on a golf course in order to avoid submitting a high score (if playing badly) or a low score (if playing well).
- Any other situations considered unreasonable by the Committee.

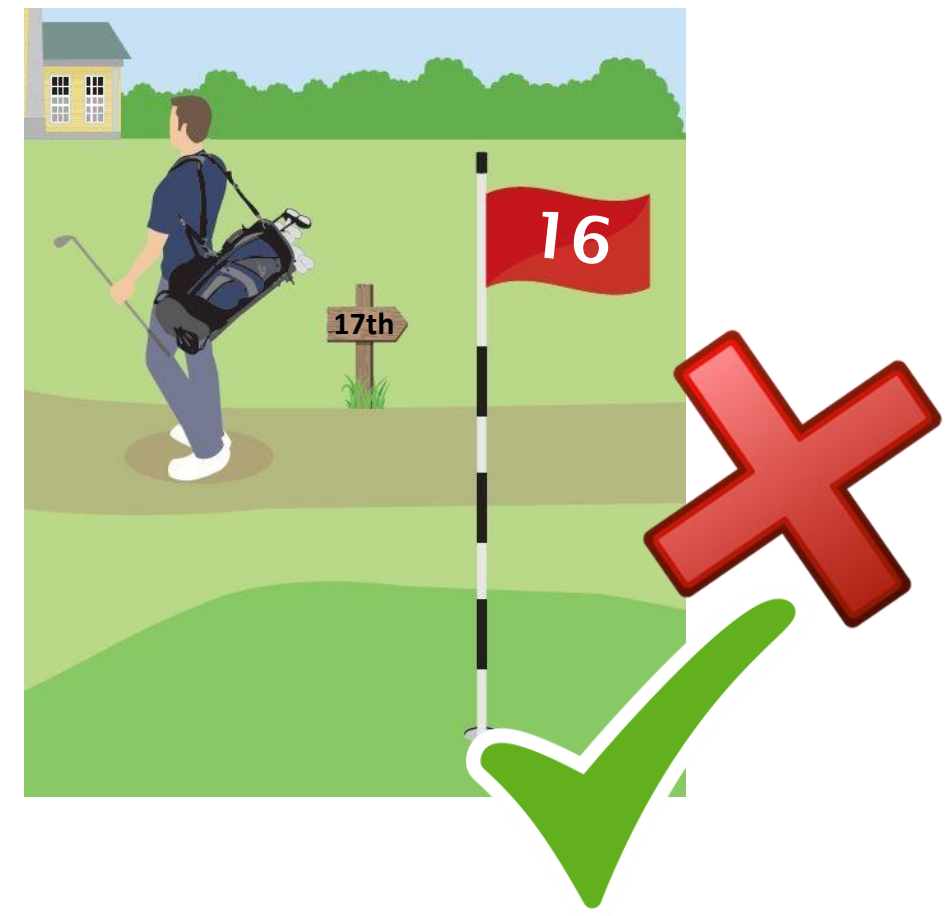


When a Hole is Not Played (Rule 3.2b)

Where the Handicap Committee determines that the player's reason for not playing one or more holes is considered invalid, the score is not acceptable for handicap purposes.

Handicap Committee may consider posting a penalty score to the player's scoring record.

However, if one or more holes has not been played for a valid reason, a 9-hole or 18-hole Score Differential will be created using their **expected score** for the hole or holes not played.



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Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score Example Calculation for 16 holes played

Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): 36.0 (B9): 36.4

9-hole Slope Rating (F9): 125 (B9): 126

Name of Player: *Jane Smith*

Course Handicap: *16*

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
Yards	384	337	518	398	180	502	365	387	138	3209
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>42</i>

Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	36	72
Yards	322	283	165	491	400	144	521	377	390	3093	6302
S.I.	8	12	18	4	10	16	2	6	14		
Score	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>		



Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played

Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): 36.0 (B9): 36.4

9-hole Slope Rating (F9): 125 (B9): 126

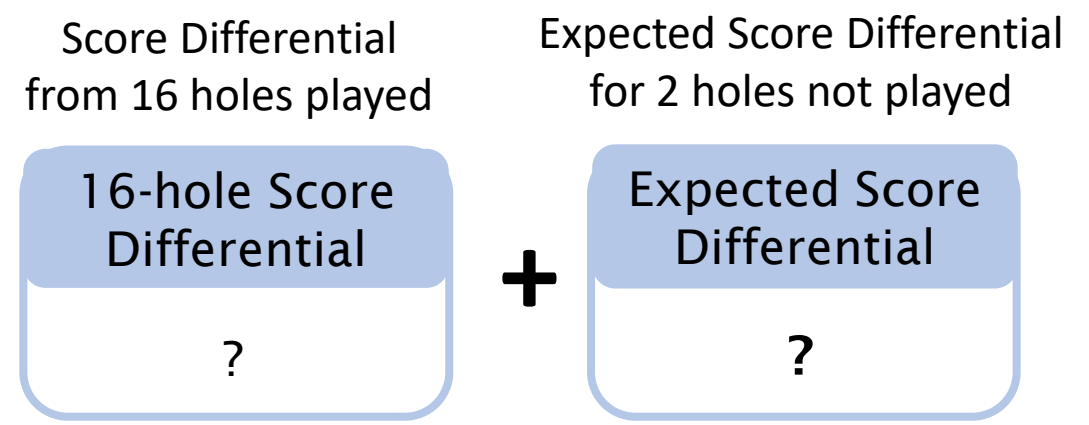
Name of Player: *Jane Smith*

Course Handicap: *16*

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
Yards	384	337	518	398	180	502	365	387	138	3209
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>42</i>

Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	36	72
Yards	322	283	165	491	400	144	521	377	390	3093	6302
S.I.	8	12	18	4	10	16	2	6	14		
Score	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>		

To create an 18-hole Score Differential, we split the round into holes played and holes not played:





Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played

Sunnyside Golf Club

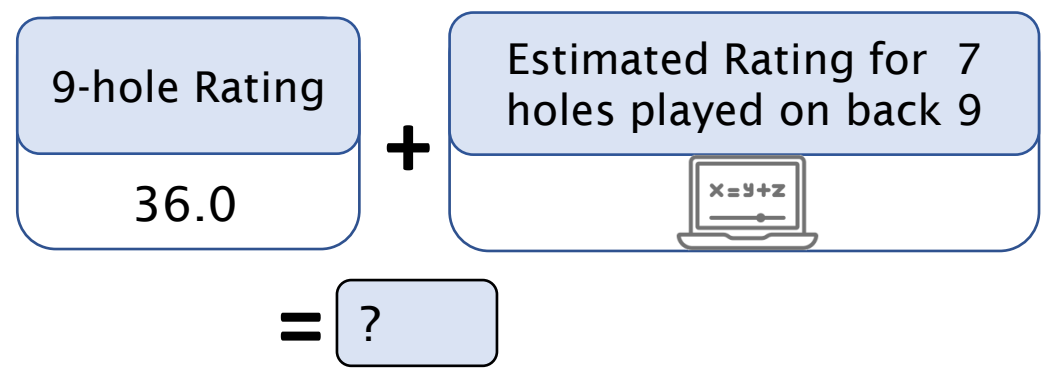
Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): **36.0** (B9): **36.4**

9-hole Slope Rating (F9): **125** (B9): **126**

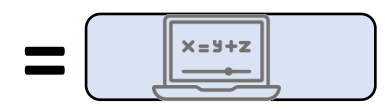
Name of Player: *Jane Smith*

Course Handicap: *16*

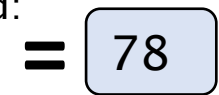
For the 16 holes played, we calculate an estimated Rating - which includes the actual 9-hole Rating:



We also estimate the Slope Rating of the 16 holes played:



Finally - we calculate the adjusted gross score for the holes played:



Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
Yards	384	337	518	398	180	502	365	387	138	3209
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	42

Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	36	72
Yards	322	283	165	491	400	144	521	377	390	3093	6302
S.I.	8	12	18	4	10	16	2	6	14		
Score	5	5	4	6	5	4	7	X	X		78

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Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played



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The procedures for creating the estimated course and slope ratings is automated and clubs/committees are not required to carry out these calculations

For the holes that do not make up part of a rated 9, the estimated rating is based on what we know about the holes played:

No. Holes Played	Hole Length Played	Course Rating information	[Par]
------------------	--------------------	---------------------------	-------

The estimated slope is calculated using a weighted average.



Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played

Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): **36.0** (B9): **36.4**

9-hole Slope Rating (F9): **125** (B9): **126**

Name of Player: *Jane Smith*

Course Handicap: *16*

For the 16 holes played, we calculate an estimated Rating - which includes the actual 9-hole Rating:

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{9-hole Rating} \\ \hline 36.0 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Estimated Rating for } 7 \text{ holes played on back 9} \\ \hline \text{27.9} \\ \hline \end{array} = 63.9$$

Next, we estimate the Slope Rating of the 16 holes played:

$$= 125.4375$$

Finally - we calculate the adjusted gross score for the holes played:

$$= 78$$

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
Yards	384	337	518	398	180	502	365	387	138	3209
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	42

Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	36	72
Yards	322	283	165	491	400	144	521	377	390	3093	6302
S.I.	8	12	18	4	10	16	2	6	14		
Score	5	5	4	6	5	4	7	X	X		78




Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played

Estimated Course Rating
For 16 holes played

Estimated Course Rating



63.9

Estimated Slope Rating
For the 16 holes played

Estimated Slope Rating



125

Score from 16 holes played

Adjusted Gross Score

78

We then calculate a Score Differential for the 16 holes played:

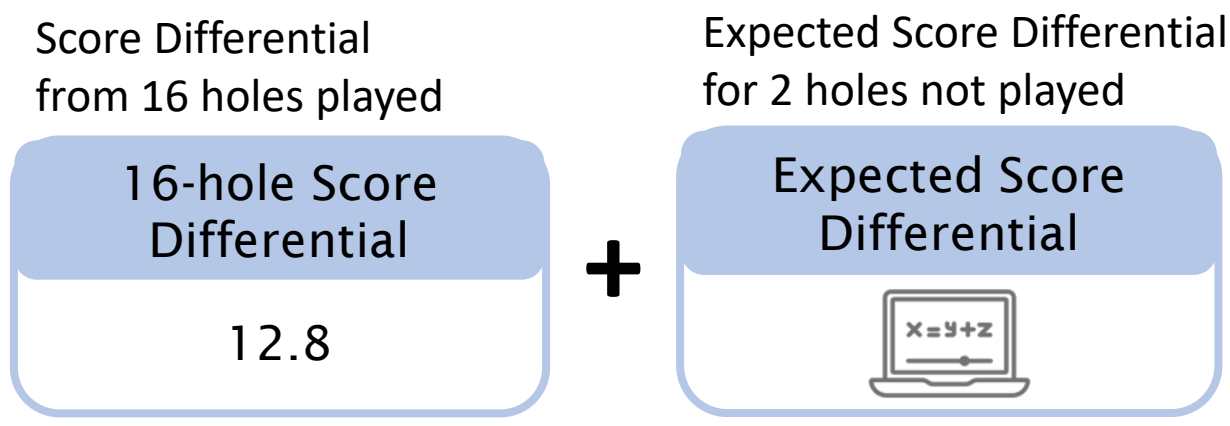
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(113 } \div \text{ 16-hole estimated Slope Rating)} \\
 \text{(113 } \div \text{ 125)}
 \end{array}
 \times
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{(Adjusted gross score - estimated Course Rating)} \\
 \text{(78 - 63.9)}
 \end{array}
 = \text{12.8}$$



Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played

We now need to add an expected score differential for the 2 holes not played:





