

Fifth National Forum on Accessible Golf Clemson S.C., April, 1996

Proceedings and Resource Guide

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Table of Contents	Page
Background	1
Forum Purpose.	1
Session One: Research Reports.	3
Turfgrass Research - Impact of Assistive Devices on Golf Putting Greens James A. Murphy and Gary Gentilucci, Rutgers University	3
Pace of Play Study Gary Robb, National Center on Accessibility	7
Survey of Golfers with Disabilities Edward J. Hamilton and Gary Robb, National Center on Accessibility Research Presenters; Larry Allen and Brian Van Blarcom, Clemson University	8
Session Two: Organizational Presentations - Golf Industry.	18
Session Three: Organizational Presentations - Organizations Serving Individuals with Disabilities.	18
Session Four: Rules Update and Briefing	19
A Modification Of The Rules Of Golf For Golfers with Disabilities.	19
Blind Golfers.	20
Amputee Golfers.	21
Golfers Requiring Canes Or Crutches.	22
Golfers Requiring Wheelchairs.	25
Mentally Handicapped Golfers	29
Miscellaneous Issues	29
Handicapping	30
Summary.	31

Table of Contents/continued...

Session Five: Assessing Future Needs and Directions 32

Group I (Individual with disabilities and organizations serving
golfers with disabilities) 32

Group II (Golf Industry and Organizations working with the
Golf Industry) 35

Resource Guide.. 37

Adaptive Golf Program, J. E. Hanger, Inc.. 39

Alvarez and Associates, Inc. 40

The American Society of Golf Course Architects . . . 41

The Association of Disabled American Golfers 42

Challenge Golf, Edwin Shaw Hospital 44

Fairfax County Park Authority. 45

Fore Hope, Inc.. 46

Golf Course Superintendent's Association of America. 47

Golf RX, Inc. 49

Ladies Professional Golf Association 50

National Amputee Golf Association. 51

National Golf Foundation 53

National Center on Accessibility 55

National Project for Accessible Golf 57

The Professional Clubmakers' Society 60

The Professional Golfers Association of America. . . 61

Tee It Up Program 63

USGA Rules of Golf Committee 64

U.S. Blind Golfers Association 65

Participants 67

Agenda 71

List of Tables	Page
Table 1. Age of Respondents	10
Table 2. Current Working Status	10
Table 3. Gross Annual Income.	11
Table 4. What Is The Longest Distance You Can Travel (Using Your Assistive Device If You Use One) On A Flat, Hard Surface?	11
Table 5. Primary Disability	12
Table 6. Golf Participation	13
Table 7. What Keeps You From Participating In Golf? (Only those who do not currently play golf answered this question)	14
Table 8. Would You Be Interested In Becoming A Golfer If ...?	15
Table 9. Which Of The Following Hinder Your Participation In Golf? (Persons who currently play answered this question = 42)	15
Table 10. Which Would Help You Play More Effectively?	16
Table 11. Would You Play Golf More Often If . . . ?	16
Table 12. Golf Behavior	17

List of Figures

Page

Figure 1. Ball roll data before and after traffic with hard rubber tire wheelchair indicating final resting position. Data from 27 July 1995 for the 30 degree angle of intersect with line of traffic. Zero (0) would indicate a straight line of travel with no lateral movement during ball roll.5

Figure 2. Preliminary relationship between depth of deformation caused by a hard rubber tire wheelchair and Clegg impact value.. . . .6

Figure 3. Preliminary relationship between depth of deformation caused by a hard rubber tire wheelchair and strength (penetrometer). . . .6

Madren Center, Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina

March 31 - April 2, 1996

Background

The National Forum on Accessible Golf V was the fifth meeting convened by the National Center on Accessibility at Indiana University and Clemson University's Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management. Each of the previous Forums has addressed significant issues facing the inclusion of individuals with disabilities into the game of golf. Proceedings from each of the previous Forums are available from the National Center on Accessibility and Clemson University.

Forum Purpose

The purpose of Forum V was to bring people and organizations together who are involved in the golf industry, who have expertise in making the game of golf accessible to persons with disabilities and who are golfers with disabilities. The Forum provided the opportunity to discuss various issues and priorities as they relate to making the game more accessible to all.

The first four Forums focused on architectural and programmatic access. Forum V, while continuing to focus on program access issues, also focused on communication issues. Development of a Resource Guide will aid in providing increased communication of all the programs and services which exist for accessible golf. Along with developing the Resource Guide, Forum V also reviewed the issues and priorities established at the initial Forum in 1993 and further determined future needs and direction.

