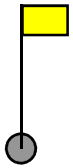
Diagram - 1
Defining "In front of"
Clause II
Explanation



Ball A is within one club length of the TIO, but is "in front of" the TIO because the one club-length measurement must be made along the equidistant arc. Measuring in any other direction to determine if the TIO intervenes is prohibited. There is also no physical interference from the TIO. Thus, there is no relief under the Local Rule for Ball A.

Ball B is also "in front of" the TIO, but in this case the TIO physically interferes. Relief (nearest point of relief plus one club-length) is available -- see Diagram 2.

Ball C has no physical interference from the TIO, but is within one club-length of where the TIO would intervene between the ball and the hole. Intervention relief (more than one club-length, but less than two) is available -- see Diagram 2.

Ball D has no physical interference from the TIO, but part of the TIO within one club-length of the ball is in front of the ball. Intervention relief (more than one club-length, but less than two) is available -- see Diagram 2.

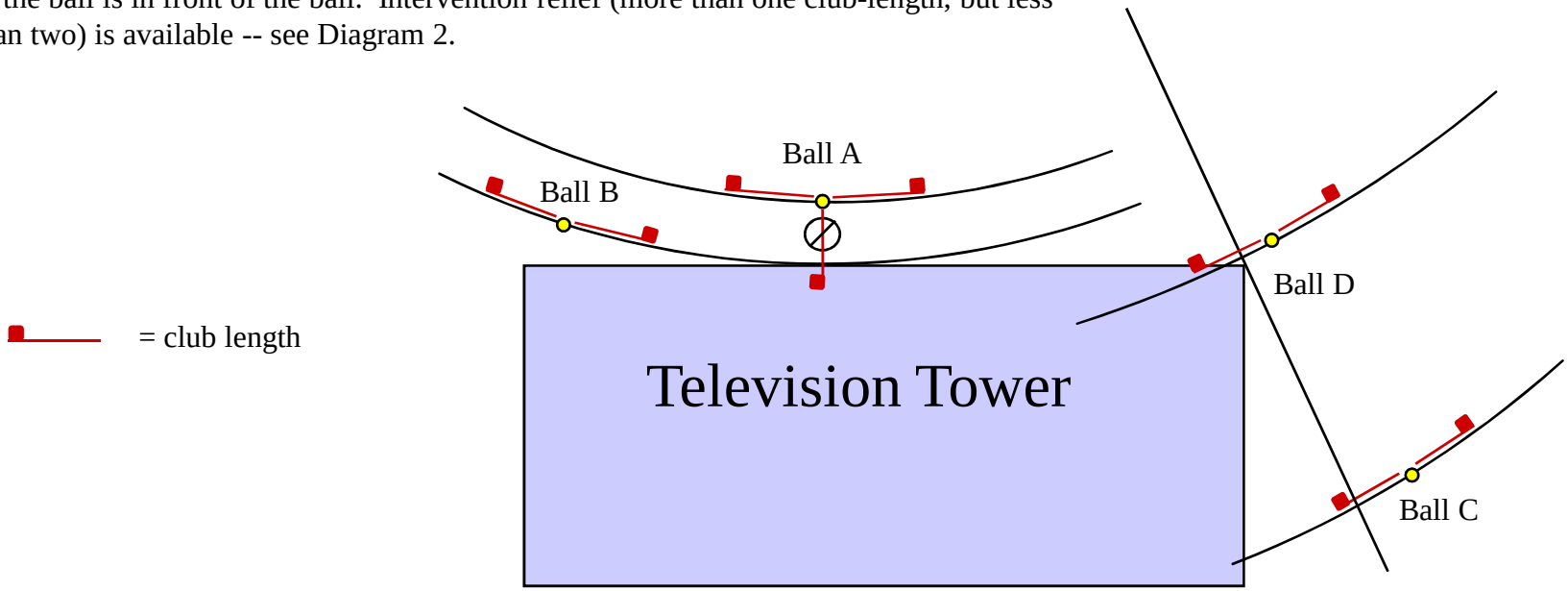


Diagram - 2
Illustrating Relief for Balls B, C and D from Diagram 1
Clause III (a)
Explanation

Ball B -- Point X is the point nearest to where Ball B originally lay that is not nearer the hole and not in a hazard that provides relief from the interfering TIO. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of X as represented by the shaded area. Although in this case Ball B had only interference from the TIO and not intervention, it is important to note that when taking relief under this Local Rule, any point of relief (in this case the shaded area) must provide relief from interference as defined in Clause II, which includes intervention. That is why the shaded area is somewhat irregularly shaped.

Ball C -- Point Y is one club-length from where intervention would exist along the equidistant arc. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of Y as represented by the shaded area.

Ball D -- Point Z is one club-length from where intervention would exist along the equidistant arc. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of Z as represented by the shaded area.

