

U.S.G.A Rules of Golf govern all play except when modified by the following local rules:

Pace of Play

Remember to keep up with the group ahead of you! Look ahead of you and don't worry about the group behind you! Note this is not a local rule but it is important to mention so that the game is more enjoyable for all of us.

Penalty Areas (Rule 17)

All penalty areas are played as a red penalty area to allow an additional option for Penalty area relief. The margin of the penalty area is defined by the water's side of the concrete or wooden barrier. The concrete or wooden barriers are considered obstructions and relief is granted under rule 16. See Note A and B under Obstructions.

-Drop Zones (Local rule E1)-**Holes 5, 13, 16 and 18** are additional options.

B-3 Provisional Ball for Ball in a Penalty Area on **Hole 18 Only**

If a player does not know if her ball is in the penalty area (water) on Hole 18 only, the player may play a provisional ball (see Rule 18.3).

In playing the provisional ball, the player may use the relief options in Rule 17.1 or local rule E1.:

-stroke-and-distance OR back-on-the-line, lateral relief OR the drop zone option.

If the original ball is not found within three minute search time or becomes known or virtually certain to be in the penalty area the provisional ball becomes the player's ball in play. Count three additional strokes - one for original stroke, one for penalty area relief and one stroke for the provisional ball which is now the ball in play.

If the original ball is found within 3 minutes- abandon the provisional ball and take no additional strokes from playing the provisional ball.

Obstructions (Rule 16)

The following are immovable obstructions and free relief is available under rule 16:

- A sprinkler head (obstruction) within two club lengths of the green and if your ball is within 2 club lengths of the obstruction and the obstruction lies on your intended path. 2 plus 2 situation.
- Concrete drainage structures (ie) hole 12 on the right side of the cart path.
- Concrete or wooden barriers around the lakes as mentioned under Penalty area above.
- River Rock, (ie) on Hole 12 to the right of the green.
- 3/4" OR larger rock, (ie) on Hole 9 to the left of the cart path before the lake. Usually nearest point of relief is in an area with smaller gravel.
- Staked trees including the tree, stake or guide wire.
- Gray electrical boxes.
- Flower beds when surrounded by a cart path are considered to be part of the cart path,
(ie) Hole 6 at the green and relief must be taken from the flower bed.

Note (A): Free relief (relief without penalty) for stance, swing and lie of the ball is available under rule 16, however, there is NO line of flight relief available. Line of flight relief is not an option under the Rules of Golf except for Temporary immovable obstructions.

Note (B): for information on how to take proper relief check out the diagram in Rule 16. Remember it is your nearest point of relief, not the nicest point of relief

Out of Bounds - Rule 18

Out of Bounds is defined by white lines, white stakes, and property fences. Do not retrieve your ball from the property owner's lot.

Alternate Relief Option for a Lost ball or a Ball that is Out of Bounds -Model local rule E-5

When a Provisional ball has not been played and the player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may proceed under stroke and distance **OR** the player has an additional option to drop a ball in the relief area and take two penalty strokes. Refer to the following diagrams which shows the shaded relief area, no nearer the hole.

Note that the relief area is extended by two club lengths on both sides of the relief area so you can drop onto the fairway if you choose.

Overview Diagram

GOLF'S NEW RULES: STROKE AND DISTANCE

A new Local Rule provides an alternative to stroke-and-distance relief for a ball that is lost outside a penalty area or out of bounds, effective January 1, 2019.

BALL OUT OF BOUNDS



LOST BALL



If the Local Rule is in effect, you can still take stroke-and-distance relief, but you now have the following additional option that comes with a penalty of two strokes:

A DETERMINE SPOT where your ball went out of bounds (left diagram) or is likely to be lost (right diagram).

B FIND NEAREST FAIRWAY EDGE no closer to the hole.

C DROP YOUR BALL IN SHADED AREA as defined on one side by a line from the hole through point A and on the other side by a line from the hole through point B, and not nearer the hole. The relief area is extended on both sides by two club-lengths.

This Local Rule is not intended for higher levels of play, such as professional or elite amateur level competitions.

