

INTERNAL DEFINITIONS from the "Rules of Golf" and the "Official Guide to the Rules of Golf"

Page References: OG = Official Guide to the Rules of Golf ROG = Rules of Golf

Abnormal Way

“Abnormal way” means a way that is fundamentally different than its intended use and is not normally recognized as part of playing the game.

Rule 4.3a — Allowed and Prohibited Uses of Equipment

OG 66: ROG 42

Administrative Error

There is no time limit in correcting an administrative error under Rule 20.2d, such as:

- A handicap that was miscalculated by the Committee causing another player to win the competition.
- A prize that was given to the wrong player after the Committee failed to post the winner’s score.

Rule 20.2d — When Wrong Rulings Will Be Corrected

OG 290: ROG 172

Interpretation 20.2d/1 — A Wrong Ruling Is Different from an Administrative Mistake

OG 290

Interpretation 20.2d/2 — Administrative Errors Should Always Be Corrected

OG 291

Administrative Mistake

There is no time limit for correcting an administrative mistake.

An administrative mistake is when a referee or the Committee has made a procedural error in relation to the administration of the competition, for example, by:

- Miscalculating the result of a tie, or
- Applying a player’s full handicap strokes in a stroke-play competition when only a percentage should be applied

Interpretation 20.2d/1 — A Wrong Ruling Is Different from an Administrative Mistake

OG 290

Advice Giver

The Committee may adopt a Local Rule allowing each team to name one person (an “advice giver”) who may give advice and other help as allowed in Rule 10.2b(2) to players on the team during a round and who may be asked for advice by players on the team:

- The advice giver may be the team captain, a team coach or other person (including a team member playing in the competition).
- The advice giver must be identified to the Committee before giving advice.
- The Committee may allow a team’s advice giver to change during a round or during the competition.

An advice giver must not breach the Restrictions on Standing Behind the Player when he or she begins taking a stance and the stroke is made, Rule 10.2b (4).

Rule 10.2b(2) — Pointing Out Line of Play for Ball on Putting Green

OG 151: ROG 86

Rule 10.2b(4) — Restrictions on Caddie Standing Behind Player

OG 152: ROG 86

Rule 24.4a — Person Allowed to Give Advice to Team (Advice Giver)

OG 325: ROG 198

Anchoring the Club

In making a stroke, the player must not anchor the club, either:

- Directly, by holding the club or a gripping hand against any part of the body (except that the player may hold the club or a gripping hand against a hand or forearm), or
- Indirectly, through use of an “anchor point,” by holding a forearm against any part of the body to use a gripping hand as a stable point around which the other hand may swing the club.

Rule 10.1b — Anchoring the Club

OG 146: ROG 83

Anchor Point

For an "anchor point" to exist, two things must happen:

- (1) the player must hold a forearm against the body; and
- (2) the player must grip the club so that the hands are separated and work independently from each other.

Rule 10.1b — Anchoring the Club

OG 146: ROG 83

Interpretation 10.1b/1 — Player Must Not Anchor the Club with Forearm Against Body

OG 147

Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

Before the stroke is made, the player must announce 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 must use the word "provisional" or otherwise clearly indicate that he or she is playing the ball provisionally under Rule 18.3

Second bullet point of Interpretation 18.3b/2 indicates that "...just in case" is acceptable as a announcement. See the definition of "Provisional Ball" which states "Another ball played in case..." for clarity of the Interpretation.

Interpretation 18.3a/2 — Playing Provisional Ball After Search Has Started Is Allowed

OG 260

Rule 18.3b — Announcing Play of Provisional Ball

OG 260: ROG 158

Interpretation 18.3b/1 — What Is Considered Announcement of Provisional Ball

OG 261

Definition of "Provisional Ball" — Provisional Ball

OG 359: ROG 216

As Soon as Reasonably Possible

The broad phrase of "as soon as reasonably possible" allows for consideration of all relevant circumstances, especially how near the player is to the opponent.

There is no set procedure for determining what is "as soon as reasonably possible", but it does not always mean before the opponent makes the next stroke.

Rule 3.2d(2) — Telling Opponent About Penalty

OG 44: ROG 30

Interpretation 3.2d(2)/1 — "As Soon as Reasonably Possible" Is Not Always Before the Opponent's Next Stroke

OG 45

Attend the Flagstick

Attending the flagstick means to remove it by:

- First holding the flagstick in, above or next to the hole before and during the stroke to show the player where the hole is, and
- Then removing the flagstick after the stroke is made.

Rule 3.2b(1) — Player May Concede Stroke, Hole or Match

OG 39: ROG 28

Back-on-the-Line Relief Option

Abnormal Course Conditions — for Relief Outside Bunker, the player may drop the original ball or another ball in a relief area that is based on a reference line going straight back from the hole through the spot of the original ball.

For a Ball in a Penalty Area — for one-penalty stroke the player may drop the original ball or another ball 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.

For an Unplayable Ball — the player may drop the original ball or another ball in a relief area that is based on a reference line going straight back from the hole through the spot of the original ball.

Rule 16.1c(2) — Penalty Relief: Playing from Outside Bunker (Back-on-the-Line Relief)	OG 228: ROG 137
Rule 17.1d(2) — Back-On-the-Line Relief	OG 244: ROG 147
Rule 19.2b — Back-On-the-Line Relief	OG 270: ROG 162
Rule 19.3b — Extra Relief Option (Two Penalty Strokes)	OG 276: ROG 166

Begins Taking a Stance

There is no set procedure for determining when a player has begun to take a stance since each player has his or her own set-up routine.

However, if a player has his or her feet or body close to a position where useful guidance on aiming at the intended target could be given, it should be decided that the player has begun to take his or her stance.

Examples of when a player has begun to take a stance include when:

- The player is standing beside the ball but facing the hole with his or her club behind the ball, and then starts to turn his or her body to face the ball.
- After standing behind the ball to determine the target line, the player takes a step forward and then starts to turn his or her body and puts a foot in place for the stroke.

Rule 10.2b(4) — Restrictions on Caddie Standing Behind Player	OG 152: ROG 86
Interpretation 10.2b(4)/1 — Examples of When Player Begins Taking His or Her Stance	OG 153

Best-Ball

This is a variation of Four-Ball match play where an individual player competes against a side of two or three partners and each partner plays his or her own ball under the Rules.

