Rules of Golf Seminar

New Hampshire Golf Association

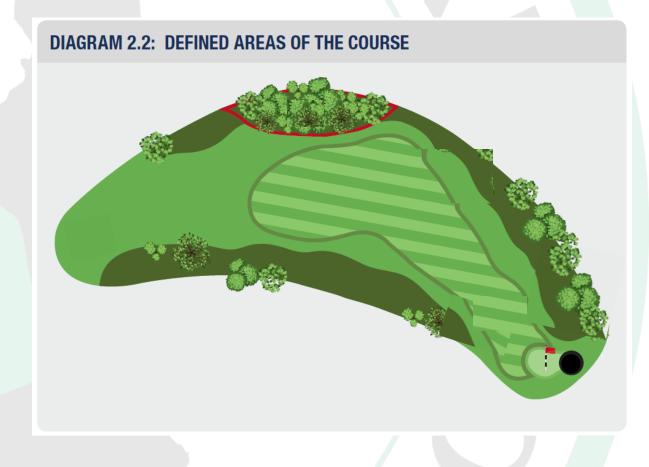


New Hampshire Resources

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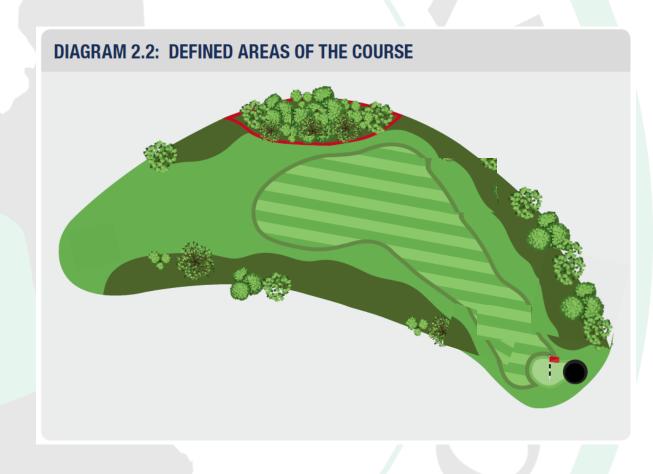
It is important to know the area of the course where your ball lies.





It is important to know the area of the course where your ball lies.

Where it lies can affect your options for playing it.



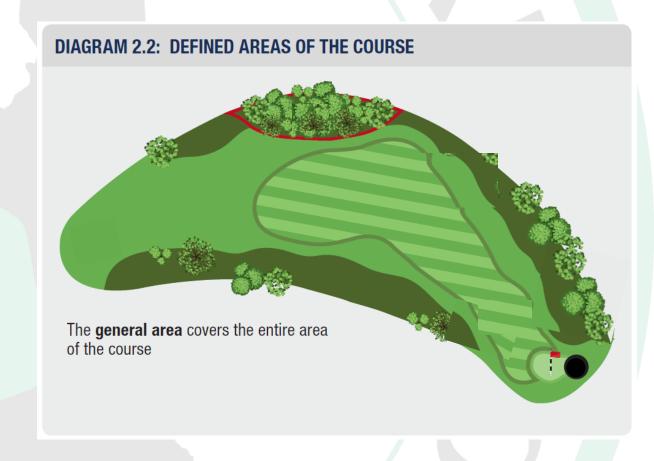


There are **five** areas of the course.





The *General Area* covers the entire *course*...except





The *General Area* covers the entire *course*...except for the other four *areas* of the course.





The *General Area* covers the entire course...except for the other four areas of the course.

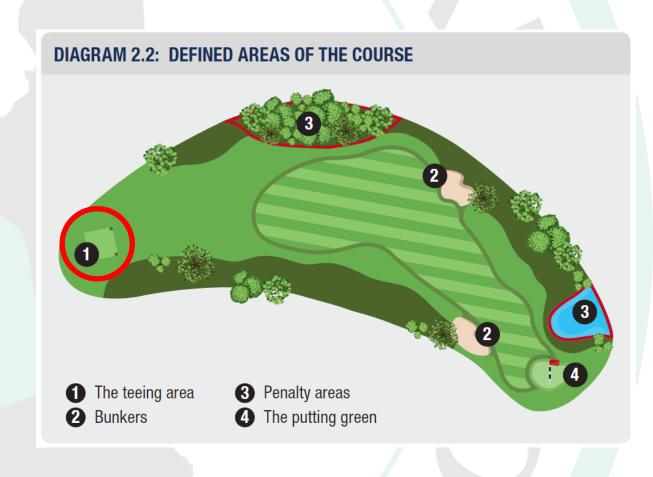
Special Rules apply specifically to the other four areas of the course.





The Four Other Areas

The *teeing area* the area the player must use in starting the hole he or she is playing.





The Four Other Areas

1 The teeing area the player must use in starting the hole he or she is playing.





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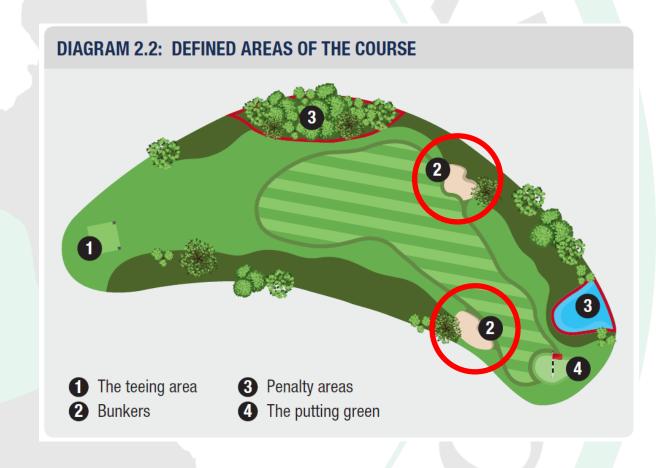
not any other teeing locations on the *course*





The Four Other Areas

- 1 The teeing area
- 2 All bunkers





A specially prepared area of sand,

- which is often a hollow
- from which turf or soil was removed.





These are **not** part of a bunker:

[1 of 4]

- A lip, wall or face
 - at the edge of a prepared area and
 - consisting of
 - > soil,
 - > grass,
 - > stacked turf or
 - > artificial materials...

earthen bunker lip

(not part of bunker)





These are **not** part of a bunker:

[2 of 4]

 Soil or any growing or attached natural object inside the edge of a prepared area (such as grass, bushes or trees),





These are **not** part of a bunker:

[2 of 4]

 Soil or any growing or attached <u>natural</u> object inside the edge of a prepared area (such as grass, bushes or trees),





These are **not** part of a bunker:

[3 of 4]

- Sand that has
 - spilled over or
 - is outside the edge of a prepared area..





These are **not** part of a bunker:

[4 of 4]

- All other areas of sand on the course
 - that are <u>not</u> inside the edge of a prepared area
 - (such as
 - > deserts and
 - > other natural sand areas or
 - > areas sometimes referred to as waste areas).





The Four Other Areas

- 1 The teeing area
- 2 All bunkers
- 3 All penalty areas





There are two different types of *penalty areas*, distinguished by the colour used to mark them:

Yellow penalty areas

r yellow stakes

two relief options (Rules 17.1d)

• Red penalty areas

with red lines or red stakes)

<u>For an extra lateral relief option</u> (Re

relief options *nalty areas*.







There are two different types of *penalty areas*, distinguished by the colour used to mark them:

- Yellow penalty areas
 - (marked with yellow lines or yellow stakes)
 - give the player two relief options (Rules 17.1d(1) and (2)).
- Red penalty areas

layer an <u>extra lateral relief option</u> (Ru to the two relief options nalty areas.







There are two different types of *penalty areas*, distinguished by the colour used to mark them:

- Yellow penalty areas
 - (marked with yellow lines or yellow stakes)
 - give the player two relief options (Rules 17.1d(1) and (2)).
- Red penalty areas
 - (marked with red lines or red stakes)
 - give the player an extra lateral relief option (Rule 17.1d(3)),
 - in addition to the two relief options available for yellow *penalty areas*.







If the colour of a penalty area

- has not been marked or indicated by the

Committee,

- it is treated as a red penalty area.





The edge of a *penalty area* should be defined by <u>stakes</u>, <u>lines</u> or <u>physical features</u>.

- Stakes...
- <u>Lines</u>...
- Physical Features...









The edge of a *penalty area* should be defined by stakes, lines or physical features.

- Stakes: When defined by stakes,
 - the edge of the penalty area is defined by the line between the <u>outside</u> points of the stakes <u>at ground level</u>, and
 - the stakes are inside the penalty area.
- Lines:
- Physical Features:





The edge of a *penalty area* should be defined by stakes, lines or physical features.

- Stakes:
- <u>Lines</u>:
 When defined by a painted line on the ground,
 - the edge of the *penalty area* is the outside edge of the line, and
 - the line itself is in the penalty area.
- Physical Features:





The edge of a *penalty area* should be defined by <u>stakes</u>, <u>lines</u> or <u>physical features</u>.

- Stakes:
- Lines:
- Physical Features:
 - When defined by physical features
 - (such as a beach or desert area or a retaining wall),
 - the *Committee* should say how the edge of the *penalty area* is defined.





The edge of a *penalty area* should be defined by stakes, lines or physical features...

When the edge of a *penalty area* is defined

- by lines or
- by physical features,

stakes may be used

- to show where the penalty area is,
- but they have no other meaning.





When the edge of a body of water is not defined by the Committee,

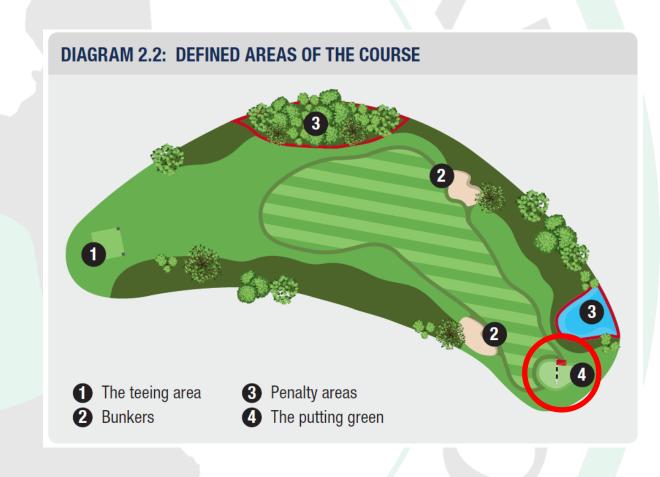
- the edge of that *penalty area* is defined by its natural boundaries
- (that is, where the ground slopes down to form the depression that can hold the water).





The Four Other Areas

- 1 The teeing area
- 2 All bunkers
- 3 All penalty areas
- The putting green of the hole the player is playing



The area on the hole the player is playing that:

- Is specially prepared for putting, or
- The Committee has defined as the putting green (such as when a temporary green is used).





The area on the hole the player is playing that:

- Is specially prepared for putting, or
- The Committee has defined as the putting green (such as when a temporary green is used).

The putting green for a hole

- contains the hole
- into which the player tries to play a ball.





