

WWGA LOCAL RULES – ILLUSTRATED

WWGA Local Rules are summarized on the back of the scorecard

USGA Rules govern all play except as modified by these Local Rules

The sod farms on Hole 5 and Hole 17 are deemed ground under repair.

OB stakes between Hole 3 and Hole 7 apply only to the play of Hole 7.

The player may take relief under Rule 16.1b if an immovable obstruction is on the line of play and is:

- Within two club-lengths of the putting green, and
- Within two club-lengths of the ball

Exception: There is no relief under this Local Rule if the player chooses a line of play that is clearly unreasonable.

The PVC pipe at the boundary fence back of Hole 5 is an integral part of the course. No free relief.

During the play of Hole 12 and Hole 13, in respect to the direction of play,

- The area left of the protective fence is a no play zone. The player must take free relief for any interference from the no play zone under Rule 16.1.
- For interference on the right side of the protective fence, Rule 16.1 is modified so that the player shall determine the nearest point of complete relief without crossing over, through or under the obstruction.

The protective fence closest to the boundary fence at holes 12 and 13, along with the entire area on or between the protective fence and the course boundary edge, is deemed to be an immovable obstruction. Free relief is allowed under Rule 16.1. Balls that are out of bounds are not allowed relief under this rule.

USGA Model Local Rule E-5 Alternative to Stroke and Distance may be used as a relief option for a ball that is out of bounds or cannot be found.

Illustrations and Clarifications of Local Rules

The sod farms on Hole 5 and Hole 17 are deemed ground under repair.



OB stakes between Hole 3 and Hole 7 apply only to the play Hole 7.

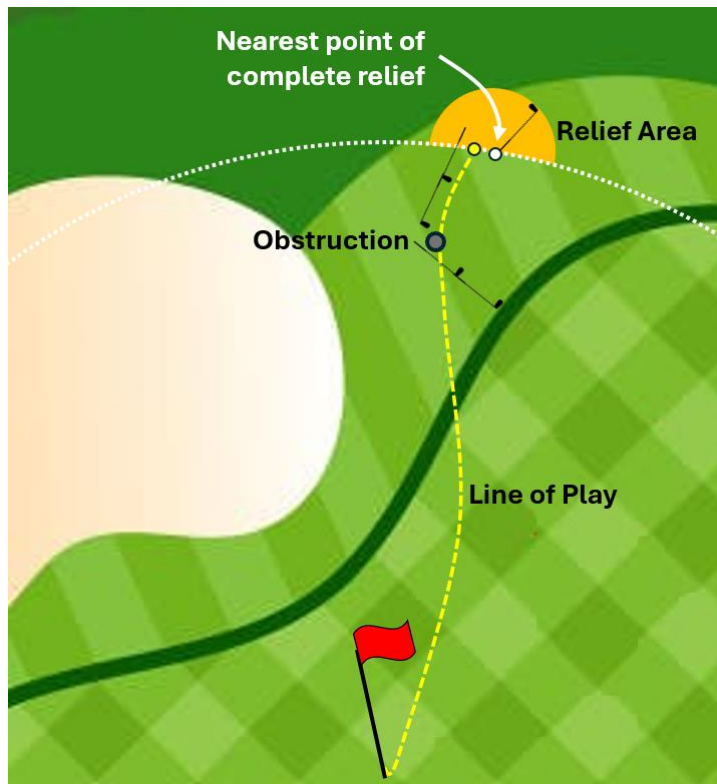


The player may take relief under **Rule 16.1b** if an immovable obstruction is on the line of play and is:

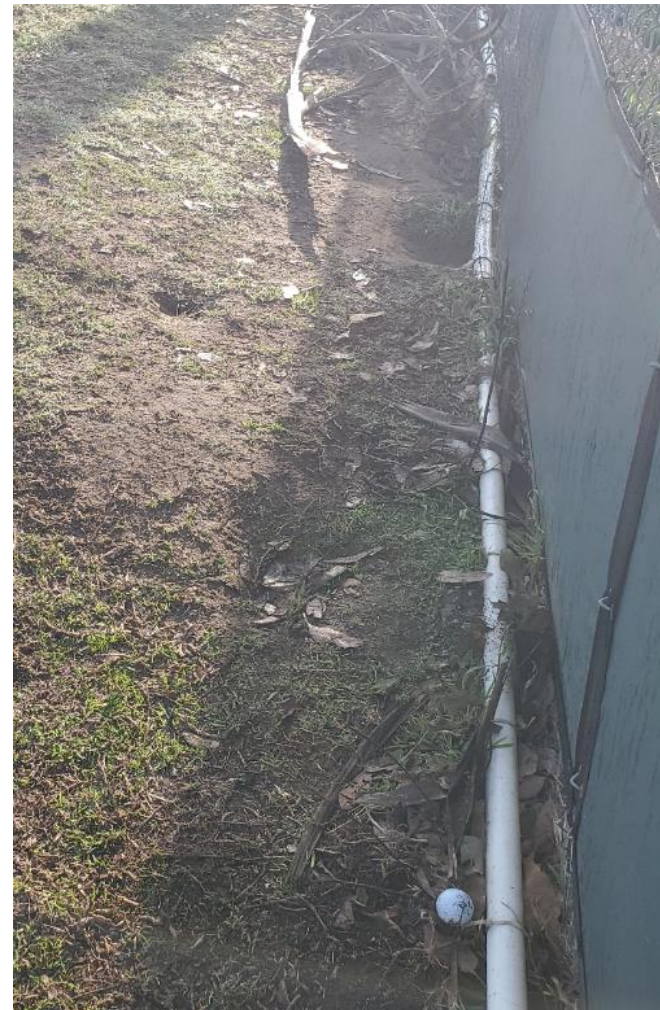
- Within two club-lengths of the putting green, and
- Within two club-lengths of the ball

Exception – There is no relief under this Local Rule if the player chooses a line of play that is clearly unreasonable.

This [video](#) does a good job of explaining this rule.

