

**COMPARISON OF NEW/REVISED TEXT
USGA RULES OF GOLF 2004-2008**

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Advice	Information on the <i>Rules</i> or on matters of public information, such as . . . , is not <i>advice</i> .	Added [new exclusion] Information on the <i>Rules</i> , <u>distance</u> or matters of public information, such as . . . , is not <i>advice</i> .
Bunker	<p>A “<i>bunker</i>” is a <i>hazard</i> consisting of a prepared area of ground, often a hollow, from which turf or soil has been removed and replaced with sand or the like.</p> <p>Grass-covered ground bordering or within a <i>bunker</i>, including a stacked turf face (whether grass-covered or earthen), is not part of the <i>bunker</i>. A wall or lip of the <i>bunker</i> not covered with grass is part of the <i>bunker</i>.</p> <p>The margin of a <i>bunker</i> extends vertically downwards, but not upwards. A ball is in a <i>bunker</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>bunker</i>.</p>	<p>Reorganized [for standard construction] A “<i>bunker</i>” is a hazard consisting of a prepared area of ground, often a hollow, from which turf or soil has been removed and replaced with sand or the like.</p> <p>Grass-covered ground bordering or within a <i>bunker</i>, including a stacked turf face (whether grass-covered or earthen), is not part of the <i>bunker</i>. A wall or lip of the <i>bunker</i> not covered with grass is part of the <i>bunker</i>. The margin of a <i>bunker</i> extends vertically downwards, but not upwards.</p> <p>A ball is in a <i>bunker</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>bunker</i>.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Explanation of <u>standard construction</u> in Definition of <i>Bunker, Casual Water, Ground Under Repair, Lateral Water Hazard, Out of Bounds</i> and <i>Water Hazard</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Description of area/condition</i> • <i>Definition of area/condition (margins, stakes, lines)</i> • <i>When ball is in area/condition</i> • <i>Status of defining/identifying objects</i>
Burrowing Animal	A “ <i>burrowing animal</i> ” is an animal that . . .	Revised [clarification] A “ <i>burrowing animal</i> ” is an animal (<u>other than a worm, insect or the like</u>) that . . .

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Caddie	When one <i>caddie</i> is employed by more than one player, he is always deemed to be the <i>caddie</i> of the player whose ball is involved, and <i>equipment</i> carried by him is deemed to be that player's <i>equipment</i> , except when the <i>caddie</i> acts upon specific directions of another player, in which case he is considered to be that other player's <i>caddie</i> .	Revised [clarification] When one <i>caddie</i> is employed by more than one player, he is always deemed to be the <i>caddie</i> of the player <u>sharing the caddie whose ball (or whose partner's ball)</u> is involved, and <i>equipment</i> carried by him is deemed to be that player's <i>equipment</i> , except when the <i>caddie</i> acts upon specific directions of another player (<u>or the partner of another player sharing the caddie</u>), in which case he is considered to be that other player's <i>caddie</i> .
Casual Water	“ <i>Casual water</i> ” is any temporary accumulation of water on the <i>course</i> that is visible before or after the player takes his <i>stance</i> and is not in a <i>water hazard</i> . Snow and natural ice, other than frost, are either <i>casual water</i> or <i>loose impediments</i> , at the option of the player. Manufactured ice is an <i>obstruction</i> . Dew and frost are not <i>casual water</i> . A ball is in <i>casual water</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>casual water</i> .	Reorganized [for standard construction] “ <i>Casual water</i> ” is any temporary accumulation of water on the <i>course</i> that is not in a <i>water hazard</i> and is visible before or after the player takes his <i>stance</i> . Snow and natural ice, other than frost, are either <i>casual water</i> or <i>loose impediments</i> , at the option of the player. Manufactured ice is an <i>obstruction</i> . Dew and frost are not <i>casual water</i> . A ball is in <i>casual water</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>casual water</i> .
Equipment	“ <i>Equipment</i> ” is anything used, worn or carried by or for the player except any ball he has . . .	Revised [clarification] “ <i>Equipment</i> ” is anything used, worn or carried by the player <u>or anything carried for the player by his partner or either of their caddies</u> , except any ball he has . . .
Equipment Note 2	First paragraph of Definition: If such a cart is shared by two or more players, the cart and everything in it are deemed to be the <i>equipment</i> of the player whose ball is involved except that, when the cart is being moved by one of the players sharing it, the cart and everything in it are deemed to be that player's <i>equipment</i> .	Added Note 2 [shared cart from Definition] Note 2: When a golf cart is shared by two or more players, the cart and everything in it are deemed to be the <i>equipment</i> of one of the player's sharing the cart. If the cart is being moved by one of the players (<u>or the partner of one of the players</u>) sharing it, the cart and everything in it are deemed to be that player's <i>equipment</i> . Otherwise the cart and everything in it are deemed to be the <i>equipment</i> of the player sharing the cart whose ball (<u>or whose partner's ball</u>) is involved.

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Forms of Match Play	--	New Definition [Matches deleted/ includes Single, Threesome, Foursome, Three-Ball, Best-Ball, Four-Ball]
Forms of Stroke Play	--	New Definition [includes Individual, Foursome, Four-Ball]
Ground Under Repair	<p>“<i>Ground under repair</i>” is any part of the course so marked by order of the <i>Committee</i> or so declared by its authorized representative. It includes material piled for removal and a hole made by a greenkeeper, even if not so marked.</p> <p>All ground and any grass, bush, tree or other growing thing within the <i>ground under repair</i> is part of the <i>ground under repair</i>. The margin of <i>ground under repair</i> extends vertically downwards, but not upwards. Stakes and lines defining <i>ground under repair</i> are in such ground. Such stakes are <i>obstructions</i>. A ball is in <i>ground under repair</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>ground under repair</i>.</p> <p>Note 1: Grass cuttings and other material left on the <i>course</i> that have been abandoned and are not intended to be removed are not <i>ground under repair</i> unless so marked.</p> <p>Note 2: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local Rule prohibiting . . .</p>	<p>Reorganized [for standard construction/clarification]</p> <p>“<i>Ground under repair</i>” is any part of the <i>course</i> so marked by order of the <i>Committee</i> or so declared by its authorized representative. All ground and any grass, bush, tree or other growing thing within the <i>ground under repair</i> are part of the <i>ground under repair</i>. <i>Ground under repair</i> includes material piled for removal and a hole made by a greenkeeper, even if not so marked. Grass cuttings and other material left on the <i>course</i> that have been abandoned and are not intended to be removed are not <i>ground under repair</i> unless so marked.</p> <p><u>When the margin of <i>ground under repair</i> is defined by stakes, the stakes are inside the <i>ground under repair</i>, and the margin of the <i>ground under repair</i> is defined by the nearest outside points of the stakes at ground level. When both stakes and lines are used to indicate <i>ground under repair</i>, the stakes identify the <i>ground under repair</i> and the lines define the margin of the <i>ground under repair</i>. When the margin of <i>ground under repair</i> is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is in the <i>ground under repair</i>. The margin of <i>ground under repair</i> extends vertically downwards but not upwards.</u></p> <p>A ball is in <i>ground under repair</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>ground under repair</i>.</p> <p>Stakes used to define the margin of or identify <i>ground under repair</i> are <i>obstructions</i></p> <p>Note: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local Rule prohibiting . .</p>

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Lateral Water Hazard	<p>A “<i>lateral water hazard</i>” is a <i>water hazard</i> or that part of a <i>water hazard</i> so situated that it is not possible or is deemed by the <i>Committee</i> to be impracticable to drop a ball behind the <i>water hazard</i> in accordance with Rule 26-1b. That part of a <i>water hazard</i> to be played as a <i>lateral water hazard</i> should be distinctively marked. A ball is in a <i>lateral water hazard</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>lateral water hazard</i>.</p> <p>Note 1: Stakes or lines used to define a <i>lateral water hazard</i> must be red. When both stakes and lines are used to define lateral water hazards, the stakes identify the hazard and the lines define the hazard margin.</p> <p>Note 2: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local . . .</p> <p>Note 3: The <i>Committee</i> may define . . .</p>	<p>Reorganized [for standard construction/clarification]</p> <p>A “<i>lateral water hazard</i>” is a <i>water hazard</i> or that part of a <i>water hazard</i> so situated that it is not possible, or is deemed by the <i>Committee</i> to be impracticable, to drop a ball behind the <i>water hazard</i> in accordance with Rule 26-1b. All ground and water within the margin of a <i>lateral water hazard</i> are part of the <i>lateral water hazard</i>.</p> <p><u>When the margin of a <i>lateral water hazard</i> is defined by stakes, the stakes are inside the <i>lateral water hazard</i>, and the margin of the <i>hazard</i> is defined by the nearest outside points of the stakes at ground level.</u> When both stakes and lines are used to indicate a <i>lateral water hazard</i>, the stakes identify the <i>hazard</i> and the lines define the <i>hazard</i> margin. <u>When the margin of a <i>lateral water hazard</i> is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is in the <i>lateral water hazard</i>. The margin of a <i>lateral water hazard</i> extends vertically upwards and downwards.</u></p> <p>A ball is in a <i>lateral water hazard</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>lateral water hazard</i>.</p> <p><u>Stakes used to define the margin of or identify a <i>lateral water hazard</i> are <i>obstructions</i>.</u></p> <p>Note 1: <u>That part of a <i>water hazard</i> to be played as a <i>lateral water hazard</i> must be distinctively marked.</u> Stakes or lines used to define <u>the margin of or identify a <i>lateral water hazard</i></u> must be red.</p> <p>Note 2: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local Rule. . . .</p> <p>Note 3: The <i>Committee</i> may define . . .</p>