For Best-Ball with three partners on a side, each reference to the other partner means the other two partners.

Rule 23.1 — Overview of Four-Ball	OG 310: ROG 189
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Boundary Edge

The boundary edge should be defined by boundary object (stakes, fences, walls, etc.).

The boundary edge of the course extends both up above the ground and down below the ground.

Definition of "Out of Bounds" — Out of Bounds	OG 355: ROG 213
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Broken or Significantly Damaged

The MLR modifies Rule 4.1b(3) and applies when the player's club is broken or significantly damaged during the round by the player or caddie, except in the case of abuse. The player may replace the club with any club under Rule 4.1b(4) and must take the club out of play using the procedure in Rule 4.1c(1).

A club is "broken or significantly damaged when: (i) the shaft breaks into pieces, splinters or is bent (but not when the shaft is only dented); (ii) the club face impact area is visibly deformed (but not when the club face is only scratched); (iii) the clubhead is visibly and significantly deformed; (iv) the clubhead is detached or loose from the shaft; or, (v) the grip is loose. Exception: A club face or clubhead is not "broken or significantly damaged" solely because it is cracked.

Rule 4.1b(3) — No Replacing Lost or Damaged Clubs	OG 60: ROG 38
Rule 4.1b(4) — Restrictions When Adding or Replacing Clubs	OG 61: ROG 39
Rule 4.1c(1) — During Round	OG 62: ROG 40
MLR G-9 — Replacement of Club that is Broken or Significantly Damaged	OG 499

Carried by Anyone for the Player During the Round

If a player is permitted to add or replace a damaged club, club components brought from the clubhouse (such as the player's locker), the golf shop, or a manufacturer's truck, or other similar locations, are not considered to be "carried by anyone for the player during the round" and are allowed to be assembled by the player or anyone else.

Rule 4.1b(4) — Restrictions When Adding or Replacing Clubs	OG 61: ROG 39
Interpretation 4.1b(4)/1 — Club Components May Be Assembled When Not Carried By or For Player	OG 61

Cleaning Lifted Ball

If a player lifts his or her ball that has grass or other debris sticking to it and throws it to his or her caddie who catches it with a towel, it is likely that some of the grass or other debris will be removed, meaning the ball has been cleaned.

Similarly, if the player places that ball in his or her pocket or drops it onto the ground, these acts could result in some of the grass or other debris being removed from that ball, meaning that it has been cleaned.

However, if the player takes these actions after lifting a ball that was known to be clean before it was lifted, the player is not considered to have cleaned the ball

Rule 14.1c — Cleaning Lifted Ball	OG 119: ROG 111
Interpretation 14.1c/1 — Player Must Be Careful When Lifted Ball May Not Be Cleaned	OG 190

Club

With respect to Rule 4.1b(1), separated parts of a club are not a club and do not count towards a player's 14-club limit.

Rule 4.1b(1) — Limit of 14 Clubs	OG 58: ROG 38
Interpretation 4.1b(1)/1 — Separate Clubhead and Shaft Are Not a Club	OG 59

Club is Considered Added

A club is considered added when the player makes his or her next stroke with any club while the added club is in the player's possession.

This applies whether or not the player is allowed to add or replace a club.

Interpretation 4.1b(4)/1 — Club Components May Be Assembled When Not Carried By or For Player	OG 61
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Club-Length, Meaning of When Used in Measuring

Measuring Club is the length of the longest club of the 14 (or fewer) clubs the player has during the round (as allowed under Rule 4.1b(1)), other than a putter.

For the purposes of measuring when determining a relief area, the length of the entire club, starting at the toe of the club and ending at the butt end of the grip is used.

However, if the club has a headcover on it or has an attachment to the end of the grip, neither is allowed to be used as part of the club when using it to measure.

In partner formats, the player may either use his or her measuring club or his or her partner's measuring club

Rule 4.1b(1) — Limit of 14 Clubs

OG 58: ROG 38

Interpretation Club-Length/1 — Meaning of "Club-Length" When Measuring

OG 332

Completing Play of a Hole

In match play, a player has completed a hole when:

- The player holes out or the player's next stroke is conceded,
- The result of the hole is decided (such as when the opponent concedes the hole, the opponent's score for the hole is lower than the player possibly could make or the player or opponent gets the general penalty (loss of hole)).

In stroke play, a player has completed a hole when the player holes out under Rule 3.3c

Rule 6.5 — Completing Play of a Hole

OG 105: ROG 66

Completing Play of His or Her Final Round for That Day

In stroke play, a player has completed his or her final round for that day when he or she will not play any more holes that day on the course as part of the competition.

Rule 5.2b — Stroke Play

OG 75: ROG 49

Interpretation 5.2b/1 — Meaning of "Completing Play of His or Her Final Round for That Day" in Stroke Play

OG 75

Damaged During a Round

"Damaged during a round" means when the club's performance characteristics are changed because of any act during the round (including while play is stopped under Rule 5.7a), whether:

- By the player (such as making a stroke or practice swing with the club, putting it in or taking it out of a golf bag, dropping or leaning on it, or throwing or abusing it), or
- By any other person, outside influence or natural forces.

But, a club is not "damaged during a round" if its performance characteristics are deliberately changed by the player during the round as covered by Rule 4.1a(3).

Rule 4.1a(2) — Use or Repair of Club Damaged During Round

OG 56: ROG 36

Rule 4.1a(3) — Deliberately Changing Club's Performance Characteristics During Round

OG 57: ROG 37

Damage on the Putting Green

“Damage on the putting green” means any damage caused by a person or outside influence, such as:

- Ball marks, shoe damage (such as spike marks) and scrapes or indentations caused by equipment or a flagstick,
- Old hole plugs, turf plugs, seams of cut turf and scrapes or indentations from maintenance tools or vehicles,
- Animal tracks or hoof indentations, and
- Embedded objects (such as a stone, acorn or tee).
- Damage to the putting green caused by hail.

But “damage on the putting green” does not include any damage or conditions that result from:

- Normal practices for maintaining the overall condition of the putting green (such as aeration holes and grooves from vertical mowing),
- Irrigation or rain or other natural forces,
- Natural surface imperfections (such as weeds or areas of bare, diseased or uneven growth), or
- Natural wear of the hole.