Incomplete 18-hole Round with an Expected Score

Example Calculation for 16 holes played

Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): **36.0** (B9): **36.4**

9-hole Slope Rating (F9): **125** (B9): **126**

Name of Player: *Jane Smith*

Course Handicap: *16*


Score Differential from 16 holes played

Expected Score Differential for 2 holes not played

16-hole Score Differential

12.8

Expected Score Differential

 2.12

+

= 14.9

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	36
Yards	384	337	518	398	180	502	365	387	138	3209
S.I.	7	13	3	9	15	1	11	5	17	
Score	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	42

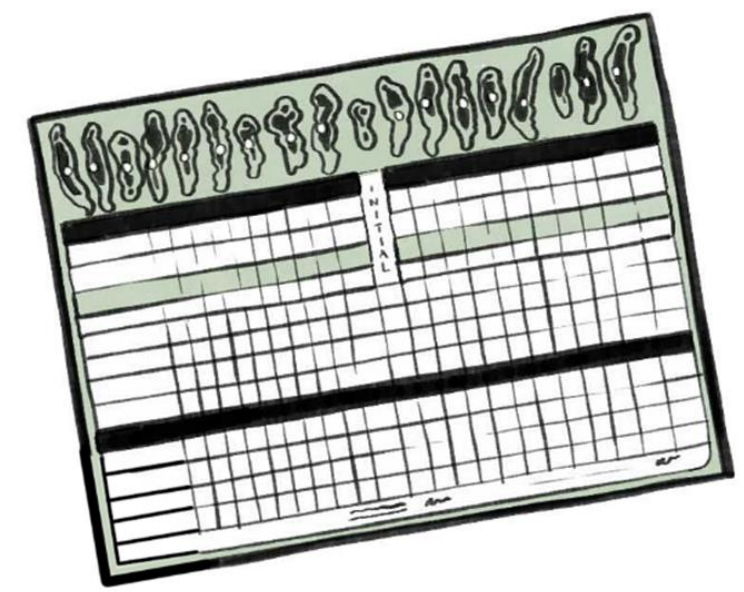
Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
Par	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	36	72
Yards	322	283	165	491	400	144	521	377	390	3093	6302
S.I.	8	12	18	4	10	16	2	6	14		
Score	5	5	4	6	5	4	7	X	X		78



Designation of Holes Not Played (Clarification 3.2b/3)

Where one or more holes have not been played during the round and the player is not required to submit an adjusted gross score, the player must submit hole-by-hole scores and designate which holes were not played as prescribed by the Authorized Association.

This is to ensure that all of the procedures set out within the Rules of Handicapping can be carried out accurately, including the calculation of the expected score for the hole or holes not played.



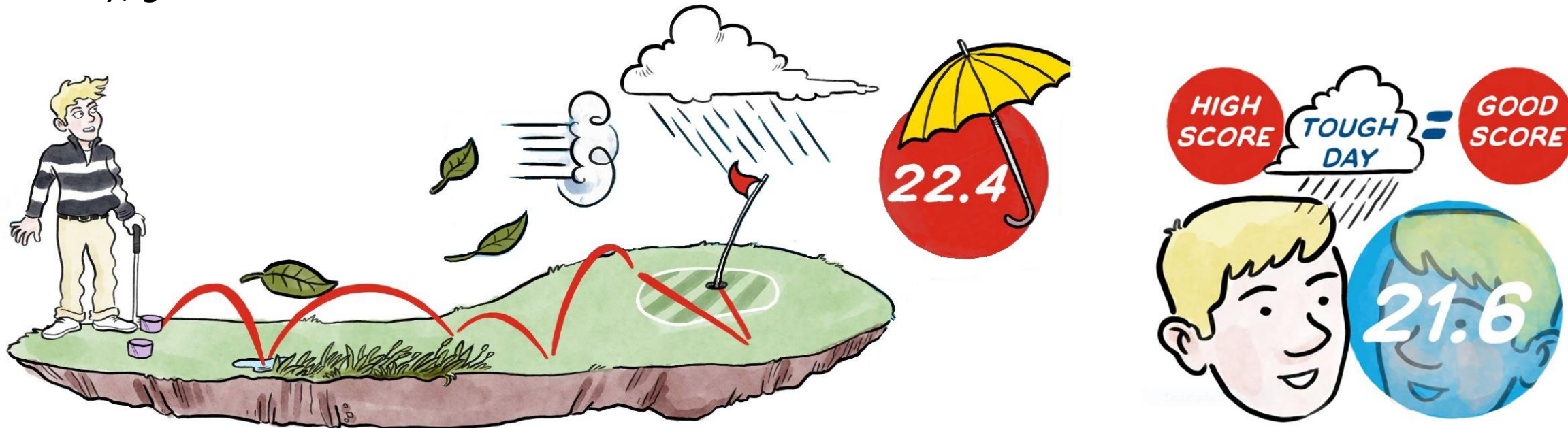
A Recap on Playing Conditions Calculation (Rule 5.6)