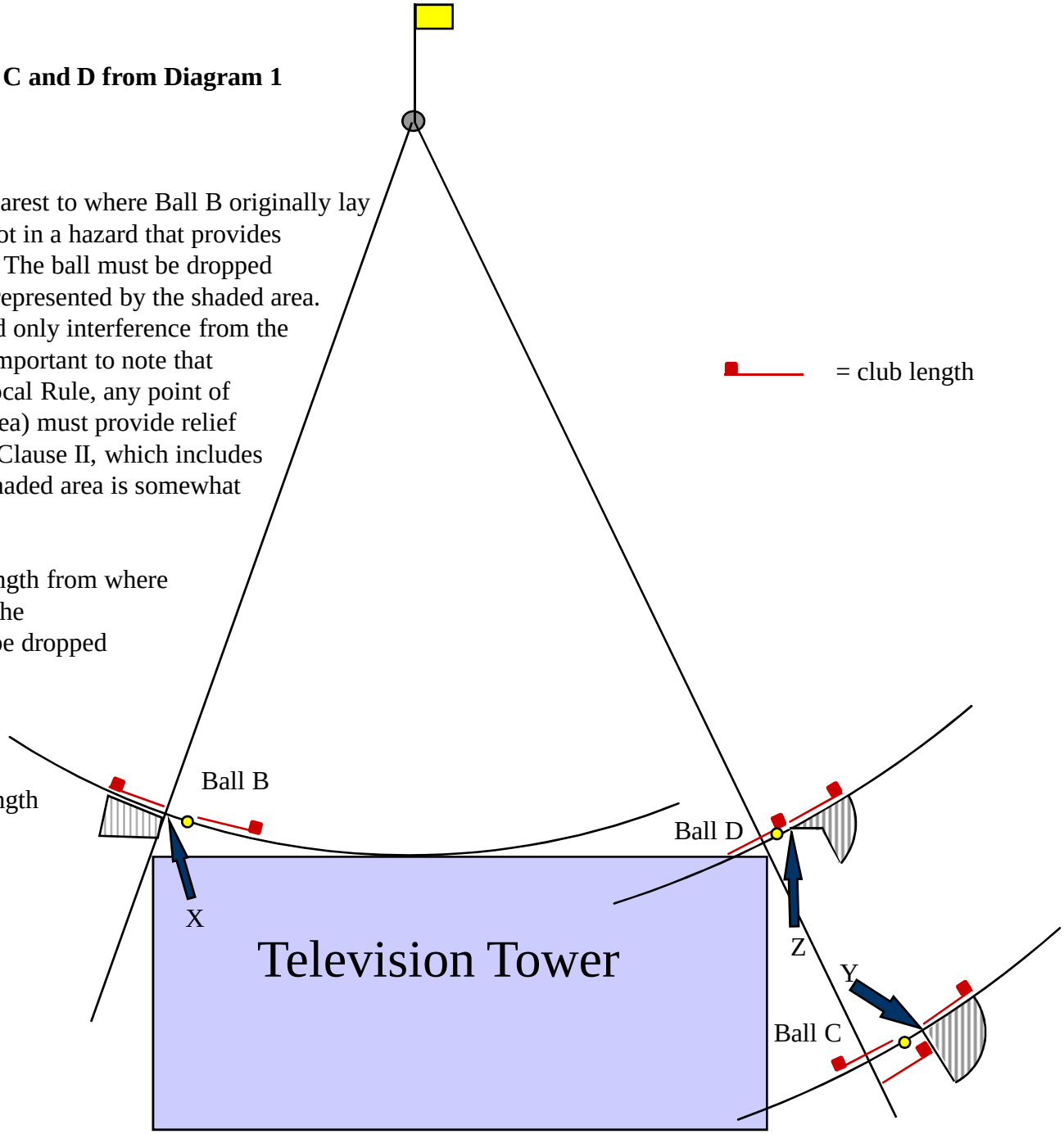


Diagram -- 3
Ball “in, or under” TIO
Clause III
Explanation

<u>Ball A</u> is “in” the TIO and thus has intervention. In taking relief, the first step is to measure one club-length from the edge of the TIO along the equidistant arc. The extent of this one club-length arc is represented by point Y. The ball must then be dropped within one club-length of point Y as represented by the shaded area.

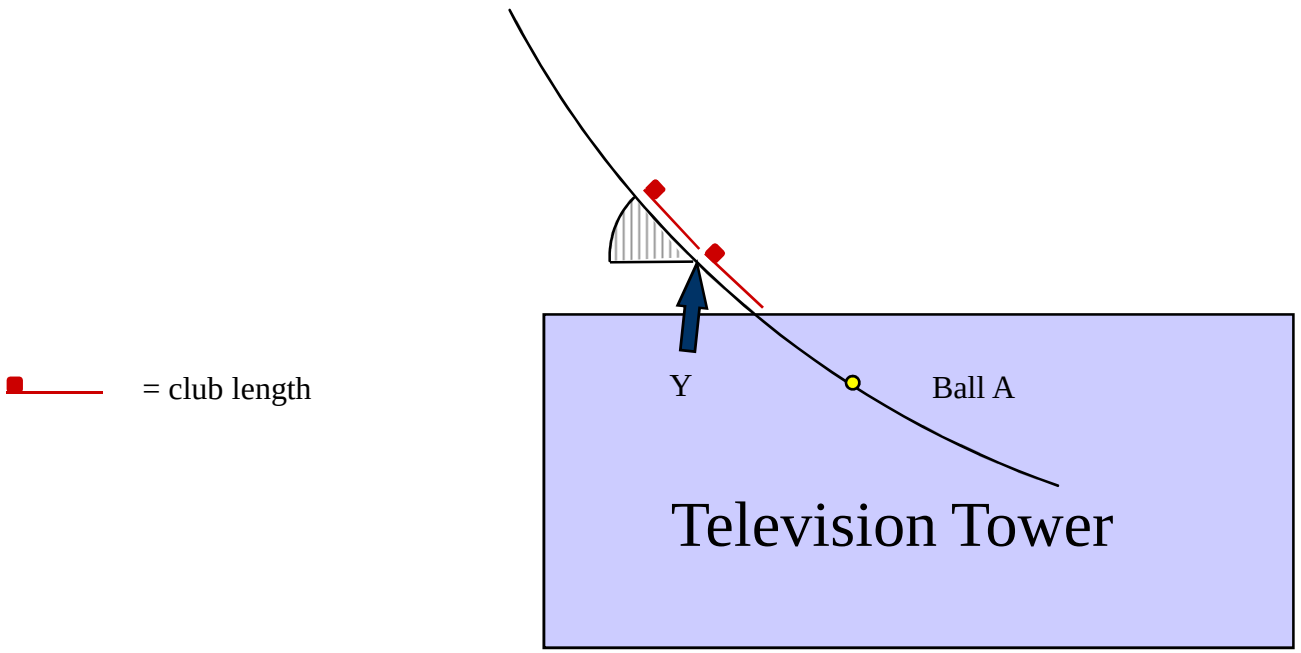
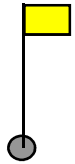


Diagram -- 4
Ball “in, on or under” TIO
Clause III
Explanation



<u>Ball A</u> is “in” the TIO. Point X is one club-length from the TIO measured along the equidistant arc and provides relief from intervention, but at point X the TIO physically interferes with the area of intended swing. Point Y is the point nearest to point X that provides relief from both intervention and physical interference. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of point Y as represented by the shaded area.