R&A USGA

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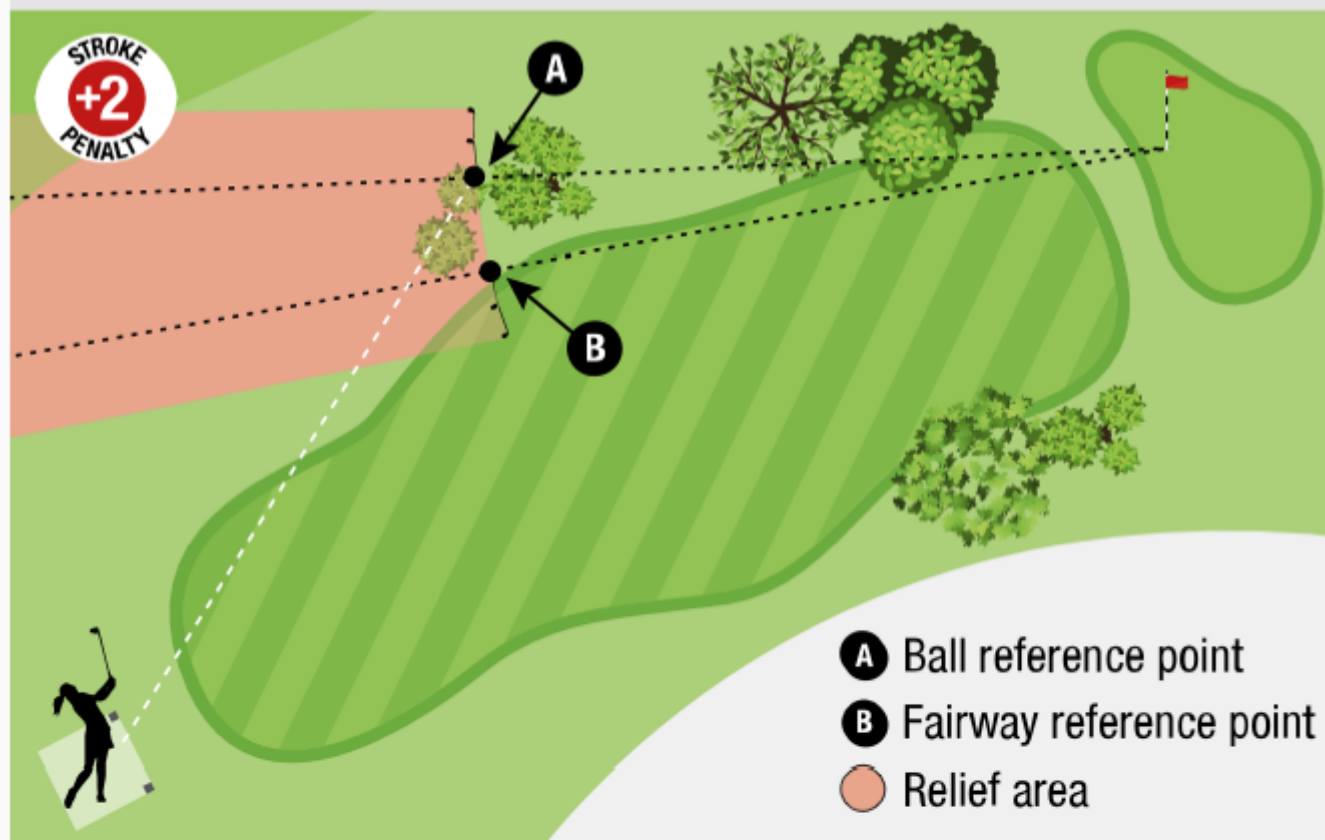
See Below for detailed diagrams

Diagram 1 - Imagine Hole 2 and the bushes to the left side of the hole

Diagram 2 - Imagine Hole 10 but in a mirror image. Instead of out of bounds on the right it is out of bounds on the left

Diagram 3 - Imagine Hole 12 at the south side of the green. If your ball goes over the green to the south and carries on into the owner's yard.