- The purpose of the PCC is to detect when the playing conditions have a significant impact on player performance.
- This is done through analysis of the scores that are submitted on the day, on a specific golf course – which could be as expected, higher or lower, depending on those conditions.
- Abnormal playing conditions can be caused by weather and/or course set-up.



A Recap on Playing Conditions Calculation (Rule 5.6)

This means that a high score on a tough day may still count as a good score, and be used in the calculation of a player's updated Handicap Index (one of the best 8). Any adjustment for PCC is included in the score differential calculation, to better reflect the player's actual performance on the day, given the conditions.



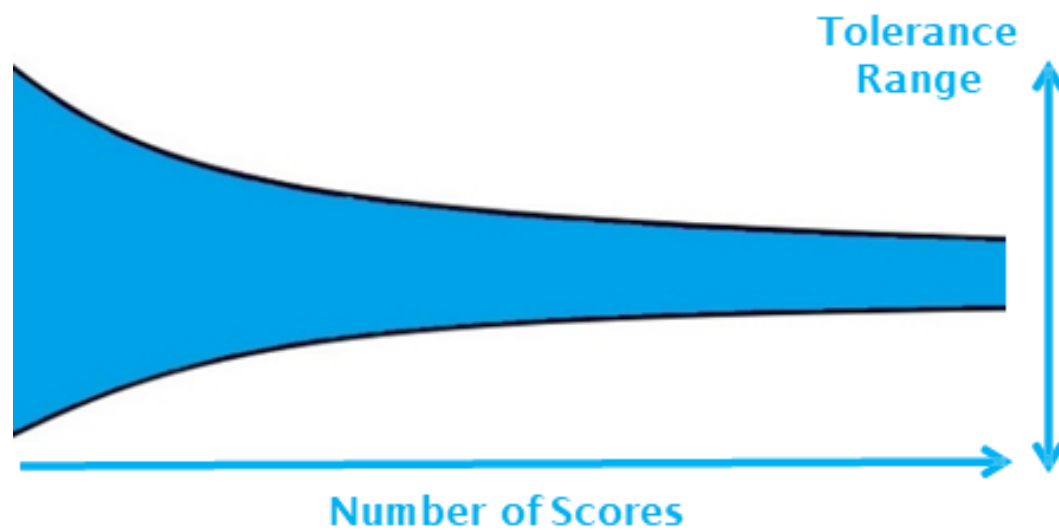
Playing Conditions Calculation (Rule 5.6)

- The PCC is a statistical procedure that compares all eligible scores submitted on the day against expected scoring based on the make up of the field (number of players and ability).
- Each player has an expected scoring range based on their Handicap Index, and:
 - If significantly *fewer* players than anticipated attain their expected score, conditions are determined to be *harder* than normal.
 - If significantly *more* players than anticipated attain their expected score, conditions are determined to be *easier* than normal.
- The adjustment (which can range between -1 and +3) is based on the amount needed to move enough players into the expected scoring range, and it is applied to everyone who submitted a score (or scores) on that day.
- As the calculation of the PCC is proprietary, full details are not in the public domain.

Playing Conditions Calculation (PCC)

Because the PCC is based on a comparison between the *actual* number of players that score within a defined tolerance range, and the number of players that are *expected* to score within the same range, the size of the field is a key factor in the calculation.