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Loose Impediments	<p>“Loose impediments” are natural objects . . .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worms and insects and casts . . . 	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>“Loose impediments” are natural objects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worms, insects <u>and the like</u>, and the casts . . .
Lost Ball	<p>A ball is deemed “lost” if:</p> <p>a. It is not found or identified as his by the player within five minutes after the player’s side or his or their <i>caddies</i> have begun to search for it; or</p> <p>b. The player has made a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>substituted ball</i>; or</p> <p>c. The player has made a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>provisional ball</i> from the place where the original ball is likely to be or from a point nearer the <i>hole</i> than that place.</p>	<p>Added [two new parts]</p> <p>A ball is deemed “lost” if:</p> <p>a. It is not found or identified as his by the player within five minutes after the player’s <i>side</i> or his or their <i>caddies</i> have begun to search for it; or</p> <p><u>b.</u> The player has made a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>provisional ball</i> from the place where the original ball is likely to be or from a point nearer the <i>hole</i> than that place (see Rule 27-2b); or</p> <p><u>c.</u> The player has put another ball into play under penalty of stroke and distance (see Rule 27-1a); or</p> <p><u>d.</u> The player has put another ball into play because it is <u>known or virtually certain that the ball, which has not been found, has been moved by an <i>outside agency</i> (see Rule 18-1), is in an <i>obstruction</i> (see Rule 24-3), is in an <i>abnormal ground condition</i> (see Rule 25-1c) or is in a <i>water hazard</i> (see Rule 26-1); or</u></p> <p><u>e.</u> The player has made a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>substituted ball</i>.</p>
Out of Bounds	<p>“Out of bounds” is beyond the boundaries of the <i>course</i> or any part of the <i>course</i> so marked by the <i>Committee</i>.</p> <p>When <i>out of bounds</i> is defined by reference to stakes or a fence or as being beyond stakes or a fence, the <i>out of bounds</i> line is determined by the nearest inside points of the stakes or fence</p>	<p>Reorganized [for standard construction/clarification]</p> <p>“Out of bounds” is beyond the boundaries of the <i>course</i> or any part of the <i>course</i> so marked by the <i>Committee</i>.</p> <p>When <i>out of bounds</i> is defined by reference to stakes or a fence or as being beyond stakes or a fence, the <i>out of bounds</i> line is determined by the nearest inside points at ground level of the stakes or fence posts (excluding angled supports). <u>When both stakes and lines are used to indicate</u></p>

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	<p>posts at ground level excluding angled supports.</p> <p>Objects defining <i>out of bounds</i> such as walls, fences, stakes and railings, are not <i>obstructions</i> and are deemed to be fixed.</p> <p>When <i>out of bounds</i> is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is <i>out of bounds</i>. The <i>out of bounds</i> line extends vertically upwards and downwards.</p> <p>A ball is <i>out of bounds</i> when all of it lies <i>out of bounds</i>.</p> <p>A player may stand <i>out of bounds</i> to play a ball lying within bounds.</p>	<p><u><i>out of bounds</i>, the stakes identify <i>out of bounds</i> and the lines define <i>out of bounds</i>. When <i>out of bounds</i> is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is <i>out of bounds</i>. The <i>out of bounds</i> line extends vertically upwards and downwards.</u></p> <p>A ball is <i>out of bounds</i> when all of it lies out of bounds. A player may stand <i>out of bounds</i> to play a ball lying within bounds.</p> <p>Objects defining <i>out of bounds</i> such as walls, fences, stakes and railings are not <i>obstructions</i> and are deemed to be fixed. <u>Stakes identifying <i>out of bounds</i> are not <i>obstructions</i> and are deemed to be fixed.</u></p> <p>Note 1: <u>Stakes or lines used to define <i>out of bounds</i> should be white.</u></p> <p>Note 2: <u>A Committee may make a Local Rule declaring stakes identifying but not defining <i>out of bounds</i> to be movable <i>obstructions</i></u></p>
Outside Agency	<p>An “<i>outside agency</i>” is any agency not part of the match or, in stroke play, not part of the <i>competitor’s side</i>, and includes a <i>referee</i>, a <i>marker</i>, an <i>observer</i> and a <i>forecaddie</i>.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p><u>In match play, an “<i>outside agency</i>” is any agency other than either the player’s or opponent’s <i>side</i>, any <i>caddie</i> of either <i>side</i>, any ball played by either <i>side</i> at the hole being played or any <i>equipment</i> of either <i>side</i>.</u></p> <p><u>In stroke play, an <i>outside agency</i> is any agency other than the <i>competitor’s side</i>, any <i>caddie</i> of the <i>side</i>, any ball played by the <i>side</i> at the hole being played or any <i>equipment</i> of the <i>side</i>.</u></p>

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Partner	<p>In a <i>threesome, foursome, best-ball or four-ball match</i>, where the context so admits, the word “player” includes his <i>partner</i> or <i>partners</i>.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] In a <i>threesome, foursome, best-ball or four-ball play</i>, where the context so admits, the word “player” includes his <i>partner</i> or <i>partners</i>.</p>
Water Hazard	<p>A “<i>water hazard</i>” is any sea, lake, pond, river, ditch, surface drainage ditch or other open water course (whether or not containing water) and anything of a similar nature on the <i>course</i>.</p> <p>All ground or water within the margin of a <i>water hazard</i> is part of the <i>water hazard</i>. The margin of a <i>water hazard</i> extends vertically upwards and downwards. Stakes and lines defining the margins of <i>water hazards</i> are in the <i>hazards</i>. Such stakes are <i>obstructions</i>. A ball is in a <i>water hazard</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>water hazard</i>.</p> <p>Note 1: Stakes or lines used to define a <i>water hazard</i> must be yellow. <i>When both stakes and lines are used to define water hazards, the stakes identify the hazard and the lines define the hazard margin.</i></p> <p>Note 2: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local. . .</p>	<p>Reorganized [for standard construction/clarification] A “<i>water hazard</i>” is any sea, lake, pond, river, ditch, surface drainage ditch or other open water course (whether or not containing water) and anything of a similar nature on the <i>course</i>. All ground and water within the margin of a <i>water hazard</i> are part of the <i>water hazard</i>.</p> <p>When the margin of a <i>water hazard</i> is defined by stakes, the stakes are inside the <i>water hazard</i>, <u>and the margin of the hazard is defined by the nearest outside points of the stakes at ground level.</u> When both stakes and lines are used to indicate a <i>water hazard</i>, the stakes identify the <i>hazard</i> and the lines define the <i>hazard</i> margin. When the margin of a <i>water hazard</i> is defined by a line on the ground, the line itself is in the <i>water hazard</i>. The margin of a <i>water hazard</i> extends vertically upwards and downwards.</p> <p>A ball is in a <i>water hazard</i> when it lies in or any part of it touches the <i>water hazard</i>.</p> <p>Stakes used to define the margin of or identify a <i>water hazard</i> are <i>obstructions</i>.</p> <p>Note 1: Stakes or lines used to define the margin of or identify a <i>water hazard</i> must be yellow.</p> <p>Note 2: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local. . .</p>

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Rule 1-2 Note	Note: In the case of serious breach of Rule 1-2, the <i>Committee</i> may impose a penalty of disqualification.	Revised Note [former Note now in penalty statement] Note: <u>A player is deemed to have committed a serious breach of Rule 1-2 if the <i>Committee</i> considers that his act of influencing the position or movement of the ball has allowed him or another player to gain a significant advantage or has placed another player, other than his <i>partner</i>, at a significant disadvantage.</u>
Rule 2-4	Rule 2-4. Concession of Next Stroke, Hole or Match A player may concede his opponent's next <i>stroke</i> at any time provided the opponent's ball is at rest. The opponent is considered to have <i>holed</i> out with his next <i>stroke</i> and the ball may be removed by either <i>side</i> . A player may concede a hole at any time prior to the start or conclusion of that hole. A player may concede a match at any time prior to the start or conclusion of that match. A concession may not be declined or withdrawn.	Reorganized [title and Rule reordered] Rule 2-4. Concession of Match, Hole or Next Stroke A player may concede a match at any time prior to the start or conclusion of that match. A player may concede a hole at any time prior to the start or conclusion of that hole. A player may concede his opponent's next <i>stroke</i> at any time, provided the opponent's ball is at rest. The opponent is considered to have <i>holed</i> out with his next <i>stroke</i> and the ball may be removed by either <i>side</i> . A concession may not be declined or withdrawn.
Rule 3-1	Rule 3-1. Winner	Revised [title change/added new first paragraph] Rule 3-1. General; Winner <u>A stroke play competition consists of <i>competitors</i> completing each hole of a <i>stipulated round</i> or rounds and, for each round, returning a score card on which there is a gross score for each hole. Each <i>competitor</i> is playing against every other <i>competitor</i> in the competition.</u>
Rule 3-3a	Last sentence in second paragraph: If he fails. . . the provisions of Rule 3-3b(ii) apply.	Deleted [in view of added Note]
Rule 3-3a Note	--	Added Note [principle from Decision 3-3/0.5] Note: <u>If the <i>competitor</i> takes further action before dealing with the doubtful situation, Rule 3-3 is not applicable. The score with the original ball counts or, if the original ball is not</u>

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		<p><u>one of the balls being played, the score with the first ball put into play counts, even if the Rules do not allow the procedure adopted for that ball. However, the <i>competitor</i> incurs no penalty for having played a second ball, and any <i>penalty strokes</i> incurred solely by playing that ball do not count in his score.</u></p>
<p>Rule 4-1a Note</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>Added Note [clarification] <u>Note: The <i>Committee</i> may require, in the conditions of a competition (Rule 33-1), that any driver the player carries have a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is named on the current List of Conforming Driver Heads issued by the USGA.</u></p>
<p>Rule 4-1 & Rule 4-2 Penalty</p>	<p>PENALTY FOR BREACH OF Rule 4-1 or -2: Disqualification.</p>	<p>Revised [entirely new concept] <u>*PENALTY FOR CARRYING, BUT NOT MAKING STROKE WITH, CLUB OR CLUBS IN BREACH OR RULE 4-1 or 4-2:</u></p> <p><u>Match play – At the conclusion of the hole at which the breach is discovered, the state of the match is adjusted by deducting one hole for each hole at which a breach occurred; maximum deduction per round – Two holes.</u> <u>Stroke play – Two strokes for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum penalty per round – Four strokes.</u> <u>Match or stroke play – In the event of a breach between the play of two holes, the penalty applies to the next hole.</u> <u>Bogey and par competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1a.</u> <u>Stableford competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1b.</u> <u>*Any club or clubs carried in breach of Rule 4-1 or 4-2 must be declared out of play by the player to his opponent in match play or his <i>marker</i> or a <i>fellow-competitor</i> in stroke play immediately upon discovery that a breach has occurred. If the player fails to do so, he is disqualified.</u></p> <p><u>PENALTY FOR MAKING STROKE WITH CLUB IN BREACH OF RULE 4-1 or 4-2: Disqualification.</u></p>