Sunday, March 31

Welcome and review of Conference Agenda was presented by Larry Allen. A review of the four previous National Forums on Accessible Golf was provided by Gary Robb. The goals of Forum I, held in February of 1993, were to identify major issues and concerns related to the ADA and to articulate solutions and strategies for addressing these issues and concerns. The establishment of a task force to continue discussion of issues relating to accessible golf was another goal of Forum I. This task force would serve as a conduit for communicating information to the federal

ACCESS Board which is responsible for developing design guidelines as they relate to the ADA. Forum II, held in Denver, Colorado in August of 1993, focused on developing specific design recommendations for golf course accessibility to the Recreation Advisory Committee which was a sub-committee established by the federal ACCESS Board. Specific recommendations relating to all areas of the golf course were made as well as recommendations on normal structural amenities found on a golf course.

Forum III was convened in February, 1994 and addressed programmatic issues that confront the disabled in accessing the game of golf. These issues were broadly categorized under the headings: Policies, Education and Training, Rules and Research Needs. Issue papers were presented in each of these four areas and the remainder of the Forum was used to develop recommended action and guidelines for each area. Sub-committees of the Forum were also established for each area.

Forum IV, held in March of 1995, focused on presenting the work of the sub-committees and results of research relating to accessible golf which had been initiated in the last year.

Monday, April 1

Session One: Research Reports.

Turfgrass Research - Impact of Assistive Devices on Golf Putting Greens

James A. Murphy and Gary Gentilucci, Rutgers University

Introduction

The initial phase of this project has focused on the development and refinement of quantitative tests to assess the physical characteristics of putting surfaces associated with bearing strength. The project has also attempted to quantify the disruption of playing surface quality through the use of a micro-reliefmeter and measurement of the deflection of ball roll.

Quantifying Surface Bearing Strength

The equipment evaluated for use in measuring the surface strength of putting greens were the Clegg Soil Impact Tester (2.5 kg hammer), Soil test CL700 pocket penetrometer, and Eijkelkamp

06.06 type IB hand penetrometer. The Soiltest CL700 pocket penetrometer was not an appropriate device for this project because its range of measurement was not large enough for all putting greens conditions. Measurement at the various locations of study indicate that the Clegg Soil Impact Tester and Eijkelkamp 06.06 type IB hand penetrometer were adequate tools to characterize the surface hardness and strength, respectively, of putting green surfaces.

The Clegg Soil Impact Tester is used to assess hardness and impact absorption by dropping a 2.5-kg hammer in twelve different positions surrounding the area of traffic. The hand penetrometer is used to measure surface strength at twelve positions surrounding the area of traffic.

Assessing Surface Contour with a Micro-reliefmeter

The initial version of a micro-reliefmeter was based on surface roughness, or microtopography, work in agriculture. This initial device was composed of a foot long wooden bracket that held a series of pins (1/16-inch diameter) vertically. The vertical pins would slide up and down within the wooden bracket as the pins were set onto a surface to "map" the contour. The repeatability of this initial micro-reliefmeter was not adequate to measure changes of approximately 1-mm (0.04-inch) in the surface contour.

Most recently, the micro-relief measurements are taken with a depth micrometer or dial gauge. The system involves mounting these depth measuring tools on a aluminum bracket that rests on reference stands affixed to the putting surface. Surface contour is determined by measuring the distance from the aluminum bracket to the playing surface. Contour measurements are taken along a transit of a putting surface that is long enough to include trafficked and non-trafficked

points on the surface. The surface contour is measured before and after traffic; since the bracket position is stationary any change in distance is attributed to a change in the surface contour.

Data collected during the trials at the various locations indicated this technique was measuring contour at an acceptable level of accuracy. Currently, repeated measurements made on surfaces have an average standard deviation of 0.5-mm. Therefore, measurement of changes in surface contour greater than 0.5-mm are possible with this method.

Assessing the Deflection of Ball Roll

A quantitative measure of ball roll deflection would indicate the interference of ball travel caused by surface deformation. Our original approach used a stimpmeter to roll a golf ball across the line of traffic at various angles and the distance was recorded. It was apparent after numerous trials that a detailed description of the ball travel was needed. Currently, our evaluation of deflection involves measuring the resting position in a lateral as well as lengthwise (x and y) direction of travel. The data collected during these early trials does not always indicate ball roll deflection when summarized as a mean resting position. Figure 1 shows a graphical view of the ball roll data. This 'mapping' helps describe the variation in final resting position. The final resting positions before traffic were less variable than resting positions after traffic.