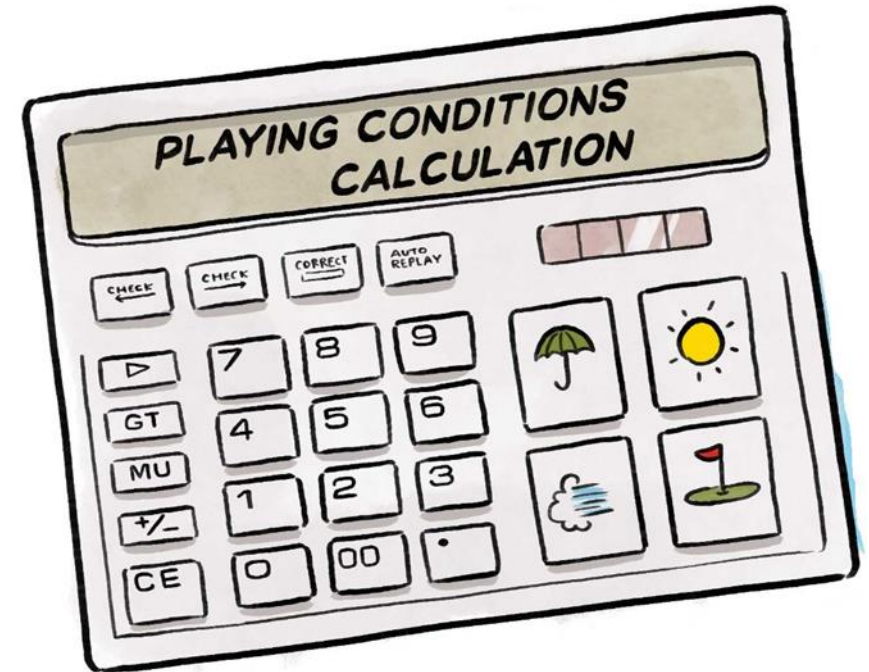
- The more scores that are submitted on a given day, the smaller the tolerance needs to be to have confidence in the PCC result.
- The fewer the number of scores that are submitted on the day, the bigger the tolerance needs to be.



Playing Conditions Calculation (PCC)

The PCC:

- Is generally performed only once for a day
- Considers all acceptable scores submitted on a golf course (all formats, competitive & recreational, 9 & 18 holes)
- Requires at least eight acceptable scores submitted by players with a Handicap Index of 36.0 or below
- Is automatically applied within the calculation of score differentials for all players



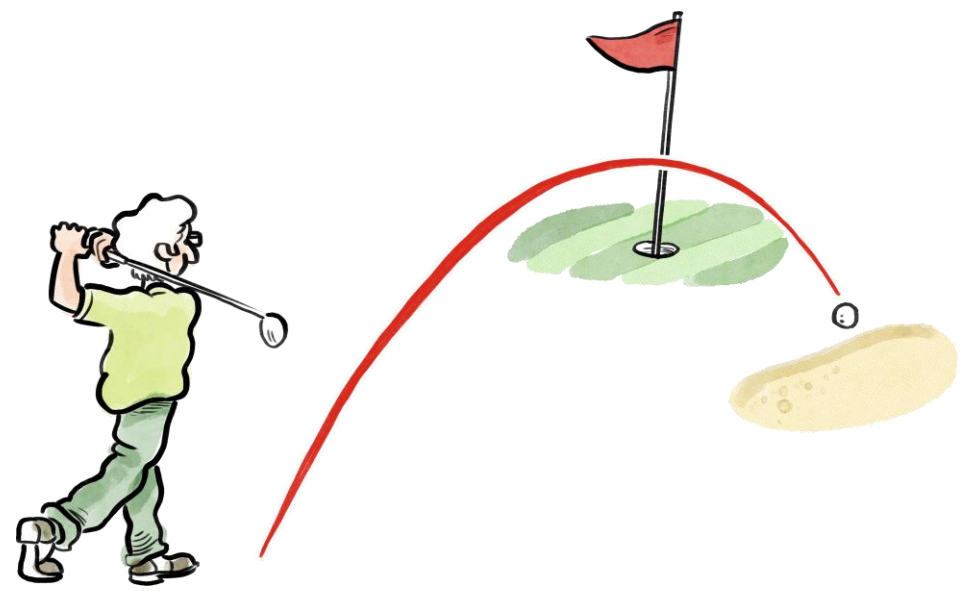
Individual Scores from Four-Ball Formats (Rule 5.10)