= club length

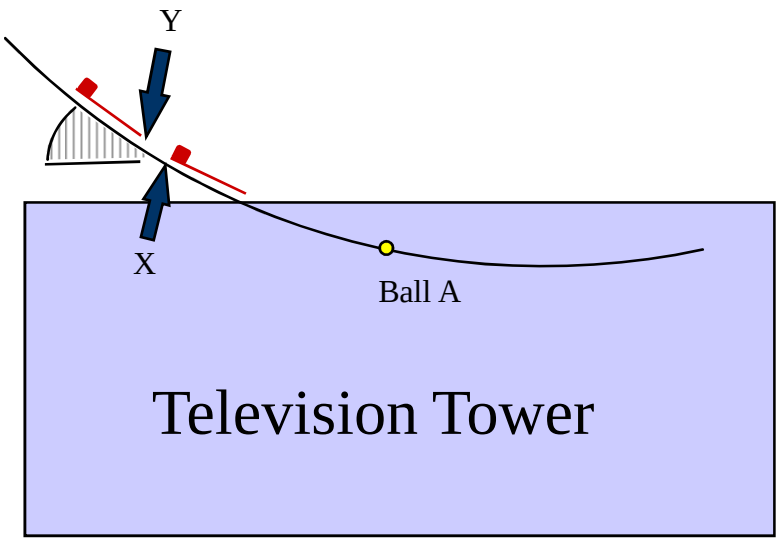


Diagram -- 5
Clause II and Exception to Clause III
Explanation
Note: Leaderboard is 200 yards from the hole. Trees are of such a nature that playing over or under them is not possible.

Ball A is behind the TIO. While the TIO is on a direct line to the hole, the TIO is not, because of the trees, also on the line of play (dashed line). Therefore, the player does not have interference, and relief is not available.

Ball B is behind the TIO, and the TIO is on both a direct line to the hole and on the player's line of play. Therefore, he has interference. When taking relief, he must take relief such that the TIO is not on a direct line to the hole (in the shaded Area X).

Ball C is behind the TIO. Because of the tree, a line of play towards the TIO is not reasonable, so relief is not available under this Local Rule. However, if the TIO physically interferes with the sideways stroke, the player may take relief under Rule 24-2.

Ball D is in a position where the TIO does not directly intervene between the ball and the hole but the TIO is on the player's intended line of play as represented by the dotted line. However, in this case as the TIO only intervenes on the line of play and not on a direct line between the player's ball and the hole, relief is not available under this Local Rule.