NOTE: The player may repair a damaged hole unless the damage is natural wear (Interpretation 13.1c(2)/2

Rule 13.1c(2) — Repair of Damage	OG 174: ROG 100
Interpretation 13.1c(2)/2 — Damaged Hole Is Part of Damage on the Putting Green	OG 175

Dangerous Animal Condition

A “dangerous animal condition” exists when a dangerous animal (such as poisonous snakes, stinging bees, alligators, fire ants or bears) near a ball could cause serious physical injury to the player if he or she had to play the ball as it lies.

Interpretation 16.2a/1 — No Free Relief from Dangerous Course Condition	OG 235
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Deliberately Deflected or Stopped (Ball in Motion)

A player’s ball in motion is deliberately deflected or stopped by a person when:

- A person deliberately touches the ball in motion, or
- The ball in motion hits any equipment or other object (except a ball-marker or another ball at rest before the ball was played or otherwise went into motion) or any person (such as the player’s caddie) that a player deliberately positioned or left in a particular location so that the equipment, object or person might deflect or stop the ball in motion.

Rule 11.2a — When Rule 11.2 Applies	OG 161: ROG 92
Exception to Rule 11.2a — Ball Deliberately Deflected or Stopped in Match Play When No Reasonable Chance It Can Be Holed	OG 161: ROG 92
Rule 13.2b(2) — What to Do If Ball Hits Flagstick or Person Attending Flagstick	OG 173: ROG 106

Deliberately Deflected or Stopped (By Flagstick)

If a player chooses to play with the flagstick in the hole and another player takes the flagstick out of the hole without the player's authority, it may be put back in the hole while the player's ball is in motion.

There is no penalty to the other player or his or her caddie when he or she:

- Reasonably believes that the player's ball in motion will not hit the flagstick before coming to rest, or
- Is not aware that the player is about to play or that the player's ball is in motion.

For purposes of Rule 13.2b, "deliberately deflected or stopped" means the same thing as in Rule 11.2a, and includes when the player's ball in motion hits:

- A removed flagstick that was deliberately positioned or left in a particular place on the ground so that it might deflect or stop the ball,
- An attended flagstick that the person deliberately failed to remove from the hole or to move out of the way of the ball, or
- The person who attended or removed the flagstick (or anything the person was holding), when he or she deliberately failed to move out of the way of the ball.

Rule 13.2a(4) — Limitations on Other Players Moving or Removing Flagstick When Player Has Decided to Leave It in Hole OG 181: ROG 105

Interpretation 13.2a(4)/1 — Unattended Flagstick Removed Without Player's Authority May Be Replaced OG 182

Rule 13.2b(2) — What to Do If Ball Hits Flagstick or Person Attending Flagstick OG 173: ROG 106

Deliberately Deflected or Stopped (Dropped)

For purposes of Rule 14.3d, a dropped ball is "deliberately deflected or stopped" when:

- A person deliberately touches the ball in motion after it hits the ground, or
- The ball in motion hits any equipment or other object or any person (such as the player's caddie) that a player deliberately positioned or left in a particular location so that the equipment, object or person might deflect or stop the ball in motion.

Rule 14.3d — What to Do If Ball Dropped in Right Way is Deliberately Deflected or Stopped by Person OG 202: ROG 118

Exception to Rule 14.3d — When There Is No Reasonable Chance Ball Will Come to Rest in Relief Area OG 202: ROG 118

Deliberating Moving Objects to Affect a Ball in Motion Allowed

The Rule does not prohibit a player from lifting or moving:

- A removed flagstick
- A ball at rest on the putting green (If it is your ball, ensure you mark it before lifting or moving)
- Any other player equipment (other than a ball at rest anywhere except the putting green or a ball maker anywhere on the course).

Exception to Rule 11.3 — Moving Flagstick, Ball at Rest on Putting Green and Other Player Equipment OG 164: ROG 94

Divot Replaced, Must Not Be Removed or Pressed Down

A divot has been replaced when most of it, with the roots down, is in a divot hole (whether or not the divot is in the same divot hole that it came from). See Rule 8.1a(3).

Rule 8.1a — Actions That Are Not Allowed OG 113: ROG 71

Interpretation 8.1a/9 — When Divot Is Replaced and Must Not Be Removed or Pressed Down OG 117

Exceptional Circumstances

The term "exceptional circumstances" in Exception 3 under Rule 5.3a does not mean unfortunate or unexpected events outside a player's control.

It is a player's responsibility to allow enough time to reach the course and he or she must make allowances for possible delays.

There is no specific guidance in the Rules for deciding what is exceptional, as it depends on the circumstances in each case and must be left up to the determination of the Committee.

One important factor is that consideration should be given to a situation where multiple players are involved to the extent that the Committee should consider the situation to be exceptional.

Exception 3 to Rule 5.3a — Committee Decides that Exceptional Circumstances Prevented Player from Starting on Time **OG 77: ROG 50**

Interpretation 5.3a/1 — Exceptional Circumstances That Warrant Waiving Starting Time Penalty **OG 77**

Fair Search

The player may fairly search for his or her ball by taking reasonable actions to find and identify it, such as:

- Moving sand and water,
- Moving or bending grass, bushes, tree branches and other growing or attached natural objects, and also breaking such objects, but only if such breaking is a result of other reasonable actions taken to find or identify the ball.

Examples of actions that are unlikely to be considered reasonable as part of a fair search include:

- Taking an action to flatten areas of grass beyond what is reasonably necessary to walk through or search for the ball in the area where the ball is thought to lie.
- Purposely removing any growing thing from the ground.
- Breaking a tree branch to allow easier access to the ball when it could have been reached without doing so.

Rule 7.1a — Player May Take Reasonable Actions to Find and Identify Ball **OG 108: ROG 68**

Interpretation 7.1a/1 — Examples of Actions Unlikely to Be Part of a Fair Search **OG 109**

Fairly Taking a Stance

Fairly taking a stance means taking reasonable actions to get to the ball and take a stance. In doing so, the player is not entitled to a normal stance or swing, and the player must use the least intrusive course of action to deal with the particular situation.

Examples of actions that are considered fairly taking a stance and are allowed under Rule 8.1b even if the action results in improvement include:

- Backing into a branch or boundary object when that is the only way to take a stance for the selected stroke, even if this moves the branch or boundary object out of the way or causes it to bend or break.
- Bending a branch with his or her hands to get under a tree to play a ball when that is the only way to get under the tree to take a stance.

