



WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION Posting Scores in 2020

The 2020 WMGA Tournament Schedule Book (TSB) states "All scores from WMGA tournaments, including Team Matches, must be posted into USGA Handicap System."

For Team Matches, the Team Captains should require each player to post their scores after each match. **Team Match scores should not be posted as "C" scores.**

Scores from all WMGA Stroke Play and Match Play Tournaments **must** be posted as "C" scores. The Committee will post all Stroke Play scores where a scorecard has been returned. It is the responsibility of the player to post "C" scores such as Better Ball competitions, Best-Ball-of-Four competitions, and Match Play rounds.

Shown below are some guidelines from the USGA that will help a player better understand "how to" post a score. Please adhere to these guidelines, plus you can always ask your PGA club professional, visit USGA.org, or call the WMGA office for assistance.

Guidelines on How to Post a Score

Rule 2 - Scores for Handicap Purposes

Rule 2.1 Acceptability of Scores

A score is acceptable for handicap purposes if the round has been played:

1. In an *authorized format of play* (see Rule 2.1a Played in an Authorized Format of Play) over at least the minimum number of holes required for either a 9-hole or an 18-hole score to be acceptable (see Rule 2.2 Minimum Number of Holes Played for Score to be Acceptable),
2. In the company of at least one other person, who may also act as a marker (subject to satisfying any other requirements of the *Rules of Golf*),
3. By the *Rules of Golf* (see Rule 2.1b Played by the Rules of Golf),
4. On a *golf course* with a current *Course Rating* and *Slope Rating*, where length and normal playing difficulty is maintained at a consistent level,
5. On a *golf course* during its *active season*.

Rule 2.1b Played by the Rules of Golf

A round must be played by the Rules of Golf to be acceptable for handicap purposes, subject to the following:

1. Organized Competitions
 - a. In a situation where a player is disqualified from a competition for a breach of the Rules of Golf, but no significant scoring advantage has been gained, the score should remain acceptable for handicap purposes.
 - b. If a player is disqualified from a competition for any other breach of the Rules of Golf, the score is not acceptable for handicap purposes.
 - c. The final determination is at the discretion of the Committee, based on the circumstances.
2. General Play.
 - a. When an organized competition is not being contested, a score is not acceptable for handicap purposes if the player:
 - i. Breaches the Rules of Golf and the correct penalty is not applied under the Rules of Golf, or

- ii. Deliberately ignores a Rule of Golf.

Note: Where a player follows the provisions set down in a Model Local Rule, even when the Committee in charge of the course has not adopted that Model Local Rule, the score may still be acceptable for handicap purposes. The same situation applies where a player is in breach of a Model Local Rule that has been adopted by the Committee.

Rule 2.2 Minimum Number of Holes Played for Score to be Acceptable

Rule 2.2a For an 18-hole Score

For an 18-hole score to be acceptable for handicap purposes, a minimum of 14 holes must be played.

If a player plays more than 9 holes but fewer than 14, all surplus hole scores are disregarded, and a 9-hole acceptable score must be submitted.

Note: An acceptable 9-hole score must be played over 9 holes with a current Course Rating and Slope Rating. When a score is scaled back to a 9-hole acceptable score, it must be combined with another acceptable 9-hole score to create an 18-hole score.

Rule 2.2b For a 9-hole Score

For a 9-hole score to be acceptable for handicap purposes, a minimum of 7 holes must be played. If a player has not recorded a score on at least the minimum number of holes required for a 9-hole score, the score is not acceptable for handicap purposes.

A hole is considered to have been played if it has been started.

Rule 3 - Adjustment of Hole Scores

Rule 3.1b Maximum Hole Score for Handicap Purposes

For a player with an established Handicap Index, the maximum score for each hole played is limited to a net double bogey, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Par of the hole} + 2 \text{ strokes} + \text{Any handicap stroke(s) that the player receives on that hole*}$$

(*or minus any handicap stroke(s) that a plus handicap player gives back on that hole.)

