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**GOLF AUSTRALIA
HANDICAPPING & COURSE RATING COMMITTEE
MEETING – FRIDAY 22 MAY 2009
AT GOLF AUSTRALIA OFFICE**

SUMMARY

Present from the Committee: Ian Read (Chairman), John Buckley (via phone – only in attendance for Agenda Items 9-11), Murray Cropley, Sue Fabian, Di Monk, Lynne Ritchie

In Attendance: Simon Magdulski (Manager – Rules & Handicapping), Therese Ritter (Manager – Championships), Scott Wagstaff (Manager – Golf Operations, Golf Queensland)

Apologies: Abby Driver

1. Welcome and Determination of Positions on Committee

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.

He advised that the Committee positions of Murray Cropley and Lynne Ritchie were due to be declared automatically vacant at the time of the 2009 Golf Australia AGM as a result of the expiration of their designated terms and in accordance with the Committee Charter.

He further advised that at this time of significant change to our handicapping regulations, the Board has taken the view that there will be considerable benefits associated with the Committee containing at least one member from each state.

Rather than waiting for the AGM, the Board feels that the profile of this issue warrants immediate implementation of the temporary policy. As a result, the Board has determined to invite Don Cameron (Tasmania) and Robert Crosby (South Australia) to serve as additional Board-appointed members of this Committee.

2. Previous Meeting Summary

This was agreed (following inclusion of specific reference to Murray Cropley authored papers within Item 12 and Item 14).

3. GA Advice Regarding Concurrent Four-ball and Singles Competitions

In light of Rules of Golf Decision 33/1 (introduced in 2008) which reverses The R&A prohibition on the concurrent play of four-ball and singles competitions, the Committee determined to publish the following advice for clubs:

***“FOUR-BALL STROKE PLAY WITH CONCURRENT INDIVIDUAL
COMPETITIONS***

Up until the start of 2008, the Rules of Golf did not permit the playing of Four-Ball Stroke Play Competitions in conjunction with Singles Competitions.

The 2008-2009 Decisions on the Rules of Golf includes a new Decision (31/1 – page 471) which clarifies that this restriction has been lifted. This Decision highlights the following important points for players and

Committees to take into account when four-ball and individual stroke play competitions are being conducted concurrently:

- *Whenever possible, the Rules of Golf are applied only to the competition affected. For example, where A and B are partners in the four-ball and B moves A's ball without authority under the Rules, in the four-ball competition A incurs a penalty stroke (Rule 18-2a), but incurs no penalty in the individual competition. B incurs no penalty in either competition.*
- *When it is not possible to separate the competitions, the four-ball competition takes precedence when applying the Rules of Golf.*
- *The exception to this is with Rule 8-1 (Advice). If both partners are playing in the individual competition, they may not exchange advice. If just one partner is playing in the individual competition, they may exchange advice.*

It is strongly recommended by both The R&A and Golf Australia that each competitor/side be issued with a separate score card; ie each individual should be issued their own score card, and each pair be issued a further separate card. If this recommendation is not followed, each competitor must still ensure they sign the card on which their individual score for the round has been recorded, and that this score is also attested by a marker.

Guidelines for Handicapping of Individual Competitions played concurrently with Four-Ball Stroke Play Competitions

- *Under Golf Australia Handicapping Regulations, if a player competes in the Singles Competition, the score returned **MUST be used for handicapping purposes**. The Committee should advise **all** players that they must adhere to the Rules of Singles Competition, particularly with regard to Rule 8-1 (Advice), although note the above exception. If a player contests the Four-Ball competition only, the Four-Ball Handicapping Regulations apply.*

Some Committees have for some time conducted competitions played under individual stroke play Rules where the scores of two fellow competitors are matched to also produce a better-ball score for the competitors. This additional component (generally referred to as a "2 ball") did not fall under the umbrella of the Rules and was treated as a novelty event. The new Decision should make this practice largely redundant.