Examples of actions that are not considered fairly taking a stance and will result in a penalty under Rule 8.1a if they improve conditions affecting the stroke include:

- Deliberately moving, bending or breaking branches with a hand, a leg or the body to get them out of the way of the backswing or stroke.
- Standing on tall grass or weeds in a way that pushes them down and to the side so that they are out of the way of the area of intended stance or swing when a stance could have been taken without doing so.
- Hooking one branch on another or braiding two weeds to keep them away from the stance or swing.
- Using a hand to bend a branch that obscures the view of the ball after taking the stance.
- Bending an interfering branch in taking a stance when a stance could have been taken without doing so.

Rule 8.1b — Actions That Are Allowed

OG 118: ROG 72

Interpretation 8.1b/3 — Examples of "Fairly Taking a Stance"

OG 120

Interpretation 8.1b/4 — Examples of Not "Fairly Taking a Stance"

OG 120

Forearm

For the purposes of Rule 10.1b, "forearm" means the part of the arm below the elbow joint and includes the wrist.

Rule 10.1b — Anchoring the Club

OG 146: ROG 83

Gross Score

The player's "gross score" for a hole or the round is his or her total number of strokes (including strokes made and penalty strokes). The player's handicap is not applied.

Rule 3.1c — How Players Score: Gross Scores or Net Scores

OG 37: ROG 27

Ground (Teeing Area)

For purposes of Rule 6.2b(2), "ground" includes sand or other natural materials put in place to set the tee or ball on.

Rule 6.2b(2) — Ball May be Teed or Played from Ground

OG 95: ROG 59

Ground (Dropping Ball)

If the player is dropping into a bush in the relief area, and with both drops the ball comes to rest outside the relief area, Rule 14.3c(2) provides that he or she must place a ball on the spot it first touched the ground after the second drop.

If the ball first struck the bush when dropped for the second time, the "ground" includes the bush, and the player must attempt to place the ball where it first struck the bush.

But, if the placed ball does not stay on that spot after two attempts, the player must place the ball on the nearest spot not nearer the hole where the ball will stay at rest, subject to the limits in Rule 14.2e.

Rule 14.3c(2) — What to Do if Ball Dropped in Right Way Comes to Rest Outside Relief Area OG 200: ROG 116

Interpretation 14.3c(2)/2 — Where to Place Ball Dropped in Right Way Twice in Relief Area with a Bush in It OG 201

Ground the Club Lightly

"Ground the club lightly" means allowing the weight of the club to be supported by the grass, soil, sand or other material on or above the ground surface.

Rule 8.1b — Actions That Are Allowed OG 118: ROG 72

Interpretation 8.1b/1 — Meaning of "Ground the Club Lightly" OG 119

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, or
- Only when the ball is on the putting green, an abnormal course condition on or off the putting green intervenes on the line of play.

If the abnormal course condition is close enough to distract the player but does not meet any of these requirements, there is no interference under this Rule.

Rule 16.1a — When Relief is Allowed OG 222: ROG 133

Interference by Wrong Green

Interference by a wrong green exists when:

- Any part of the player's ball touches a wrong green or lies on or in anything (such as a loose impediment or an obstruction) and is inside the edge of a wrong green, or
- A wrong green physically interferes with the player's area of intended stance or area of intended swing.

Rule 13.1f(1) — Meaning of Interference by Wrong Green OG 178: ROG 102

Intervening Event

The three types of intervening events where the player will get multiple penalties are:

- Making a stroke,
- Putting a ball in play,
- Becoming aware of a breach.

For Rule 5.2 see "Practicing on the Course"

Rule 1.3c(4) — Applying Penalties to Multiple Breaches of the Rules OG 29: ROG 22

Interpretation 1.3c(4)/1 — Intervening Event Between Breaches Results in Multiple Penalties OG 30

Rule 5.2 — Practising on Course Before or Between Rounds OG 74: ROG 48

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Lateral Relief Option

For a ball in a red penalty area, the player may drop the original ball or another ball outside the penalty area within the lateral relief area which is two club-lengths from, and not nearer the hole than, the estimated point where the original ball last crossed the edge of the red penalty area.

For an unplayable ball, the player may drop the original ball or another ball in the lateral relief area which is two club-lengths from, and not nearer the hole than, the spot of the original ball.

For an unplayable ball in a bunker, the ball must be dropped in the bunker.

Rule 17.1d(3) — Lateral Relief (Only for Red Penalty Area) OG 246: ROG 149

Rule 19.2c — Lateral Relief OG 271: ROG 163

Lifting

“Lifting” includes picking up the ball by hand, rotating it or otherwise deliberately causing it to move from its spot.

There is no restrictions on how a ball may be lifted so long as the ball is not lifted in a way that deliberately tests the putting green (Rule 13.1e).

Rule 13.1e — No Deliberate Testing of Greens OG 177: ROG 101

Rule 14.1 — Marking, Lifting and Cleaning Ball OG 118: ROG 110

Interpretation 14.1a/1 — Ball May Be Lifted in Any Manner OG 119

Mark the Spot

“Mark the spot” means to:

- Place a ball-marker right behind or right next to the ball, or
- Hold a club on the ground right behind or right next to the ball.

A ball may be marked in any position around the ball so long as it is marked right next to it, and this includes placing a ball-marker in front of or to the side of the ball.

Rule 14.1a — Spot of Ball to Be Lifted and Replaced Must Be Marked OG 118: ROG 110

Interpretation 14.1a/2 — Marking Ball Correctly OG 119

Meaning of Handicap

Means the handicap for the course and tees being played, excluding any handicap allowances as set out within the Terms of the Competition.

The Committee is responsible for applying any handicap allowances and adjustments.

Interpretation 3.3b(4)/1 — Meaning of “Handicap” Player Must Show on Scorecard OG 52

Moving Ball

A ball in play is “moving” when it is not at rest on a spot.

If a ball that has come to rest is wobbling (sometimes referred to as oscillating) but stays on or returns to its original spot, it is treated as being at rest and is not a moving ball.

Rule 10.1d — Playing Moving Ball OG 148: ROG 84

Naked Eye Standard

When the Committee is deciding questions of fact in making a ruling, the use of video evidence is limited by the "naked eye" standard:

- If the facts shown on the video could not reasonably have been seen with the naked eye, that video evidence will be disregarded even if it indicates a breach of the Rules.
- But even where video evidence is disregarded under the "naked eye" standard, a breach of the Rules will still be found if the player was otherwise aware of facts establishing a breach (such as where the player felt the club touch sand in a bunker even though that could not be seen by the naked eye).