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Rule 4-4 Penalty	Bogey . . . – Penalties as in match play.	Revised [entirely new concept] Bogey and par competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1a.
Rule 5-3	Fourth paragraph of Rule: If the player fails. . . procedure, he incurs . . . of one stroke. ..additional penalty under this Rule or Rule 15-1.	Revised [clarification] If the player fails . . . procedure <u>or if he lifts the ball without having reason to believe it has become unfit for play during play of the hole being played</u> , he incurs. . . of one stroke. . . . additional penalty under this Rule or Rule 15-2.
Rule 5-3 Note	--	Added Note2 [existing Note becomes Note 1] Note 2: <u>If the original lie of a ball to be placed or replaced has been altered, see Rule 20-3b.</u>
Rule 6-4 Penalty	Bogey. . . – Penalties as in match play. Stableford. . . – see Note 2 to Rule 32-1b.	Revised [entirely new concept] Bogey and par competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1a. Stableford competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1b.
Rule 6-7 Penalty	Bogey . . . - See Note 3 to Rule 32-1a. Stableford . . . - see Note 3 to Rule 32-1b.	Revised [entirely new concept] Bogey and par competitions — See Note 2 to Rule 32-1a. Stableford competitions — See Note 2 to Rule 32-1b.
Rule 6-8d(i)	If the player has lifted the ball, he must, provided he was entitled to lift it under Rule 6-8c, place a ball on the spot from which the original ball was lifted. Otherwise, the original ball must be placed on the spot from which it was lifted;	Revised [clarification] <u>if</u> the player has lifted the ball, he must, provided he was entitled to lift it under Rule 6-8c, place <u>the original ball or a substituted ball</u> on the spot from which the original ball was lifted. Otherwise, the original ball must be replaced;
Rule 6-8d(ii)	If the player entitled to lift his ball under Rule 6-8c has not done so, he may lift, clean and replace the ball, or <i>substitute</i> a ball, on. . .	Revised [clarified to be consistent with Rule 6-8d(i)] <u>if</u> the player <u>has not lifted his ball, he may, provided he was entitled to lift it under Rule 6-8c</u> , lift, clean and replace the ball, or <i>substitute</i> a ball, on. . .
Rule 6-8d Penalty Statement	*PENALTY FOR BREACH OF Rule 6-8c or d:	Deleted reference to Rule 6-8c [no general penalty for breach of Rule 6-8c] *PENALTY FOR BREACH OF Rule 6-8d:
Rule 10-1b Rule 10-2b Note	When the original ball is not to be . . .	Revised [conditional phrase] When <u>it becomes known that</u> the original ball is not to be . . .

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Rule 10-2a Exception	--	Added Exception [consistent with revised Rule 32-1] <u>Exception: Rule 32-1 (handicap bogey, par and Stableford competitions).</u>
Rule 10-3	If a player plays a <i>provisional ball</i> or a second ball from a <i>teeing ground</i> , he must do so after his opponent or <i>fellow-competitor</i> has played his first <i>stroke</i> . If a player plays a <i>provisional ball</i> or a second ball out of turn, Rule 10-1c or -2c applies.	Revised [clarification] If a player plays a <i>provisional ball</i> or another ball from the <i>teeing ground</i> , he must do so after his opponent or <i>fellow-competitor</i> has made his first <i>stroke</i> . <u>If more than one player elects to play a <i>provisional ball</i> or is required to play another ball from the <i>teeing ground</i>, the original order of play must be retained.</u> If a player plays a <i>provisional ball</i> or another ball out of turn, Rule 10-1c or -2c applies.
Rule 11-1	<p>When the player's ball is to be teed within the <i>teeing ground</i>, it must be placed on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the surface of the <i>teeing ground</i>, including an irregularity of surface (whether or not created by player), or • a <i>tee</i> placed in or on surface of <i>teeing ground</i>, or • sand or other natural substance placed on surface of the <i>teeing ground</i>. <p>In teeing, if a player uses a non-conforming <i>tee</i> or any other object to raise the ball off the ground, he is disqualified.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification (1) ball need not be placed on teeing ground (e.g., may be dropped), (2) tee may be placed on irregularity of surface/sand, (3) ball, not tee, must be within teeing ground and on surface of ground/tee, (4) tee must be in or on surface of ground, and (5) penalty applies only if stroke is made]</p> <p><u>When a player is putting a ball into play from the <i>teeing ground</i>, it must be played from within the <i>teeing ground</i> and from the surface of the ground or from a conforming <i>tee</i> in or on the surface of the ground.</u></p> <p><u>For the purposes of this Rule, the surface of the ground includes an irregularity of surface (whether or not created by the player) and sand or other natural substance (whether or not placed by the player).</u></p> <p><u>If a player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a ball on a non-conforming <i>tee</i>, or at a ball teed in a manner not permitted by this Rule, he is disqualified.</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 12-1	If a ball lying in an <i>abnormal ground condition</i> is accidentally <i>moved</i> during search, there is no penalty; the ball must be replaced, unless the player elects to proceed under Rule 25-1b. If the player replaces the ball, he may still proceed under Rule 25-1b if applicable.	Revised [to include an obstruction] If a ball lying <u>in or on an <i>obstruction</i></u> or in an <i>abnormal ground condition</i> is accidentally <i>moved</i> during search, there is no penalty; the ball must be replaced, unless the player elects to proceed under <u>Rule 24-1b, 24-2b or 25-1b as applicable</u> . If the player replaces the ball, he may still proceed under Rule 24-1b, 24-2b or 25-1b if applicable.
Rule 12-2	Except in a <i>hazard</i> , if a player has reason to believe a ball is his, he may lift . . . If the player fails to comply with all or any part of this procedure, or if he lifts his ball for identification in a <i>hazard</i> , he incurs a penalty of one stroke.	Revised [to allow identification in hazard] If a player has reason to believe a ball <u>at rest is his and it is necessary to lift the ball in order to identify it</u> , he may lift . . . If <u>the ball is the player's ball and</u> he fails to comply with all or any part of this procedure <u>or he lifts his ball in order to identify it when not necessary to do so</u> , he incurs a penalty of one stroke. Note: <u>If the original lie of a ball to be placed or replaced has been altered, see Rule 20-3b.</u>
Rule 13-2	The club may be grounded only lightly and must not be pressed on the ground. However, the player incurs no penalty if the action occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on the teeing ground in creating or eliminating irregularities of the surface (Rule 11-1)	Revised [clarification] Must not improve . . . by any of the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>pressing a club on the ground</u> However, the player incurs no penalty if the action occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>in grounding the club lightly when <i>addressing the ball</i></u>• in creating or eliminating irregularities of surface within the <i>teeing ground</i> (Rule 11-1) <u>or in removing dew, frost or water from the <i>teeing ground</i></u>, or
Rule 13-4 Exception 1	(a) touches the ground in any <i>hazard</i> or water in a <i>water hazard</i> as a result of or to prevent falling, in removing an <i>obstruction</i> , in measuring or in retrieving, lifting, placing or replacing a ball under any <i>Rule</i> . . .	Revised [to broaden Exception] (a) touches the ground <u>or <i>loose impediments</i></u> in any <i>hazard</i> or water in a <i>water hazard</i> as a result of or to prevent falling, in removing an <i>obstruction</i> , in measuring or in <u>marking the position of</u> , retrieving, lifting, placing or replacing a ball under any <i>Rule</i> . . .