(Please note that a separate set of considerations is attached to 'Swingers'. A 'swinger' is a player who is a member of two separate pairs in a four-ball competition. The specific objective of this practice is to avoid having somebody being left without a partner. The R&A has determined that such a practice is not compatible with the Rules of Golf as it involves a player being a fellow-competitor and a partner simultaneously in the same competition. Where a Committee decides to allow 'swingers', it may choose from two options. It may clarify that all pairs involved will be ineligible to win prizes and that their scores are ineligible for handicapping – or it may consider the event to be a novelty event where the Rules of Golf do not apply and where no handicapping will take place at all.)

This Memorandum replaces all previous advice on the subject of four-ball stroke play competitions being played in conjunction with singles competitions."

4. Four-ball Handicapping Regulations – Clarification of Interpretation

The Committee reviewed the amended regulations (which came into effect on 1 April 2009) relating to the handicapping of four-ball competitions.

With a view to achieving greater simplification, and to continue the process of aligning our systems with the determined forward direction, as well as to clarify the procedures in light of various queries, the following amended regulations were adopted:

Four-ball scores (including mixed events) MUST be used for handicapping an individual player but only if the following requirements are met:

- *The pair has a score of at least 42 Stableford points (6 up in Par or net 6 under in Stroke events).*
- *The individual player's score appears at least 9 times on the four-ball score card.*
- *The adjusted score (after the below method has been followed to create an individual score card) will result in a reduction to the individual player's handicap.*

(GOLF Link clubs will enter these scores as ad-hoc scores, using the AMCR/AWCR as the MCCR/WCCR.)

Note i – Where an individual player's score is to be handicapped (irrespective of whether the competition is played as Par, Stroke, or Stableford), it must be processed as a Stableford score in accordance with the procedures contained within this regulation.

Note ii – If two identical net scores are recorded by partners on a hole, both scores are eligible to be used on an adjusted individual score card. However, if the first player to hole out can be readily identified, the second player is deemed to have not recorded a score for that hole.

PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETING FOUR-BALL SCORE CARD:

- *When a player has no handicap stroke on a hole and their score is not recorded on the four-ball card, they are given 1 Stableford point.*
- *On holes where a player receives 1, 2, or 3 handicap strokes and their score is not recorded on the four-ball card, they are given 1½ Stableford points.*
- *When a player's score is recorded on the four-ball card for a hole, they are given the appropriate number of Stableford points for that hole.*

When all the gaps in the card have been filled in, the points should be added, and where a half appears in the total, the points total should be rounded to the next lower whole number.

The score obtained is recorded in the player's handicap record sheet and treated in the same way as all singles scores for handicap purposes.

5. Eligibility of Professional Golfer to Hold Australian Handicap

With a view to achieving a more inclusive and accessible handicapping system, as well as a system that provides a mechanism for provision of more equitable

handicaps to ALL competition entrants, the Committee determined to allow professionals full eligibility to hold Australian Handicaps.

(Note – A Committee is permitted to have a condition (which relates to Amateur Status) restricting entry to any event it controls.)

6. National Guidelines Regarding Formulation of Stroke & Match Indexes

After consideration of the various contributing factors, the Committee could see no clear direction in which the existing Golf Australia guidelines regarding the formulation of stroke and match indexes should be expanded.

7. Proposed Amendment to AWCR Regulations (Preferred Lies Through the Green)

The Committee noted and discussed the discrepancy in the manner by which the Australian Women's Course Rating System and Australian Men's Course Rating System treat the operation by a club of the preferred lies through the green local rule. (The women's system automatically reduces the AWCR by two strokes whereas the men's system makes no adjustments.)

The Committee further noted that the purpose of this local rule is to allow a Committee to adopt a procedure which negates particularly adverse conditions (ie it is not for the improvement of standard conditions, it is to normalise poor conditions).