Rule 3.2 When a Hole is Not Played

There are various circumstances that may result in a round not being completed and some holes not being played. For example, due to:

- Fading light or bad weather,
- Player injury or illness,
- A match finishing before the final hole, or
- A hole being declared out of play by the Committee for maintenance or reconstruction purposes.

A score 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.

Where the minimum number of holes has been completed and the reason for a player not playing a hole is valid, the player must use the following table to produce either a 9-hole or 18-hole score:

Number of holes played	Scaling up	Score(s) to record for holes not played
At least 7 holes	Scale up to 9-hole score	Add net par
At least 14 holes	Scale up to 18-hole score	Add net par

If the reason for a player not playing a hole, or holes, is considered invalid, the Handicap Committee may consider applying a penalty score (see Rule 7.1b Applying a Penalty Score).

Note: The player's full, unrestricted Course Handicap should be used for all applications of net par. For this procedure, the Course Handicap is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Note: Unless otherwise specified by the Committee, when a player with a plus Playing Handicap is required to give strokes back to the golf course, this commences at the hole with stroke index 18 and works backwards. Therefore, a player with a +3 Playing Handicap will give strokes back to the golf course at holes with stroke index 18, 17 and 16.

The net par hole score is calculated by subtracting the stroke given back to the course from the par of the hole. For example:

Par of the Hole		Stroke Given Back to the Course		Net Par Hole Score
4	-	1	=	3

If the outcome of a competition has been decided before all holes have been completed and the player decides to play any of the remaining holes, the actual scores for those remaining holes must be recorded.

Rule 3.3 When a Hole is Started But Player Does Not Hole Out

There are various circumstances that might result in a player starting a hole but not holing out. For example, when:

- The result of the hole has already been decided,
- A hole has been conceded in match play,
- A player's partner has already posted a better score in a Four-Ball format and the player picks up, or
- A player has already reached their net double bogey limit on a specific hole.

When a player starts a hole but does not hole out for a valid reason, subject to other provisions set out within the Rules of Handicapping, the player must record their most likely score or net double bogey, whichever is lower, as appropriate for the situation and depending on the format of play.

The most likely score is:

- The number of strokes already taken to reach a position on a hole, plus
- The number of strokes the player would most likely require to complete the hole from that position, plus
- Any penalty strokes incurred during play of the hole.

Most likely scores should be determined on any hole in accordance with the following guidelines:

Position of the Ball	Strokes to be Added
If the ball lies on the putting green, and is no more than 5 feet from the hole:	Add one additional stroke.
If the ball lies between 5 feet and 20 yards from the hole:	Add 2 or 3 additional strokes, depending on the position of the ball, the difficulty of the green and the ability of the player.
If the ball lies more than 20 yards from the hole:	Add 3 or 4 additional strokes, depending on the position of the ball, the difficulty of the green and the ability of the player.

4.3 Time Frame for Submitting a Score

A player should submit their score as soon as possible on the day of play, after completion of their round, and before midnight (local time).

If a player does not submit their score on the day of play:

1. Their Handicap Index will not be updated in time for the next day, and
2. Their score will not be included in the daily playing conditions calculation (PCC).

Note: When a score is posted to the player's scoring record after the day of play and the PCC for the day the round was played has already been performed, the PCC adjustment should still be applied to the player's Score Differential calculation even though the player's score was not included in the PCC.

If a score is submitted out of sequence:

1. The score should be added to the player's scoring record in the correct chronological order.
2. The published PCC adjustment for the golf course played, on the day the round was played, should be applied to the Score Differential calculation.
3. The player's Handicap Index should be recalculated.

Note: The Handicap Committee will investigate any repeated occurrence of a player failing to submit a score in a timely manner. If there is no evidence that the player has acted for the purpose of gaining an unfair advantage, all scores submitted in the intervening period should stand for handicap purposes.

4.4 Certification of a Score

A score submitted for handicap purposes must be made available for peer review as soon as possible after completion of the round. To facilitate the process of peer review:

1. A player, or someone authorized by the player, must submit their score as soon as possible after completion of the round, and
2. The Handicap Committee should ensure a submitted score is posted to the player's scoring record as soon as possible.