Rule 20.2c — Applying "Naked Eye" Standard When Using Video Evidence

OG 290: ROG 172

Nearest Spot with Lie Most Similar

The altered lie might be the nearest spot with a lie most similar to the player's original lies, and the player may be required to play the ball from the altered lie.

Rule 14.2d(2) — Ball Anywhere Except in Sand

OG 194: ROG 113

Interpretation 14.2d(2)/1 — Altered Lie Might Be "Nearest Spot with Lie Most Similar"

OG 194

Nearest Point of Complete Relief (Rule 16.2b)

Means the nearest point (not nearer the hole) where the dangerous animal condition does not exist.

Rule 16.2b — Relief for Dangerous Animal Condition

OG 235: ROG 141

Net Score

The player's "net score" for a hole or the round is the gross score adjusted for the player's handicap strokes.

In match play, handicap strokes are given by hole.

In stroke play, the handicap is normally applied against the gross score for the round.

Rule 3.1c(2) — Handicap Competitions

OG 37: ROG 27

No Penalty If No Effect on Result of Hole

In match play, after a hole is completed, if a player gives the wrong number of strokes taken, there is no penalty under the Exception to Rule 3.2d(1) if doing so did not affect the opponent's understanding of whether the hole was won, lost or tied.

Exception to Rule 3.2d(1) — No Penalty If No Effect on Result of Hole

OG 43: ROG 30

Interpretation 3.2d(1)/2 — Meaning of the "No Penalty if No Effect on Result of Hole" Exception

OG 43

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Penalty Strokes Solely from Playing That Ball

When the strokes made at a particular ball, do not count in the player's score, any penalty strokes that the player gets while playing that ball do not count unless the player gets a penalty that could also apply to his or her ball in play.

Examples of penalties that are disregarded because they could not also apply to the ball in play include:

- Deliberately touching or causing the ball to move (Rule 9.4).
- The player's caddie standing behind the player while taking a stance (Rule 10.2b(4)).
- Touching sand in the backswing for the stroke (Rule 12.2b(2)).

Examples of penalties that are not disregarded because they also apply to the ball in play include:

- Making a practice stroke during a hole (Rule 5.5a).
- Playing a wrong ball (Rule 6.3c(1))
- Asking for or giving advice (Rule 10.2a).

Rule 6.1b(2) — Stroke Play	OG 93: ROG 58
Rule 6.3c(1) — Making Stroke at Wrong Ball	OG 99: ROG 62
Interpretation 6.3c(1)/1 — Meaning of "Penalty Strokes Solely From Playing That Ball"	OG 100
Rule 14.7b(3) — When Player Tried to Correct Mistake, Committee Will Decide Player's Score for Hole	OG 209: ROG 124
Rule 18.3c(3) — When Provisional Ball Must be Abandoned	OG 267
Rule 20.1c(4) — Committee Decision on Score for Hole	OG 288: ROG 171

Performance Characteristics

"Performance characteristics" means any part of the club that affects how it performs in making a stroke, such as its grip, shaft, clubhead or lie or loft (including lie or loft of an adjustable club).

Rule 4.1a(1) — Conforming Clubs	OG 55: ROG 36
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Played Out of the Bunker

The term "played out of the bunker" in Rule 12.2b(3) also includes taking relief outside the bunker.

Rule 12.2b(3) — No Restrictions After Ball is Played Out of Bunker	OG 170: ROG 98
Interpretation 12.2b(3)/1 — Player Is Allowed to Smooth Sand in a Bunker to Care for the Course After Taking Relief Outside the Bunker	OG 171

Practice Ball

"Practice" balls are typically listed, conforming golf balls that have been stamped "Practice" or with a similar stamping.

"Practice" balls are treated in the same way as golf balls that feature a golf club or course, company, school or other logo.

When the "List of Conforming Balls" Model Local Rule G3 is in effect, these balls ARE CONFORMING as long as the ball is listed on a single line for the brand and/or model in the list. Any strokes may count towards the player's score.

Rule 4.2a(1) — Conforming Ball Must Be Played	OG 63: ROG 41
Interpretation 4.2a(1)/2 — Status of "X-Out", "Refurbished" and "Practice" Balls	OG 64

INTERNAL DEFINITIONS from the "Rules of Golf" and the "Official Guide to the Rules of Golf"

Page References: OG = Official Guide to the Rules of Golf ROG = Rules of Golf

Practice Stroke

A "practice stroke" under Rule 5.5a covers not only hitting a conforming ball with a club, but hitting any other type of ball that is similar in size to a golf ball, such as a plastic practice ball.

These are NOT practice strokes:

- A practice swing made with no intent to strike a ball.
- Hitting a ball back to a practice area or to another player, when done solely as a courtesy.
- Strokes made by a player in playing out a hole whose result has been decided.
- Striking a tee or natural object (such as a stone or pine cone) with a club.

Rule 5.5a — No Practice Strokes While Playing Round

OG 80: ROG 51

Interpretation 5.5a/1 — Practice Stroke with Ball of Similar Size to Conforming Ball is Breach

OG 80

Practising on the Course

"Practising on the course" means playing a ball or testing the surface of the putting green of any hole by rolling a ball or rubbing the surface.

Each of the following actions are considered unrelated and separate acts for the purposes of Rule 1.3c(4) when applying Rule 5.2 (Practising on Course Before or Between Rounds):

- Playing a ball, and
- Testing the surface of the putting green of any hole by rolling a ball, and
- Testing the surface of the putting green of any hole by rubbing the surface.

Rule 1.3c(4) — Applying Penalties to Multiple Breaches of the Rules

OG 29: ROG 22

Rule 5.2 — Practising on Course Before or Between Rounds

OG 74: ROG 48

Push

A player holes a short putt by striking the ball with the bottom of the clubhead, using a motion similar to that used in making a shot in billiards or shuffleboard. Moving the ball like this is a push.

Rule 10.1a — Fairly Striking the Ball

OG 145: ROG 83

Interpretation 10.1a/1 — Examples of Pushing, Scraping or Scooping

OG 145

Purposely Miss Ball

If a player purposely missed the stroke for a ball in play, he or she has not made a stroke and it is still that player's turn to play.