The putting greens for all other holes

(which the player is not playing at the time)

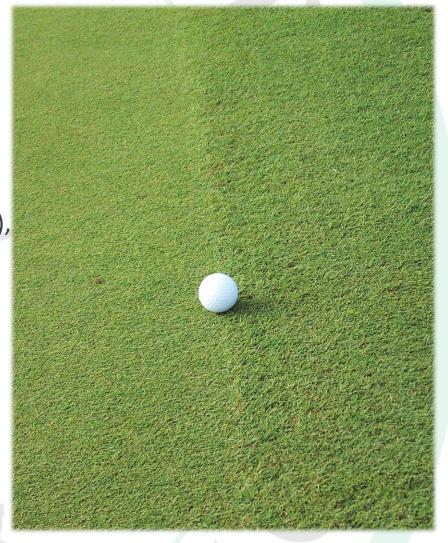
- are wrong greens and
- part of the *general area*.





The edge of a putting green is defined by

- where it can be seen that
 the specially prepared area starts
 (such as where the grass has been distinctly cut to show the edge),
- unless the *Committee* defines the edge in a different way (such as by using a line or dots).







Notable Changes

- Loose impediments may be removed from bunkers and penalty areas
- Player will drop a ball into a relief area when taking relief for a ball in or on an immovable obstruction
- Abnormal Course Conditions now include immovable obstructions
- Any abnormal course condition may be treated as a no play zone

- Embedded ball Rule applies through all of the general area by default.
 (A Local Rule may restrict relief to areas of "fairway height or less")
- Announcing or involving others is not required before lifting a ball to see if relief is allowed



Purpose of the Rule

Rule 15 covers when and how the player may take free relief from

- loose impediments and
- movable obstructions....







Purpose of the Rule

- These movable
 - natural and
 - artificial

objects are not treated as part of the challenge of playing the course, and a player is normally allowed to remove them when they interfere with play.







Purpose of the Rule

- But the player
 - needs to be careful in moving loose impediments near his or her ball <u>off</u> the putting green,
 - because there will be a penalty if
 - > moving them
 - > causes the ball to move.





15.1 Loose Impediments

15.1a Removal of Loose Impediment

Without penalty, a player may

- remove a loose impediment
- anywhere on or off the course, and
- may do so in any way (such as by using a hand or foot or a club or other *equipment*).







15.1 Removal of Loose Impediment

15.1b Ball Moved When Removing Loose Impediment

If a player's removal of a *loose impediment* causes his or her ball to *move*:

[1 of 2 - what to do with the ball]

- The ball must be replaced
 - on its original spot...







15.1 Removal of Loose Impediment

15.1b Ball Moved When Removing Loose Impediment

If a player's removal of a *loose impediment* causes his or her ball to move:

[1 of 2 - what to do with the ball]

- The ball must be replaced
 - on its original spot
 - (which if not known must be estimated) (see Rule 14.2).

Rule 14.2 Replacing Ball on Spot





15.1 Removal of Loose Impediment

15.1b Ball Moved When Removing Lo

If a player's removal of a *loose impedin* causes his or her ball to move:

[2 of 2 - whether there is a penalty]

- If the moved ball had been at rest anywhere, except
 - on the putting green (see Rule 13.1d) or
 - in the teeing area (see Rule 6.2b(6)),

the player gets one penalty stroke under Rule 9.4b...

i.e., if the moved ball is at rest in

- the general area
- a bunker or
- a penalty area...



Rule 9.4b Penalty for

- Lifting or
- Deliberately Touching Ball or
- Causing It to Move



This Rule covers <u>free relief</u> that is allowed from artificial objects that meet the definition of *movable obstruction*....











This Rule covers free relief that is allowed from artificial objects

that meet the definition of movable obstruction.

It does not give relief from

- *immovable obstructions*(a different type of free relief is allowed under Rule 16.1)...



This Rule covers free relief that is allowed from artificial objects

that meet the definition of movable obstruction.

It does not give relief from

- *immovable obstructions*(a different type of free relief is allowed under Rule 16.1)

or

- boundary objects or
- integral objects (no free relief is allowed).







15.2a Relief from Movable Obstruction

- (1) Removal of Movable Obstruction. Without penalty, a player
 - may remove a movable obstruction
 - anywhere on or off the course and
 - may do so in any way.



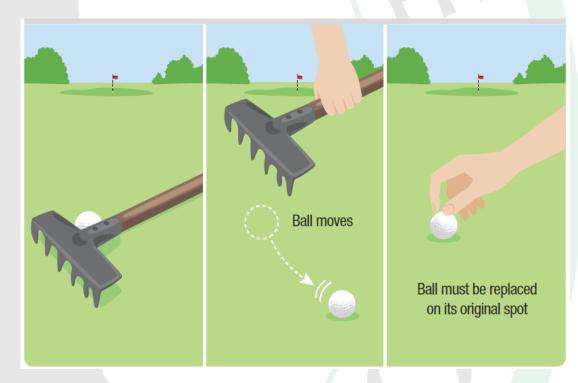




15.2a Relief from Movable Obstruction

- (1) Removal of Movable Obstruction.

 If a player's ball moves while he or she is removing a movable obstruction:
 - There is no penalty, and
 - The ball must be replaced on its original spot (which if not known must be estimated) (see Rule 14.2).



Rule 14.2 Replacing Ball on Spot



Penalty for

- Playing Incorrectly Substituted Ball or
- Playing Ball from a *Wrong Place* in Breach of Rule 15.2: *General Penalty* Under Rule 6.3b or 14.7a.

If multiple Rule breaches result from a single act or related acts, see Rule 1.3c(4).



This Rule covers free relief that is allowed from interference by

- animal holes,
- ground under repair,
- immovable obstructions or
- temporary water.
- These are collectively called abnormal course conditions, but each has a separate Definition.











- (1) Meaning of Interference by Abnormal Course Condition. Interference exists when any one of these is true:
 - The player's ball <u>touches</u> or is <u>in</u> or <u>on</u> an <u>abnormal course condition</u>...







- (1) Meaning of Interference by Abnormal Course Condition. Interference exists when any one of these is true:
 - The player's ball touches or is in or on an abnormal course condition,
 - An abnormal course condition physically interferes with the player's area of intended stance or area of intended swing...





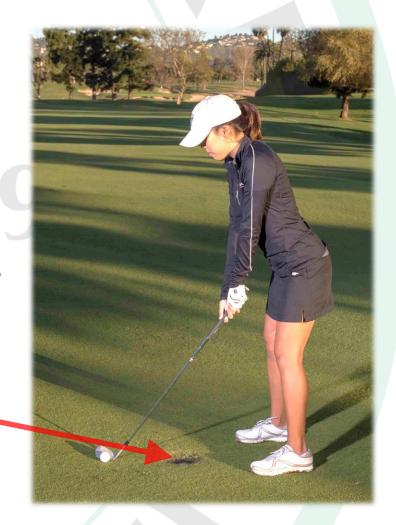


16.1a When Relief Is Allowed

(1) Meaning of Interference by Abnormal Course Condition.

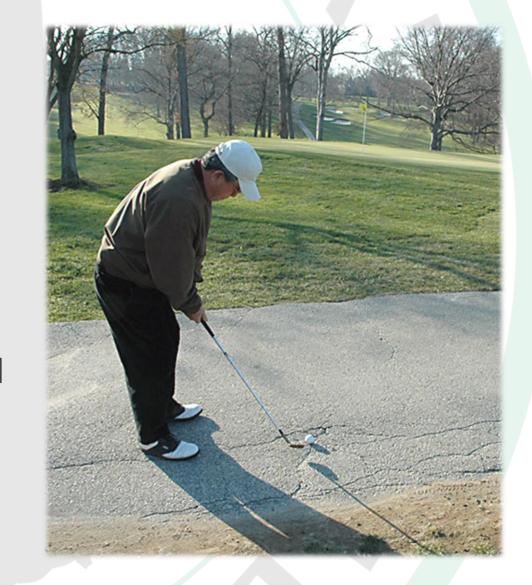
If the abnormal course condition

- is close enough to distract the player
- **but** does not meet any of these requirements, there is <u>no interference</u> under this Rule.



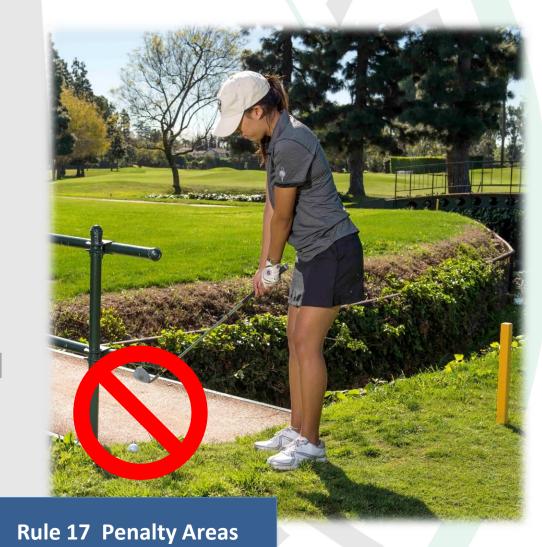


- (2) Relief Allowed Anywhere on Course Except When Ball Is in Penalty Area. Relief from interference by an abnormal course condition is allowed under Rule 16.1 only when both:
 - The abnormal course condition is on the course (not out of bounds), and
 - The ball is anywhere on the course...





- (2) Relief Allowed Anywhere on Course
 Except When Ball Is in Penalty Area.
 Relief from interference by an
 abnormal course condition is allowed
 under Rule 16.1 only when both:
 - The abnormal course condition is on the course (not out of bounds), and
 - The ball is anywhere on the course,
 except in a penalty area
 (where the player's only relief is under Rule 17).





- (3) No Relief When Clearly Unreasonable to Play Ball. There is no relief under Rule 16.1:
- 1 of 2 When playing the ball as it lies
 - is clearly unreasonable
 - because of something other than an abnormal course condition (such as when a player is
 - > standing in temporary water or on an immovable obstruction
 - > but is unable to make a *stroke* because of where the ball lies in a bush)...







16.1a When Relief Is Allowed

(3) No Relief When Clearly Unreasonable to Play Ball.

There is no relief under Rule 16.1:

- 2 of 2 When interference exists only because
 - a player chooses a
 - > club,
 - > type of stance or
 - > [type of] swing or
 - > direction of play
 - that is clearly unreasonable under the circumstances.





16.1b Relief for Ball in General Area

If a player's ball is in the general area and

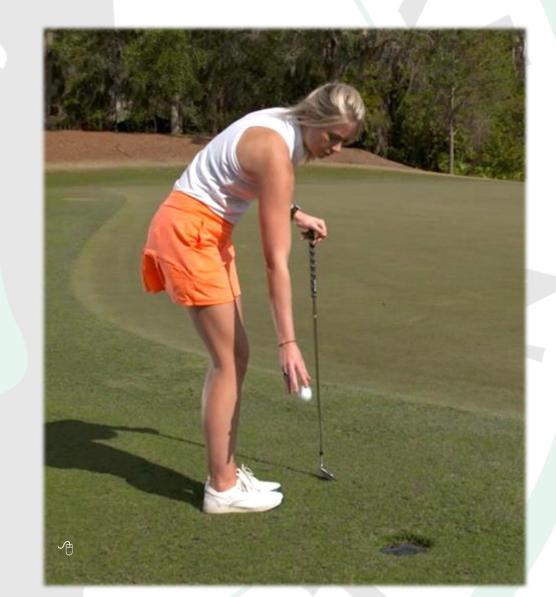
- there is interference by an abnormal course condition
- on the course,

the player may take free relief by *dropping* the original ball or another ball...