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 13-4 Exception 2	<p>After making the <i>stroke</i>, the player or his caddie may smooth sand or soil in the <i>hazard</i>, provided that, if the ball is still in the <i>hazard</i> or has been lifted from the <i>hazard</i> and may be dropped or placed in the <i>hazard</i>, nothing is done that improves the lie of the ball or assists the player in his subsequent play of the hole.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] After making the <i>stroke</i>, if the ball is still in the <i>hazard</i> or has been lifted from the <i>hazard</i> and may be dropped or placed in the <i>hazard</i>, the player may smooth sand or soil in the <i>hazard</i>, provided nothing is done <u>to breach Rule 13-2 with respect to his next <i>stroke</i>. If the ball is outside the <i>hazard</i> after the <i>stroke</i>, the player may smooth sand or soil in the <i>hazard</i> without restriction.</u></p>
Rule 13-4 Exception 3	<p>--</p>	<p>Added Exception 3 [new concept] <u>Exception 3. If the player makes a <i>stroke</i> from a <i>hazard</i> and the ball comes to rest in another <i>hazard</i>, Rule 13-4a does not apply to any subsequent actions taken in the <i>hazard</i> from which the <i>stroke</i> was made.</u></p>
Rule 14-3	<p>14-3. Artificial Devices and Unusual Equipment Except as provided in the <i>Rules</i>, during a <i>stipulated round</i> the player must not use any artificial device or unusual equipment:</p>	<p>Revised [title change/added Exceptions] 14-3. Artificial Devices, Unusual Equipment and Unusual Use of Equipment Except as provided in the <i>Rules</i>, during a <i>stipulated round</i> the player must not use any artificial device or unusual <u><i>equipment</i>, or use any <i>equipment</i> in an unusual manner:</u></p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p><u>1. A player is not in breach of this Rule if (a) the <i>equipment</i> or device is designed for or has the effect of alleviating a medical condition, (b) the player has a legitimate medical reason to use the <i>equipment</i> or device, and (c) the <i>Committee</i> is satisfied that its use does not give the player any undue advantage over other players.</u></p> <p><u>2. A player is not in breach of this Rule if he uses <i>equipment</i> in a traditionally accepted manner.</u></p>
Rule 14-3 Note	<p>--</p>	<p>Added Note [formerly in Decision] <u>Note: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local Rule allowing players to use devices that measure or gauge distance only.</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 15-2	<p>... If the mistake is not corrected as provided in Rule 20-6 and the player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a wrongly <i>substituted ball</i>, he incurs the penalty prescribed by the applicable <i>Rule</i> . . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/added Exception] . . . If the mistake is not corrected as provided in Rule 20-6 and the player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a wrongly <i>substituted ball</i>, he <u>loses the hole in match play or incurs a penalty of two strokes in stroke play under</u> the applicable <i>Rule</i> . . .</p> <p>Exception: <u>If a player incurs a penalty for making a <i>stroke</i> from a wrong place, there is no additional penalty for substituting a ball when not permitted.</u></p>
Rule 15-3	<p>a. Match Play If a player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i> that is not in a hazard, he loses the hole. There is no penalty if a player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i> in a <i>hazard</i>. Any <i>strokes</i> made at a <i>wrong ball</i> in a <i>hazard</i> do not count in the player's score.</p> <p>b. Stroke Play If a <i>competitor</i> makes a <i>stroke</i> or <i>strokes</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i> that is not in a hazard, he incurs a penalty of two strokes. There is no penalty if a <i>competitor</i> makes a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i> in a <i>hazard</i>. Any <i>strokes</i> made at a <i>wrong ball</i> in a <i>hazard</i> do not count in the <i>competitor's</i> score.</p>	<p>Revised [to add penalty for playing wrong ball at rest in hazard] a. Match Play If a player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i>, he loses the hole.</p> <p>Exception: <u>There is no penalty if a player makes a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i> that is moving in water in a <i>water hazard</i>. Any <i>strokes</i> made at a <i>wrong ball</i> <u>moving in water in a <i>water hazard</i></u> do not count in the player's score. <u>The player must correct his mistake by playing the correct ball or by proceeding under the <i>Rules</i>.</u></u></p> <p>b. Stroke Play If a <i>competitor</i> makes a <i>stroke</i> or <i>strokes</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i>, he incurs a penalty of two strokes.</p> <p>Exception: <u>There is no penalty if a <i>competitor</i> makes a <i>stroke</i> at a <i>wrong ball</i> that is moving in water in a <i>water hazard</i>. Any <i>strokes</i> made at a <i>wrong ball</i> <u>moving in water in a <i>water hazard</i></u> do not count in the <i>competitor's</i> score.</u></p>
Rule 16-1a	(iv) in lifting the ball – Rule 16-1b	<p>Revised [clarification] (iv) in lifting <u>or replacing</u> the ball – Rule 16-1b</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 16-1c	. . . There is no penalty provided the movement of the ball is . . . Otherwise, the player incurs a penalty stroke under Rule 18-2a.	Revised [clarification] . . . There is no penalty, provided the movement of the ball or ball-marker. . . Otherwise, <u>Rule 18 applies.</u>
Rule 16-1d	During the play of a hole, a player must not test the surface of the putting green . . .	Revised [to prohibit testing of any putting green] During the <u>stipulated round</u> , a player must not test the surface of <u>any putting green</u> . . . Exception: <u>Between the play of two holes, a player may test the surface of any practice putting green and the putting green of the hole last played, unless the Committee has prohibited such action (see Note 2 to Rule 7-2).</u>
Rule 16-1e Exception		New Exception [principle from withdrawn Decision] Exception: <u>There is no penalty if the stance is inadvertently taken on or astride the line of putt (or an extension of that line behind the ball) or is taken to avoid standing on another player's line of putt or prospective line of putt.</u>
Rule 17-3a	The flagstick when it is being attended . . .	Revised [clarification] The flagstick when it is attended . . .
Rule 17-3b	The person attending or holding up the flagstick;	Revised [clarification] The person attending or holding up the flagstick <u>or anything carried by him;</u>
Rule 17-4	When the flagstick is in the hole and a player's ball when not holed rests against it, the player .	Revised [clarification] When <u>a player's ball rests against the flagstick in the hole and the ball is not holed</u> , the player . . .
Rule 18-1 Note	--	Added Note [clarification] Note: <u>It is a question of fact whether a ball has been moved by an outside agency. In order to apply this Rule, it must be known or virtually certain that an outside agency has moved the ball. In the absence of such knowledge or certainty, the player must play the ball as it lies or, if the ball is not found, proceed under Rule 27-1.</u>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 18 Penalty	<p>*PENALTY FOR BREACH OF RULE: *If . . . fails to do so, he incurs the general penalty for breach of Rule 18. There is no additional penalty under Rule 18, except in the case of a wrongly substituted ball (Rule 15-2).</p>	<p>Revised [no penalty for playing incorrectly substituted ball when player incurs general penalty] *PENALTY FOR BREACH OF RULE: *If . . . fails to do so, <u>or if he makes a <i>stroke</i> at a ball <i>substituted</i> under Rule 18 when such <i>substitution</i> is not permitted,</u> he incurs the general penalty for breach of Rule 18, but there is no additional penalty under this Rule.</p>
Rule 19-1	<p>a. If . . . agency, the player must, <i>through the green</i> or in a <i>hazard</i>, drop the ball, or on the <i>putting green</i> place the ball, as near as possible to the spot where the <i>outside agency</i> was when the ball came to rest in or on it, and b If . . . insect, the stroke is canceled.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] a. If . . . agency, the <u>ball</u> must <i>through the green</i> or in a <i>hazard</i> <u>be dropped</u>, or on the <i>putting green</i> <u>be placed</u>, as near as possible to the spot <u>directly under the place where the ball came to rest in or on the outside agency</u>, <u>but not nearer the hole</u>, and b. If . . . insect <u>or the like</u>, the <i>stroke</i> is canceled.</p>
Rule 19-1 Exception	<p>--</p>	<p>Added Exception [clarification] Exception: <u>Ball striking person attending or holding up flagstick or anything carried by him – see Rule 17-3b.</u></p>
Rule 19-2	<p>a. Match Play If a player's ball is accidentally deflected or stopped by himself, his <i>partner</i> or either of their <i>caddies</i> or <i>equipment</i>, he loses the hole. b. Stroke Play If a <i>competitor's</i> ball is accidentally deflected or stopped by himself, his <i>partner</i> or either of their <i>caddies</i> or <i>equipment</i>, the competitor incurs a penalty of two strokes. The ball must be played as it lies, except when it comes to rest in or on the <i>competitor's</i>, his <i>partner's</i> or either of their <i>caddies' clothes</i> or <i>equipment</i>, in which case the <i>competitor</i> must <i>through the green</i> or in a <i>hazard</i> drop the ball, or on the <i>putting green</i> place the ball, as near as possible to where the article was when the ball came to rest in or . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/reduction in penalty] <u>If a player's ball is accidentally deflected or stopped by himself, his <i>partner</i> or either of their <i>caddies</i> or <i>equipment</i>, the player incurs a penalty of one stroke. The ball must be played as it lies, except when it comes to rest in or on the <i>player's</i>, his <i>partner's</i> or either of their <i>caddies' clothes</i> or <i>equipment</i>, in which case the ball must <i>through the green</i> or in a <i>hazard</i> be dropped, or on the <i>putting green</i> be placed, as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where the ball came to rest in or . .</u></p> <p>Added Exception [clarification] Exception 1: <u>Ball striking person attending or holding up flagstick or anything carried by him – see Rule 17-3b.</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 19-3	<p>... <u>equipment, the player must through the green or in a hazard drop the ball, or on the putting green place the ball, as near as possible to where the article was when the ball came to rest in or on it.</u></p> <p>Exception: Ball striking person attending <i>flagstick</i> - see Rule 17-3b.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] ... <u>equipment, the ball must through the green or in a hazard be dropped, or on the putting green be placed, as near as possible to the spot directly under the place where the ball came to rest in or on the article, but not nearer the hole.</u></p> <p>Exception: Ball striking person attending <u>or holding up flagstick or anything carried by him</u> – see Rule 17-3b.</p>
Rule 19-4 Exception	--	<p>Added Exception [clarification] Exception: <u>Ball striking person attending or holding up</u></p>
Rule 20-2 Note 2	<p>Final paragraph of Rule 20-2c: <u>If a ball. . . another ball may be substituted.</u></p>	<p>Added Note 2 [deleted final paragraph of Rule 20-2c; existing Note to Rule 20-2 becomes Note 1] Note 2: <u>If a ball. . . another ball may be substituted.</u></p>
Rule 20-2a	<p>If the ball touches the player, his <i>partner</i>, either of their caddies or their equipment before or after it strikes a part of the <i>course</i>, the ball must be re-dropped, without penalty.</p>	<p>Revised [re-dropping when touching any person] If the ball <u>when dropped touches any person or the equipment of any player</u> before or after it strikes a part of the <u>course</u> and before it comes to rest, the ball must be re-dropped, without penalty.</p>
Rule 20-3a	<p>A ball to be placed under the <i>Rules</i> must be placed by the player or his <i>partner</i>. If a ball is to be replaced, the player, his <i>partner</i> or the person who lifted or <i>moved</i> it must place it on the spot from which it was lifted or <i>moved</i>. In any such case, the player is responsible for any breach of the <i>Rules</i>.</p>	<p>Revised [reduction in penalty] A ball to be placed under the <i>Rules</i> must be placed by the player or his <i>partner</i>. If a ball is to be replaced, the player, his <i>partner</i> or the person who lifted or <i>moved</i> it must place it on the spot from which it was lifted or <i>moved</i>. <u>If the ball is placed or replaced by any other person and the error is not corrected as provided in Rule 20-6, the player incurs a penalty of one stroke.</u> In any such case, the player is responsible for any other breach of the <i>Rules</i> that occurs as a result of the placing or replacing of the ball.</p> <p><u>If a ball to be replaced is placed other than on the spot from which it was lifted or moved and the error is not corrected as provided in Rule 20-6, the player incurs the general penalty, loss of hole in match play or two strokes in stroke play, for a breach of the applicable Rule.</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 20-5	<p>(b) Through the Green and in a Hazard: The ball to be played must be dropped.</p> <p>(c) On the Putting Green: The ball to be played must be placed.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>b. <u>Through the Green</u>: The ball to be played must be dropped <u>and when dropped must first strike a part of the course through the green.</u></p> <p>c. <u>In a Hazard</u>: The ball to be played must be dropped <u>and when dropped must first strike a part of the course in the hazard.</u></p> <p>d. On the Putting Green: The ball to be played must be placed on the <u>putting green.</u></p>
Rule 20-7a	A player has played from a wrong place if he makes a stroke with his ball in play:	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>A player has played from a wrong place if he makes a <u>stroke at his ball in play.</u></p>
Rule 20-7c	<p>. . . a second ball dropped or placed in accordance with the Rules. If . . . play out the hole with a second ball dropped or placed . . . The competitor must report . . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>. . . a second ball <u>played</u> in accordance with the <i>Rules</i>. If . . . play out the hole with a second ball <u>played</u> in accordance. . .</p> <p><u>If the competitor has played a second ball, he must report . . .</u></p>
Rule 20-7c Note 3	--	<p>Added Note 3 [reduction in penalty]</p> <p>Note 3: <u>If a player incurs a penalty for making a stroke from a wrong place, there is no additional penalty for substituting a ball when not permitted.</u></p>
Rule 22-1	In stroke play, if the <i>Committee</i> determines that <i>competitors</i> have agreed not to lift a ball that might assist any other player , they are . . .	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>In stroke play, if the <i>Committee</i> determines that <i>competitors</i> have agreed not to lift a ball that might assist any <u>competitor</u>, they are disqualified.</p>
Rule 22-2	Except when a ball is in motion, if a player considers that the ball of another player might interfere with his play, he may have it lifted.	<p>Revised [clarification for when player plays two balls]</p> <p>Except when a ball is in motion, if a player considers that <u>another ball</u> might interfere with his play, he may have it lifted.</p>
Rule 23-1	On the <i>putting green</i> , if the ball or ball-marker <i>moves</i> in the process of the player removing any <i>loose impediment</i> , the ball or ball-marker must be replaced.	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>On the <i>putting green</i>, if the ball or ball-marker is <u>accidentally moved</u> in the process of the player removing a <i>loose impediment</i>, the ball or ball-marker must be replaced.</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 24-1	When a ball is in motion, an <i>obstruction</i> that might influence the movement of the ball, other than an attended <i>flagstick</i> or <i>equipment</i> of the players, must not be removed.	Revised [expanded exclusion] When a ball is in motion, an <i>obstruction</i> that might influence the movement of the ball, other than <i>equipment</i> of any player or the <i>flagstick</i> when attended, <u>removed or held up</u> , must not be moved.
Rule 24-3	It is a question of fact whether a ball lost after having been struck toward an <i>obstruction</i> is lost in the <i>obstruction</i> . In order to treat the ball as lost in the obstruction, there must be reasonable evidence to that effect. In the absence of such evidence, the ball must be treated as a lost ball and Rule 27 applies. a. Ball Lost in Movable Obstruction If a ball is lost in a movable <i>obstruction</i> , a player may, without penalty, remove . . . b. Ball Lost in Immovable Obstruction If a ball is lost in an immovable <i>obstruction</i> , the spot . . .	Revised [clarification/replaced term “reasonable evidence” with new term “virtual certainty”] It is a question of fact whether a ball <u>that has not been found</u> after having been struck toward an <i>obstruction</i> is in the <i>obstruction</i> . In order to <u>apply this Rule</u> , it must be <u>known or virtually certain that the ball is in the obstruction</u> . In the absence of such <u>knowledge or certainty</u> , the player must <u>proceed under Rule 27-1</u> . a. Ball in Movable Obstruction Not Found If <u>it is known or virtually certain that the original ball that has not been found is in a movable obstruction</u> , the player may <u>substitute</u> another ball and take relief, without penalty under this Rule. If he elects to do so, he must remove. . . b. Ball in Immovable Obstruction Not Found If <u>it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is in an immovable obstruction</u> , the player may take relief under this Rule. If he elects to do so, the spot . . .
Rule 25-1a Note	Note: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local Rule denying the player relief from interference with his <i>stance</i> by an <i>abnormal ground condition</i> .	Revised [clarification] Note: The <i>Committee</i> may make a Local Rule <u>stating that interference by an abnormal ground condition with a player’s stance is deemed not to be, of itself, interference under this Rule</u> .