- Discretion available to Associations that do not currently accept Four-Ball formats
- To review 18-hole, Four-Ball competition scores
- To post a score to an individual player's scoring record, provided following conditions are met:
 - Team returns a net score of at least 6 better than par; 42 points
 - Individual player's score counts at least 9 times
 - Player's individual calculated score is \geq 36 points



Individual Scores from Four-Ball Formats (Rule 5.10)

- An individual player's score is calculated using the following procedure:
 - When the player's score counts, they receive those points
 - When the player's score does not count, they receive 1½ points – except that:
 - If their partner only scores 1 point, they only score 1 point
 - If their partner scores zero points, they only score zero points.
 - The player score is then added to the difference in the course handicap and the playing handicap used.

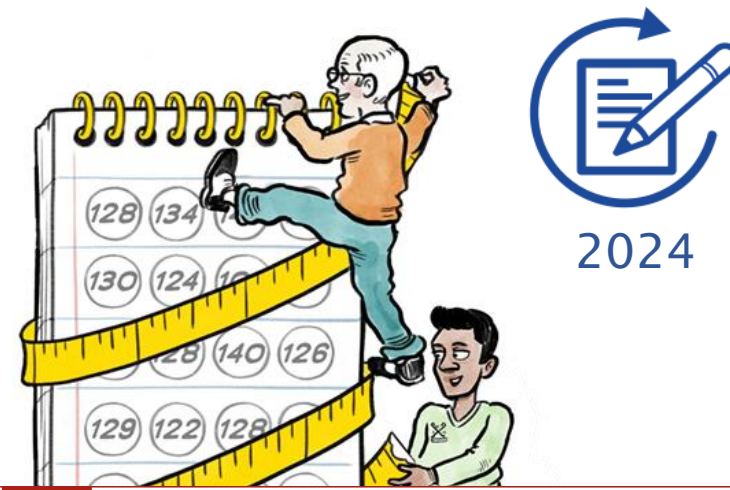


Player's score is rounded to the nearest whole number.

NEW REVISION

Handicap Review Procedure (Rule 7.1 a(i))

- The Handicap Committee plays a vital role in the successful administration of a player's Handicap Index
- Strongly recommended that the Handicap Committee conducts a handicap review at least once a year, for all players for which it is responsible
- A consistent, objective approach is important
- New recommended reports, will be available local software.
- Reports will identify players who are consistently scoring above or below expectation – or where anomalies exist.



Wales Golf Clubhouse interface showing Membership and Handicapping reports.

Membership
View detailed reports on Test Club's membership base.

- ★ [Category Member Counts](#)
- ★ [Members Resigned by Date](#)
- ★ [Category Member Counts \(simple\)](#)
- ★ [Downloaded App Report](#)
- ★ [Full Member Listing](#)
- ★ [Member Details](#)
- ★ [Members Date Joined](#)
- ★ [Membership Tags Report](#)
- ★ [Members Phone Listing](#)
- ★ [Members Notes Search](#)
- ★ [Member Age Report](#)

Handicapping
View reports pertaining to handicapping for members at Test Club.