- Drop in the "right way"
 - Player must drop
 - Knee height
 - Straight down (no throw, spin or roll)
 - Must <u>not</u> hit player or player's equipment before hitting the relief area
 - Ball must hit in the relief area





Club-Lengths

- measured by player's longest club
- CANNOT be putter





Reference Point

 the starting point for measuring a relief area

Relief Area

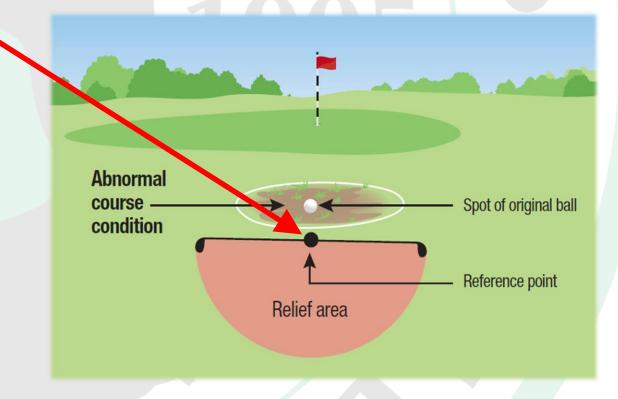
 where ball must be dropped and come to rest







- Reference Points examples
 - nearest point of complete relief (Rules 13.1f, 16)



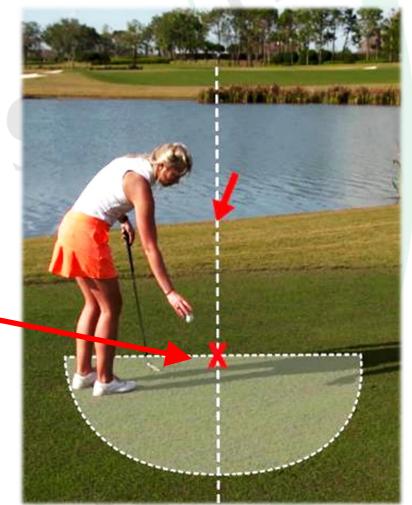


- Reference Points examples
 - nearest point of complete relief (Rules 13.1f, 16)
 - point original ball last crossed edge of penalty area (Rule 17)





- Reference Points examples
 - nearest point of complete relief (Rules 13.1f, 16)
 - point original ball last crossed edge of penalty area (Rule 17)
 - player chosen point on reference line for back-on-the-line relief (Rules 16, 17, 19)





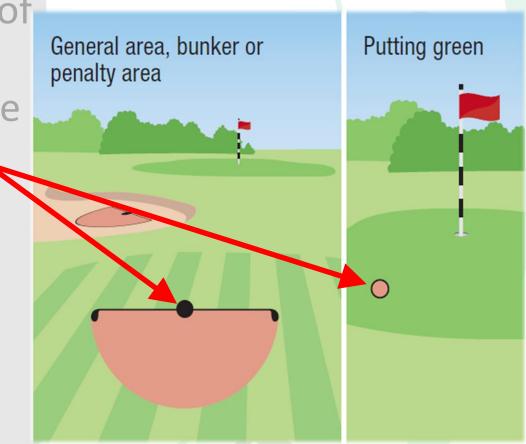
Reference Points - examples

nearest point of complete relief (Rules 13.1f, 16)

 point original ball last crossed edge of penalty area (Rule 17)

 player chosen point on reference line for back-on-the-line relief

 spot where previous stroke made (Rules 17, 18, 19)

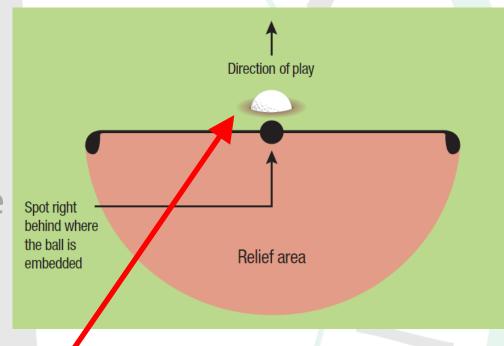




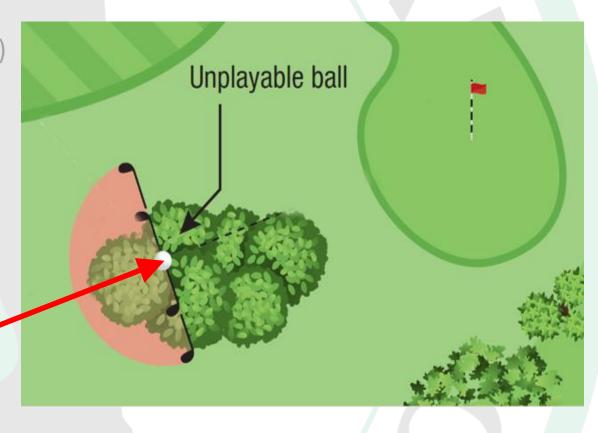
Reference Points - examples

- nearest point of complete relief(Rules 13.1f, 16)
- point original ball last crossed edge of penalty area (Rule 17)
- player chosen point on reference line for back-on-the-line r
- spot where previous stroke made (Rules 17, 18, 19)
- point immediately behind where ball is embedded (Rule 16)



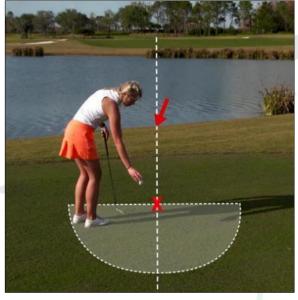


- Reference Points examples
 - nearest point of complete relief (Rules 13.1f, 16)
 - point original ball last crossed edge of *penalty area* (Rule 17)
 - player chosen point on reference line for back-on-theline reli
 - spot where previous strokemade (Rules 17, 18, 19)
 - point immediately behind where ball is embedded (Rule 16)
 - spot of the original ball (Rule 19)





- Reference Points
- Relief Areas
 - all measured ONE club-length from the reference point...







- Reference Points
- Relief Areas
 - all measured ONE club-length from the reference point
 - except Lateral Relief (2 club-lengths)
 - > from penalty area (Rule 17)
 - > for unplayable ball (Rule 19)







- Reference Points
- Relief Areas
 - all measured ONE club-length from the reference point
 - except Lateral Relief (2 club-lengths)
 - > from penalty area (Rule 17)
 - > for unplayable ball (Rule 19)
 - must not be nearer the hole
 than the reference point







- When to Drop Again
 - drop, drop, place





- When to Drop Again
 - drop, drop, place
 - "wrong way" drops (unlimited)
 - > not knee height



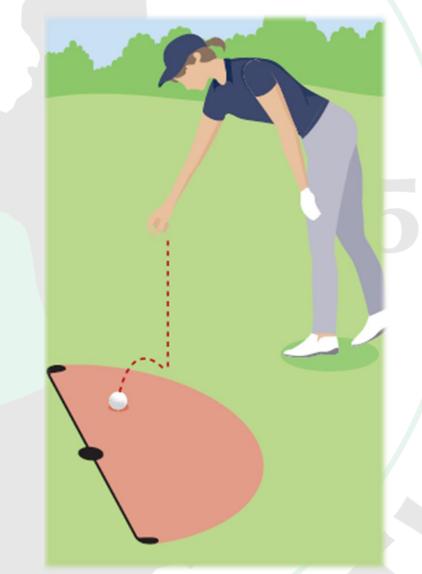


- When to Drop Again
 - drop, drop, place
 - "wrong way" drops (unlimited)
 - > not knee height
 - > hitting player or player's *equipment* (before hitting ground)





- When to Drop Again
 - drop, drop, place
 - "wrong way" drops (unlimited)
 - > not knee height
 - > hitting player or player's equipment
 - > does not hit *relief*area when dropped





- All *drops* allow original ball or another ball to be used
 - free relief and
 - penalty relief

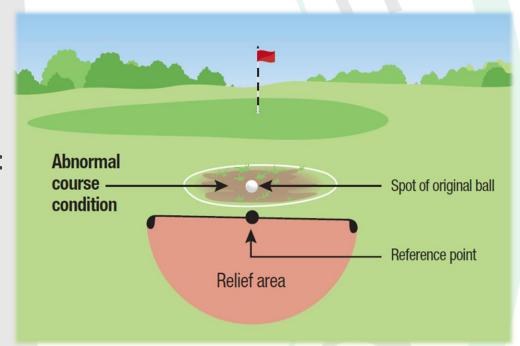




16.1b Relief for Ball in General Area

...in this relief area (see Rule 14.3):

- Reference Point: The nearest point of complete relief in the general area.
- Size of Relief Area Measured from Reference Point:
 One club-length...





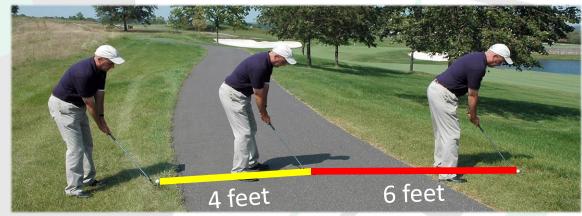
The reference point for taking free relief from an abnormal course condition (Rule 16.1),

- dangerous animal condition (Rule 16.2),
- wrong green (Rule 13.1f) or
- no play zone (Rules 16.1f and 17.1e), or
- in taking relief under certain Local Rules.

It is the estimated point where the ball would lie that is:

- Nearest to the ball's original spot,
 but not nearer the hole than that spot,
- In the required area of the course...







It is the estimated point where the ball would lie that is:

- Nearest to the ball's original spot,
 but not nearer the hole than that spot,
- In the required area of the course, and
- Where the condition does not interfere
 - with the stroke the player would have made
 - from the original spot
 - if the condition was not there.







Estimating this reference point <u>requires</u> the player to <u>identify</u> the

- choice of club,
- stance,
- swing and
- line of play

he or she would have used for that stroke.

The player does not need to simulate that stroke

- by taking an actual stance and swinging
- with the chosen club

(**but** it is recommended that the player normally do this to help in making an accurate estimate).





The nearest point of complete relief relates

- solely to the <u>particular condition</u> from which relief is being taken and
- may be in a location where there is interference by something else...



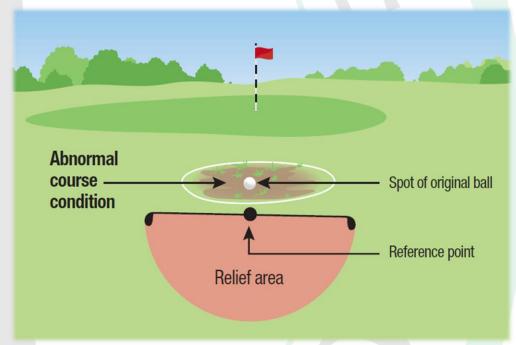




16.1b Relief for Ball in General Area

...in this relief area (see Rule 14.3):

- Reference Point: The nearest point of complete relief in the general area.
- Size of Relief Area Measured from Reference Point: One club-length, but with these limits:
- Limits on Location of Relief Area:
 - » Must be in the general area,
 - » Must not be nearer the hole than the reference point, and
 - » There must be complete relief from all interference by the abnormal course condition.