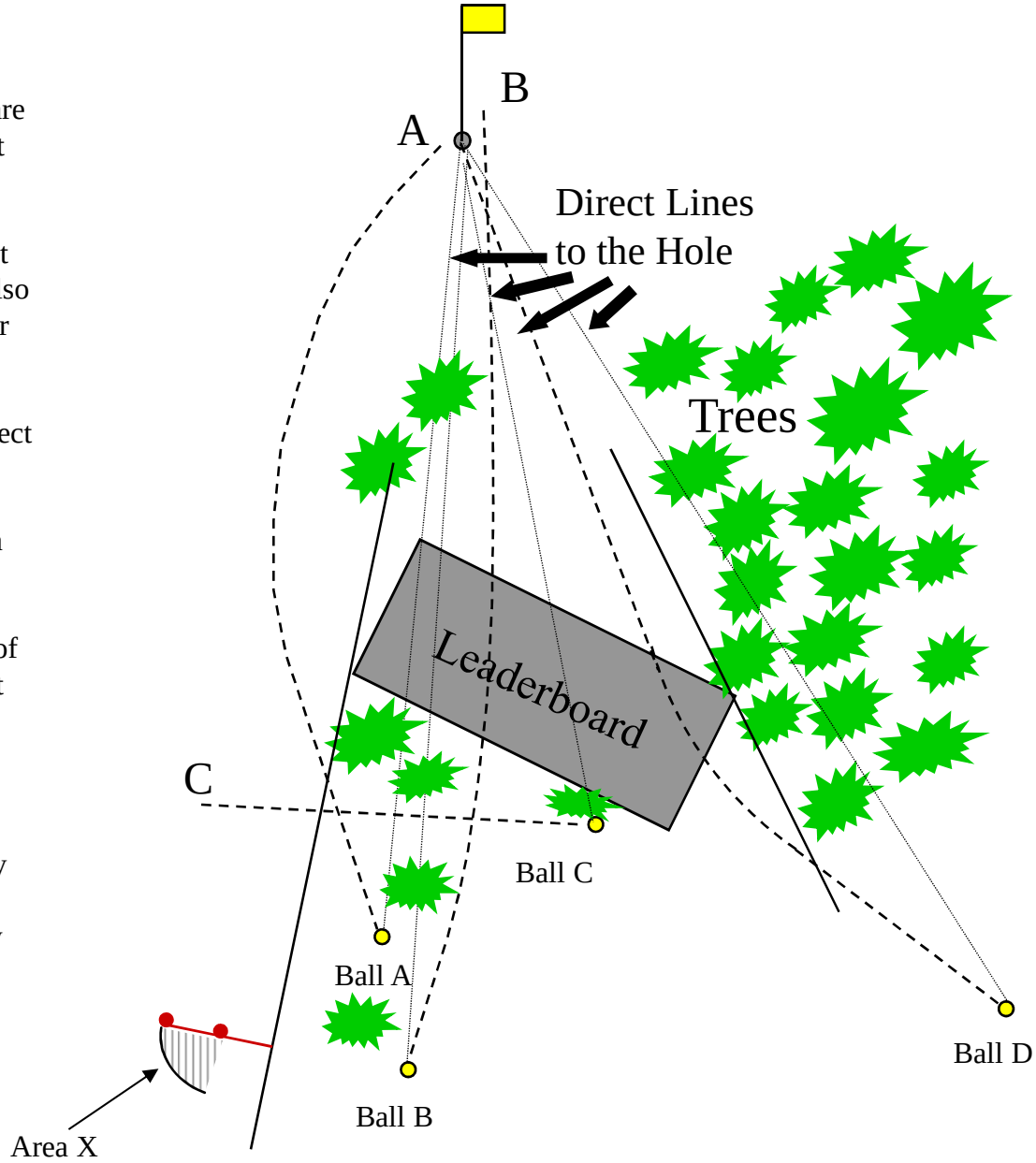


Diagram -- 6
Relief from TIOs without sides
Explanation

Ball A is under the TIO. Point X is one club-length from where intervention would exist (the outer limit of the TIO is used irrespective of height) measured along the equidistant arc. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of point X as represented by the shaded area.

Ball B is behind the TIO. Point Y is one club-length from where intervention would exist (the outer limit of the TIO is used irrespective of height) measured along the equidistant arc. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of point Y as represented by the shaded area.

Ball C is in front of the TIO and not within one club-length of the TIO "drip lines" on the equidistant arc. Although the area of intended swing and/or the player's stance would be within the TIO, no relief is available because there is not physical interference from the actual structure.

Ball D has no physical interference from the TIO, but, using the "drip lines" of the TIO, part of it is within one club-length of the ball measured on the equidistant arc. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of Point Z as represented by the shaded area.

= club length

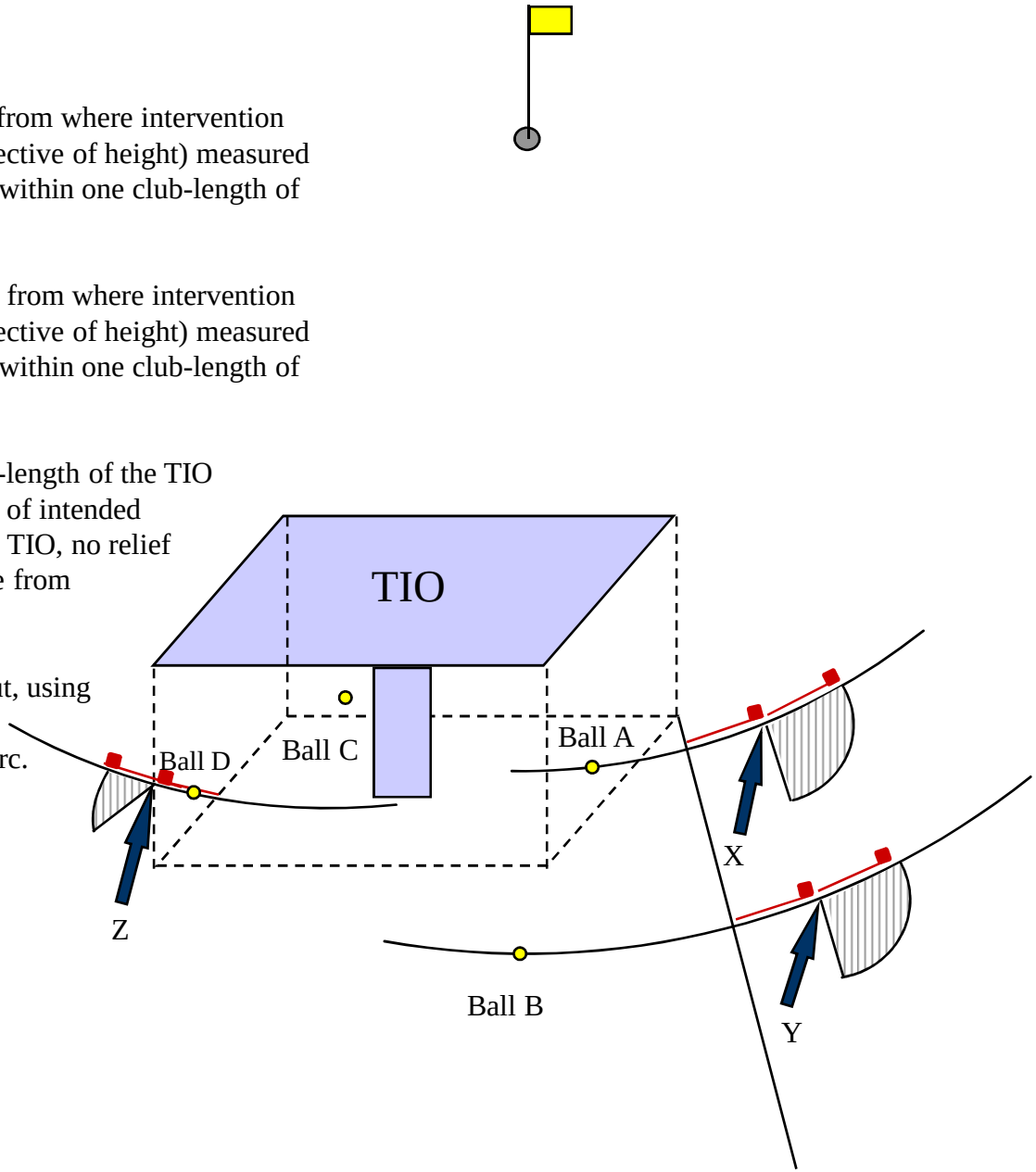


Diagram -- 7
Relief from TIOs with guy wires
Explanation

Ball A is "in front" of the TIO and there is no physical interference from the TIO. Ball A does not have intervention because no part of the TIO within one club-length of the ball measured along the equidistant arc is in front of the ball. The fact that the ball is behind an imaginary line joining up the forward most portions of the TIO (where the guy wires are fixed to the ground) is irrelevant. There is no relief under the Local Rule for Ball A.
Note: It is permissible, by Local Rule, to connect these points with a solid line in which case the line becomes the "front" of the TIO. In such a case Ball A would be within the TIO and thus eligible for relief as indicated by the shaded area which begins at point X.