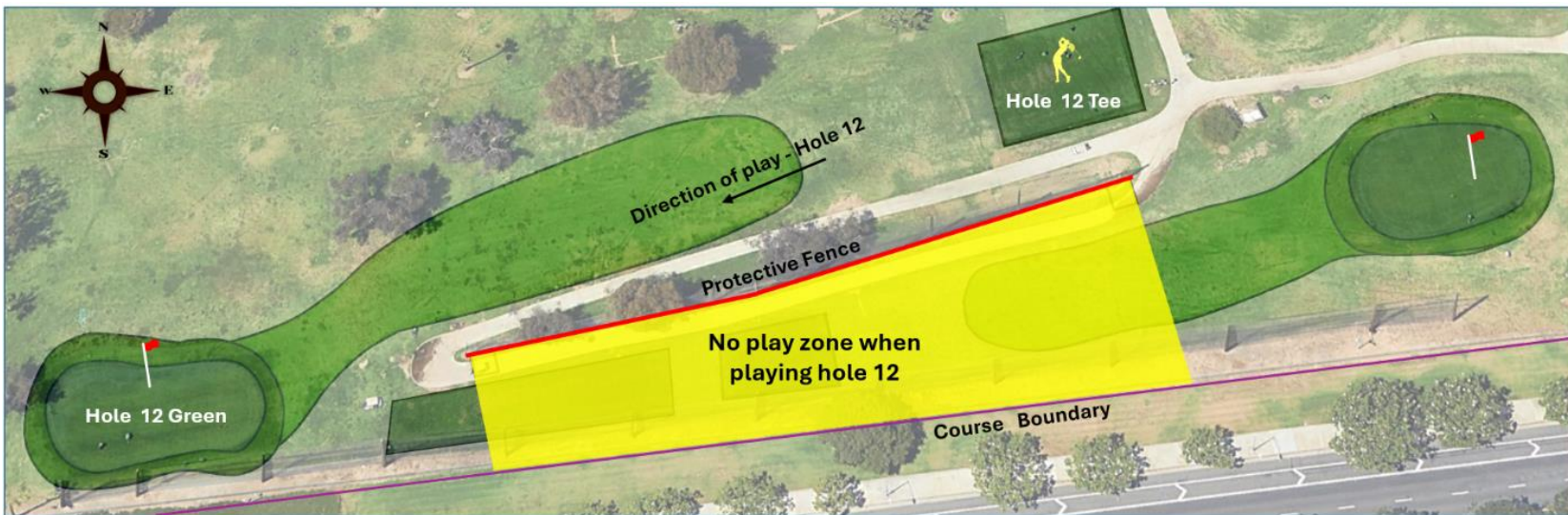


The PVC pipe at the boundary fence back of Hole 5 is an integral part of the course. No relief.



During the play of Hole 12 and Hole 13, in respect to the direction of play,

- The area left of the protective fence is a no play zone. The player must take free relief for any interference from the no play zone under Rule 16.1b.

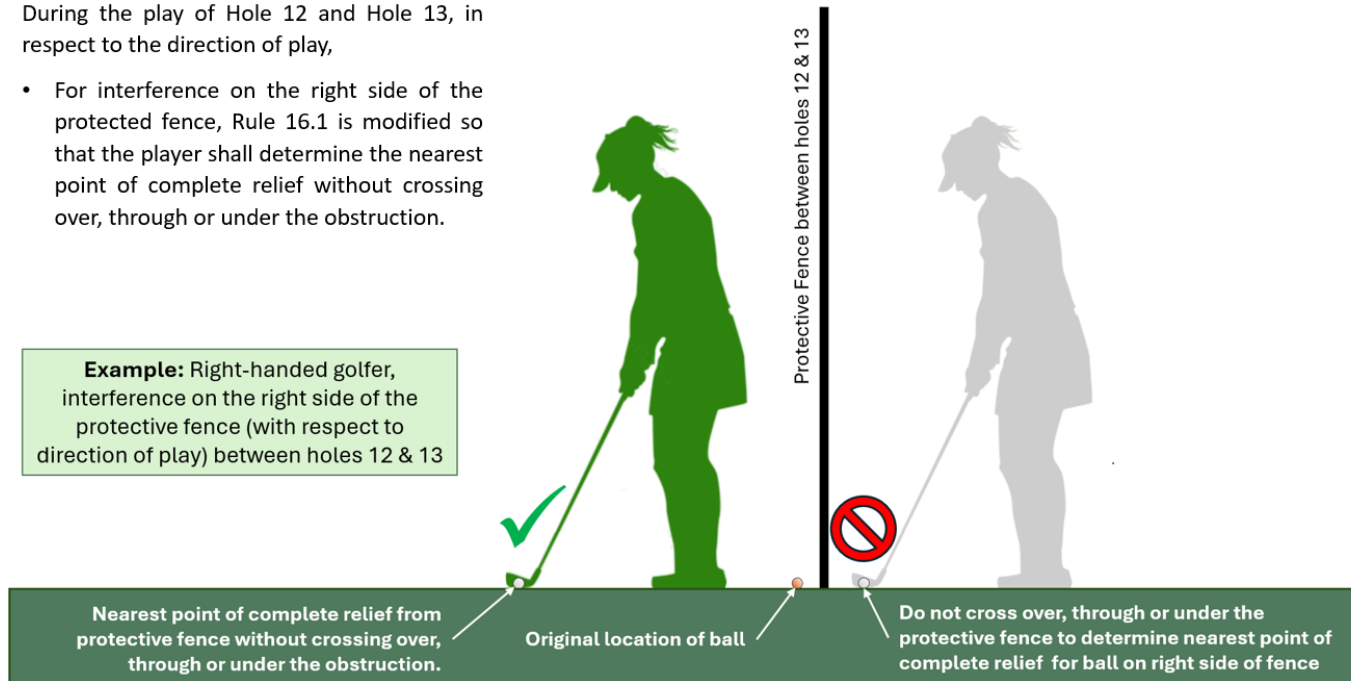


- **For interference on the right side of the protective fence between holes 12 & 13**