16.1c Relief for Ball in Bunker

If a player's ball is in a bunker and

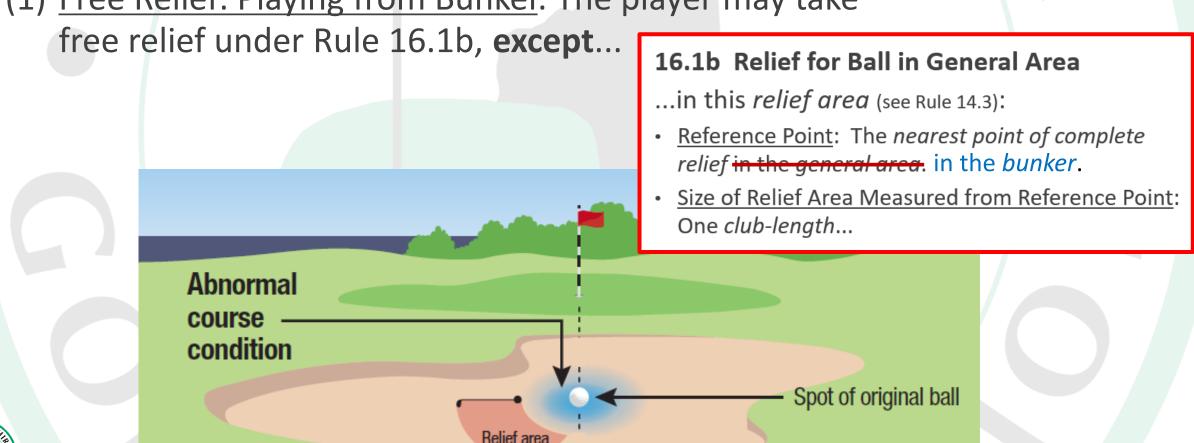
- there is interference by an abnormal course condition
- on the *course*,
- the player may take
 - free relief





16.1c Relief for Ball in Bunker

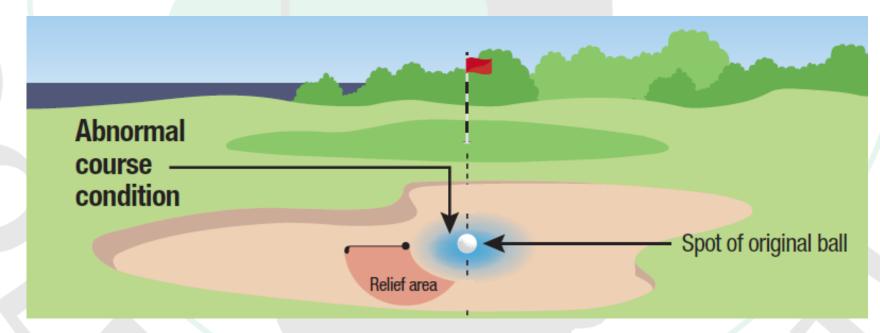
(1) Free Relief: Playing from Bunker. The player may take





16.1c Relief for Ball in Bunker

- (1) Free Relief: Playing from Bunker. The player may take free relief under Rule 16.1b, except that:
- 1 of 2 The nearest point of complete relief and the relief area must be in the bunker.



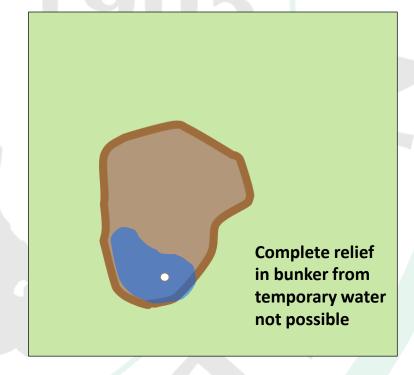


16.1c Relief for Ball in Bunker

- (1) Free Relief: Playing from Bunker. The player may take free relief under Rule 16.1b, except that:
- ² of ² If there is <u>no such nearest point of complete relief</u> in the bunker,

the player may still take this relief by using

- the point of maximum available relief
- in the bunker as the reference point.

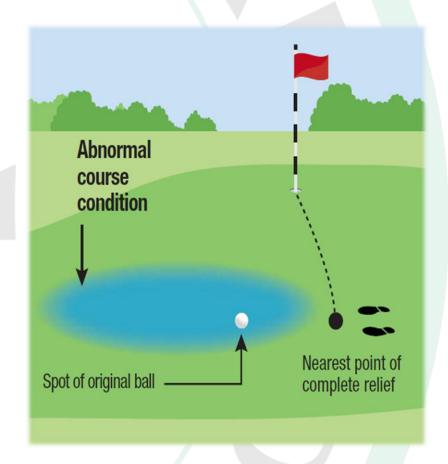




16.1d Relief for Ball on Putting Green

If a player's ball

- is on the *putting green* and
- there is interference by an *abnormal course* condition on the course...





16.1d Relief for Ball on Putting Green

the player may take <u>free</u> relief

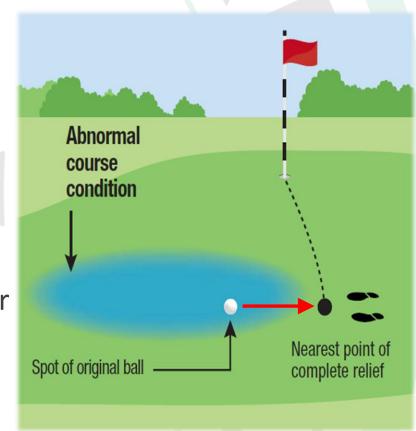
- by placing the original ball or another ball
- on the spot of the nearest point of complete relief...

The nearest point of complete relief must be either

- on the putting green or
- in the general area.

If there is <u>no such</u> *nearest point of complete relief*, the player may still take this free relief

- by using the *point of maximum available relief* as the reference point...
- which must be either
 - > on the *putting green* or
 - > in the *general area*.



16.3a When Relief Is Allowed

- (1) <u>Ball Must Be Embedded in General Area</u>. Relief is allowed under Rule 16.3b only when
 - a player's ball is embedded
 - in the general area.
 - There is no relief under this Rule
 - if the ball is embedded
 - anywhere except in the general area.





16.3a When Relief Is Allowed

- (1) Ball Must Be Embedded in General Area.
 - But if the ball is embedded on the putting green, the player may
 - mark the spot of the ball and
 - lift and clean the ball,
 - repair the damage caused by the ball's impact, and
 - replace the ball on its original spot (see Rule 13.1c(2)).

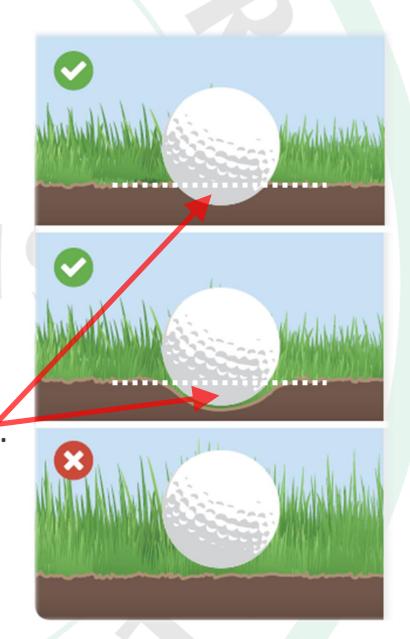






16.3a When Relief Is Allowed

- (2) <u>Determining Whether Ball Is Embedded</u>. A player's ball is *embedded* only if:
 - It is
 - in its own pitch-mark
 - made as a result of the player's previous stroke, and
 - Part of the ball is below the level of the ground.



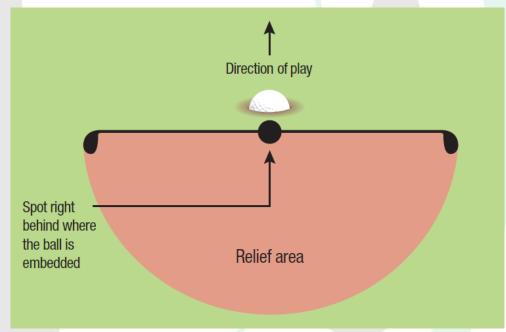


16.3b Relief for Embedded Ball

When a player's ball is *embedded* in the *general area* and relief is allowed under Rule 16.3a,

- the player may take free relief
- by *dropping* the <u>original ball</u> or <u>another ball</u> in this *relief area* (see Rule 14.3)...

Rule 14.3b Ball Must Be Dropped in Right Way

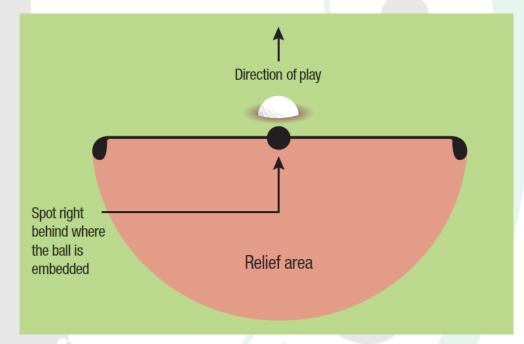




16.3b Relief for Embedded Ball

in this relief area (see Rule 14.3):

- Reference Point:
 The spot right behind where the ball is embedded.
- <u>Size of Relief Area Measured from Reference Point:</u> One *club-length...* **but** with these limits.
- Limits on Location of Relief Area:
 - » Must be in the general area, and
 - » Must not be nearer the *hole* than the *reference point*.







Penalty areas are defined as either red or yellow.

This affects the player's relief options (see Rule 17.1d).

A player

- may stand in a penalty area
- to play a ball <u>outside</u> the <u>penalty area</u>, including after taking relief from the <u>penalty area</u>.





17.1a When Ball Is in Penalty Areas

A ball is in a *penalty area* when any part of the ball:

[1 of 2]

- Lies on or touches
 - the ground or
 - anything else (such as any natural or artificial object)

inside the edge of the penalty area,





17.1a When Ball Is in Penalty Areas

A ball is in a *penalty area* when any part of the ball:

[2 of 2]

- Is above
 - the edge or
 - any other part of the *penalty area*.





17.1b Player May Play Ball as It Lies in Penalty Area or Take Penalty Relief

The player may:

[1 of 2]

- Play the ball as it lies
 - without penalty,
 - under the same Rules that apply to a ball in the *general area*...

i.e., there are no special Rules limiting how a ball may be played in a *penalty area*



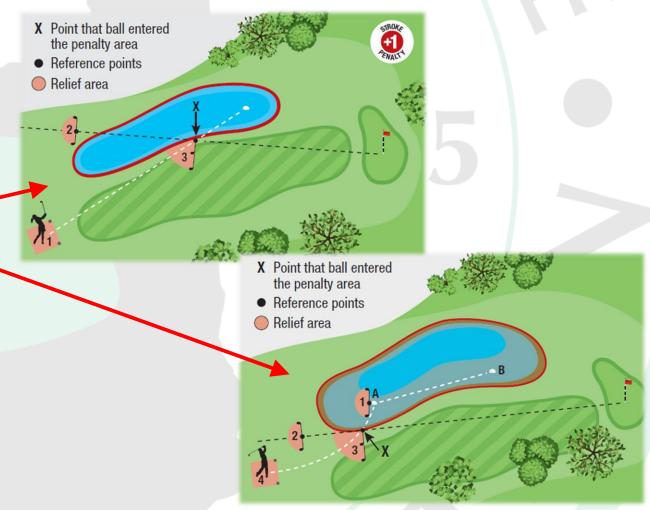


17.1b Player May Play Ball as It Lies in Penalty Area or Take Penalty Relief

The player may:

[2 of 2]

- Play a ball from <u>outside</u> the penalty area
 - by taking penalty relief
 - under Rule 17.1d or 17.2.