The Committee consequently took the view that preferred lies through the green should not create an automatic adjustment to a course rating, or in any way automatically alter any course rating procedures. The Australian Women's Course Rating System is to be immediately amended to reflect this policy (and to bring it in line with the Australian Men's Course Rating System).

NOTE FOR GOLF LINK CLUBS REGARDING THE CHANGE – Implementation by a club of the preferred lies through the green local rule must not prompt the person performing the Golf Link operations to tick the box which results in an automatic course rating adjustment (or choose any other option which will cause a similar outcome) . A course rating adjustment option must only be activated if the club is operating the tee-up through the green local rule.

NOTE FOR NON-GOLF LINK CLUBS REGARDING THE CHANGE – Preferred lies through the green does not create an automatic adjustment to a course rating, or in any way automatically alter any course rating procedures. However, when the tee-up through the green local rule is in place, women's committees must still reduce the AWCR by 2 strokes; men's committees must still allow the MCCR to be set at up to 4 strokes below the AMCR (ie the MCCR normally "cannot be higher than 2 strokes above nor lower than 1 stroke below" the course's AMCR – tee-up through the green alters this to "cannot be higher than 2 strokes above nor lower than 4 strokes below").

8. Re-assessment of Handicaps

8.1 Re-assessment of Australian Handicap – Role & Authority of Club Committee

The Committee discussed the regulations regarding the formal re-assessment of a member's Australian Men's Handicap or Australian Women's Handicap. The issue was considered generally with a view to identifying any potential amendments that may yield a more equitable handicapping process. As it is the determined forward direction of Australian handicapping, the Committee also took note of the manner in which the USGA Handicap System handles such matters.

In working through this issue, the Committee was mindful that whilst golf clubs perform the most significant administrative function in the maintenance of an individual handicap, the handicap is not owned by the club, nor is it

owned by the individual member. All handicaps are owned by Golf Australia; which has the achievement of an equitable playing field as its primary objective. (It was also noted that Golf Australia delegates to its Member States the power to administer on its behalf the handicapping of all players who are members of clubs affiliated with such States.)

Further to this, the Committee identified as a significant concern the disproportionate incapacity of a non-Home Club to be directly involved in the ongoing handicapping of a player who is a multi-club member. The specific concern with this is that it generates far too many holes in the mechanism which provides for review and monitoring of players' scores and handicaps.

As a result, the Committee resolved to amend the Australian Handicapping Systems to reflect that any affiliated club of which a player is a member shall hold the same authority to re-assess and adjust that player's Australian Handicap as is currently held by the Home Club.

(The regulations will be amended to require a non-Home Club to conform to the same re-assessment requirements as are currently required of Home Clubs, except that advice of amendment must be advised to both the Home Club and the respective State Association. Once such advice has been forwarded, any competition committee should consider the new figure to be the player's current Australian Handicap. The Home Club will be obliged to immediately amend the player's Australian Handicap and handicap record accordingly. Should the Home Club, or any other club of which the player is a member, wish to challenge the decision of the non-Home Club, it must do so in writing to the respective State Association.)

8.2 Determination of Special Competition Handicap in Extraordinary Circumstances

After considered discussion, the Committee took the view that the existing Australian Handicapping System regulations unfairly limit the capacity of a committee in charge of a competition to set the conditions of an event (hence restricting the operation of Rule 33-1, Rules of Golf). Just as Golf Australia does not seek to control the conditions regarding entry of an event with which it has no involvement, so the Committee acknowledged that extraordinary circumstances may arise which justify a player (or group of players) being required to play off a handicap higher or lower than their Australian Handicap/s.

(Note – The consideration of this issue relates to situations other than those covered by the imposition on a competition of a general handicap limit or ceiling.)

