

The Woods Local Rules Sheet

1. All posts marking paths, drainage grates, drains, drainage inlets, cart paths, roads, timbers edging paths or hazard boundaries (e.g., left of and behind green on Mountain View #14) are defined as immovable obstructions. Artificial objects (fences, landscaping stones, walls, flower beds, etc.) which encroach upon the course (i.e., are 'inside' normal Out of Bounds boundaries) from adjacent property are defined as immovable obstructions. RELIEF: One club-length from nearest point of relief, no nearer the hole; no penalty stroke.
2. Ground Under Repair: An area in which turf is torn up by animals (e.g., skunks looking for grubs) whether or not marked by white lines, or is identified by signs, or is designated with white paint, is ground under repair from which *play is prohibited*. Bunkers under repair and French drains (small open ditches filled with stones or gravel) are designated as ground under repair *through the green*. If a player's ball lies in the area, or if the area interferes with the player's stance or the area of his/her intended swing, the player *must* take relief under Rule 25-1. (One club-length from nearest point of relief, no nearer the hole; no penalty stroke.)
3. All drainage ditches other than French drains, whether or not they are marked, and whether or not they contain stones and gravel, are defined as water hazards (Decision 33-8/36.) (Note: Stones and gravel in water hazards are *not* movable obstructions.) Red or yellow stakes define the *type* of hazard; if the boundary of a hazard is not marked, players should determine the boundary of the hazard by where the ground breaks to form the depression (Decision 33-2a/4)
4. Stones in bunkers are movable obstructions; Rule 24-1 applies.
5. Out of Bounds: On Mountain View Holes #5, #6, #7, #13, #16, and #18 behind the green (in the cart-parking area between markings on the pavement), and on Stony Lick holes #1, #15 near the green, and #18 behind the green, the adjacent paved surface defines Out of Bounds. If the paved surface or edging obstructs a player's swing or stance, there is no relief other than by declaring an unplayable lie (Rule 28).
6. Drop Areas on Mountain View Holes #3 and #9 and Stony Lick Hole #9 are for beginners, and should not be used in stipulated rounds. Players who use these Drop Areas should adjust their scores to "par plus handicap strokes" (as if they had skipped the hole) for entering scores into the USGA Handicapping System.
7. Drop Areas on Mountain View Hole #14: As an additional option for *a specific portion* of the lateral water hazard near the green or for a ball on *a specific portion* of the cart path, a player may use the drop zone that is nearest to the point where the ball last crossed the water hazard boundary or to the ball's location on the cart path, and not closer to the hole. White marks on the path indicate the portion of hazard and cart path to which this local rule applies.
8. In all rounds, players may use devices that measure distance only. The use of devices that gauge or measure other conditions that might affect a player's play (e.g., wind or gradient) is not permitted. (Decision 14-3/0.5) (Note: Distance information is public information and not advice. Distance information may be freely exchanged among players. Decision 8-1/2)
9. Through the green, a ball that comes to rest in or on an aeration hole may be lifted without penalty, cleaned and dropped, as near as possible to the spot where it lay but not nearer the hole. The ball when dropped must first strike a part of the course through the green. On the putting green, a ball that comes to rest in or on an aeration hole may be placed at the nearest spot not nearer the hole that avoids the situation.
10. When temporary abnormal conditions warrant, the Woods Club Staff may declare whether "Preferred Lies" or "Lift/Clean/Replace" Local Rules are in effect. Details of those Local Rules will be posted at the clubhouse when warranted.

TEMPORARY LOCAL RULES

Local Rule E-5, Alternative to Stroke and Distance for Lost Ball or Ball out of Bounds

When a player's ball has not been found or is known or virtually certain to be out of bounds, the player may elect to use the E-5 rule rather than going back to the previous spot and re-hitting.

When using E-5, with a two-stroke penalty, the player may take relief by dropping the original ball or another ball in the fairway, two club lengths inside the fairway edge nearest the point where the ball was perceived to be lost or crossed out of bounds, but no closer to the hole.

For example, if a tee shot is out of bounds, and the player uses E-5, the player would count the original tee shot plus two penalty strokes, and would be hitting the 4th shot after dropping the ball in the fairway. Before each tournament, the golf professional will announce if the E-5 rule is in effect. For general play, the E5 rule may be used.

Modified Local Model Rule F-9:

If a player's ball lies in the general area (excluding penalty areas) and there is interference from exposed tree roots or natural rocks and stones, such items are treated as ground under repair. The player may take free relief under Rule 16.1b.