It should be noted that effects on ball roll were observed visually, however, the effects were not readily apparent in the data. Ball roll was not always altered and when ball roll was affected it was not altered in the same manner (the same effect on path of travel). A frequency, or number of times, at which the ball roll is altered may be one option for evaluating this data.

Preliminary Data

Figure 2 and 3 present the relationships between surface hardness (Clegg Soil Impact Tester) and the amount of rutting, and soil strength (Eijkjerkamp 06.06 type IB hand penetrometer) and the amount of rutting caused by traffic from a wheelchair with hard rubber tires.

Work Planned for 1996

Identify the bearing strength (surface hardness and soil strength) on putting greens for various forms of traffic and determine if bearing strength levels are associated with edaphic features or management practices. Testing will continue to be expanded to other golf courses located throughout New Jersey during 1996. Mr. David Oatis, Director of the Northeastern Region of the USGA Green Section, has been helpful in identifying golf courses possessing unique putting green conditions. Golf courses will be visited at least three times during the season (winter, spring, and summer). Other types of traffic to be evaluated include a single rider cart and foot traffic. We will also gather data including time of year, turfgrass species, topdressing practices and material, and texture, organic matter content and moisture content of the putting green surface.

Pace of Play Study

Gary Robb, National Center on Accessibility

A brief update regarding the status of the on-going Pace of Play Study was presented. Results were not available for presentation at the Forum.

Survey of Golfers with Disabilities

Edward J. Hamilton and Gary Robb, National Center on Accessibility, Research Presenters;
Larry Allen and Brian VanBlarcom, Clemson University

Study Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine the degree to which people with disabilities participate in the game of golf, were interested in pursuing the game, and the barriers they face pursuing the game.

Methodology

Subjects were recruited from various organizations representing people with disabilities who volunteered to participate in research regarding lifestyles of disabled persons.

Coded questionnaires and self-addressed, stamped envelopes were mailed to 1100 subjects. A reminder postcard was mailed to subjects who had not returned a survey 10 days after the initial questionnaire was mailed. A second questionnaire was mailed to subjects who had not returned the initial questionnaire 10 days after the reminder postcard was mailed.

Four hundred and forty-five usable questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 40 percent.

A telephone survey of 65 non-respondents was conducted (with a reduced set of questions contained in the questionnaire) in order to investigate non-response bias. The analysis showed no non-response bias existed.

Results

The following summarizes the primary findings of the analysis.

Over two thirds of respondents (69%) were between 30 and 60 years of age, with 30 percent between 40 and 49 years.

Nearly one quarter (24%) of respondents were full-time professionals, 19 percent were retired, 16 percent unemployed and 13 percent on disability insurance.

Approximately three quarters (74%) of respondents had a household income of less than \$40,000. Almost half (48%) had an income less than \$20,000 and over one quarter (26%) had a household income of less than \$10,000.

The primary disability of respondents varied significantly. The most common disability related to muscular (dystrophy/atrophy, etc.) at 16 percent followed by paraplegia 12 percent and

quadriplegia 10 percent.

One half of the respondents (56%) indicated they could travel one mile or more (using assistive device, if necessary) on a flat, hard surface. Eleven percent indicated a maximum of 1/4 mile and 18 percent a maximum of 300 feet.

Approximately 10 percent of respondents play golf. Forty-one percent were aware of the ADA regarding golf. Seventy percent indicated they were not aware of assistive devices for golf. Only 37 percent were aware that disabled persons play golf.

Twenty-two percent of those who do not play golf now, played before their disability.

Thirty-five percent of those who do not currently play golf would be interested in becoming a golfer.

Forty-two percent of respondents indicated that they either played golf or were interested in playing.

Respondents indicated numerous factors that kept them from playing golf. The most prominent being: 1) do not like golf, 2) cost, 3) no one to play with, 4) cannot be independent on course.

Non-golfers indicated they would be interested in becoming a golfer if they could: 1) obtain lessons specific to the disabled, 2) could afford it, 3) course staff knew how to assist.

Disabled golfers indicated they could play more effectively if (respondents could check more than one item): rest rooms more accessible (40%), clubhouse more accessible (31%), golf carts had hand controls (23.8%), had access to greens (17%), carts had swivel seats (17%).

One third (33%) indicated they had taken lessons prior to disability while 26 percent indicated they had taken lessons after disability.