Accordingly, and primarily to protect the authority conferred by Rule 33-1, a committee in charge of a competition will now be authorised to allocate to a competitor (or group of competitors) a Special Competition Handicap if the following requirements are met:

- *The State Association must first have been consulted to determine whether a general adjustment of the player's Australian Handicap is warranted. (NB That the State Association may have decided a general adjustment of the player's Australian Handicap is unwarranted does not prevent a committee in charge of a competition from allocating a Special Competition Handicap. A committee in charge of a competition will be eligible to allocate a Special Competition Handicap as soon as it has lodged in writing with the State Association a submission or notice regarding re-assessment of the player's Australian Handicap.)*

- *The committee in charge of the competition must accumulate a body of evidence (eg data, cards, scores, competition results) that would indicate the application of a Special Competition Handicap is necessary. The body of evidence need not be extensive but it must be compelling. (NB It will be for the committee in charge of the competition to determine whether or not this requirement has been met.)*
- *The Special Competition Handicap must reflect the accumulated body of evidence. (NB It will be for the committee in charge of the competition to determine whether or not this requirement has been met.)*

- Note i – Any committee in charge of a competition which allocates a Special Competition Handicap will be solely responsible for all associated outcomes.
- Note ii – Neither Golf Australia, nor any State Association, will be obliged to assist with any outcomes associated with the allocation of a specific Special Competition Handicap.
- Note iii – When entering a score into a player's handicap record (or when processing a competition for handicap purposes), it is the player's Australian Handicap that must be used to calculate a net score, NOT any Special Competition Handicap that may have been used for the purposes of determining; competition placings, allocation of prizes, or event/match winners or results.

As it is the determined forward direction of Australian handicapping, the Committee was mindful of the manner in which the USGA Handicap System handles such matters.

9. USGA Course Rating System

9.1 Update Regarding Upcoming National Course Rating Accreditation Seminars

Simon Magdulski and Therese Ritter updated the Committee on the arrangements regarding the National Course Rating Accreditation Seminars. One is to be conducted from 18-19 June in Adelaide at Grange Golf Club, and the other is to be conducted from 22-23 June in Brisbane at Indooroopilly Golf Club. Both are to be attended by approximately 24 State Association representatives. They will be conducted by Scott Hovde, the USGA's Manager, Course Rating and Handicap Education.

9.2 Intra-state Training of Course Raters

The Committee discussed the various frameworks being established to provide for the intra-state training of course raters. Further to this, Golf Australia will work with the USGA to develop an effective audit process to support the uniform application of the USGA Course Rating System.

9.3 Golf Queensland Expression of Interest Documents – Course Rating Officials

The Committee noted the Expression of Interest documents developed by Golf Queensland to assist in the process of establishing an effective network of course raters. GA has forwarded these documents to all State Associations for information sharing purposes. At least one other state has adopted the documents in entirety.

9.4 Summary of Sand Greens in the Context of Course Rating

The Committee noted a document being developed by Di Monk to assist Scott Hovde from the USGA in gaining a full understanding of Australian

sand greens in the context of course rating. When in Australia in June to conduct course rating seminars, Mr Hovde will visit some sand green courses.

9.5 Permanent Plates & Daily Tee Markers – General Guidelines & Regulations

The Committee noted the following long-standing GA recommendation:

“For clubs that have large or alternative tees, it is strongly recommended that [multiple] course ratings be [determined]. A rating from back medal tees may have little significance to regular competitions played from forward daily markers. The different rating markers should be distinguished by different colours.”

In developing a forward policy, the Committee also noted that the recent Course Rating Review process had identified that a significant proportion of clubs either do not follow this recommendation or have regularly situated tee markers in positions that have little significance to a rated course.

The Committee adopted two policies which are specifically geared to addressing these deficiencies.

- (i) The first is that all courses will be eligible to have up to three men’s ratings and two women’s ratings assessed by the State Association officials who visit to assess new ratings in accordance with the USGA Course Rating System. (Note – An exception may be made for a specific facility if the State Association considers that it exhibits characteristics which warrant a quantity other than five being appropriate to achieve proper handicapping. The State Association may determine that a quantity either fewer or greater than five is more appropriate.)