- ★ [Member Handicap Index@ Listing](#)
- ★ [WHS™ Course/Playing Handicap Tables](#)
- ★ [Hole Statistics](#)
- ★ [9 hole vs 18 hole Scores](#)
- ★ [Competition vs. General Scores Report](#)
- ★ [Deleted Score Interests](#)
- ★ [Exceptional Scores Report \(Previous 20 scores\)](#)
- ★ [General Play Scores](#)
- ★ [Handicap Change & Handicap At Set Date Report](#)
- ★ [Handicap Review Report](#)
- ★ [Last Played to Handicap Report](#)
- ★ [Member Handicap Certificate](#)
- ★ [PCC Report](#)
- ★ [Penalty Scores By Player](#)
- ★ [Penalty Scores Submitted](#)
- ★ [R&A 9 Hole Qualifier](#)
- ★ [Soft/Cap/Hard Cap Report](#)
- ★ [Unsatisfied Score Interests](#)
- ★ [Score Listing by Day](#)
- ★ [Frozen and Withdrawn Handicaps](#)

Handicap Review

The review can also involve analysis of any or all of the following information:

Deviations from the expected scoring performance for the player.

The trend of the player's Handicap Index - differences in player's Handicap Index over last 12months/24 months.

The player's scoring record history.

Comparison of average score differentials between competitive and casual rounds.

Any scores from, or performances known, in non-authorized formats of play.

Frequency of score submissions in last 12 months v previous 12-month cycles.

% of acceptable scores submitted at a player's home club.

% of acceptable scores from 9-hole rounds.

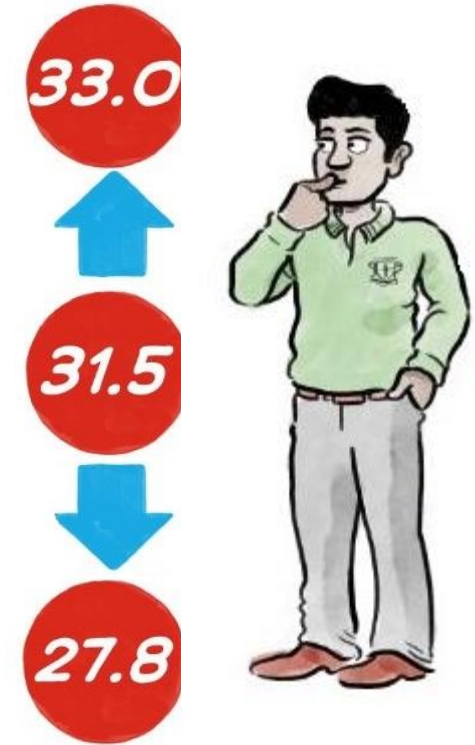
Handicap Review – Applying the Adjustment

Whether to apply any adjustment remains solely at the discretion of the Handicap Committee after taking into consideration the process driven recommendation **AND** any other knowledge the Committee has relating to the player's demonstrated ability.

Once the Handicap Committee has considered all available information, they can consider the appropriate Handicap Index adjustment for the player.

The adjustment must satisfy the following criteria:

- Be a minimum of 1 full stroke; and
- Except in exceptional circumstance, only increase a player's Handicap Index by up to 5.0 strokes above their Low Handicap Index
- Where applicable, approval of Authorized Association (Discretionary)



Establishing Par (Appendix F)

It is recommended that par be established for each hole in accordance with the following hole lengths:

Par	Men	Women
3	Up to 260 yards (240 metres)	Up to 220 yards (200 metres)
4	240 to 490 yards (220 to 450 metres)	200 to 420 yards (180 to 380 metres)
5	450 to 710 yards (410 to 650 metres)	370 to 600 yards (340 to 550 metres)
6	670 yards and up (610 metres and up)	570 yards and up (520 metres and up)



2024



PAR 5

- 497
- 470
- 410
- 410

Establishing Par (Appendix F)

Where appropriate, the standardization of par across tee sets is recommended.

For example, if the hole lengths from all sets of tees on a specific hole lie within the recommended par 5 range for men, with the exception of the forward tee at 410 yards, the forward tee should also be designated as a par 5 hole if it can be determined that it was designed to be played as a par 5 for the majority of players who will choose to play the hole from that tee.

Additional consideration may also be given to the set of tees most commonly played by men and women and the most common par, for men and women, across all sets of tees on a hole.

- PAR 5
- 497
 - 470
 - 410
 - 410



2024

Thank you!