18-hole golf courses, followed by miniature golf facilities and practice center were the most frequently used golf facilities used currently and prior to disability.

Only 12 percent of those who golf belong to a country club, less than 30 percent read golf magazines and less than 10 percent hold memberships in any golf organization (disabled or non-disabled).

Table 1. Age of Respondents

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Under 20	25	5.8
20 - 29	38	8.9
30 - 39	85	19.9
40 - 49	131	30.1
50 - 59	79	18.5
60 - 69	51	11.9
70 - 79	16	3.7
80 and Older	3	.7
	428	100.0

Table 2. Current Working Status

Working Status	Frequency	Percentage
Full-time Professional	107	24.4
Full-time Nonprofessional	17	3.9
Part-time Professional	37	8.4
Part-time Nonprofessional	23	5.3
Retired	83	18.9
Unemployed	72	16.4
Disability Insurance	55	12.6
Student	25	5.7
Self-Employed	5	1.1
Volunteer	7	1.6
Other	7	1.6
	438	100.0

Table 3. Gross Annual Income

Income	Frequency	Cumulative Percent	Percent
Under \$10,000	105	26.3	26.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	88	22.1	48.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	47	11.8	60.2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	55	13.8	73.9
\$40,000 to \$49,999	41	10.3	84.2
\$50,000 and above	63	15.8	100.0
	399	100.0	

Table 4. What Is The Longest Distance You Can Travel (Using Your Assistive Device If You Use One) On A Flat, Hard Surface?

	Frequency	Percent
Cannot travel without assistance of another room	26	6.6
Across a room	34	8.6
The length of a football field (300 ft)	70	17.7
The length of four football fields (1/4 mile)	45	11.4
One mile or more	220	55.7
	495	100.0

Table 5. Primary Disability

Disability	Frequency	Percent		
Mental Retardation		2	.4	
Mental Illness	3	.7		
Learning Disability		3	.7	
Other Cognitive		2	.4	
Deaf	6	1.3		
Hard of Hearing		7	1.6	
Blind		17	3.8	
Low Vision		14	3.1	
Other Visual		2	.4	
Muscular (Dystrophy/atrophy, etc.)				73 16.4
Hemiplegia		5	1.1	
Post-polio		23	5.2	
Arthritis	24	5.4		
Single Leg Amputee		10	2.2	
Double Leg Amputee	2	.4		
Heart Respiratory		4	.9	
MS		44	9.9	
Paraplegia (spinal cord trauma)		51	11.5	
Quadriplegia (spinal cord trauma)		45	10.1	
Cerebral Palsy	31	7.0		
Single Arm Amputee		2	.4	
Other Physical	24	5.4		
TBI (traumatic brain injury)			6	1.3
Spina Bifida		10	2.2	
CVA (cerebral vascular accident)		8	1.8	
Environmental Illness		4	.9	
Chronic Back		5	1.1	
CNS Diseases	9	2.0		
Orthopedic		9	2.0	
Other Physical	4	5.4		
	445	100.0		

Table 6. Golf Participation

		Frequency	Percent
Do you play golf?	Yes	42	9.7
	No	392	90.3
		434	100.0
Aware of ADA regarding golf?	Yes	179	41.4
	No	253	58.6
		432	100.0
Aware of assistive devices for golf?	Yes	130	30.4
	No	298	69.6
		428	100.0
Aware that disabled persons play golf?	Yes	157	36.9
	No	269	63.1
		426	100.0
Played golf prior to your disability? (Only persons who do not currently play golf answered question.)	Yes	82	22.0
	No	291	78.0
		373	100.0
Played golf since disability? (Only persons who do not currently play golf answered question.)	Yes	29	7.8
	No	344	92.2
		373	100.0
Interested in becoming a golfer? (Only persons who do not currently play golf answered question.)	Yes	130	35.4
	No	237	64.6
		367	100.0
Currently golf or interested in becoming a golfer?	Yes	172	42.0
	No	237	58.0
		409	100.0

Table 7. What Keeps You From Participating In Golf?
 (Only those who do not currently play golf answered this question)

	Frequency	Percent	
Do not like golf		136	34.7
Cost	133	33.9	
No one to play with		83	21.2
Cannot be independent on course		80	20.4
Health reasons	70	17.9	
Don't enjoy heat/sun		61	15.6
No one to assist me		59	15.1
Do not have time		49	12.5
No transportation		42	10.7
Uncomfortable with others		39	9.9
Physical limitations		32	8.2
No courses nearby		19	4.8
Did not know disabled could play		13	3.3
No adaptive equipment/ did not know of adaptive equipment		10	2.6
No interest		9	2.3
Do not know how to play		7	1.8
Other		7	1.8
Course inaccessibility		6	1.5

Table 8. Would You Be Interested In Becoming A Golfer If . . . ?