Interpretation 22.3/3 — Player May Not Purposely Miss Ball so His or Her Partner Can Play

OG 307

Ready Golf

In stroke play, playing out of turn in a safe and responsible way for convenience or to save time.

Rule 6.4b(2) — Playing Out of Turn in a Safe and Responsible Way ("Ready Golf")

OG 103: ROG 65

Ready to Play

The term "ready to play" means that the player has at least one club and one ball ready for immediate use.

Rule 5.3a — When to Start Round

OG 77: ROG 49

Interpretation 5.3a/3 — Meaning of "Ready to Play"

OG 78

Reasonable Actions

In many situations, the Rules require a player to perform actions near or next to the ball (such as lifting, marking, measuring, etc.).

If the ball is accidentally moved while taking these “reasonable actions”, Exception 4 to Rule 9.4 applies. However, there are other situations when the player is taking actions farther from the ball where, even though the ball might be moved as a result of those actions, Exception 4 also applies because those actions are “reasonable”. These include when:

- The player approaches his or her ball for the purpose of taking relief and accidentally kicks a rock or accidentally drops his or her club that strikes and moves the ball.
- The player removes stakes and rope (movable obstructions) used for gallery control purposes some distance ahead of the ball and in removing one of the stakes, he or she causes the others to become loose and fall to the ground, moving his or her ball in play.
- The player restores the line of play by brushing sand away from the fringe with his or her hat under Rule 8.1d (Restoring Conditions Worsened After Ball Came to Rest), and the sand splashes onto the ball and causes it to move.

In other situations, Exception 4 to Rule 9.4 does not apply because the player’s actions are not “reasonable”. These include when:

- The player approaches his or her ball to take relief and kicks a rock in frustration that accidentally strikes and moves the ball.
- The player throws a club down into the relief area in preparing to measure, and the club accidentally strikes and moves the ball.
- The player lifts a bunker rake or his or her club and throws it out of a bunker. The rake or club falls back into the bunker, striking and moving the ball.

Exception 4 to Rule 9.4b — Accidental Movement Anywhere Except on Putting Green While Applying a Rule **OG 136: ROG 80**

Interpretation 9.4b/5 — Meaning of “Reasonable Actions” in Rule 9.4b Exception 4 **OG 138**

Reasonable Time for Player to Reach the Hole

Determining the limits of a reasonable time to reach the hole depends on the circumstances of the stroke and includes time for a player’s natural or spontaneous reaction to the ball not going into the hole.

For example:

- a player may have played the shot from well off the putting green and it may take him or her several minutes to reach the hole while other players play their shots and all walk to the putting green, or
- the player may need to take an indirect route to the hole by walking around the line of play of another player on the putting green.

Rule 13.3a — Waiting Time to See If Ball Overhanging Hole Will Fall into Hole **OG 185: ROG 108**

Interpretation 13.3a/1 — Meaning of Reasonable Time for Player to Reach Hole **OG 185**

Reference Point (Visual)

A player should indicate a reference point by using an object (such as a tee).

However, he or she may visually select a reference point and that visual reference point is used to determine the relief area and whether a ball must be dropped again.

Interpretation 17.1d(2)/1 — Recommendation That Player Physically Marks Reference Point on Reference Line **OG 245**

INTERNAL DEFINITIONS from the "Rules of Golf" and the "Official Guide to the Rules of Golf"

Page References: OG = Official Guide to the Rules of Golf ROG = Rules of Golf

Refurbished Ball

When the "List Conforming Balls" Model Local Rule G3 is in effect, these balls ARE CONSIDERED NON-CONFORMING and this results in Disqualification when the stroke counts towards the player's score.

Rule 4.2a(1) — Conforming Ball Must Be Played	OG 63: ROG 41
Interpretation 4.2a(1)/2 — Status of "X-Out", "Refurbished" and "Practice" Balls	OG 64

Related Acts

Examples of related acts in the context of Rule 1.3c/4 where only one penalty applies include:

- Making several practice swings that touch sand in a bunker.
- Asking for two different pieces of advice, such as what club the player used and what the wind direction is, both related to the process of selecting what club to use for the next stroke.

Rule 1.3c(4) — Applying Penalties to Multiple Breaches of the Rules	OG 29: ROG 22
Interpretation 1.3c(4)/3 — Meaning of Unrelated Acts	OG 31

Repair (Club)

Examples of repair include:

- Replacing lead tape that fell off during a stroke. Given the nature of lead tape, if the lead tape will not remain on the club in the same location, new tape may be used.
- Tightening clubs with adjustable mechanisms that come loose during the round, but not adjusting the club to a different setting.

Interpretation 4.1a(1)/2 — No Penalty for Stroke with Non-Conforming Club When Stroke Disregarded	OG 56
Rule 4.1a(2) — Use or Repair of Club Damaged During Round	OG 56: ROG 36

Right Number of Strokes Taken

The right number of strokes taken means only the strokes a player has already made and any penalty strokes already received.

Interpretation 3.2d(1)/5 — Changing Mind About Taking Penalty Relief Is Not Giving Wrong Number of Strokes Taken	OG 44
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Rules

The "Rules" means:

- Rules 1-24 and the Definitions in these Rules of Golf, and
- Any "Local Rules" the Committee adopts for the competition or the course.

Players are also responsible for complying with all "Terms of the Competition" adopted by the Committee.

Rule 1.3a — Meaning of "Rules"; Terms of the Competition	OG 24: ROG 19
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Ruling Request

When a player wants a referee or the Committee to decide how to apply the Rules to his or her own play or the opponent's play, the player may make a request for a ruling.

Rule 20.1b(2) — Ruling Request Made Before Result of Match Is Final	OG 281: ROG 169
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Scoop

A player slides a club beneath and very close to the ball. The player then lifts and moves the ball by use of a forward and upward motion. Moving the ball like this is a scoop.

Rule 10.1a — Fairly Striking the Ball	OG 145: ROG 83
Interpretation 10.1a/1 — Examples of Pushing, Scraping or Scooping	OG 145

INTERNAL DEFINITIONS from the "Rules of Golf" and the "Official Guide to the Rules of Golf"

Page References: OG = Official Guide to the Rules of Golf ROG = Rules of Golf

Scrape

A player moves the club along the surface of the ground pulling it towards him or her. Moving the ball like this is a scrape.

