# 2024 Rules of Handicapping Changes from 1/4/24

### **Course Rating-Par**

- The 18-hole Course Handicap calculation will include the difference between the CR and the Par from 1 April 2024.
- Benefits:
  - Same calculation as is being used for the 9-hole calculation
  - Brings us into line with the majority of countries using the system.
  - Produces bigger differences in Course Handicaps from different sets of tees.
  - Target score now Par + Course Handicap
  - Makes the target 36 points to play to handicap, which players are familiar with.
  - No need for an additional adjustment if playing in mixed tee stableford events.

## **Examples**

# Previous Calculation of CH = HI x (SR/113) New Calculation of CH = (HI x (SR/113)) + (CR-PAR)

### Player A

- H.I. is 18.0 and playing from the green tees with a CR/SR of 70.2/125 and par of 72.
- Without CR-Par (current method) the player will get a CH of 20.
- (18.0 x 125/113)
  - 19.9115
- With CR-Par the player will get a CH of 18.
  (18.0 x 125/113) + (70.2-72)
  - 19.9115 + (-1.8) = 18.1115

### Player B

- H.I. is 18.0 and playing from the blue tees with a CR/SR of 75.2/141 and par of 73.
- Without CR-Par the player will get a CH of 22.
- (18.0 x 141/113)
  - 22.4601
- With CR-Par the player will get a CH of 25.
- (18.0 x 141/113) + (75.2-73)
  - 22.4601 + 2.2 = 24.6601

### Four Ball Scores (Rule 5.10)

 New Rule included to allow Four Ball scores be accepted for handicap purposes.

#### Conditions

- Total pair score of 42 points or 6 under par
- A player must score on at least 9 holes
- A player must have at least 36 points
  - Where a player's score counts, they are given the appropriate number of s/f points
  - Where a player's score doesn't count, add 1.5 s/f points except if partner's score is 1 s/f point, the player also receives 1 s/f point.
  - Where team score is 0, both players score zero s/f points.-
  - Where players both score same number of points, both scores used to create individual 18-hole score.

#### • Benefits:

- The number of acceptable score formats on a player's record will increase.
- Captures scores from different formats of play, where a player might perform significantly better.

# **Example Scorecard**

#### 18 holes Fourball Betterball Acceptable for Handicapping – Example

Hole		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	Р	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Tot	Нср	Net
Blue	71.9/122	333	473	155	460	386	541	155	384	144	3031	L	528	134	337	392	381	152	581	425	380	3310	6341		
White	69.0/120	322	458	146	440	370	531	140	374	135	2916	A Y	455	126	322	381	323	139	566	410	372	3094	6010		
Gold	65.1/105	278	441	138	425	286	429	130	272	126	2525	E	381	118	277	293	312	111	483	326	336	2637	5162		
Index		12	8	16	14	10	2	6	4	18		R	9	13	15	7	17	11	1	3	5		Team 42pts -		
A CH9/PH8			*				*	*	*							*			*	*	*		Player A 15		15
A Gross		Х	-	3	6	-	-	4	4	3			-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-		Player B 27		
A Stbl pts		-	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	2	10		-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	15		
Par		4	5	3	5	4	5	3	4	3	36		5	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	36	72		
B CH20/PH17		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
B Gross		Х	5	-	-	4	5	4	-	-			6	3	-	5	-	3	5	5	4				
B Stbl pts	Ind	0	3	1.5	1	3	3	2	1.5	1.5	16.5		2	3	1.5	2	1.5	3	3	2	3	21	37.5	3	40.5
	Team										9												18		
	Team score: 42pts. Player A = 7 Holes - Player B = 11 Holes													27		_									

**Recalculated Individual Score for Player B: 40 Stbl Points** 

#### Notes:

If two identical net scores are recorded by partners on a hole, both scores count (hole 7)

The difference between the Playing Handicap and the Course Handicap will be added to the final recalculated individual stbl score (3)

If a half appears in the total, the value is rounded to the next lower whole number (37.5)

The final Stbl result is converted to the equivalent AGS with the following formula: AGS = Par + Course Handicap + (36-Stbl score)

# **Society/Alliance Scores**

- Players are responsible for returning scores from any organised competition which is:
  - played in an authorised format,
  - from a rated set of tees,
  - on any rated golf course,
  - played by the Rules of Golf
  - including when that competition has been organised by an Unaffiliated Organisation, i.e. an Alliance, Society or internal club group.
- Where an Unaffiliated Organisation consists of golf club members, they should be accommodated on the club computer software to enable them to return scores.
  - They will be deemed to have pre-registered their round (in the same way as for a club competition).