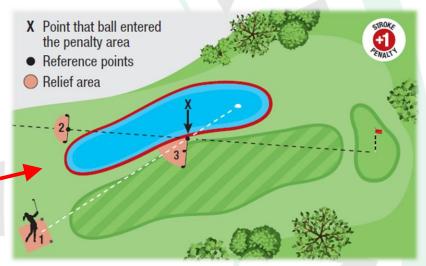
17.1c Relief for Ball Not Found but in Penalty Area

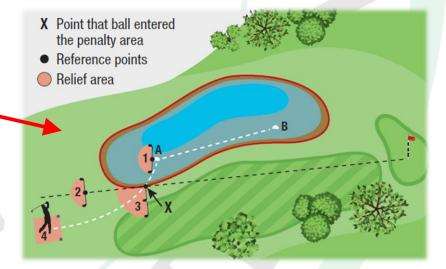
If a player's ball has not been found and

- it is known or virtually certain
- that the ball came to rest in a penalty area:

[1 of 2]

 The player may take penalty relief under Rule 17.1d or 17.2.







17.1c Relief for Ball Not Found but in Penalty Area

If a player's ball has not been found and

- it is known or virtually certain
- that the ball came to rest in a *penalty area*:

[2 of 2]

 Once the player puts another ball in play to take relief in this way:
 [1 of 2]

- » The original ball is
 - no longer in play and
 - must <u>not</u> be played.





17.1c Relief for Ball Not Found but in Penalty Area

If a player's ball has not been found and

- it is known or virtually certain
- that the ball came to rest in a *penalty area*:

[2 of 2]

 Once the player puts another ball in play to take relief in this way:

[2 of 2]

- » This is true even if
 - it [the original ball] is then found on the course
 - before the end of the 3 minute search time (see Rule 6.3b).





17.1d Relief for Ball in Penalty Area If a player's ball

- is in a penalty area,
- including when it is *known or* virtually certain to be in a penalty area even though not found, the player has these relief options...





17.1d Relief for Ball in Penalty Area

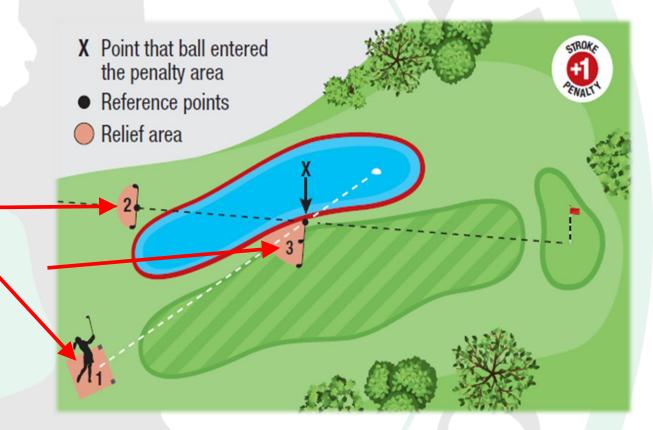
... for one penalty stroke:

(1) Stroke-and-Distance Relief.

(2) Back-On-the-Line Relief.

(3) <u>Lateral Relief</u> (Red Penalty Area Only).

[not available in yellow penalty areas]





was made

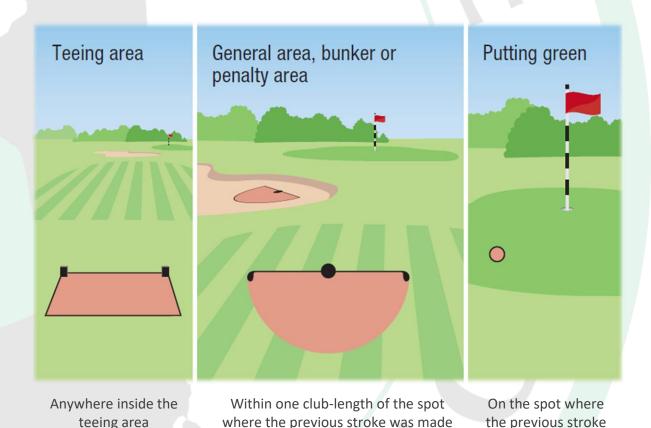
17.1 Options for Ball in Penalty Area

17.1d Relief for Ball in Penalty Area

(1) Stroke-and-Distance Relief.

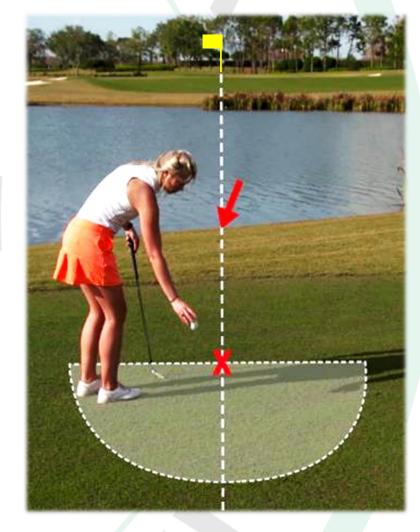
The player may play

- the original ball or another ball
- from where the previous stroke was made (see Rule 14.6).



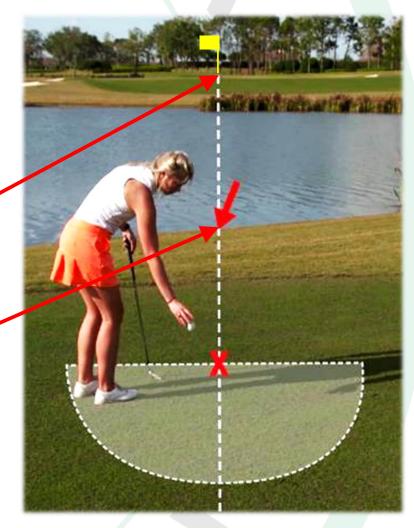


- (2) Back-On-the-Line Relief. The player may
 - drop the <u>original ball</u> or <u>another ball</u> (see Rule 14.3)



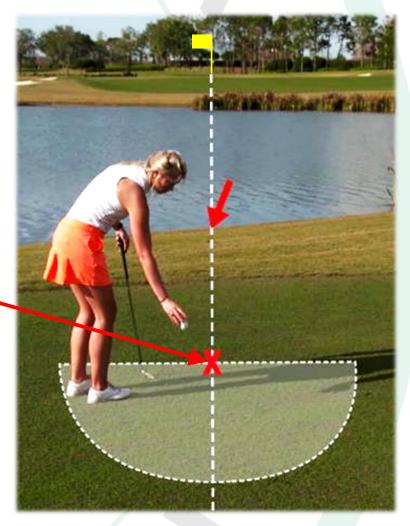


- (2) Back-On-the-Line Relief. The player may
 - *drop* the <u>original ball</u> or <u>another ball</u> (see Rule 14.3)
 - in a relief area
 - > that is based on a reference line .
 - > going straight back from the hole
 - > through the estimated point where the original ball last crossed the edge of the *penalty area*:



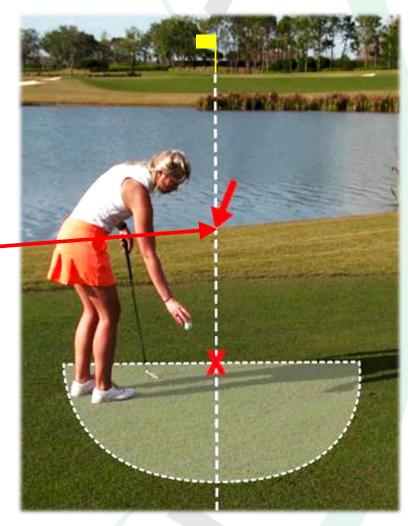


- (2) Back-On-the-Line Relief...
 - Reference Point: A point on the course
 - chosen by the player
 - that is on the reference line...



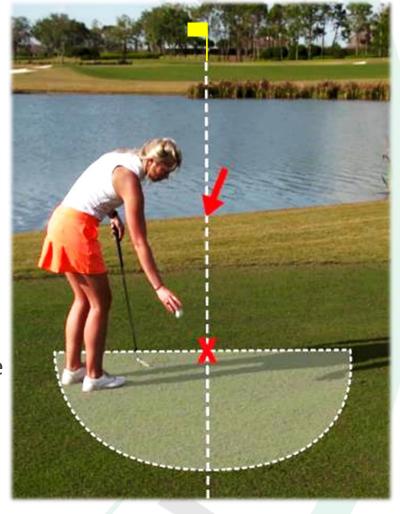


- (2) Back-On-the-Line Relief...
 - Reference Point: A point on the course
 - chosen by the player
 - that is on the reference line and
 - is farther from the *hole* than the estimated point (with no limit on how far back on the line)...





- (2) Back-On-the-Line Relief.
 - Reference Point: A point on the course
 - chosen by the player
 - that is on the reference line and
 - is farther from the *hole* than the estimated point (with no limit on how far back on the line):
 - » In choosing this reference point, the player should indicate the point by using an object (such as a *tee*).
 - » If the player *drops* the ball without having chosen this point, the reference point is treated as being the point on the line that is the same distance from the *hole* as where the dropped ball first touched the ground.
 - » Size of relief area measured from reference point is one clublength





- (3) Lateral Relief (Only for Red Penalty Area).
 - Reference Point: The estimated point where the original ball last crossed the edge of the red penalty area.





- (3) Lateral Relief (Only for Red Penalty Area).
 - <u>Reference Point</u>: The estimated point where the original ball last crossed the edge of the red *penalty area*.
 - Size of Relief Area Measured from Reference Point:
 Two club-lengths





17.3 No Relief Under Other Rules for Ball in Penalty Area

When a player's ball is in a penalty area, there is no relief for:

- Interference by an abnormal course condition (Rule 16.1),
- An embedded ball (Rule 16.3), or
- An unplayable ball (Rule 19).
- The player's only relief option is to take penalty relief under Rule 17.





Notable Changes – Ball Lost or OB

- Remember the one club-length relief area from the spot of your last stroke when taking stroke-and-distance relief in the general area, bunkers and penalty areas
- A ball is lost if not found within three minutes after the player's side or caddie has started to search for it
- Announcement of a provisional ball may be made to anyone
- A player may go back and play a provisional ball at <u>any time</u> before his or her original ball is either lost or no longer allowed to be played



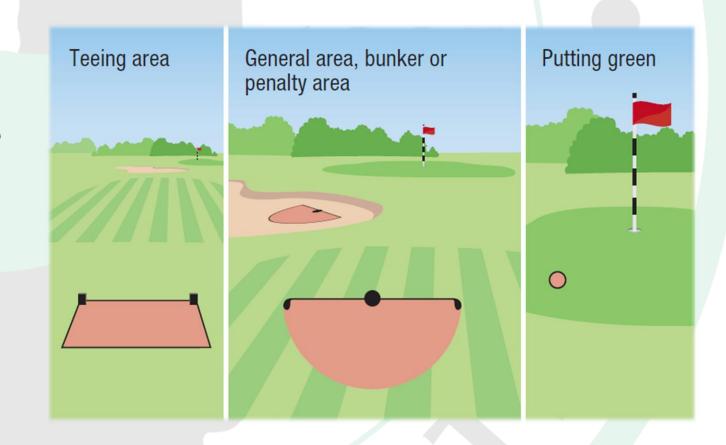
18.1 Relief Under Penalty of Stroke and Distance Allowed at any Time

At any time, a player may take stroke-and-distance relief

- by adding one penalty stroke and
- playing
 - > the original ball or
 - > another ball

from where the previous stroke was made (see Rule 14.6).