In the event of a club/facility desiring an additional rating which is not considered warranted by the State Association, the committee of a club/facility may still have more than five ratings assessed upon payment of a fee. There will be a separate fee for each additional rating. Golf Australia recommends that State Associations charge a fee of \$500 per additional rating (with the club/facility to also cover all reasonable expenses associated with providing additional ratings).

It is recommended that club/facility committees assign names for their different ratings in accordance with the following terminology:

- Championship Men’s
- Intermediate Men’s
- Standard Men’s
- Championship Women’s
- Intermediate Women’s
- Standard Women’s

Each course must have at least three different sets of permanent plates on each hole unless the State Association considers proper handicapping can be achieved with a lesser quantity. (Note – Club/facility committees should be mindful that the Championship Women’s Plates, for example, should be able to serve as the plates for one of the forward men’s courses (ie the Intermediate Men’s Course or the Standard Men’s Course).) If only three sets of permanent plates are used, the following colours are recommended:

- Blue
- White
- Red

A recommended fourth colour option is Black. A recommended fifth colour option is Yellow.

- (ii) The second is to introduce the following two regulations:
- (a) Scores must not be handicapped when the length of the course played varies from the actual measured length of the rated course by more than 100 metres for an 18-hole round. Note: For a round of less than 18 holes, a pro rata length must be calculated; eg for a 9-hole round, the distance is 50 metres.
 - (b) In order to maintain the playing characteristics of the course, and subject to the provisions of clause (a), the movable tee markers used to designate the Teeing Ground should not be placed more than 20 metres in front or 20 metres behind the relevant set of Permanent Plates. Note: Handicap Conditions do not prevail when the tee markers, under normal circumstances, are placed outside the above area on more than three holes for rounds of 14-18 holes, or on more than two holes for rounds of 9-13 holes. (GA will publish a Q&A document to provide further guidance on this issue.)

9.6 Positioning of Permanent Plates & Starting Point for Measuring

The Committee discussed and confirmed for distribution via notice the following statement which is essentially lifted from the USGA Course Rating System:

“Accurate permanent plate placement is imperative in the rating process. Permanent plates are to reflect the average placement of the movable tee markers over time. Incorrectly placed plates will make it difficult for the golf course staff to keep the effective course difficulty constant and in line with the ratings issued when setting up the course each day.

[A permanent plate must be placed on one side (or both sides) of each tee at the position which reflects the average placement of the movable tee markers over time. Concrete set flush with the ground is recommended.]

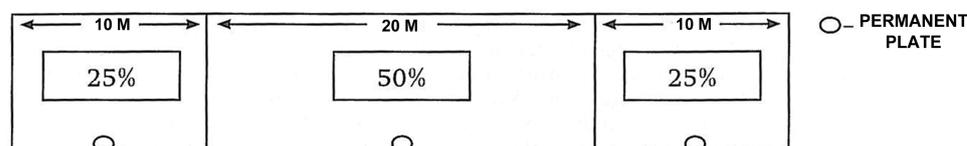
“Permanent plate placement is more likely to have a greater impact on ratings than green speed, height of rough, and other course maintenance practices. Courses and clubs should pay particular attention to this issue and are encouraged to consult [their State Association] in determining accurate placement.

“When a single tee pad is designated for one set of tees, placement of the permanent plate at a point opposite the middle of the teeing area is appropriate. This maximises the ability of the golf course to use the entire teeing area and gives the best chance of reflecting an average of movable marker placement over time.

“When more than one set of tees uses a single tee pad, consider the percentage of a club’s existing or anticipated play from each set of tees when determining permanent plate placement. Allocate the percentage of play to the teeing area and place each permanent plate at a point opposite the mid-point of each of the allocated areas.