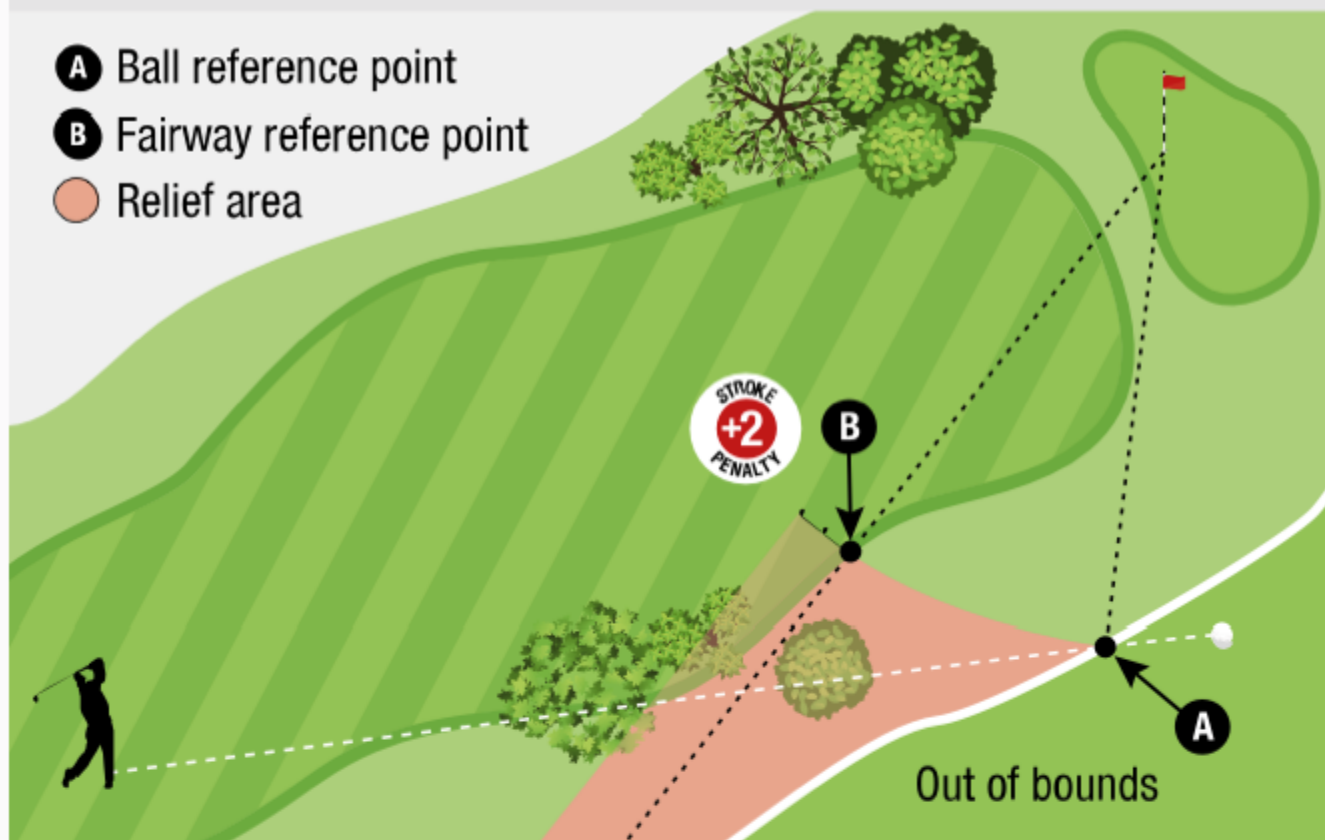
MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 1: BALL NOT FOUND



When a player's ball has not been found, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Points	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
<p>A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have come to rest on the course (point A)</p> <p>B. Fairway Reference Point: The point of fairway of the hole being played (point B) that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point</p>	<p>Anywhere between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line from the hole through the ball reference point (point A) (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line), and A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (point B) (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line) 	<p>The relief area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and Must be in the general area