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 25-1c	<p>c. Ball Lost It is a question of fact whether a ball <i>lost</i> after having been struck toward an <i>abnormal ground condition</i> is <i>lost</i> in such a condition. In order to <u>treat the ball as <i>lost</i> in the <i>abnormal ground condition</i>, there must be reasonable evidence to that effect.</u> In the absence of such evidence, the ball must be treated as a <i>lost ball</i> and Rule 27 applies.</p> <p>If a ball is <i>lost</i> in an <i>abnormal ground condition</i>, the spot . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/replaced term “reasonable evidence” with new term “virtual certainty”] c. Ball in Abnormal Ground Condition Not Found It is a question of fact whether a ball <u>that has not been found</u> after having been struck toward an <i>abnormal ground condition</i> is in such a condition. In order to <u>apply this Rule</u>, it must be known or virtually certain that the ball is in the <i>abnormal ground condition</i>. In the absence of such knowledge or certainty, <u>the player must proceed under Rule 27-1.</u></p> <p>If <u>it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found</u> is in an <i>abnormal ground condition</i>, the player may take relief under this Rule. If he elects to do so, the spot . . .</p>
Rule 26-1	<p>It is a question of fact whether a ball <i>lost</i> after having been struck toward a <i>water hazard</i> is <i>lost inside or outside</i> the <i>hazard</i>. In order to <u>treat the ball as <i>lost</i> in the <i>hazard</i>, there must be reasonable evidence that the ball lodged in it.</u> In the absence of such evidence, the ball must be <u>treated as a <i>lost ball</i> and Rule 27 applies.</u></p> <p>If a ball <u>is in or is <i>lost</i></u> in a <i>water hazard</i> . . .</p> <p>The ball may be lifted and cleaned . . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/replaced term “reasonable evidence” with new term “virtual certainty”] It is a question of fact whether a ball <u>that has not been found</u> after having been struck toward a <i>water hazard</i> is <u>in the <i>hazard</i></u>. In order to <u>apply this Rule</u>, it must be known or <u>virtually certain that the ball is in the <i>hazard</i></u>. In the absence of such knowledge or certainty, <u>the player must proceed under Rule 27-1.</u></p> <p>If a ball is in a <i>water hazard</i> or <u>if it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is in a <i>water hazard</i></u> . . .</p> <p>. . . may lift and clean his ball <u>or <i>substitute a ball</i></u>.</p>
Rule 26-2a(i)	<p>(a) <u>with reference to this <i>hazard</i>, proceed under Rule 26-1b, or if applicable Rule 26-1c, adding the additional penalty of one stroke prescribed by that Rule; or</u></p>	<p>Revised [clarification] (a) <u>proceed under Rule 26-1b, or if applicable Rule 26-1c, adding the additional penalty of one stroke prescribed by the Rule and using as the reference point the point where the original ball last crossed the margin of this <i>hazard</i> before it came to rest in this <i>hazard</i>; or</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 26-2b	(iii) add . . . from outside the hazard. . .	Revised [clarification] (iii) add . . . from outside <u>a water hazard</u> . . .
Rule 27-1	<p>If a ball is lost or is <i>out of bounds</i>, the player . . .</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>2. If there is reasonable evidence that the original ball is lost in an . . .</p> <p>1. If there is reasonable evidence that the original ball is lost in a water hazard . . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/introduction of new Rule for proceeding under S&D/replaced term “reasonable evidence” with new term “virtual certainty”]</p> <p><u>a. Proceeding Under Stroke and Distance</u> <u>At any time, a player may, under penalty of one stroke, play a ball as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played (see Rule 20-5), i.e., proceed under penalty of stroke and distance.</u></p> <p><u>Except as otherwise provided in the Rules, if a player makes a stroke at a ball from the spot at which the original ball was last played, he is deemed to have proceeded under penalty of stroke and distance.</u></p> <p><u>b. Ball Out of Bounds</u> If a ball is <i>out of bounds</i>, the player . . .</p> <p><u>c. Ball Not Found Within Five Minutes</u> <u>If a ball is <i>lost</i> as a result of not being found or identified as his by the player within five minutes after the player’s <i>side</i> or his or their <i>caddies</i> have begun to search for it, the player must play a ball, under penalty of one stroke, as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played (see Rule 20-5).</u></p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>1. If <u>it is known or virtually certain that the original ball that has not been found is</u> in an. . .</p> <p>2. If <u>it is known or virtually certain that the original ball that has not been found has been moved by an <i>outside agency</i> (Rule 18-1) or is in a <i>water hazard</i></u>...</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 27-2b	<p>If there is reasonable evidence that . . .</p> <p>Exception: If there is reasonable evidence that the original ball is lost in . . .</p>	<p>Revised [replaced term “reasonable evidence” with new term “virtual certainty”] If <u>it is known or virtually certain</u> that . . .</p> <p>Exception: <u>If it is known or virtually certain that the original ball that has not been found is in. . .</u></p>
Rule 27-2c	. . . the provisions of Rule 15 apply.	<p>Revised [clarification] . . . the provisions of Rule <u>15-3</u> apply.</p>
Rule 28	The ball may be lifted and cleaned when proceeding under this Rule.	<p>Revised [clarification] When proceeding under this Rule, <u>the player may lift and clean his ball or substitute a ball.</u></p>
Rule 30-2b	<p>. . . In his match with that opponent the player may play the ball as it lies or, before another stroke is played by either side, he may cancel the stroke and play a ball without penalty as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played (see Rule 20-5). . .</p> <p>Exception: Ball striking person attending <i>flagstick</i>— see Rule 17-3b.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] . . . In his match with that opponent the player may, <u>before another stroke is made by either side, cancel the stroke and play a ball without penalty as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played (see Rule 20-5) or he may play the ball as it lies. . . .</u></p> <p>Exception: Ball striking person attending <u>or holding up flagstick or anything carried by him</u> – see Rule 17-3b.</p>
Rule 30-3	<p>a. Representation of Side b. Maximum of 14 Clubs c. Order of Play d. Wrong Ball e. Disqualification of Side f. Effect of Other Penalties g. Another Form of Match Played Concurrently</p>	<p>Revision [Rule numbers/title change/ part g. deleted] a. Representation of Side b. <u>Order of Play</u> c. <u>Wrong Ball</u> d. <u>Penalty to Side</u> e. Disqualification of Side f. Effect of Other Penalties</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 30-3c	<p>30-3d. Wrong Ball If a player makes a <i>stroke at a wrong ball</i> that is <i>not in a hazard</i>, he shall be disqualified for that hole, but his <i>partner</i> incurs no penalty . . .</p>	<p>Revised [required changes from Rules 12-2 & 15-3] 30-3c. Wrong Ball If a player <u>incurs the loss of hole penalty under Rule 15-3a for making a stroke at a wrong ball</u>, he is disqualified for that hole, but his <i>partner</i> incurs no penalty . . .</p>
Rule 30-3d	<p>30-3b. Maximum of 14 Clubs The side is penalized for a breach of Rules 4-3a (iii) and 4-4 by any partner.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/title change] 30-3d. Penalty to Side <u>A side is penalized for a breach of any of the following by any partner:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Rule 4 Clubs</u> • <u>Rule 6-4 Caddie</u> • <u>Any Local Rule or Condition of Competition for which the penalty is an adjustment to the state of the match.</u>
Rule 30-3e	<p>(i) A side is disqualified for a breach of any of the following by any <i>partner</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1-3 - Agreement to Waive Rule • Rule 4-1 or -2 – Clubs • Rule 5-1 or -2 - The Ball • Rule 6-2a - Handicap (playing off higher handicap) • Rule 6-4 – Caddie (having more than one caddie; failure to correct breach immediately) • Rule 6-7 - Undue Delay; Slow Play (repeated offense) • Rule 14-3 - Artificial Devices and Unusual Equipment <p>(ii) A side is disqualified for a breach of any of the following by all <i>partners</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 6-3 - Time of Starting and Groups • Rule 6-8 - Discontinuance of Play 	<p>Revised [clarification] <u>(i) A side is disqualified if any partner incurs a penalty of disqualification under any of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1-3 - Agreement to Waive Rules • Rule 4 - Clubs • Rule 5-1 or 5-2 - The Ball • Rule 6-2a - Handicap • Rule 6-4 - Caddie • Rule 6-7 - Undue Delay; Slow Play • <u>Rule 11-1 - Teeing</u> • Rule 14-3 - Artificial Devices, Unusual Equipment and <u>Unusual Use of Equipment</u> • <u>Rule 33-7 - Disqualification Penalty Imposed by Committee</u> <p>(ii) A side is disqualified <u>if all partners incur a penalty of disqualification under any of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 6-3 - Time of Starting and Groups • Rule 6-8 - Discontinuance of Play