	Frequency	Percent
Lessons specific to disabled	150	38.3
Knew how to swing better	124	31.6
Could afford it	118	30.1
Course staff knew how to assist	107	27.3
Knew rules and etiquette	103	26.3
Others were sensitive to disabled	71	18.1
Other	30	7.6

Table 9. Which Of The Following Hinder Your Participation In Golf?
(Persons who currently play answered this question = 42)

	Frequency	Percent
Cost	15	35.7
Cannot be independent on course	14	33.3
No one to play with	11	26.2
Uncomfortable playing in front of others	9	32.5
No one to assist me	9	21.4
Health prevents it	9	21.4
Do not have time	7	16.7
No transportation	5	11.9
Do not enjoy heat/sun	2	4.8
No golf courses nearby	2	4.8

Table 10. Which Would Help You Play More Effectively?

	Frequency	Percent
Restrooms accessible	17	40.0
Clubhouse accessible	13	31.0
Golf carts had hand controls	10	23.8
Had access to greens	7	16.7
Carts had swivel seats	7	16.7
Course is less hilly	6	14.3
Assistance (location/placing ball/tee)	3	7.1
Other	3	7.1

Table 11. Would You Play Golf More Often If . . . ?

	Frequency	Percent
Could afford it	18	42.9
Knew how to swing club better	16	38.1
Lessons specific to disabled	15	35.7
Course staff knew how to assist	13	31.0
Course facilities accessible	12	28.6
Others were sensitive to disabled	12	28.6
Carts accessible	10	23.8
Knew rules and etiquette	2	4.8

Table 12. Golf Behavior

	Frequency		Percent			
Taken Golf Lessons						
Prior to disability		14		33.3		
After disability		11		26.2		
How Many Times In The Last Twelve Months Used Golf Facilities?						
	18 hole course	executive course	practice center	par 3	miniature	
20+	3	1	2	1	0	
10 - 20	3	3	3	5	0	
4 - 10		5	1	3	0	5
1 - 3		12	2	10	4	11
	23	7	18	10	16	

Prior To Your Disability, How Many Times In A Year Would You Use The Following Golf Facilities?

	18 hole course	executive course	practice center	par 3	miniature	
20+	7	0	1	1	1	
10 - 20	6	0	3	0	1	
4 - 10		4	1	6	4	2
1 - 3		7	3	8	3	11
	24	4	18	8	15	

	Frequency		Percent	
Do you belong to a golf club or country club?				
	Yes	5		12.2
	No	36		87.8

Do you read golf magazines?				
	Yes	12		29.3
	No	29		70.7

Are you a member of any of the following golf organizations?				
Association for Disabled American Golfers		2		4.8
National Amputee Golf Assoc.		3		7.0
National Golf Foundation		0		0.0
US Blind Golfers Assoc.		1		2.4
US Golf Association		1		2.4

Session Two: Organizational Presentations Golf Industry

The following individuals made presentations on behalf of their organizations related to identifying how these organizations are providing services and/or guidance for the inclusion of individuals with disabilities into the game of golf. An expanded version of the presentation material is included in the Resource Guide contained in these proceedings.

1. Cynthia Kelly - Government Relations Counsel, Golf Course Superintendents Association of America
2. Judy Alvarez (for Betsy Clark) - LPGA
3. Jim Coombes - National Amputee Golf Association
4. Richard Singer - National Golf Foundation
5. Henry Thrower - PGA of America
6. Bob Andrews - US Blind Golfers Association
7. Mike Scanlon (for Greg Jones) - Association of Disabled American Golfers
8. Alex Pali - The Professional Club Makers Society

Session Three: Organizational Presentations Organizations Serving Individuals with Disabilities

1. Special Presentation Paul Beatty - Federal Access Board. Status report of golf sub-committee on proposed rules for golf course accessibility.
2. Sonny Ackerman - J. E. Hanger Corporation
3. Judy Alvarez - Alvarez & Associates Incorporated
4. Cindy Walsh - Fairfax County Park Authority
5. Mindy Derr - Fore Hope Incorporated
6. Jaro Jones - Golf RX Incorporated

Tuesday, April 2

Session Four: Rules Update & Briefing

Trey Holland, Chairperson of the USGA Rules of Golf Committee outlined the proposed modification of the rules of golf for golfers with disabilities and discussed the modifications with Forum participants. A discussion of the USGA handicapping system as it relates to disabled golfers ensued. Participants in the golf outing were also supplied with a summary supplement of rules for golfers with disabilities. The proposed Modification of the Rules of Golf for Golfers with Disabilities follow.

