# *Calculating your One-Ball Handicap*

This method was researched and developed by Kevin Carter (the organiser of The National Charity One Ball competition), was introduced in 2015 and has since become 'the standard' method.
This has been formally adopted by the CA for use in the 2018 season onwards.

**A player's One Ball handicap will be <u>the lowest of</u>:**

a)  their AC handicap          *(but see below for AC handicaps that are less than 2)*
b)  2.5 x their GC handicap  *(but see below for GC handicaps that are less than 0)*
c)  20

Bisques are 1/3 of the difference between the two players **One Ball handicaps**,
rounded to the nearest half bisque.

| Name | One Ball handicap will be <u>the lowest of</u>: | | | One-ball Handicap |
| | **AC Handicap** <br><br> *\* AC players with a handicap of less than 2: - see AC Laws 'Appendix 6' (below) and insert that adjusted value here:* | **2.5 x GC handicap** <br><br> *\* GC players with a handicap of less than 0: - see the note below and simply insert your normal handicap here:* | **20** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *example - Jones* | 4 | 10 | 20 | 4 |
| *example - Smith* | 8 | 5 | 20 | 5 |
| *example - Brown* | 22 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
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**\* <u>AC players with a handicap of 2 or less</u>**
AC Laws Appendix 5 'One-ball play' should be used to complete the table above.
*Point 4 says: . . . handicaps below 2 are adjusted as follows:*

| 1.5 becomes 1 | 1 becomes 0 | 0.5 becomes -1 | 0 becomes -2 | -0.5 becomes -3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| -1 becomes -4 | -1.5 becomes -5 | -2 becomes -6 | -2.5 becomes -7 | -3 becomes -8 |

**\* <u>GC players with minus handicaps</u>**
Players should **not** multiply minus GC handicaps by 2.5 (so -2 should not become -5);
Instead simply enter the usual minus handicap to complete the table above.