Ball B is behind the front, left guy wire, but there is no physical interference from the TIO. Relief is available at point Y. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of Y as represented by the shaded area.

Ball C is "in" the TIO.
In determining the nearest point of relief (point Z), the outside limit of the TIO must be determined, which includes the guy wire. The ball must be dropped within one club-length of point Z as represented by the shaded area.

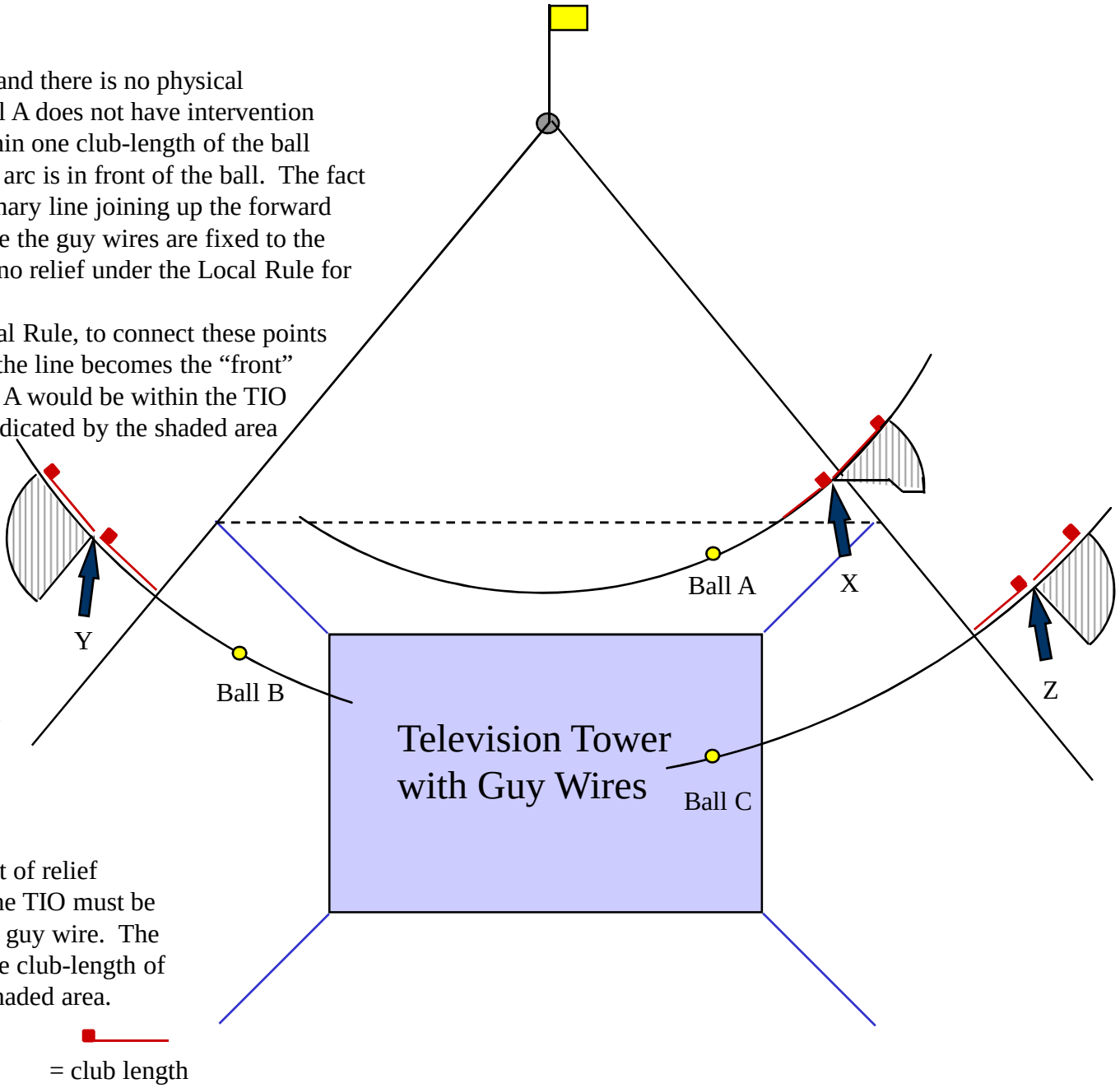


Diagram - 8
Relief Point Off Equidistant Arc
Explanation

<u>Ball A</u> is in the TIO. The first club-length measured along the equidistant arc ends in the hazard (Point X). Point Y is the point outside a hazard where the second club-length can be measured along the equidistant arc. Point Z is the point outside a hazard nearest to where the ball was in the TIO that provides relief through the green. As there is no requirement to remain equidistant from the hole in determining the nearest point of relief and Point Z is nearer to the position of Ball A than Point Y, if the player intends to proceed under the Local Rule he must drop the ball within one club-length of Point Z as represented by the shaded area.