Rule 14.6 Making Next Stroke from Where Previous Stroke Made



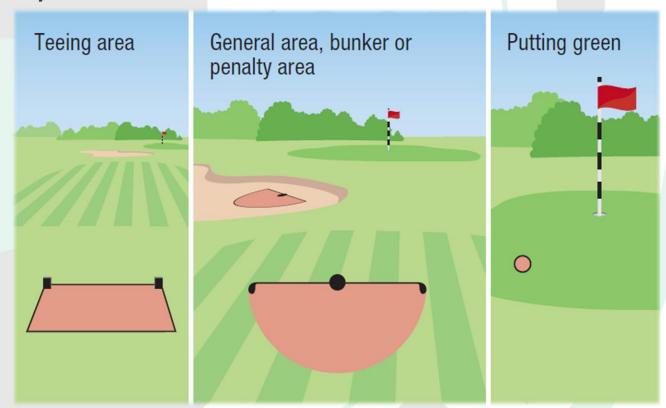


18.1 Relief Under Penalty of Stroke and Distance Allowed at any Time

The player always has this stroke-and-distance relief option:

- · No matter where the player's ball is on the course, and
- Even when a Rule requires the player
 - to take relief in a certain way
 - or to play a ball from a certain place.





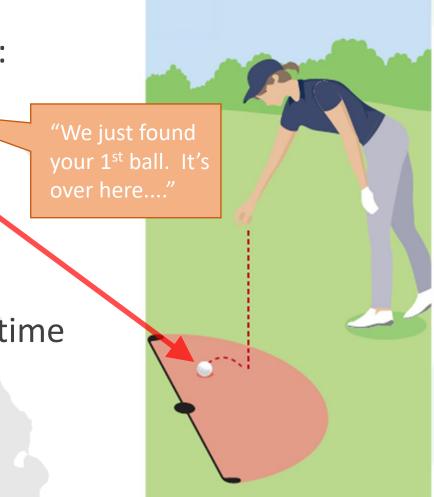


18.1 Relief Under Penalty of Stroke and Distance Allowed at any Time

Once the player puts <u>another ball</u> *in play* under penalty of *stroke and distance* (see Rule 14.4):

- The original ball
 - is no longer in play and
 - must not be played.
- This is true even if the original ball
 - is then found on the course
 - before the end of the three-minute search time (see Rule 6.3b)....

Rule 6.3b Substitution of Another Ball While Playing Hole





18.2 Ball Lost or Out of Bounds: Stroke-and-Distance Relief Must Be Taken

18.2a When Ball Is Lost or Out of Bounds

(1) When Ball Is Lost.

A ball is lost

- if not found in three minutes
- after
 - > the player or
 - > his or her caddie
 - begins to search for it.





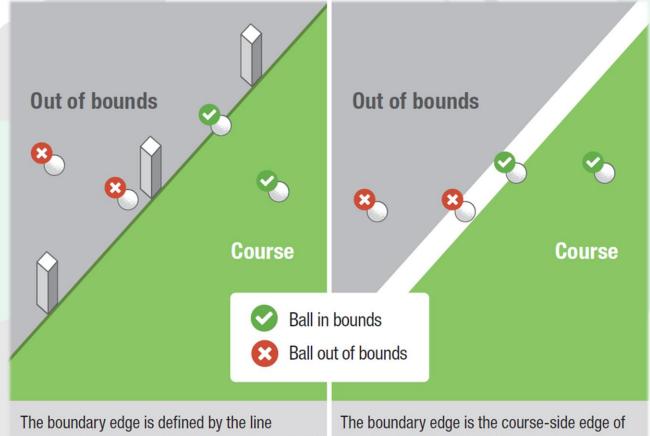
18.2 Ball Lost or Out of Bounds: Stroke-and-Distance Relief Must Be Taken

18.2a When Ball Is Lost or Out of Bounds

(2) When Ball Is Out of Bounds.

A ball at rest is out of bounds

- only when all of it
- is outside the boundary edge of the course.





between the course-side points of the stakes at ground level, and the stakes are out of bounds.

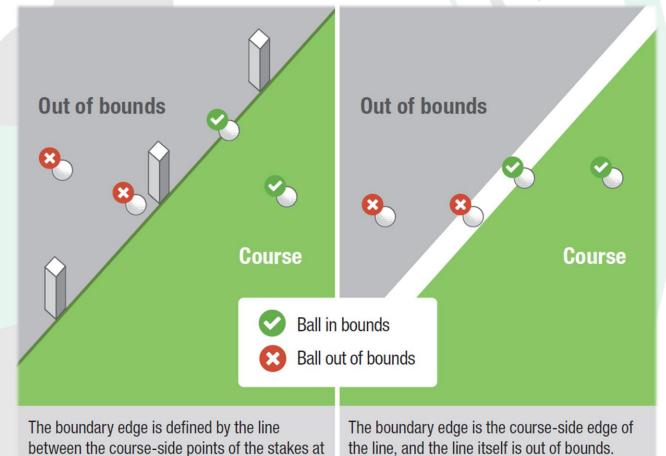
the line, and the line itself is out of bounds.

18.2 Ball Lost or Out of Bounds: Stroke-and-Distance Relief Must Be Taken

18.2a When Ball Is Lost or Out of Bounds

(2) When Ball Is Out of Bounds.
A ball is in bounds when any part of the ball:

- Lies on or touches
 - the ground or
 - anything else (such as any natural or artificial object) inside the boundary edge, or
- Is above
 - the boundary edge or
 - any other part of the course.



ground level, and the stakes are out of bounds.



18.2 Ball Lost or Out of Bounds: Stroke-and-Distance Relief Must Be Taken

- 18.2a When Ball Is Lost or Out of Bounds
- (2) When Ball Is Out of Bounds.
 - A player
 - may stand out of bounds
 - to play a ball on the course.





Rules of Golf: Rule 18 - Stroke-and-Distance Relief; Ball Lost or Out of Bounds;
Provisional Ball

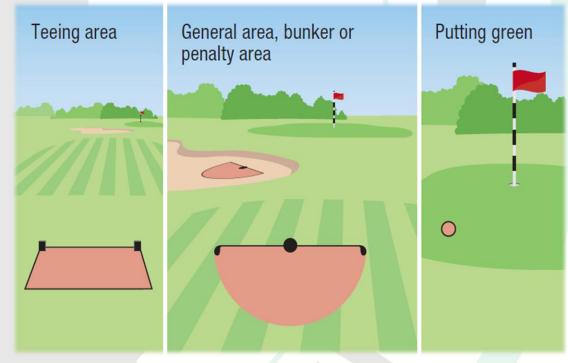
18.2 Ball Lost or Out of Bounds: Stroke-and-Distance Relief Must Be Taken

18.2b What to Do When Ball Is Lost or Out of Bounds

If a ball is *lost* or *out of bounds*,

- the player must take stroke-and-distance relief
- by adding one penalty stroke and
- playing the original ball or another ball
- from where the previous *stroke* was made (see Rule 14.6).

Rule 14.6 Making Next Stroke from Where Previous Stroke Made





18.3a When Provisional Ball Is Allowed

If a ball might

- be lost outside a penalty area or
- be out of bounds,

to save time the player may play another ball provisionally under penalty of *stroke and distance* (see Rule 14.6).

Rule 14.6 Making Next Stroke from Where Previous Stroke Made





18.3a When Provisional Ball Is Allowed

For a ball that might be lost, this applies:

- When the original ball
 - has not been found and identified and
 - is not yet lost, and
- When a ball
 - might be lost in a penalty area
 - <u>but also</u> might be *lost* <u>somewhere else on the</u> Provisional Ball course....





18.3a When Provisional Ball Is Allowed

But if the player is aware that

- the only possible place the original ball could be *lost*
- is in a penalty area...



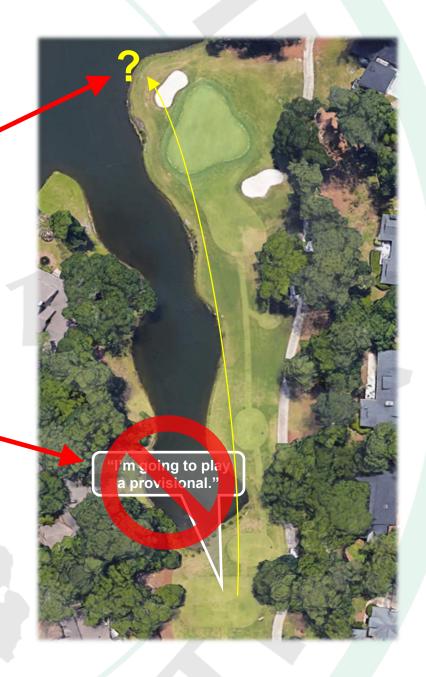


18.3a When Provisional Ball Is Allowed

But if the player is aware that

- the only possible place the original ball could be lost
- is in a penalty area,

a provisional ball is not allowed...





18.3a When Provisional Ball Is Allowed

But if the player

- is aware that the only possible place the original ball could be *lost*
- is in a penalty area,

a provisional ball is not allowed and a ball played

- from where the previous stroke was made
- becomes the player's ball in play
- under penalty of stroke and distance (see Rule 18.1).

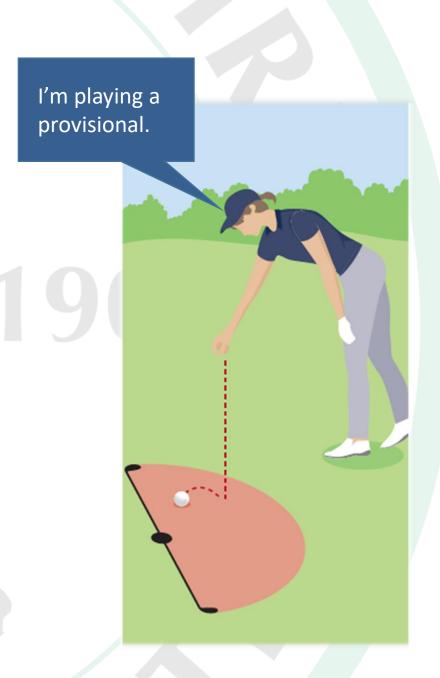




18.3b Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

- Before the stroke is made,
- the player <u>must announce</u>

that he or she is going to play a provisional ball...



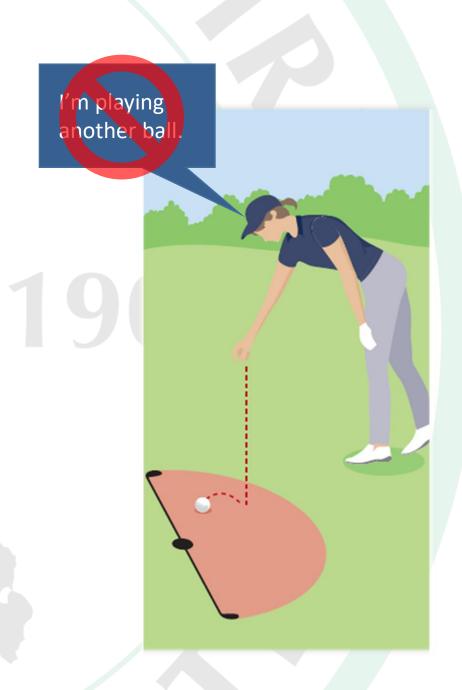


18.3b Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

- Before the stroke is made,
- the player <u>must announce</u>

that he or she is going to play a provisional ball:

- It is not enough for the player only to say that he or she
 - is playing another ball or
 - is playing again.