“For example – the club determines that 25% of play will be from the forward tees, 50% from the middle tees, and 25%

from the back tees. Allocation would then have the first ten metres of the teeing area dedicated to the forward tees, the middle twenty metres to the middle tees, and the final ten metres to the back tee. The permanent plate placement would be at the mid-point of each one of these areas.”



Golf Australia strongly recommends using percentages and mid-points to determine plate placement and stresses that at no time should a permanent plate be less than three metres from the centre-point of the front of a teeing area or less than five metres from the centre-point of the rear of a teeing area. If plates are situated otherwise, the plates will NOT be used as the starting point for measuring purposes. The starting point for measuring purposes will be the point that is five metres from the centre-point of the rear of a teeing area (or, for forward tee plates, the point that is three metres from the centre-point of the front of the teeing area).

On a nine-hole course, if separate tees or tee markers are used for each nine of an 18-hole round, separate measurements and permanent plates must be established for each nine. The permanent plates (and their respective tee markers) for each nine should be uniquely identifiable.

10. USGA Handicap System

10.1 Application for Licence to Replace Existing Australian Handicapping Systems with USGA Handicap System

10.1.1 Letter to USGA

The letter detailing the proposal to the USGA was noted.

10.1.2 Appendix Regarding Proposed Australian Stableford Equitable Stroke Control Method

The Committee discussed and approved a document detailing the regulations underpinning the proposed Australian Equitable Stroke Control method.

10.2 Incremental Introduction of Components of USGA Handicap System

The Committee noted that all Australian golf courses will need to have USGA Scratch and Bogey ratings assessed before the Slope component of the USGA Handicap System can become fully operational. The Committee also expressed its desire to incrementally introduce those components of the USGA Handicap System that are not reliant on the Course Rating roll-out.

The Committee was mindful of the necessity to proceed in a cost-effective manner, but such that Australian golfers be able to start experiencing as soon as possible the superior and more equitable procedures contained within the USGA Handicap System.

The three principal changes the Committee has scheduled for early introduction are:

1. **Calculation of Handicap – Use the average of the best 10 of the last 20 scores.** (Note – Where a player’s handicap record contains less than 20 scores, the USGA method of handling less than 20 scores will apply.)

- 2. Remove daily course rating component (ie CCR) of Australian Handicapping Systems.** (Note – Women’s CCR has not operated in Australia since the decision was taken by Golf Australia to suspend its operation from 1 October 2007.)

It was noted that whilst ‘daily course rating’ (ie CCR) sounds like a must-have concept, the practical construction of a system which works well in real situations and across a range of clubs is a totally different matter.

In fact, practical experiences have demonstrated that the characteristics of golf severely compromise the fair and consistent operation of a daily course rating system. That CCR was actually multiple course rating systems loosely operating under a single umbrella illustrates this factor.

These are some of the considerations which have led to Golf Australia taking the view that maintaining a daily course rating component is not the best way forward for a national handicapping system.

- 3. For handicapping, all eligible scores must be converted to, and processed as, Stableford scores** (with 100% of the rounded Australian Handicap to be used, irrespective of whatever other handicap the player may have played off for that round).

The purpose of this regulation is to:

- Reduce the effect of high hole scores for handicap purposes in order to make handicaps more representative of a player’s scoring potential.
- Make all handicaps as equitable as possible by using a uniform score type for all handicapping (approximately 68% of handicapping rounds in Australia are currently played under the Stableford format – this move will bring the remaining 32% into line).

(Note – If a player is competing in a Par, Stroke Play, or Match Play competition, their Stableford score is disregarded when assessing any of the following; competition placings, allocation of prizes, event/match winners or results.)

Changes 1. and 2. are scheduled to take effect on 1 February 2010. The commencement date for change 3. is yet to be confirmed.

OTHER BUSINESS

11. Handicapping During Down Times in National Computerised Handicapping Network

The Committee considered the issue of the contingency plans that should be effected in the event of there arising an extended down-time in the national computerised handicapping network.