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 31	<p>31-1. General 31-2. Representation of Side 31-3. Maximum of 14 Clubs 31-4. Scoring 31-5. Order of Play 31-6. Wrong Ball 31-7. Disqualification Penalties</p>	<p>Revision [Rules numbers/title change] 31-1. General 31-2. Representation of Side 31-3. Scoring 31-4. Order of Play 31-5. Wrong Ball 31-6. Penalty to Side 31-7. Disqualification Penalties</p>
Rule 31-1	<p>In <i>four-ball</i> stroke play two <i>competitors</i> play as <i>partners</i>, each playing his own ball. The lower score of the <i>partners</i> is the score for the hole. If one <i>partner</i> fails to complete the play of a hole, there is no penalty.</p>	<p>Revision [delete first paragraph]</p>
Rule 31-5	<p>31-6. Wrong Ball If a <i>competitor</i> makes a <i>stroke at a wrong ball</i> that is not in a <i>hazard</i>, he incurs a penalty of two strokes and must correct his mistake by playing the correct ball or by proceeding under the <i>Rules</i>. His partner incurs no penalty even if the wrong ball belongs to him.</p>	<p>Revised [required changes from Rules 12-2 & 15-3] 31-5. Wrong Ball If a <i>competitor</i> is in breach of Rule 15-3b for making a <i>stroke at a wrong ball</i>, he incurs a penalty of two strokes and must correct his mistake by playing the correct ball or by proceeding under the <i>Rules</i>. His <i>partner</i> incurs no penalty even if the <i>wrong ball</i> belongs to him.</p>
Rule 31-6	<p>31-3. Maximum of 14 Clubs The <i>side</i> is penalized for a breach of Rules 4-3a (iii) and 4-4 by either <i>partner</i>.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/title change] 31-6. Penalty to Side <u>A <i>side</i> is penalized for a breach of any of the following by either <i>partner</i>:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Rule 4 Clubs</u> • <u>Rule 6-4 Caddie</u> • <u>Any Local Rule or Condition of Competition for which there is a maximum penalty per round.</u>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 31-7	<p>a. Breach by One Partner A <i>side</i> is disqualified from the competition for a breach of any of the following by either <i>partner</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1-3 - Agreement to Waive Rules • Rule 3-4 - Refusal to Comply with a Rule • Rule 4-1 or -2 - Clubs • Rule 5-1 or -2 - The Ball • Rule 6-2b - Handicap (playing off higher handicap; failure to record handicap) • Rule 6-4 - Caddie (having more than one caddie; failure to correct breach immediately) • Rule 6-6b - Signing and Returning Score Card • Rule 6-6d - Wrong Score for Hole, i.e., when the recorded score of the <i>partner</i> whose score is to count is lower than actually taken. If the recorded score of the <i>partner</i> whose score is to count is higher than actually taken, it must stand as returned. • Rule 6-7 - Undue Delay; Slow Play (repeated offense) • Rule 7-1 - Practice Before or Between Rounds • Rule 14-3 - Artificial Devices and Unusual Equipment • Rule 31-4 - Gross Scores to Count Not Individually Identifiable <p>b. Breach by Both Partner A <i>side</i> is disqualified:</p> <p>(i) for a breach by both of Rule 6-3 (Time of Starting and Groups) or Rule 6-8 (Discontinuance of Play), or</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] a. Breach by One Partner A <i>side</i> is disqualified from the <u>competition if either <i>partner</i> incurs a penalty of disqualification under any of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1-3 - Agreement to Waive Rules • Rule 3-4 - Refusal to Comply with Rule • <u>Rule 4 - Clubs</u> • Rule 5-1 or -2 - The Ball • Rule 6-2b - Handicap • Rule 6-4 - Caddie • Rule 6-6b - Signing and Returning Score Card • Rule 6-6d - Wrong Score for Hole • Rule 6-7 - Undue Delay; Slow Play • Rule 7-1 - Practice Before or Between Rounds • Rule 11-1 - Teeing • Rule 14-3 - Artificial Devices, Unusual Equipment <u>and Unusual Uses of Equipment</u> • <u>Rule 22-1 - Ball Assisting Play</u> • <u>Rule 31-3 - Gross Scores to Count Not Individually Identifiable</u> • <u>Rule 33-7 - Disqualification Penalty Imposed by Committee</u> <p>b. Breach by Both Partners A <i>side</i> is disqualified from the competition:</p> <p>(i) <u>If each partner incurs a penalty of disqualification for a breach of Rule 6-3 (Time of Starting and Groups) or Rule 6-8 (Discontinuance of Play), or</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 32-1	--	<p>Added [new second paragraph] <u>In handicap bogey, par and Stableford competitions, the competitor with the lowest net score at a hole takes the honor at the next teeing ground.</u></p>
Rule 32-1a Note 1 Note 2	<p>Note 1: Maximum of 14 Clubs — Penalties as in match play — see Rule 4-4.</p> <p>Note 2: One Caddie at Any One Time — Penalties as in match play — see Rule 6-4.</p> <p>Note 3: Undue Delay; Slow Play (Rule 6-7) — The competitor's score is adjusted by deducting one hole from the overall result.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/rewording and combination of existing Notes 1 & 2 into new Note 1] Note 1: <u>The competitor's score is adjusted by deducting a hole or holes under the applicable Rule when a penalty other than disqualification is incurred under any of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Rule 4 Clubs</u> • <u>Rule 6-4 Caddie</u> • <u>Any Local Rule or Condition of Competition for which there is a maximum penalty per round.</u> <p><u>The competitor is responsible for reporting the facts regarding such a breach to the Committee before he returns his score card so that the Committee may apply the penalty. If the competitor fails to report his breach to the Committee, he is disqualified.</u></p> <p>Note 2: <u>If the competitor is in breach of Rule 6-7 (Undue Delay; Slow Play), the Committee will deduct one hole from the aggregate of holes. For a repeated offense, see Rule 32-2a.</u></p>
Rule 32-1b Note 1 Note 2	<p>Note 1: Maximum of 14 Clubs (Rule 4-4) - Penalties applied as follows: From total points scored for the round, deduction of two points for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum deduction per round: four points.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/rewording and combination of existing Notes 1 & 2 into new Note 1] Note 1: <u>If a competitor is in breach of a Rule for which there is a maximum penalty per round, he must report the facts to the Committee before returning his score card; if he fails to do so, he is disqualified. The Committee will, from the total points scored for the round, deduct two points for each hole at which any breach occurred, with a maximum deduction</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
	<p>Note 2: One Caddie at Any One Time (Rule 6-4) - Penalties applied as follows: From the points scored for the round, deduction of two points for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum deduction per round: four points.</p> <p>Note 3: Undue Delay; Slow Play (Rule 6-7) - The <i>competitor's</i> score is adjusted by deducting two points from the total points scored</p>	<p><u>per round of four points for each <i>Rule</i> breached.</u></p> <p>Note 2: <u>If the competitor is in breach of Rule 6-7 (Undue Delay; Slow Play), the <i>Committee</i> will deduct two points from the total points scored for the round. For a repeated offense, see Rule 32-2a.</u></p>
Rule 32-2a	<p>a. From the Competition A <i>competitor</i> is disqualified from the competition for a breach of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1-3 - Agreement to Waive Rules • Rule 3-4 - Refusal to Comply with Rule • Rule 4-1 or -2 - Clubs • Rule 5-1 or -2 - The Ball • Rule 6-2b - Handicap (playing off higher handicap; failure to record handicap) • Rule 6-3 - Time of Starting and Groups • Rule 6-4 - Caddie (having more than one caddie; failure to correct breach immediately) • Rule 6-6b - Signing and Returning Score Card • Rule 6-6d - Wrong Score for Hole, i.e., when the recorded score is lower than actually taken, except that no penalty is incurred when a breach of this Rule does not affect the result of the hole • Rule 6-7 - Undue Delay; Slow Play (repeated offense) • Rule 6-8 - Discontinuance of Play • Rule 7-1 - Practice Before or Between Rounds • Rule 14-3 - Artificial Devices and Unusual Equipment 	<p>Revised [clarification]</p> <p>a. From the Competition A <i>competitor</i> is disqualified from the competition if he incurs a penalty of disqualification under any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1-3 - Agreement to Waive Rules • Rule 3-4 - Refusal to Comply with Rule • Rule 4 - Clubs • Rule 5-1 or -2 - The Ball • Rule 6-2b - Handicap • Rule 6-3 - Time of Starting and Groups • Rule 6-4 - Caddie • Rule 6-6b - Signing and Returning Score Card • Rule 6-6d - Wrong Score for Hole, i.e., when the recorded score is lower than actually taken, except that no penalty is incurred when a breach of this Rule does not affect the result of the hole • Rule 6-7 - Undue Delay; Slow Play • Rule 6-8 - Discontinuance of Play • Rule 7-1 - Practice Before or Between Rounds • Rule 11-1 - Teeing • Rule 14-3 - Artificial Devices, Unusual Equipment and Unusual Uses of Equipment • Rule 22-1 - Ball Assisting Play • Rule 33-7 - Disqualification Penalty Imposed by Committee