# Clarification on Scores from Society events

- Rule 2 Clarification: A player is considered to have pre-registered if playing in a regular organized event with other players for a prize and to the ROG (e.g. roll-ups, society events)
- Rule 2.1/a. Scores from authorised formats of play must be submitted.
- Clubs can intervene and enter the score from these events or apply a penalty score if necessary.

# Method of scaling up 9-hole scores/Holes not played (Expected Score)

- Definition of Expected Score: A score a player is expected to achieve, over a specified number of holes, on a course of standard difficulty.
- Benefits:
  - Makes handicaps more accurate and simplifies the current method
- Current scaling up method adds net par + 1 additional stroke (17 stableford points) to the back 9 holes.
- New Expected Score method uses the Score Differential for the actual 9 holes played and adds an Expected Score Differential for the back 9 holes.

# **Expected Score Differential**

- The Expected Score method can be used for scaling up competitions over nonstandard number of holes which can be used as a further demonstration of a player's ability.
- For 12 or 14 hole competitions, the club sets up an 18-hole competition as normal and the player adds 'Hole Not Played' or 'Hole Not Started' for the remaining 4 holes on the software.
  - Note: The Computer software will work out the calculations for you.
- The following is an example of scaling up a 9 Hole Score. An example can also be found in the CONGU/WHS handicapping advice document.

# **Combining 9-hole Score with an Expected Score Example Calculation for 9 holes played**

Sunnyside Golf Club

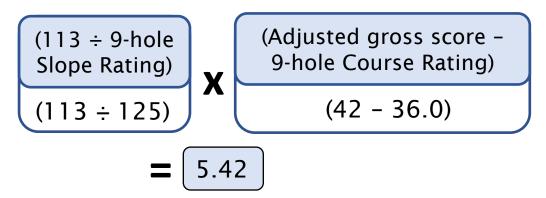
Bronze Tees Course Rating (F9): 36.0 (B9): 36.4 9-hole Slope Rating (F9): 125 (B9): 126

Name of Player: Jane Smith

Course Handicap: 16

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

#### <u>Calculation of 9-hole Score Differential</u>



# **Combining 9-hole Score with an Expected Score Example Calculation for 9 holes played**

#### First 9-hole Score Differential

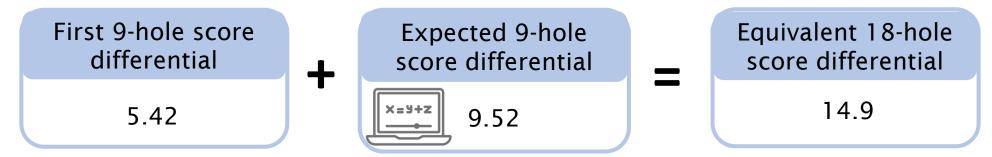
$$= (113 \div 125) \times (42 - 36.0)$$

#### **Expected Score**

Uses Player Equation for player with Handicap Index of 16.0

= 9.52

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).



# **Combining 9-hole Score with an Expected Score Example Calculation for 9 holes played**

Sunnyside Golf Club

Bronze Tees Course Rating (Front 9): 36.0 9-hole Slope Rating: 125

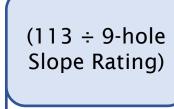
Name of Player: Jane Smith

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

X



 $(113 \div 125)$ 

(9-hole par + 9-hole CH -(points scored - 18) - 9hole Course Rating)

$$(36 + 9 - (21 - 18) - 36.0)$$

First 9-hole score differential

5.42

Expected 9-hole score differential

9.52

Equivalent 18-hole score differential

14.9

Note: Expected Score is a closed calculation.