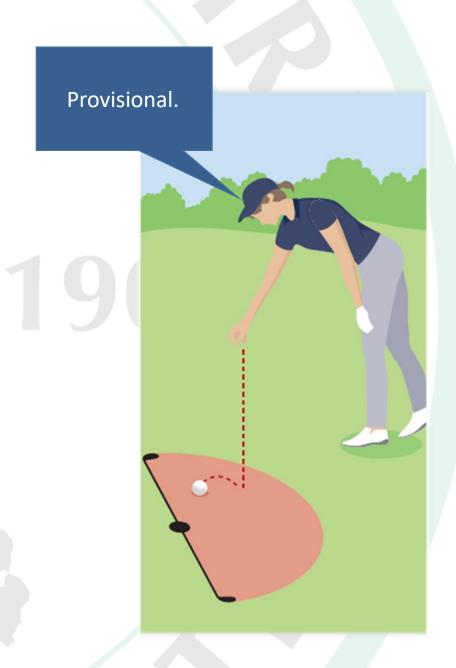


18.3b Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

- Before the stroke is made,
- the player <u>must announce</u>

that he or she is going to play a provisional ball:

- It is not enough for the player only to say that he or she
 - is playing another ball or
 - is playing again.
- The player <u>must</u>
 - use the word "provisional"...



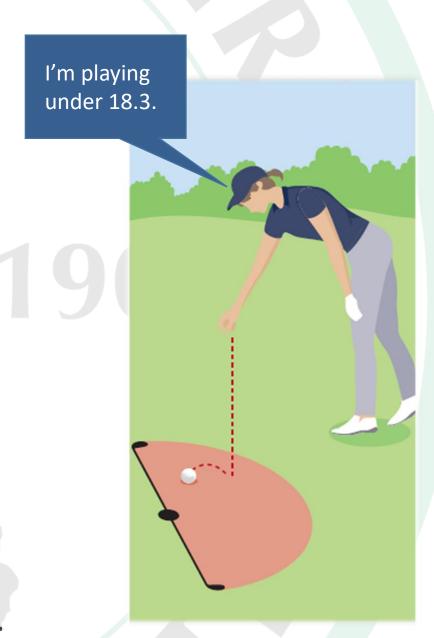


18.3b Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

- Before the *stroke* is made,
- the player <u>must announce</u>

that he or she is going to play a provisional ball:

- It is not enough for the player only to say that he or she
 - is playing another ball or
 - is playing again.
- The player <u>must</u>
 - use the word "provisional" or
 - otherwise clearly indicate that he or she is playing the ball provisionally under Rule 18.3.





18.3b Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

- If the player does <u>not</u> announce this (even if he or she intended to play a *provisional ball*)
- and plays a ball from where the previous stroke was made,

that ball is the player's ball in play under penalty of stroke and distance (see Rule 18.1).



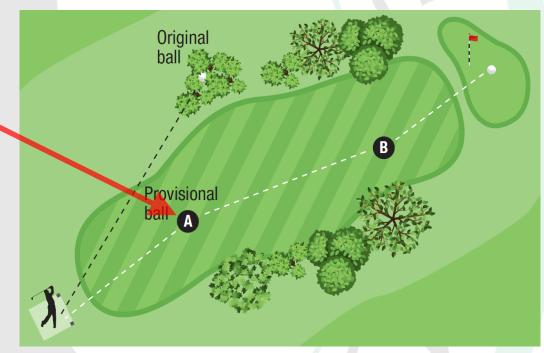


18.3c Playing Provisional Ball Until It Becomes the Ball in Play or Is Abandoned

(1) Playing Provisional Ball More Than Once.

The player may

- continue to play the provisional ball
- without it losing its status as a provisional ball...





18.3c Playing Provisional Ball Until It Becomes the Ball in Play or Is Abandoned

(1) Playing Provisional Ball More Than Once.

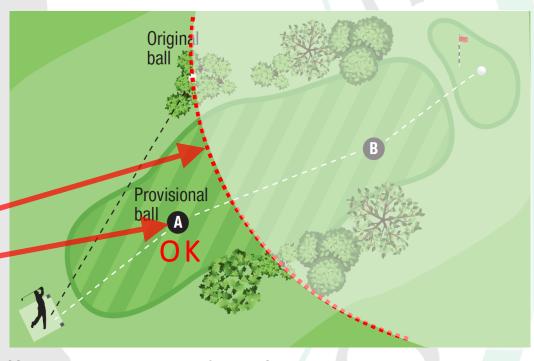
The player may

- continue to play the provisional ball
- without it losing its status as
 a provisional ball

so long as it is played from a spot that is

- the same distance
- or farther

from the hole than where the original ball is estimated to be.





18.3c Playing Provisional Ball Until It Becomes the Ball in Play or Is Abandoned

(1) Playing Provisional Ball More Than Once.

This is true even if the provisional ball

is played several times.

But it stops being a *provisional ball* when it

- becomes the ball in play...





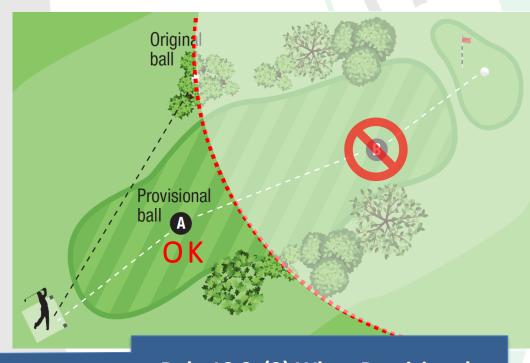
18.3c Playing Provisional Ball Until It Becomes the Ball in Play or Is Abandoned

(1) Playing Provisional Ball More Than Once.

This is true even if the *provisional ball* is played several times.

But it stops being a *provisional ball* when it

- becomes the ball in play
- is abandoned under 18.3c(3) and therefore becomes a wrong ball.



Rule 18.3c(3) When Provisional Ball Must Be Abandoned



A player may take unplayable ball relief

- using one of the three options in Rule 19.2a, b or c,

- in each case adding one penalty stroke

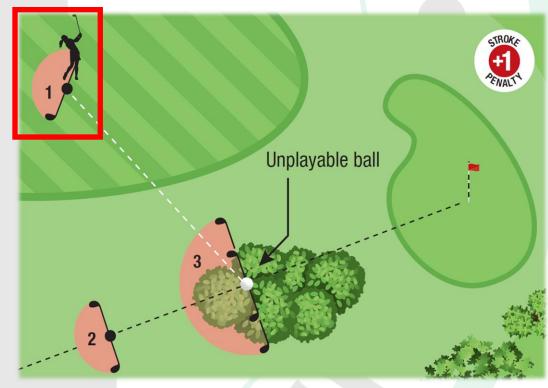
Stroke-and-Distance Relief

Back-On-the-Line Relief

Lateral Relief



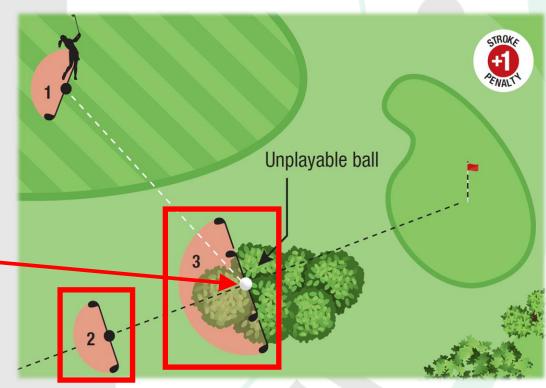
• The player may take <u>stroke-and-distance</u> relief ... even if the original ball has <u>not</u> been found and identified....





- The player may take <u>stroke-and-distance</u> relief ... even if the original ball has <u>not</u> been found and identified.
- But to take
 - back-on-the-line relief or
 - lateral relief

the original ball must be found.

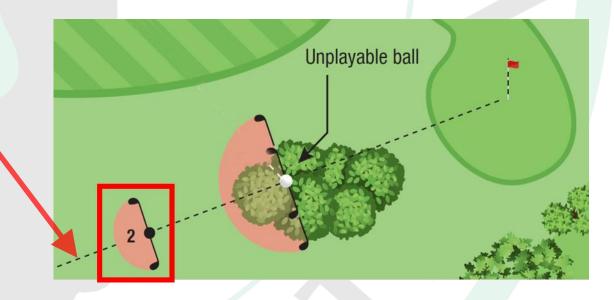




Back-on-the-Line Relief

Drop the original ball or another ball in a relief area based on a reference line going straight back

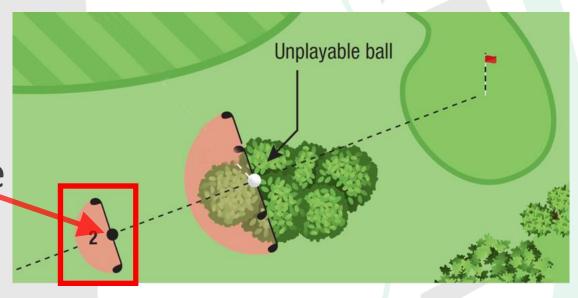
- from the hole
- through the spot of the original ball





(2) <u>Back-on-the-Line Relief</u>
<u>Reference Point</u>:

- a point on the reference line
- chosen by the player
 - farther from the *hole*
 - than the spot of the original ball

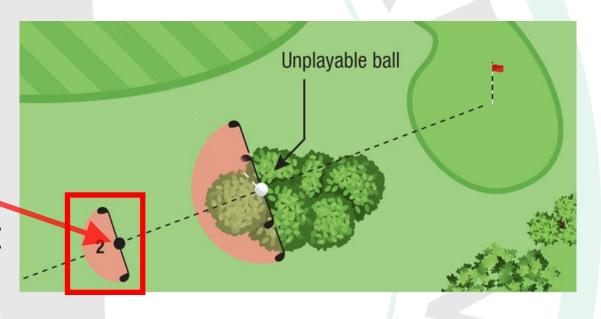




(2) <u>Back-on-the-Line Relief</u>

<u>Reference Point</u>:

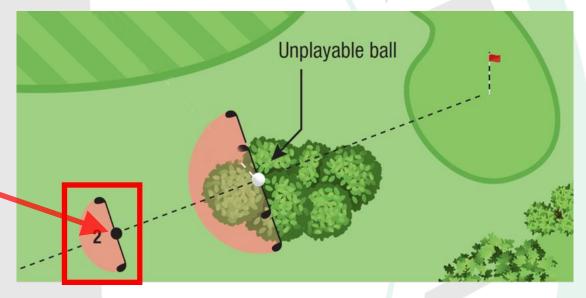
the player <u>should choose</u>
 the point by using an object (such as a tee).





- (2) <u>Back-on-the-Line Relief</u>

 <u>Reference Point</u>:
 - the player should choose the point by using an object (such as a tee).