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Rule 33-1	<p>Certain specific <i>Rules</i> governing stroke play are so substantially different from those governing match play that combining the two forms of play is not practicable and is not permitted. The results of <i>matches</i> played and the scores returned in these circumstances must not be accepted.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] Certain specific <i>Rules</i> governing stroke play are so substantially different from those governing match play that combining the two forms of play is not practicable and is not permitted. <u>The result of a match played in these circumstances is null and void and, in the stroke play competition, the <i>competitors</i> are disqualified.</u></p>
Appendix I Part A, 2b	<p>b. Provisional Ball Permitting play of a <i>provisional ball</i> under Rule 26-1 for a ball that may be in a <i>water hazard</i> of such character that if the original ball is not found, there is reasonable evidence that it is lost in the <i>water hazard</i> and it would be impracticable to determine whether the ball is in the <i>hazard</i> or to do so would unduly delay play. The ball is played provisionally under any of the available options under Rule 26-1 or any applicable Local Rule. In such a case, if a <i>provisional ball</i> is played and the original ball is in a <i>water hazard</i>, the player may play the original ball as it lies or continue with the <i>provisional ball</i> in play, but he may not proceed under Rule 26-1 with regard to the original ball.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] b. Ball Played Provisionally Under Rule 26-1 Permitting play of a ball provisionally under Rule 26-1 for a ball that may be in a <i>water hazard (including a lateral water hazard)</i> of such character that, if the original ball is not found, <u>it is known or virtually certain that it is in the <i>water hazard</i> and it would be impracticable to determine whether the ball is in the <i>hazard</i> or to do so would unduly delay play.</u></p>
Appendix I Part B, 1	----	<p>Added [new specimen Local Rule] <u>1. Water Hazards; Ball Played Provisionally Under Rule 26-1</u> <u>If a <i>water hazard (including a lateral water hazard)</i> is of such size and shape and/or located in such a position that:</u> <u>(i) it would be impracticable to determine whether the ball is in the <i>hazard</i> or to do so would unduly delay play, and</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
		<p><u>(ii) if the original ball is not found, it is known or virtually certain that it is in the water hazard,</u></p> <p><u>the Committee may introduce a Local Rule permitting the play of a ball provisionally under Rule 26-1. The ball is played provisionally under any of the applicable options under Rule 26-1 or any applicable Local Rule. In such a case, if a ball is played provisionally and the original ball is in a water hazard, the player may play the original ball as it lies or continue with the ball played provisionally, but he may not proceed under Rule 26-1 with regard to the original ball.</u></p> <p><u>In these circumstances, the following Local Rule is recommended:</u></p> <p><u>“If there is doubt whether a ball is in or is lost in the water hazard (specify location), the player may play another ball provisionally under any of the applicable options in Rule 26-1. If the original ball is found outside the water hazard, the player must continue play with it. If the original ball is found in the water hazard, the player may either play the original ball as it lies or continue with the ball played provisionally under Rule 26-1.</u></p> <p><u>PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:</u> <u>Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”</u></p>
Appendix I Part B, 4	<p>3. Temporary Conditions – Mud. . .and Protection of the Course</p> <p>a. Relief for Embedded Ball; Cleaning Ball</p> <p>b. Preferred Lies and Winter Rules</p> <p>c. Aeration Holes</p>	<p>Revision [reorder parts/new parts]</p> <p>4. Mud. . . Protection of the Course</p> <p>a. Relief for Embedded Ball</p> <p>b. Cleaning Ball</p> <p>c. Preferred Lies and Winter Rules</p> <p>d. Aeration Holes</p> <p>e. Seams of Cut Turf</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Appendix I Part B, 4a	<p>3a. Relief for Embedded Ball; Cleaning Ball <i>“Through the green, a ball that is embedded in its own pitch-mark in the ground, other than sand, may be lifted, without penalty, cleaned and dropped as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the hole. The ball when dropped must first strike a part of the course through the green.</i></p> <p>Exception: A player may not obtain relief under this Local Rule if it is clearly unreasonable for him to make a <i>stroke</i> because of interference by anything other than the condition covered by this Local Rule.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] 4a. Relief for Embedded Ball <i>“Through the green, a ball that is embedded in its own pitch-mark in the ground may be lifted, without penalty, cleaned and dropped as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the hole. The ball when dropped must first strike a part of the course through the green.</i></p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p><u>1. A player may not take relief under this Local Rule if the ball is embedded in sand in an area that is not closely mown.</u></p> <p><u>2. A player may not obtain relief under this Local Rule if it is clearly unreasonable for him to make a <i>stroke</i> because of interference by anything other than the condition covered by this Local Rule.</u></p>
Appendix I Part B, 4b	<p>3a. Relief for Embedded Ball; Cleaning Ball Alternatively, conditions may be such that permission to lift, clean and replace the ball will suffice. In these circumstances, the following Local Rule is recommended:</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] 4b. Cleaning Ball Conditions, such as extreme wetness causing significant amounts of mud to adhere to the ball, may be such that permission to lift, clean and replace the ball would be appropriate. In these circumstances, the following Local Rule is recommended:</p>
Appendix I Part B, 4e	--	<p>Added [new part] e. Seams of Cut Turf <u>If a Committee wishes to allow relief from seams of cut turf, but not from the cut turf itself, the following Local Rule is recommended:</u></p> <p><u>Through the green, seams of cut turf (not the turf itself) are deemed to be ground under repair. However, interference by a seam with the player’s stance is deemed not to be, of</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
		<p>itself, interference under Rule 25-1. If the ball lies in or touches the seam or the seam interferes with the area of intended swing, relief is available under Rule 25-1. All seams within the cut turf area are considered the same seam.</p> <p><u>PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:</u> Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”</p>
<p>Appendix I Part B,</p>	<p>5. Immovable Obstructions Close to Putting Green The ball may be lifted and dropped at the nearest . .</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] 6. Immovable Obstructions Close to Putting Green The ball <u>must</u> be lifted and dropped at the nearest . . .</p>
<p>Appendix I Part B, 7a</p>	<p>6a. Temporary Immovable Obstructions II. Interference Interference by a temporary immovable obstruction occurs when (a) the ball lies in front of and so close to the obstruction that the obstruction interferes with the player’s <i>stance</i> or the area of his intended swing, or (b) the ball lies in, on, under or behind the obstruction so that any part of the obstruction intervenes directly between the player’s ball and the hole; interference also exists if the ball lies within one club-length of a spot equidistant from the hole where such intervention would exist.</p> <p>Note: A ball is under a temporary immovable obstruction when it is below the outer most edges of the obstruction, even if those edges do not extend downward to the ground.</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] 7a. Temporary Immovable Obstructions II. Interference Interference by a <u>TIO</u> occurs when (a) the ball lies in front of and so close to the <u>TIO</u> that the <u>TIO</u> interferes with the player’s <i>stance</i> or the area of his intended swing, or (b) the ball lies in, on, under or behind the <u>TIO</u> so that any part of the <u>TIO</u> intervenes directly between the player’s ball and the hole <u>and is on his line of play</u>; interference also exists if the ball lies within one club-length of a spot equidistant from the hole where such intervention would exist.</p> <p>Note: A ball is under a <u>TIO</u> when it is below the outer most edges of the <u>TIO</u>, even if those edges do not extend downwards to the ground.</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Appendix I Part B, 8	---	<p>Added [new part] <u>8. Dropping Zones</u> <u>If the <i>Committee</i> considers that it is not feasible or practicable to proceed in accordance with a Rule providing relief, it may establish Dropping Zones in which balls may or must be dropped when taking relief. Generally, such Dropping Zones should be provided as an additional relief option to those available under the Rule itself, rather than being mandatory.</u></p> <p><u>Using the example of a Dropping Zone for a <i>water hazard</i>, when such a Dropping Zone is established, the following Local Rule is recommended:</u></p> <p><u>“If a ball is in or it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is in the <i>water hazard</i> [specify location], the player may:</u></p> <p><u>(i) proceed under Rule 26; or</u> <u>(ii) as an additional option, drop a ball, under penalty of one stroke, in the Dropping Zone.</u></p> <p><u>PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:</u> <u>Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”</u></p> <p><u>Note:</u> <u>When using the Dropping Zone the following provisions apply regarding the dropping and re-dropping of the ball:</u></p> <p><u>(a) The player does not have to stand within the Dropping Zone when dropping the ball.</u></p> <p><u>(b) The dropped ball must first strike a part of the <i>course</i> within the Dropping Zone.</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
		<p><u>(c) If the dropping zone is defined by a line, the line is within the Dropping Zone.</u></p> <p><u>(d) The dropped ball does not have to come to rest within the Dropping Zone.</u></p> <p><u>(e) The dropped ball must be re-dropped if it rolls and comes to rest in a position covered by Rule 20-2c(i-vi).</u></p> <p><u>(f) The dropped ball may roll nearer the hole than the spot where it first struck a part of the <i>course</i> provided it comes to rest within two club-lengths of that spot and not into any of the positions covered by (e).</u></p> <p><u>(g) Subject to the provisions of (e) and (f), the dropped ball may roll and come to rest nearer the hole than:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>• its original position or estimated position (see Rule 20-2b);</u> <u>• the <i>nearest point of relief</i> or maximum available relief (Rule 24-2, 24-3, 25-1 or 25-3); or</u> <u>• the point where the original ball last crossed the margin of the <i>water hazard</i> or <i>lateral water hazard</i> (Rule 26-1).</u>