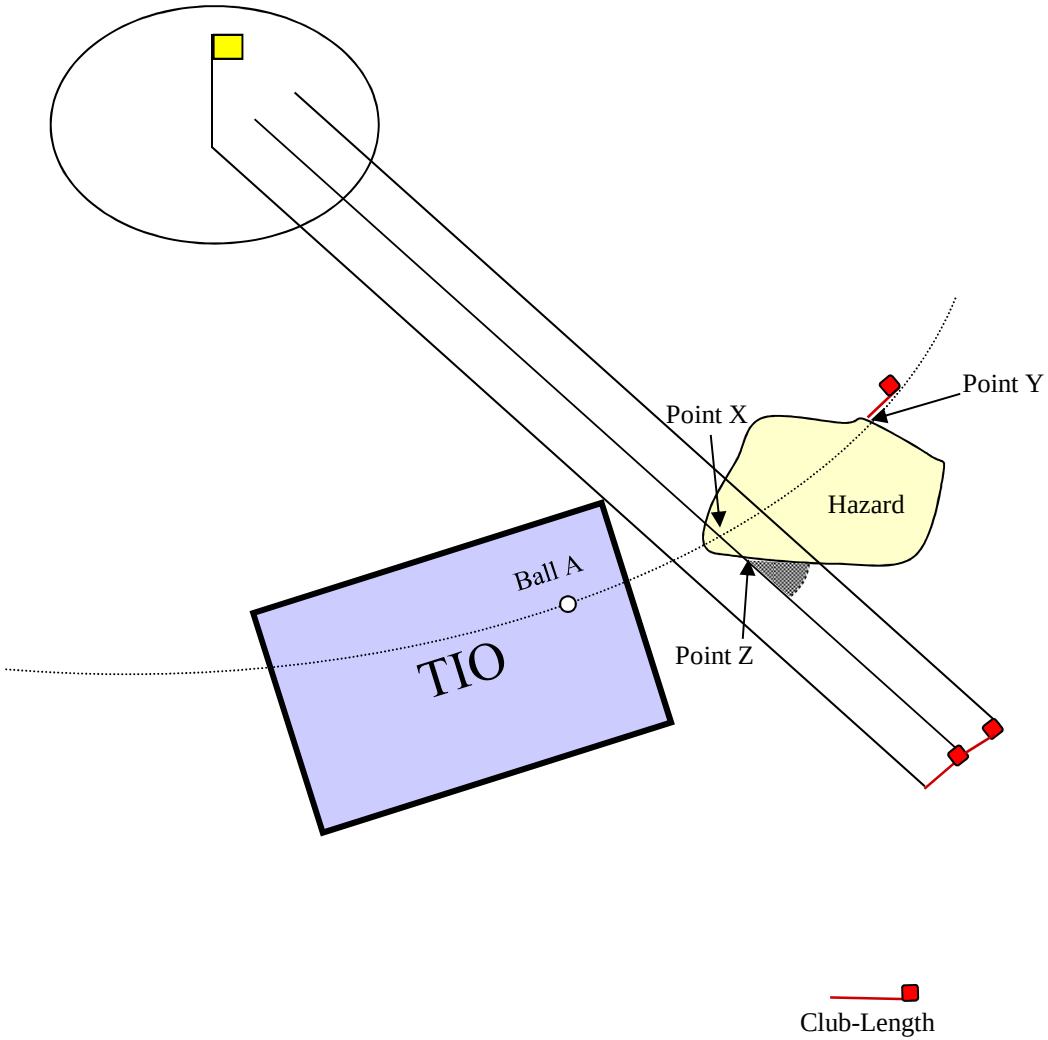


Diagram - 9
Maximum Available Relief in Hazard
Explanation

Ball A is in a hazard and behind the TIO. Part A of the TIO is 20 feet tall and Part B is 10 feet tall. There is no spot in the hazard that offers complete relief from the TIO. Point Y is the point on the equidistant arc where the height of the TIO is the least. Point Z is the point on the equidistant arc that is nearest to line W (where complete relief exists). Point X is the point nearest to where the ball was in the bunker that is nearest to line W (where complete relief exists). As there is no requirement to remain equidistant from the hole in determining the point of maximum available relief, if the player intends to proceed under the Local Rule without penalty he must drop the ball at Point X even though it is farther from the hole than where the ball originally lay.