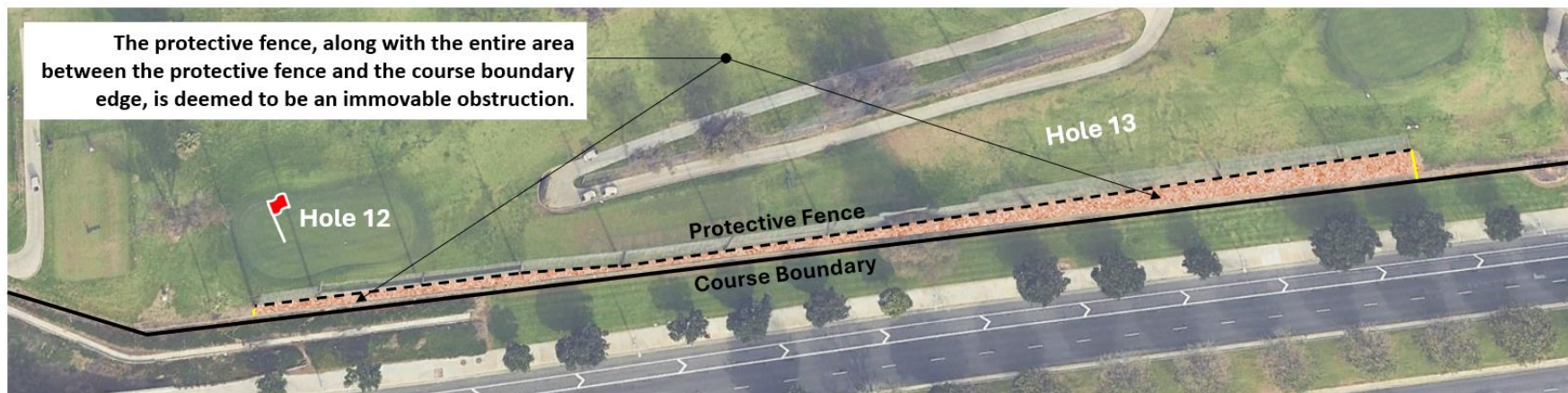
During the play of Hole 12 and Hole 13, in respect to the direction of play,

- For interference on the right side of the protected fence, Rule 16.1 is modified so that the player shall determine the nearest point of complete relief without crossing over, through or under the obstruction.

Example: Right-handed golfer, interference on the right side of the protective fence (with respect to direction of play) between holes 12 & 13



The protective fence closest to the boundary fence at holes 12 and 13, along with the entire area on or between the protective fence and the course boundary edge, is deemed to be an immovable obstruction. Free relief is allowed under Rule 16.1. Balls that are out of bounds are not allowed relief under this rule.



USGA Model Local Rule E-5 Alternative to Stroke and Distance may be used as a relief option for a ball out of bounds or cannot be found.

Model Local Rule E-5

When a player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may proceed as follows rather than proceeding under stroke and distance.

For **two penalty strokes**, the player may take relief by dropping the original ball or another ball in this relief area (see [Rule 14.3](#)):

Two Estimated Reference Points:

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.

b. **Fairway Reference Point:** The point of fairway of the hole being played that is nearest to the ball reference point, but is not nearer the hole than the ball reference point.

For purposes of this Local Rule, "fairway" means any part of the general area cut to fairway height or less.

If a ball is estimated to be lost on the course or last crossed the edge of the course boundary short of the fairway, the fairway reference point may be a grass path or a teeing ground for the hole being played cut to fairway height or less.