Appendix I Part B, 9	--	<p>Added [new part]</p> <p><u>9. Distance-Measuring Devices</u></p> <p><u>If the Committee wishes to act in accordance with the Note under Rule 14-3, the following wording is recommended:</u></p> <p><u>“Distance-Measuring Devices:</u></p> <p><u>[Specify as appropriate, e.g., In this competition, or For all play at this <i>course</i>, etc.], a player may obtain distance</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
		<p><u>information by using a device that measures distance only. If, during a <i>stipulated round</i>, a player uses a distance-measuring device that is designed to gauge or measure other conditions that might affect his play (e.g., gradient, wind-speed, temperature, etc.), the player is in breach of Rule 14-3, for which the penalty is disqualification, regardless of whether any such additional function is actually used.”</u></p>
<p>Appendix I Part C, 1</p>	<p>1. Specifications of <u>Equipment</u> The following <u>three</u> conditions are recommended only for competitions involving expert players:</p> <p>a. List of Conforming Driver Heads The USGA periodically issues a List of Conforming Driver Heads that lists driving clubheads that have been evaluated and found to conform to the Rules of Golf. If the <i>Committee</i> wishes to <u>require</u> players to <u>carry a</u> driver <u>having</u> a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is on the List, the List should be <u>posted</u> and the following condition of competition used:</p> <p>“<u>The</u> driver the player carries must have a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is named on the current List of Conforming Driver Heads issued by the <u>United States Golf Association</u>.”</p> <p>PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION: Disqualification.”</p>	<p>Revised [clarification/new concept for penalty] 1. Specifications of <u>Clubs and the Ball</u> The following conditions are recommended only for competitions involving expert players:</p> <p>a. List of Conforming Driver Heads <u>On its web site (www.usga.org)</u> the USGA periodically issues a List of Conforming Driver Heads that lists driving clubheads that have been evaluated and found to conform to the Rules of Golf. If the <i>Committee</i> wishes to <u>limit</u> players to drivers that have a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is on the List, the List should be <u>made available</u> and the following condition of competition used:</p> <p>“Any driver the player carries must have a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is named on the current List of Conforming Driver Heads issued by the USGA.</p> <p><u>Exception: A driver with a clubhead that was manufactured prior to 1998 is exempt from this condition.</u></p> <p><u>*PENALTY FOR CARRYING, BUT NOT MAKING STROKE WITH, CLUB OR CLUBS IN BREACH OF CONDITION:</u> <u>Match play – At the conclusion of the hole at which the breach is discovered, the state of the match is adjusted by deducting one hole for each hole at which a breach</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
		<p>occurred; maximum deduction per round – Two holes. Stroke play – Two strokes for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum penalty per round – Four strokes. Match or stroke play – In the event of a breach between the play of two holes, the penalty applies to the next hole. Bogey and par competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1a. Stableford competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1b.</p> <p><u>*Any club or clubs carried in breach of this condition must be declared out of play by the player to his opponent in match play or his marker or a fellow-competitor in stroke play immediately upon discovery that a breach has occurred. If the player fails to do so, he is disqualified.</u></p> <p><u>PENALTY FOR MAKING STROKE WITH CLUB IN BREACH OF CONDITION: Disqualification.”</u></p>
Appendix I Part C, 6	<p>b. Practice Between Holes (Note 2 to Rule 7) It is recommended that a condition of competition prohibiting practice putting or chipping on or near the <i>putting green</i> of the hole last played be introduced only in stroke-play competitions. The following wording is recommended: “A player must not play any practice stroke on or near the <i>putting green</i> of the hole last played. If a practice stroke is played on or near the <i>putting green</i> of the hole last played, the player shall incur a penalty of two strokes at the next hole, except that in the case of the last hole of the round, he incurs the penalty at that hole.”</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] b. Practice Between Holes (Note 2 to Rule 7) If the <i>Committee</i> wishes to act in accordance with Note 2 to Rule 7-2, the following wording is recommended:</p> <p><u>“Between the play of two holes, a player must not make any practice stroke on or near the <i>putting green</i> of the hole last played and must not test the surface of the <i>putting green</i> of the hole last played by rolling a ball.</u></p> <p><u>PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION:</u> Match play – Loss of next hole. Stroke play – Two strokes at the next hole. Match or stroke play – In the case of a breach at the last hole of the <i>stipulated round</i>, the player incurs the penalty at that hole.”</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
Appendix I Part C, 11	<p>11. How to Decide Ties Rule 33-6 empowers the <i>Committee</i> to determine how and when a halved match or a stroke play tie is decided. The decision should be published in advance.</p> <p>The USGA recommends:</p> <p>Match Play A match that ends all square should be played off hole by hole until one side wins a hole. The play-off should start on the hole where the match began. In a handicap match, handicap strokes should be allowed as in the <i>prescribed</i> round.</p> <p>Stroke Play (a) In the event of a tie in a scratch stroke-play competition, a play-off is recommended. The play-off may be over 18 holes or a smaller number of holes as specified by the <i>Committee</i>. If that is not feasible or there is still a tie, a hole-by-hole play-off is recommended. (b) In the event of a tie in a handicap stroke-play competition, a play-off with handicaps is recommended. The play-off may be over 18 holes or a smaller number of holes as specified by the <i>Committee</i>. If the play-off is less than 18 holes the percentage of 18 holes to be played should be applied to the players' handicaps to determine their play-off</p>	<p>Revised [clarification] 11. How to Decide Ties <u>In both match play and stroke play a tie can be an acceptable result. However, when it is desired to have a sole winner, the <i>Committee</i> has the authority, under Rule 33-6, to determine how and when a tie is decided.</u> The decision should be published in advance.</p> <p>The USGA recommends:</p> <p>Match Play A match that ends all square should be played off hole by hole until one <i>side</i> wins a hole. The play-off should start on the hole where the match began. In a handicap match, handicap strokes should be allowed as in the <i>stipulated</i> round.</p> <p>Stroke Play (a) In the event of a tie in a scratch stroke-play competition, a play-off is recommended. The play-off may be over 18 holes or a smaller number of holes as specified by the <i>Committee</i>. If that is not feasible or there is still a tie, a hole-by-hole play-off is recommended. (b) In the event of a tie in a handicap stroke-play competition, a playoff with handicaps is recommended. The play-off may be over 18 holes or a smaller number of holes as specified by the <i>Committee</i>. <u>It is recommended that any such play-off consist of at least three holes.</u></p> <p><u>In competitions where the handicap stroke allocation table is not relevant,</u> if the play-off is less than 18 holes the percentage of 18 holes played should be applied to</p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
	<p>handicaps. Handicap stroke fractions of one-half stroke or more should count as a full stroke and any lesser fraction should be disregarded.</p> <p>(c) In either a scratch or handicap stroke-play competition, if a play-off of any type is not feasible, matching score cards is recommended. The method of matching cards should be announced in advance. An acceptable method of matching cards is to determine the winner on the basis of the best score for the last nine holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last nine, determine the winner on the basis of the last six holes, last three holes and finally the 18th hole. If this method is used in a handicap stroke-play competition, one-half, one-third, one-sixth, etc. of the handicaps should be deducted. Fractions should not be disregarded. If this method is used in a competition with a multiple tee start, it is recommended that the "last nine holes, last six holes, etc." is considered to be holes 10-18, 13-18, etc.</p> <p>(d) If the conditions of the competition provide that ties are to be decided over the last nine,</p>	<p>the players' handicaps to determine their play-off handicaps. Handicap stroke fractions of one half stroke or more should count as a full stroke and any lesser fraction should be disregarded.</p> <p><u>In competitions where the handicap stroke table is relevant, such as four-ball stroke play and bogey, par and Stableford competitions, handicap strokes should be taken as they were assigned for the competition, using the players' respective stroke allocation table(s).</u></p> <p>(c) If a play-off of any type is not feasible, matching score cards is recommended. The method of matching cards should be announced in advance <u>and should also provide what will happen if this procedure does not produce a winner.</u> An acceptable method of matching cards is to determine the winner on the basis of the best score for the last nine holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last nine, determine the winner on the basis of the last six holes, last three holes and finally the 18th hole. If this method is used in a competition with a multiple tee start, it is recommended that the "last nine holes, last six holes, etc." is considered to be holes 10-18, 13-18, etc.</p> <p><u>For competitions where the handicap stroke table is not relevant, such as individual stroke play, if the last nine, last six, last three holes scenario is used, one-half, one-third, one-sixth, etc. of the handicaps should be deducted from the score for those holes. In terms of the use of fractions in such deductions, the <i>Committee</i> should act in accordance with the recommendations of the relevant handicapping authority.</u></p>

Rule No.	Text in 2004	Text in 2008
	last six, last three and last hole, they should also provide what will happen if this procedure does not produce a winner.	<u>In competitions where the handicap stroke table is relevant, such as four-ball stroke play and bogey, par and Stableford competitions, handicap strokes should be taken as they were assigned for the competition, using the players' respective stroke allocation table(s).</u>