Rule 10.1a — Fairly Striking the Ball

OG 145: ROG 83

Interpretation 10.1a/1 — Examples of Pushing, Scraping or Scooping

OG 145

Serious Misconduct

Player misconduct that is so far removed from the expected norm in golf that the most severe sanction of removing a player from the competition is justified.

This includes dishonesty, deliberately interfering with another player's rights, or endangering the safety of others.

Rule 1.2a — Conduct Expected of All Players

OG 22: ROG 18

Interpretation 1.2a/1 — Meaning of Serious Misconduct

OG 23

Spot Where Ball Is Replaced

The "spot" of the ball includes its vertical location relative to the ground.

Rule 14.2c — Spot Where Ball is Replaced

OG 192: ROG 112

Starting Point

The "starting point" is the teeing area of the hole where the player will start his or her round as set by the Committee.

For example, the Committee may start some groups on the 1st tee and some groups on the 10th tee.

In a "shotgun" start, the Committee may assign each group a different hole to start on. The Committee may set a standard for what it means for the player to be at the starting point

For example, the Committee may state that, to be at the starting point, the player must be within the gallery ropes of the teeing area of the hole to be played.

Rule 5.3a — When to Start Round

OG 77: ROG 49

Interpretation 5.3a/2 — Meaning of "Starting Point"

OG 78

Starting Time

A starting time set by the Committee is treated as an exact time (for example, 9 am means 9:00:00 am, not any time until 9:01 am).

Rule 5.3a — When to Start Round

OG 77: ROG 49

Stopping Play

Stopping play in the context of Rule 3.3b means that the marker must accompany the player for the entire round.

If the player can not find a suitable replacement, the player must stop play and report to the Committee so that a replacement could be assigned.

Stopping play in the context of Rule 5.7a can either be an intentional act by the player or it can be a delay long enough to constitute stopping.

Examples where the Committee is likely to disqualify a player under Rule 5.7a for stopping play include when:

- The player walks off the course in frustration with no intent to return.
- The player stops in the clubhouse after nine holes for an extended time to watch television or have lunch when the Committee has not allowed for this.
- The player takes shelter from rain for a significant amount of time. Stopping play in the context of Rule 5.7b means making no further strokes.

Therefore, if, after a suspension of play, a player proceeds under a Rule, such as by dropping a ball, determining the nearest point of complete relief, or continuing a search, there is no penalty.

Interpretation 3.3b/1 — Players Must Be Accompanied by a Marker for the Entire Round	OG 53
Rule 5.7a — When Player May or Must Stop Play	OG 85: ROG 53
Interpretation 5.7a/1 — When a Player Has Stopped Play	OG 86
Rule 5.7b — What Players Must Do When Committee Suspends Play	OG 86: ROG 54
Interpretation 5.7b/1 — Dropping a Ball After Play Has Been Suspended Is Not Failing to Stop Play	OG 88

Team

A "team" is a group of players who play as individuals or as sides to compete against other teams.

Rule 24.1 — Overview of Team Competitions	OG 324: ROG 197
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Team Captain

Each team may name a team captain to lead the team and make decisions for it, such as which players on the team will play in which rounds or matches, in what order they will play and who will play together as partners. The team captain may be a player in the competition.

Rule 24.3 — Team Captain	OG 325: ROG 197
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Terms of the Competition

Terms adopted by the Committee including but not limited to entry requirements, the form and dates of play, the number or rounds and the number and order of holes in a round.

Rule 1.3a — Meaning of "Rules"; Terms of the Competition	OG 24: ROG 19
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Testing of Greens

During a round and while play is stopped under Rule 5.7a, a player must not deliberately rub the surface or roll a ball to test the putting green or a wrong green.

An example of testing is when a player roughens or scrapes the grass on the putting green to determine which way the grain is growing.

However, a player may place the palm or his or her hand on the surface of the putting green to determine the wetness of the putting green.

Also, a player may rub a ball on the putting green to clean off mud.

Rule 13.1e — No Deliberate Testing of Greens	OG 177: ROG 101
Interpretation 13.1e/1 — Deliberately Testing Any Putting Green Is Not Allowed	OG 178

Threesomes

Threesomes is a variation of Foursomes match play where an individual player competes against a side of two partners who play alternating shots.

Rule 22.1 — Overview of Foursomes

OG 305: ROG 186

Trying to Find or Identify Ball

“Trying to find” includes actions that can reasonably be considered part of searching for the ball including the actions allowed by Rule 7.4 (How to Fairly Search for Ball).

It does not include actions before a search begins such as walking to the area where the ball is expected to be.

Rule 7.4 — Ball Accidentally Moved in Trying to Find or Identify It

OG 110: ROG 70

Exception 2 to Rule 9.4b — Accidental Movement Before Ball is Found

OG 136: ROG 80

Interpretation 9.4b/2 — Meaning of “Trying to Find”

OG 137

Unreasonable and Reasonable Delays

Unreasonable delays in the context of Rule 5.6a are delays caused by a player’s actions that are within the player’s control and affect other players or delay the competition.

Brief delays that are a result of normal events that happen during a round or are outside the player’s control are generally treated as “reasonable.”

Determining which actions are reasonable or unreasonable depends on all the circumstances, including whether the player is waiting for other players in the group or the group ahead.

Examples of actions that are likely to be treated as reasonable are:

- Briefly stopping by the clubhouse or half-way house to get food or drink.
- Taking time to consult with others in the group to decide whether or not to play out the hole when there is a normal suspension of play by the Committee.

Examples of actions that, if causing more than a brief delay in play, are likely to be treated as unreasonable are:

- Returning to the teeing area from the putting green to retrieve a lost club.
- Continuing to search for a lost ball for several minutes after the allowed three-minute search time has expired.
- Stopping by the clubhouse or half-way house to get food or drink for more than a few minutes if the Committee has not allowed for it.
- Failure to continue play after a 15-minute recovery period for a sudden illness or injury.

Rule 5.6a — Unreasonable Delay of Play

OG 83: ROG 52

Interpretation 5.6a/1 — Examples of Delays That Are Considered Reasonable or Unreasonable

OG 83

Interpretation 5.6a/2 — Player Who Gets Sudden Illness or Injury Is Normally Allowed 15 Minutes to Recover

OG 84

Unrelated Acts

Unrelated acts in the context of Rule 1.3c/4 are acts of the player that are of a different type or associated with a different process.