The Committee determined that should such a down-time occur, the following will take place:

- All Australian Handicaps will be frozen at their official point as at the time the national computerised handicapping network ceased operation.
- Clubs with computerised handicapping systems must continue to electronically enter all competition-related data in readiness for the return to operation of the national computerised handicapping network. (When the national computerised handicapping network is once again operative, unprocessed competitions/scores must be uploaded with their actual date of play. This will result in the comprehensive updating of all handicaps which are held on the network.)
- Clubs without computerised handicapping systems must continue normal handicapping operations. Australian Handicaps administered at such clubs will however also remain frozen until the return to operation of the national computerised handicapping system.

Note i – In the event of score being returned which will result in the adjustment of a player’s handicap upon the resumption of operation of the national computerised handicapping network, the committee in charge of a competition may require a player to play off the figure their new handicap will be.

Note ii – The Board of Golf Australia will determine if circumstances warrant the execution of these contingency plans.

Note iii – Immediately upon a decision to execute these contingency plans, the Golf Australia Handicapping & Course Rating Committee will meet to assesses all circumstances and to determine any additional forward plan.

Note iv – Golf Australia will determine a relevant communication plan which best caters for the circumstances in play at the time.

12. Table of General Decisions for Existing Australian Handicapping Systems

To provide enhanced guidance for State Associations and Clubs, the Committee determined that the following table of Decisions be inserted into the Australian Women’s Handicapping System and the Australian Men’s Handicapping System. (Note – This table replaces the previous similar table which was contained within the Australian Women’s Calculated Course Rating System.)

GENERAL DECISIONS ON AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP REGULATIONS			
SITUATION	COMPETITION ACTION	HANDICAPPING ACTION	CCR (for Men only – Women’s CCR has remained suspended since 1/10/2007)
1. No handicap on card. (i) Stroke (Rule 6-2b). (ii) Par & Stableford (Rule 6-2b & 32-2a)	(i) Disqualified from net event. (ii) As above. NB: If scratch event is held, card accepted for scratch.	(i) & (ii) Apply correct handicap and use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Apply correct handicap – use to determine CCR (if applicable).
2. Higher handicap on card (i) stroke (Rule 6-2b). (ii) Par & Stableford (Rule 6-2b & 32-2a)	(i) Disqualified from net event. (ii) As above. NB: If scratch event is held, card accepted for scratch.	(i) & (ii) Apply correct handicap and use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Apply correct handicap – use to determine CCR (if applicable).
3. Lower handicap on card in Stroke, Par or Stableford (Rule 6-2b & 32-2a).	Card accepted for competition as returned.	Apply correct handicap and use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Use result with lower handicap to determine CCR (if applicable).