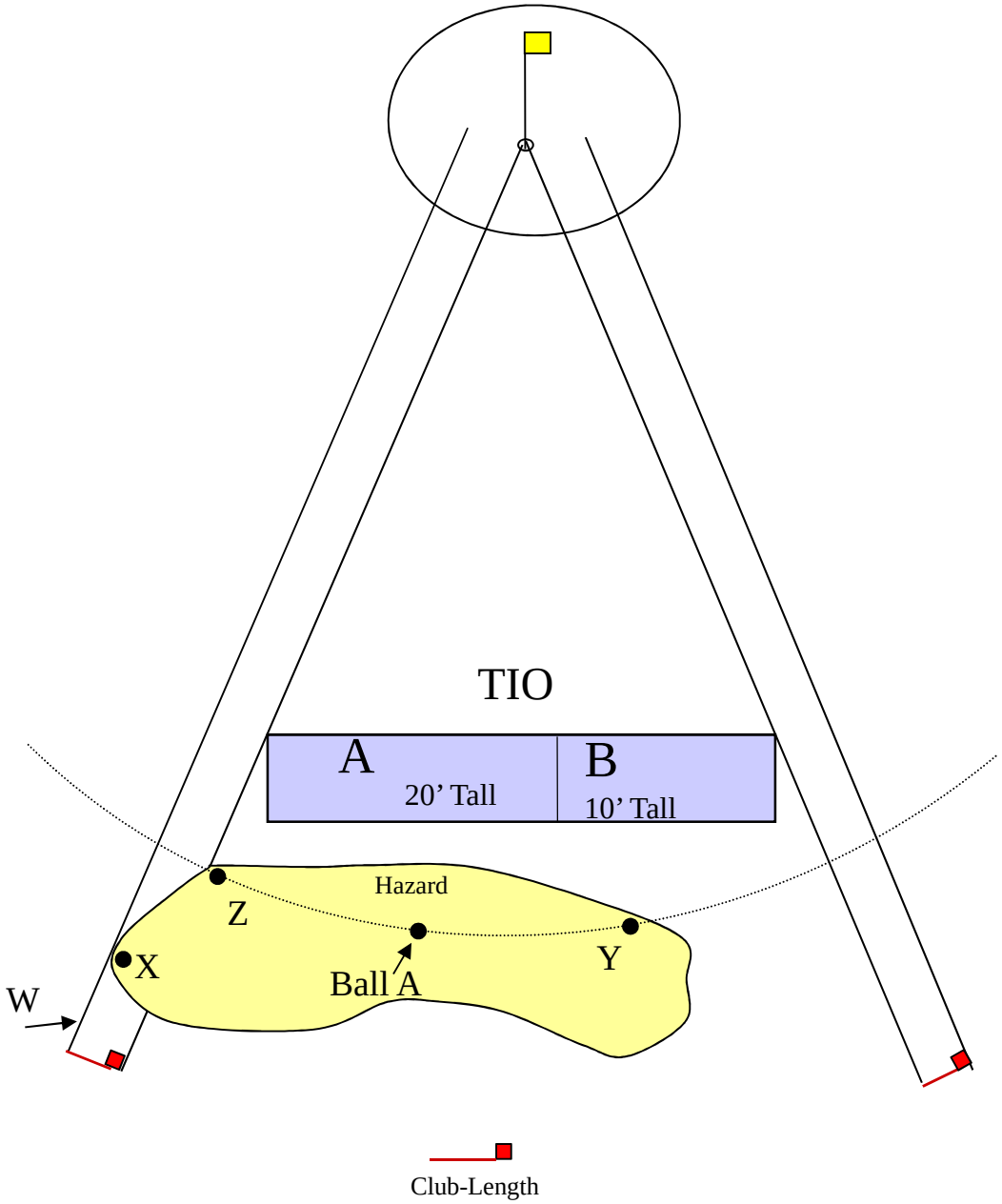


Diagram 10
Special Relief Procedures
Explanation

Relief to Either Side of TIO
The scoreboard short and left of the putting green illustrates a case where a Local Rule permitting the ball to be dropped on the opposite side of the scoreboard from where the point of relief actually is determined under Clause III is appropriate because of the trees to the left of the scoreboard.

Balls A and B have come to rest behind the scoreboard which intervenes directly between the balls and the hole. In addition to dropping the balls within the respective shaded areas to the left of the scoreboard as required by Clause III, they may also be dropped within the shaded areas to the right (in front of for Ball A) of the scoreboard.

Note: Under the Local Rule at The Open, if the player's ball lies in front of the TIO (i.e. he does not have intervention relief but the TIO physically interferes), he is permitted to go to the left or right when taking relief, in the same way as he does with intervention relief.