Examples of unrelated acts where multiple penalties apply include:

- Making a practice swing that touches sand in a bunker and bending an overhanging tree branch that interferes with the player's swing.
- Moving an immovable obstruction that improves the area of the player's swing and pressing down grass behind the ball.

The following are each considered unrelated acts for the purposes of Rule 1.3c(4) when applying Rule 5.2 (Practising on Course Before or Between Rounds):

- Playing any ball, and
- Testing the surface of the putting green of any hole by rolling a ball, and
- Testing the surface of the putting green of any hole by rubbing the surface.

Rule 1.3c(4) — Applying Penalties to Multiple Breaches of the Rules	OG 29: ROG 22
Interpretation 1.3c(4)/3 — Meaning of Unrelated Acts	OG 31
Rule 5.2 — Practising on Course Before or Between Rounds	OG 74: ROG 48

Wear Through Normal Use

Normal use includes strokes, practice strokes and practice swings, as well as acts such as removing a club from and replacing a club into the golf bag.

Examples of wear through normal use include when:

- Material inside a clubhead has broken loose and may rattle during the stroke or when the head is shaken.
- A wear mark has formed on the club's grip where the thumbs are placed.
- A depression is formed on the face of the club through repeated use.
- The grooves on the club's face are worn.

Rule 4.1a(1) — Conforming Clubs	OG 55: ROG 36
Interpretation 4.1a(1)/1 — Wear Through Normal Use Does Not Change Conformity	OG 56

When Ball Is in Penalty Area

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

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

Rule 17.1a — When Ball Is in Penalty Area	OG 242: ROG 146
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When Ball Is in Teeing Area

A ball is in the teeing area when any part of the ball touches or is above any part of the teeing area.

Rule 6.2b(1) — When Ball is in Teeing Area	OG 94: ROG 58
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When Ball Is On PUTTING GREEN

When any part of the ball touches the putting green or lies on or in anything (loose impediment or an obstruction) and is inside the edge of the putting green.

If part of a ball is both on the putting green and in another area of the course see Rule 2.2c.

Rule 2.2c — Determining Area of Course Where Ball Lies	OG 34: ROG 25
Rule 13.1a — When Ball Is on Putting Green	OG 173: ROG 99

INTERNAL DEFINITIONS from the "Rules of Golf" and the "Official Guide to the Rules of Golf"

Page References: OG = Official Guide to the Rules of Golf ROG = Rules of Golf

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.

Rule 18.2a(2) — When Ball is Out of Bounds

OG 257: ROG 156

When Ball in IN 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 or below the boundary edge or any other part of the course.

Rule 18.2a(2) — When Ball is Out of Bounds

OG 257: ROG 156

When Hole Starts

A player has started a hole when he or she makes a stroke to begin the hole.

The hole has started even if the stroke was made from outside the teeing area or the stroke was cancelled under a Rule.

Rule 6.1a — When Hole Starts

OG 92

When to Start Round

A player's round starts when the player makes his or her first stroke at the starting point of his or her round (see Rule 6.1a).

Rule 5.3a — When to Start Round

OG 77: ROG 49

When Wrong Rulings Will Be Corrected

If a ruling by a referee or Committee is later found to be wrong:

- The ruling will be corrected, if possible, under the Rules.
- If it is too late to do so, the wrong ruling stands.

A wrong ruling has occurred when a referee or Committee has attempted to apply the Rules to a situation but has done so incorrectly, for example by:

- Misinterpreting or misunderstanding a Rule, or
- Filing to apply a Rule, or
- Applying a Rule that was not applicable

Rule 20.2d — When Wrong Rulings Will Be Corrected

OG 290: ROG 172

Interpretation 20.2d/1 — A Wrong Ruling Is Different from an Administrative Mistake

OG 290

INTERNAL DEFINITIONS from the "Rules of Golf" and the "Official Guide to the Rules of Golf"

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While

“While” is used to govern the time period when the Exception will apply to a player who moves his or her ball in play as a result of “reasonable actions”.

The use of the word “while” indicates that every reasonable action in apply a Rule has a beginning and an end and, if the ball’s movement occurs during the time that such actin is taking place, the Exception applies.

Examples of situations covered by Exception 4 to Rule 9.4b, therefore resulting in no penalty for causing the ball to move, include when:

- The player finds a ball that he or she believes to be his or her ball in play. In the process of identification, the player approaches the ball to mark and lift it and accidentally slips and moves the ball.

Even though the player was not marking or lifting the ball when it was moved, it was still moved while the players was identifying the ball.

- The player has dropped a ball when taking relief and then reaches down to lift the tee that was marking the relief area. When standing up, he or she accidentally drops a club that he or she was holding and the club hits and moves the ball in play.

Even though the player has already dropped the ball to take relief, the ball was moved while he or she was taking relief.

Exception 4 to Rule 9.4b — Accidental Movement Anywhere Except on Putting Green While Applying a Rule OG 136: ROG 80

Interpretation 9.4b/4 — Meaning of “While” in Rule 9 .4b Exception 4 OG 138

Wrong Ruling

Has occurred when a referee or the Committee has attempted to apply the Rules to a situation but has done so incorrectly (Misinterpreting or misunderstanding a Rule, Failing to apply a Rule, or Applying a Rule that was not applicable or does not exist).

Rule 20.2d — When Wrong Rulings Will Be Corrected OG 290: ROG 172

Interpretation 20.2d/1 — A Wrong Ruling Is Different from an Administrative Mistake OG 290

Committee Procedure Section 6C(10) — Correcting Wrong Ruling in Match Play OG 427

Committee Procedure Section 6C(11) — Correcting Wrong Ruling in Stroke Play OG 429

X-Out Ball

X-Out” is the common name for a golf ball that a manufacturer considers to be imperfect (often for aesthetic reasons only, such as paint or printing errors).

When the “List of Conforming Balls Model Local Rule G3 is in effect, these balls ARE CONSIDERED NON-CONFORMING and this results in Disqualification when the stroke counts towards the player’s score.

Rule 4.2a(1) — Conforming Ball Must Be Played OG 63: ROG 41

Interpretation 4.2a(1)/2 — Status of “X-Out”, “Refurbished” and “Practice” Balls OG 64