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 2: BALL OUT OF BOUNDS



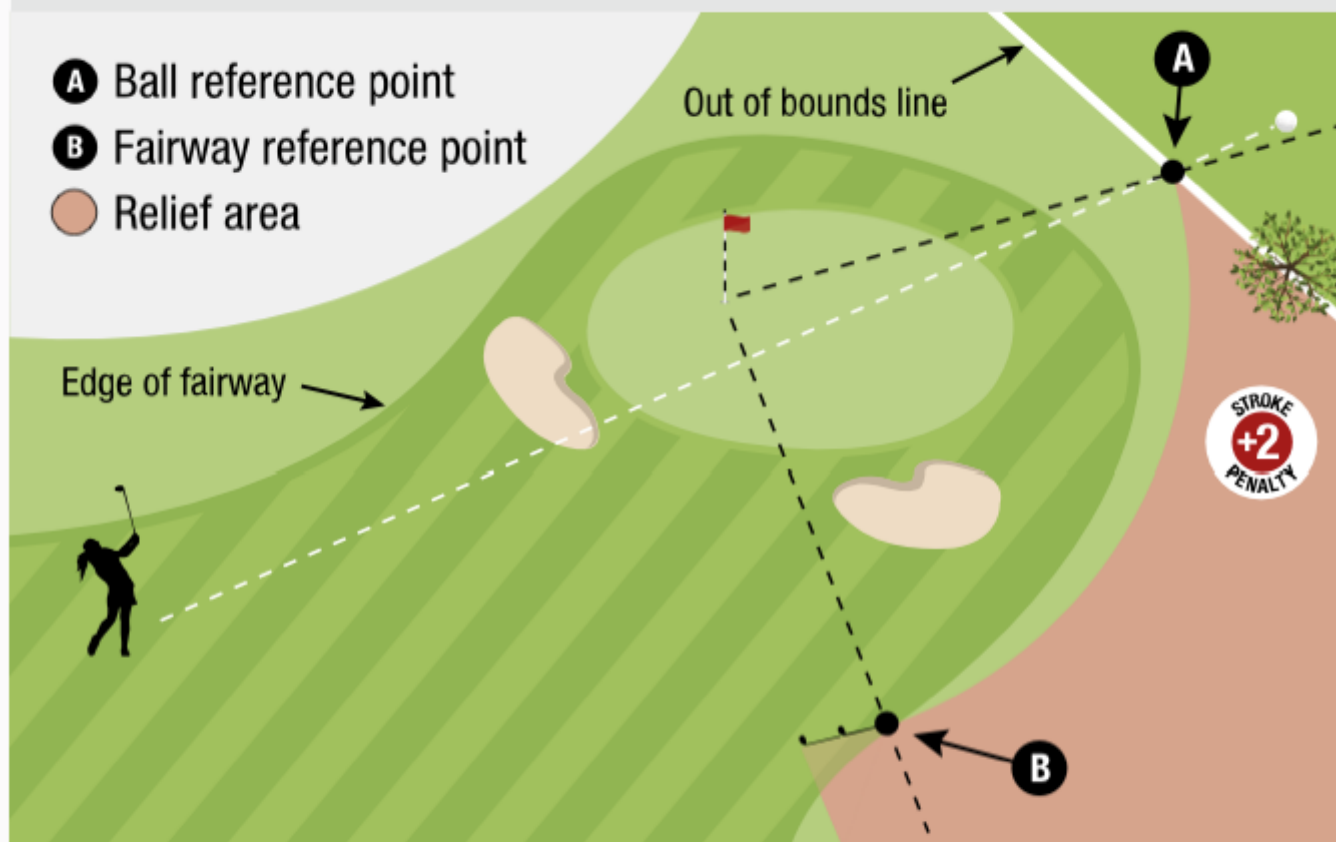
When a player's ball is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Point	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
<p>A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have last crossed the edge of the course boundary to go out of bounds (point A)</p> <p>B. Fairway Reference Point: The point of fairway of the hole being played (point B) that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point</p>	<p>Anywhere between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A line from the hole through the ball reference point (point A) (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line but still on the course), and A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (point B) (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line) 	<p>The relief area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and Must be in the general area

Player Notes:

As the relief area is likely to be very large, the ball could roll a considerable distance from the spot where it first strikes the ground and not need to be dropped again.

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 3: BALL NOT FOUND OR OUT OF BOUNDS CLOSE TO GREEN



When a player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Points	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
<p>A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have come to rest on the course or last crossed the edge of the course boundary to go out of bounds (point A)</p>	<p>Anywhere between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A line from the hole through the ball reference point (point A) (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line), and • A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (point B) (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line) 	<p>The relief area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and • Must be in the general area
<p>B. Fairway Reference Point: The point of fairway of the hole being played (point B) that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point</p>		