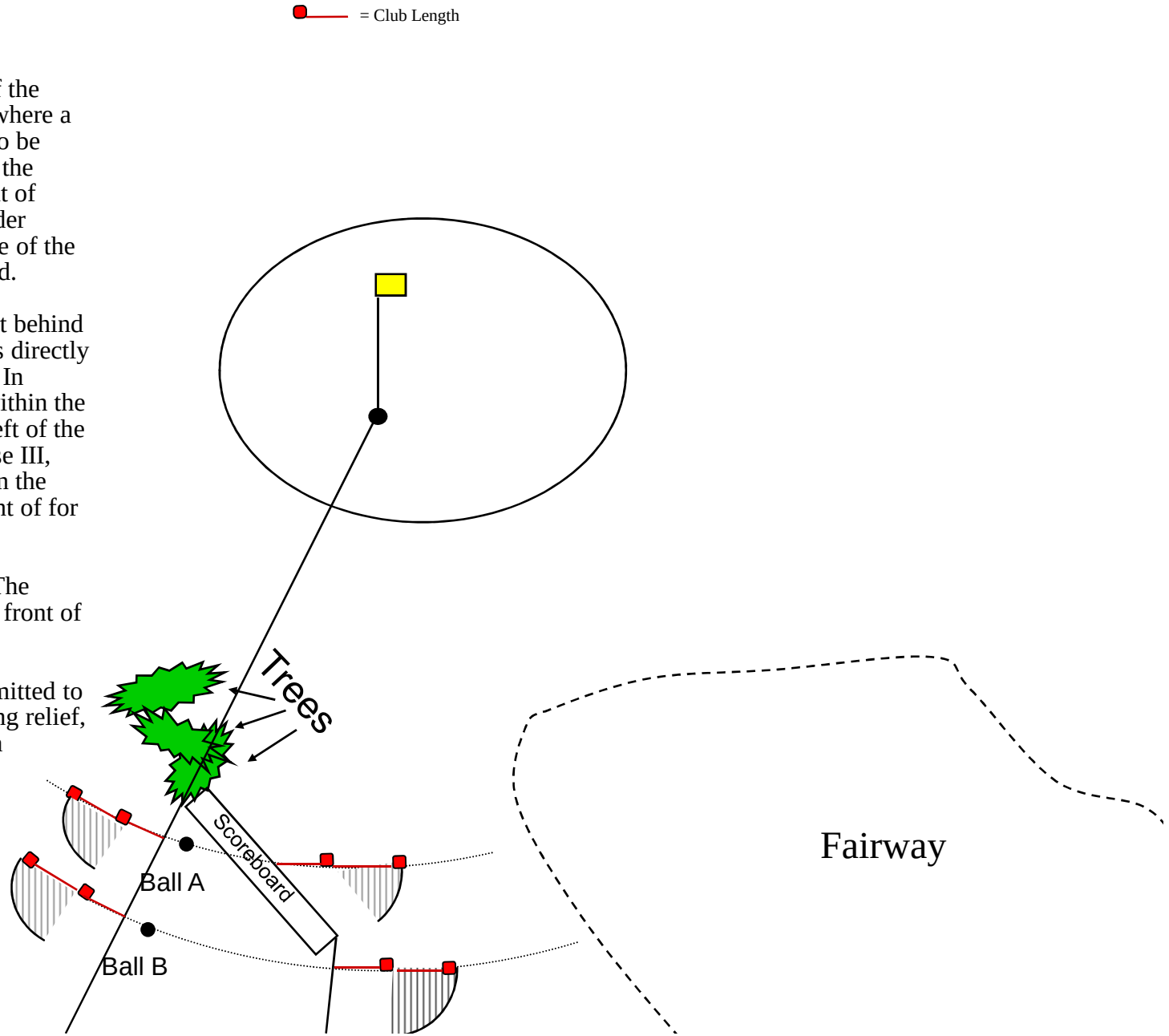
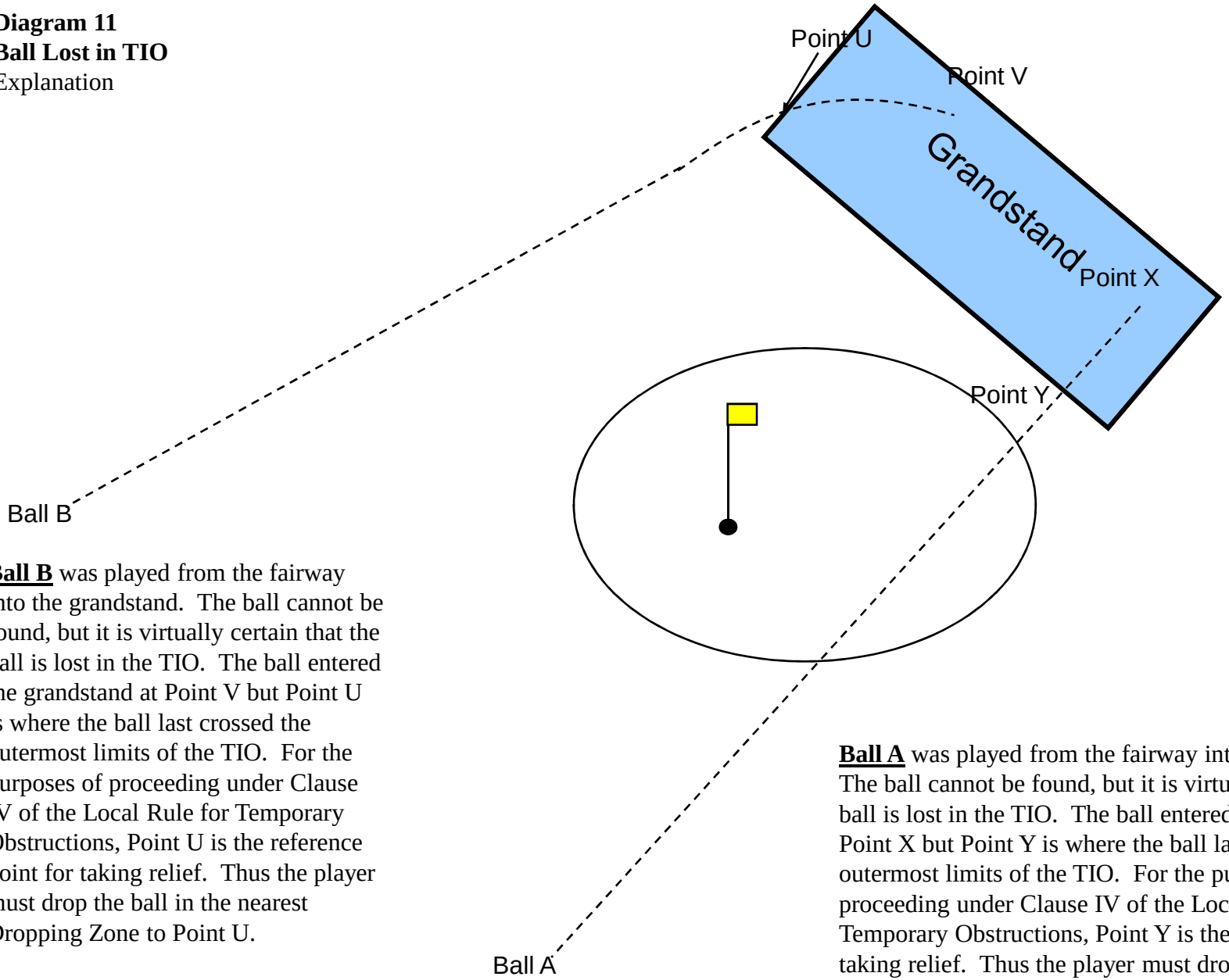


Diagram 11
Ball Lost in TIO
Explanation



Ball B was played from the fairway into the grandstand. The ball cannot be found, but it is virtually certain that the ball is lost in the TIO. The ball entered the grandstand at Point V but Point U is where the ball last crossed the outermost limits of the TIO. For the purposes of proceeding under Clause IV of the Local Rule for Temporary Obstructions, Point U is the reference point for taking relief. Thus the player must drop the ball in the nearest Dropping Zone to Point U.

Ball A was played from the fairway into the grandstand. The ball cannot be found, but it is virtually certain that the ball is lost in the TIO. The ball entered the grandstand at Point X but Point Y is where the ball last crossed the outermost limits of the TIO. For the purposes of proceeding under Clause IV of the Local Rule for Temporary Obstructions, Point Y is the reference point for taking relief. Thus the player must drop the ball in the nearest Dropping Zone to Point Y.