Size of Relief Area Based on Reference Points: Anywhere between:

- A line from the hole through the ball reference point (and within two club-lengths to the outside of that line), and
- A line from the hole through the fairway reference point (and within two club-lengths to the fairway side of that line).

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 ball reference point.

Once the player puts a ball in play under this Local Rule:

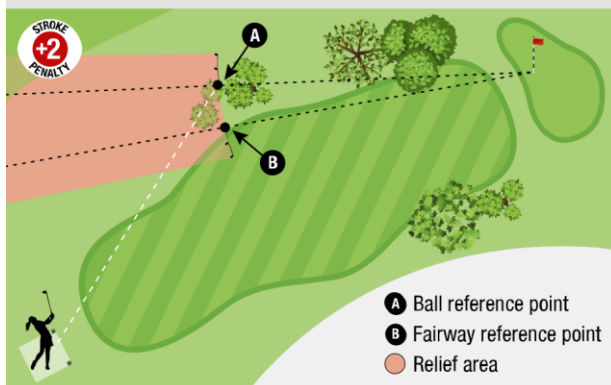
- The original ball is no longer in play and must not be played.
- This is true even if the ball is found on the course before the end of the three-minute search time (see [Rule 6.3b](#)).

But the player may not use this option to take relief for the original ball when:

- That ball is known or virtually certain to have come to rest in a penalty area, or
- The player has played another ball provisionally under penalty of stroke and distance (see [Rule 18.3](#)).

A player may use this option to take relief for a provisional ball that has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds.

MLR E-5 DIAGRAM 1: BALL NOT FOUND



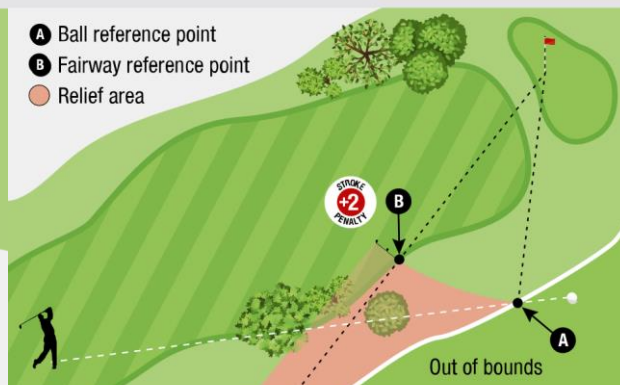
When a player's ball has not been found, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Points	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
A. Ball Reference Point: The point where the original ball is estimated to have come to rest on the course (point A)	Anywhere between: <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) 	The relief area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and • Must be in the general area
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		

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 2: BALL OUT OF BOUNDS



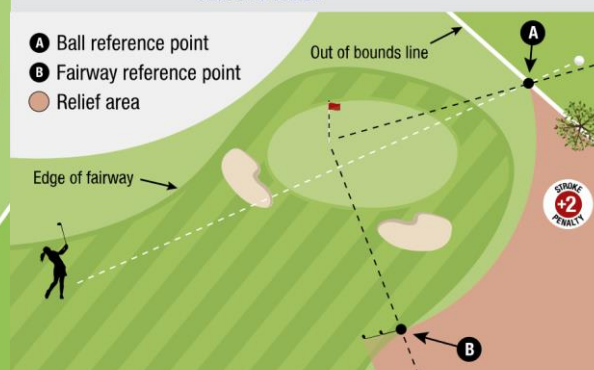
When a player's ball is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may take stroke-and-distance relief, or when Model Local Rule E-5 is introduced, the player has the additional option to drop a ball in and play from the relief area described below for two penalty strokes:

Reference Point	Size of Relief Area	Limits on Relief Area
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)	Anywhere between: <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) 	The relief area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and • Must be in the general area
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		

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
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)	Anywhere between: <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) 	The relief area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must not be nearer the hole than the ball reference point, and • Must be in the general area
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		

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.