GENERAL DECISIONS ON AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP REGULATIONS			
SITUATION	COMPETITION ACTION	HANDICAPPING ACTION	CCR (for Men only – Women’s CCR has remained suspended since 1/10/2007)
4. (a) Player picks up on hole in Stroke. (b) Score for hole not recorded in Stroke.	(a) & (b) Disqualified from the competition.	(a) Add 0.1 to player’s exact handicap (or 0.2 for males with handicaps of 4 and better). (b) (i) If correct score can be identified, adjust and use for handicapping. (ii) If score cannot be identified, add 0.1 to player’s exact handicap (or 0.2 for males with handicaps of 4 and better).	Used to calculate field size. Used as worst card to determine CCR (unless player has completed hole and a score can be identified).
5. Score for hole omitted in Par & Stableford.	Accepted for the competition. No obligation under the Rules to record a score for every hole.	Use for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Used to determine CCR (if applicable).
6. Card not signed (Rule 6-6b).	Disqualified from the competition.	Use for handicapping as returned.	Used to calculate field size. Used to determine CCR (if applicable).
7. Higher score than actually taken recorded in Stroke, Par and Stableford (Rules 6-6d & 32-2a).	Card accepted as returned.	Use correct score for handicapping.	Used to calculate field size. Use correct score to determine CCR (if applicable).
8. Lower score than actually taken recorded in stroke (Rule 6-6d).	Disqualified from the competition.	(i) If correct score can be identified, adjust and use for handicapping. (ii) If score cannot be identified, add 0.1 to player’s exact handicap (or 0.2 for males with handicaps of 4 and better).	(i) & (ii) Used to calculate field size. (i) Use adjusted score to determine CCR if applicable. (ii) Used as worst card to determine CCR.
9. Lower score than actually taken recorded in Par and Stableford. (Please refer to Rule 32-2a and relevant Rules of Golf Decisions.)	(i) If result of hole affected – Disqualified from the competition. (ii) If result of hole not affected, no penalty applies and card accepted for the competition.	(i) Use correct score for handicapping. (ii) Use for handicapping as returned.	(i) & (ii) Used to calculate field size. (i) Use adjusted score to determine CCR (if applicable). (ii) Use as returned to determine CCR (if applicable).
10. Card handed in after competition has closed.	Disqualified from the competition.	(i) If correct score can be identified, adjust and use for handicapping – reasonable effort should be made to ascertain the correct score. (ii) If score cannot be identified, add 0.1 to player’s exact handicap (or 0.2 for males with handicaps of 4 and better).	Used to calculate field size. Where possible, the correct score should be used to determine the CCR (if applicable). If it is not possible to use the correct score, the score is assumed to be a ‘worst score’ for the purposes of determining the CCR.
11. Withdrawal after player commences round due to severe illness, emergency bad weather, or other reason approved by the committee in charge of the competition. (i) Player has completed less than 9 holes. (ii) Player has completed 9 holes or more.	(i) & (ii) The player’s result in the competition should be recorded as “Withdrawn”.	(i) Not used for handicapping. (ii) If the player’s incomplete score is identified, the Committee may choose to extend the player’s score to an 18-hole score in accordance with the stipulated process contained within this handicapping system. If the Committee creates an 18-hole score, that score is used for handicapping. (If the Committee does not, or can not, create an 18-hole score, the card is not used for handicapping.)	(i) Not used to calculate field size. Not used to determine CCR. (ii) If the Committee extends the incomplete score to create an 18-hole score, the 18-hole score is used to calculate the field size and the CCR (if applicable). (If the Committee does not create an 18-hole score, the card is not used to calculate the field size or the CCR.)

GENERAL DECISIONS ON AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP REGULATIONS			
SITUATION	COMPETITION ACTION	HANDICAPPING ACTION	CCR (for Men only – Women's CCR has remained suspended since 1/10/2007)
<p>12. When not approved by the committee in charge of the competition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Withdrawal after player commences round, or; ◆ Card not returned. <p>(i) Player has completed less than 9 holes. (ii) Player has completed 9 holes or more.</p>	<p>Disqualified from the competition.</p>	<p>(i) Add 0.1 to player's exact handicap (or 0.2 for males with handicaps of 4 and better). (ii) If the player's incomplete score is identified, the Committee may extend the player's score to an 18-hole score in accordance with the stipulated process contained within this handicapping system. If the Committee creates an 18-hole score, that score is used for handicapping. (If the Committee does not, or can not, create an 18-hole score, add 0.1 to player's exact handicap (or 0.2 for males with handicaps of 4 and better).)</p>	<p>(i) Used to calculate field size. The score is assumed to be a 'worst score' for the purposes of determining the CCR. (ii) If the Committee extends the incomplete score to create an 18-hole score, the 18-hole score is used to calculate the field size and the CCR (if applicable). (If the Committee does not create an 18-hole score, the round is used to calculate the field size. The score should be assumed to be a 'worst score' for the purposes of determining the CCR.)</p>

13. Next Meeting

To be advised.