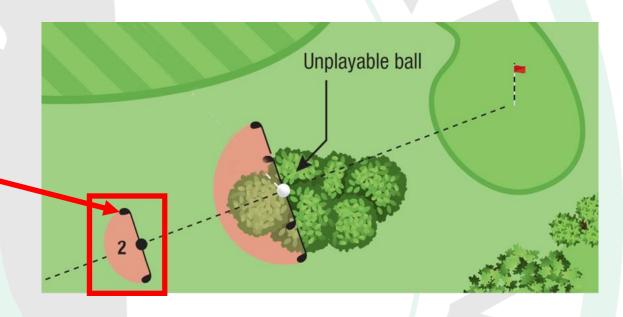
• If the player doesn't choose, the reference point is the point on the line the same distance from the hole as where the dropped ball hits the ground



(2) Back-on-the-Line Relief

Relief Area Size: -

- ONE club-length
- measured from the ball

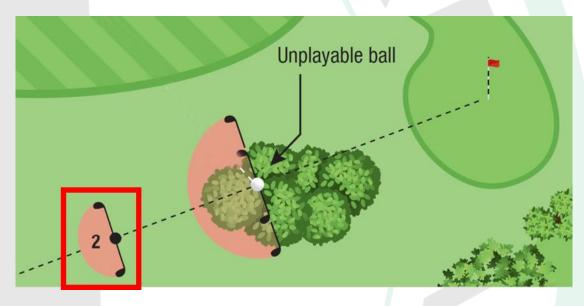




(2) <u>Back-on-the-Line Relief</u>
<u>Limits on Location of Relief Area</u>:

not be nearer the hole
 than the reference point

- may be in any area of the course

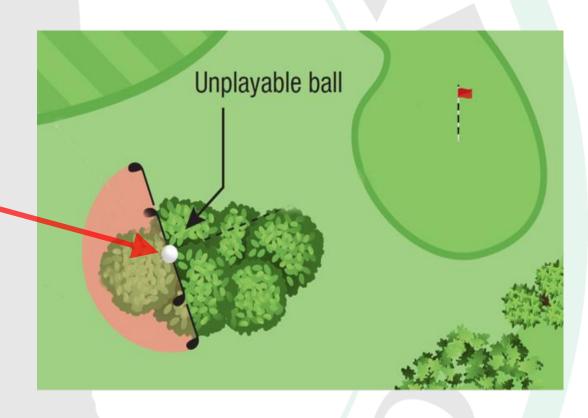




(3) Lateral Relief

Reference Point:

- spot of the original ball-





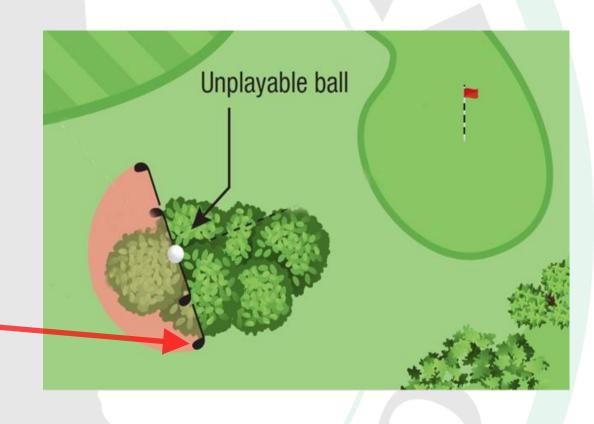
(3) Lateral Relief

Reference Point:

- spot of the original ball

Relief Area:

- TWO club-lengths-
- measured from the ball

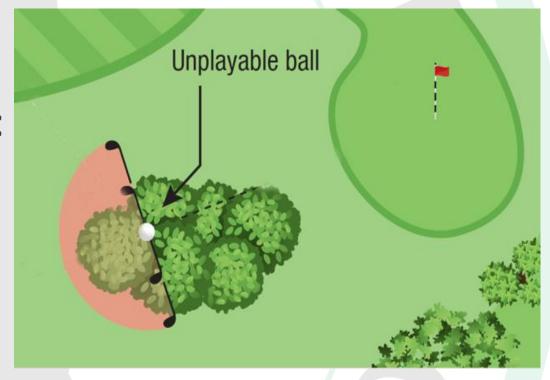




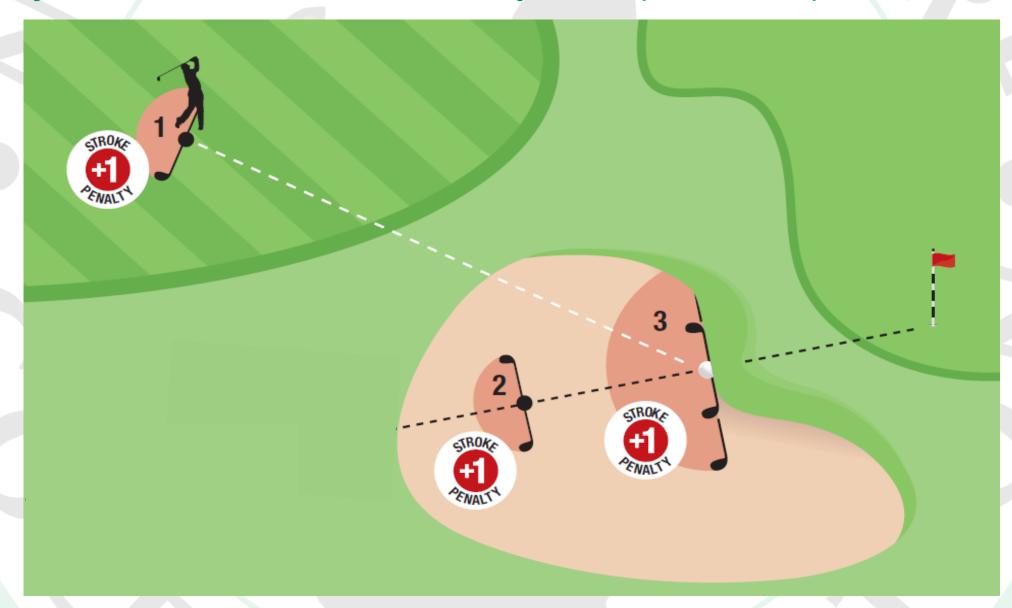
(3) Lateral Relief

Limits on Location of Relief Area:

- same as back-on-the-line

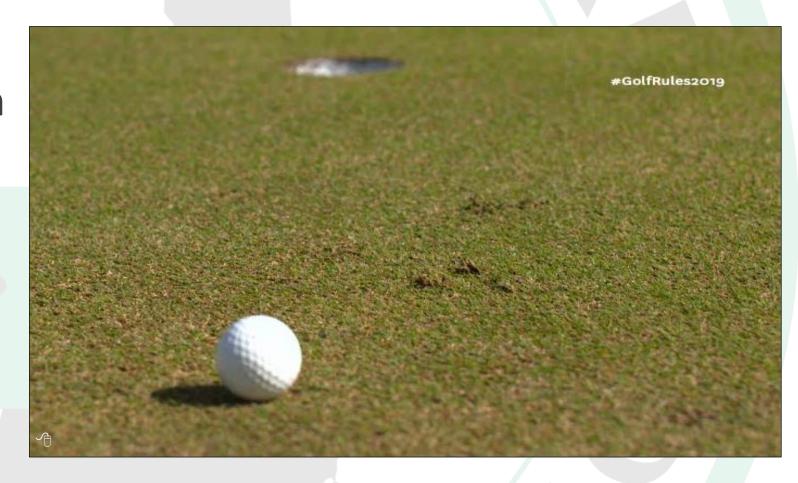








- On the Putting Green
 - Repair of Damage (Rule 13.1c)





- On the Putting Green
 - Repair of Damage
 - Touching Line of Play (Rule 10.2b)





On the Putting Green

- Repair of Damage
- Touching Line of Play
- Accidental movement of ball - no penalty (Rule 13.1d)





On the Putting Green

- Repair of Damage
- Touching Line of Play
- Accidental movement of ball - no penalty
- After lifting & replacing, if your ball moves, it is always replaced (Rule 13.1d(2))





On the Putting Green

 No penalty if a putt strikes an unattended flagstick in the hole (Rule 13.2a)





- On the Putting Green
 - -No penalty if a putt strikes an unattended flagstick in the *hole*
 - Ball resting against flagstick in the *hole* (Rule 13.2c)





In Bunkers

Loose Impediments may be moved without penalty
 (Rule 15.1)





In Bunkers

- Loose Impediments may be moved without penalty
- Relaxed restrictions(Rule 12)





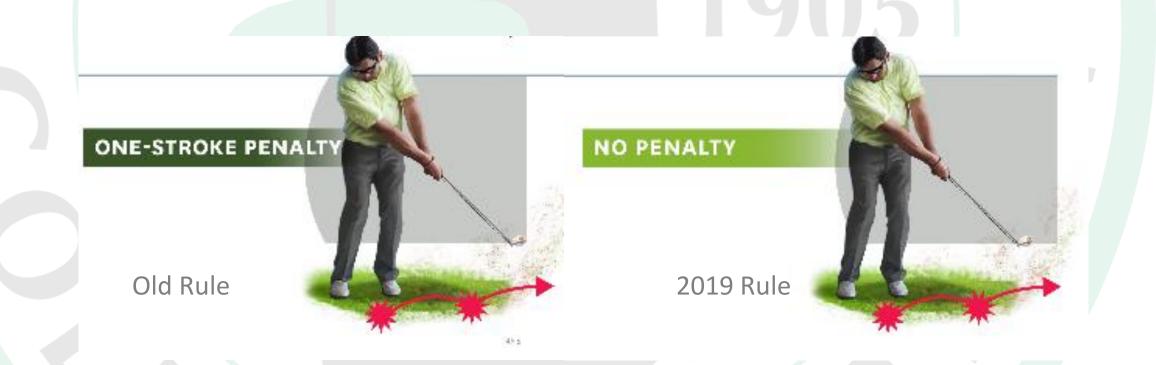
In Bunkers

- Loose Impediments may be moved without penalty
- Relaxed restrictions
- Remaining restrictions
 - o testing
 - o touching near your ball
 - touching during backswing
 - touching with practice swing (Rule 12.2)



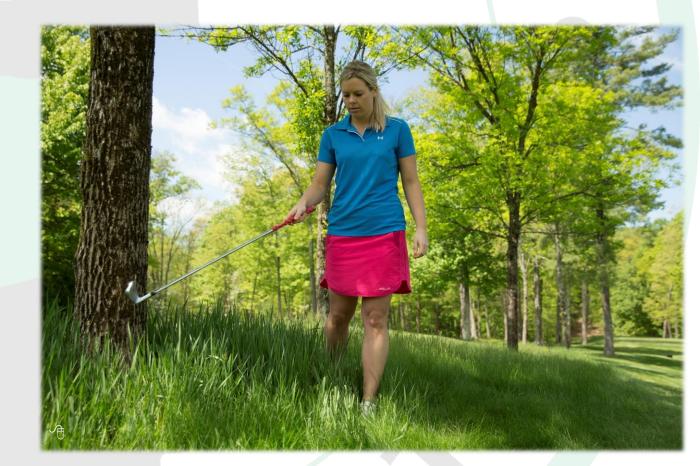


- Accidental Acts and Occurrences, No Penalty
 - Double hitting a ball (Rule 10.1a)





- Accidental Acts and Occurrences, No Penalty
 - Double hitting a ball
 - Moving your ball during search (Rule 7.4)





New Hampshire Resources

- New Hampshire Golf Association
 - 603-219-0371
 - membership@nhgolf.com
 - Instagram/Twitter @NewHampshireGA
 - Facebook <u>www.facebook.com/NewHampshireGA</u>