A Modification Of The Rules Of Golf For Golfers With Disabilities

In modifying the Rules of Golf for golfers with disabilities, the desired result should allow the disabled golfer to play equitably with a non-disabled individual or a golfer with another type of disability. For some situations, this objective will necessitate solutions which may seem unfair because a more simplified answer may appear to exist when two golfers with the same disability are playing against one another.

In considering this subject, it seems useful to subdivide disabled golfers into groups, each one of which has a need for somewhat different Rules modifications. Five such groups are easily identified. They are blind golfers, amputee golfers, golfers requiring canes or crutches, golfers requiring wheelchairs, and mentally handicapped golfers.

What follows is an attempt to adapt the Rules of Golf to these groups of disabled golfers, using the objective noted above as the ultimate goal. While this report is intended to be a reasonably thorough consideration of the subject, its primary purpose is to initiate discussion. This is not the completed project, as there may be important issues which have not been raised herein. Likewise, issues which are raised may ultimately necessitate no change in the application of the Rules.

Blind Golfers

Definition of "Coach" - The status of the coach and the duties which he may perform should be defined clearly. Without such clarification, it would be difficult, for example, to determine how a blind golfer must proceed if his ball were to strike his or another player's coach after a stroke. Therefore, the following definition is suggested:

Coach

A "coach" is one who assists a blind golfer in addressing the ball and with alignment prior to the stroke. A coach has the same status under the Rules as a caddie.

Note: A player may ask for and receive advice from his coach.

Rule 6-4(Caddie) - There is nothing in the Rules which would prohibit the coach of a blind golfer from functioning as his caddie. For a variety of reasons, however, a coach may not be able to perform the duties of a caddie. Therefore, there should not be a prohibition against a blind golfer having both a coach and a caddie. In such circumstances, however, the coach may not carry or handle the player's clubs except in helping the player take his stance or align himself prior to making the stroke, or in assisting him as permitted by analogy to Decision 6-4/4.5. Otherwise, the player would be subject to disqualification for having more than one caddie.

Rule 8-1 (Advice) - In view of the Definition of "Coach," it is suggested that Rule 8-1 be modified as follows:

8-1. Advice

A player shall not give advice to anyone in the competition except his partner. A player may ask for advice from only his partner, either of their caddies or, if applicable, their coaches.

Rule 13-4b (Grounding Club in Hazard) - The following additional Exception under Rule 13-4 is suggested:

Exceptions:

. . . 3. Provided nothing is done which constitutes testing the condition of the hazard or improves the lie of the ball, there is no penalty if a blind golfer grounds his club in a hazard preparatory to making a stroke. However, the player is deemed to have addressed the ball when he has taken his stance.

Rule 16-1f (Position of Caddie or Partner) - Due to the complexities involved in aligning a blind golfer on the putting green, it may be difficult or unreasonable to expect the blind golfer and his coach to comply with Rule 16-1f. Therefore, there should no penalty if a player's coach

positions himself on or close to an extension of the line of putt behind the ball during a stroke played from the putting green provided the coach does not assist the player in any other manner during the stroke.

However, given the intent of Rule 16-1f, it may be appropriate to prohibit a coach who is simultaneously functioning as a double caddie from remaining in a position which contravenes this Rule.

Amputee Golfers

At present, the only significant issue with respect to amputee golfers is the status of prosthetic devices. Decision 14-3/15 clarifies the USGA's position on such devices and is included herein for reference.

14-3/15 Artificial Limbs

An artificial leg or arm is not an artificial device within the meaning of the term in Rule 14-3, even if an artificial leg has been modified to aid the player in playing the game or artificial arm has a fitting specially designed for gripping a golf club. However, if the Committee believes that an artificial limb so modified would give a player an undue advantage over other players, the Committee has authority to deem it to be an artificial device contrary to Rule 14-3.

Clubs used by a player with an artificial arm must conform with Rule 4-1 except that an attachment may be fitted to the grip or shaft to assist the player to hold the club. However, if the Committee believes that the use of a club modified in this way would give the player an undue advantage over other players, it should deem the attachment an artificial device contrary to Rule 14-3.

The USGA Rules of Golf Committee is in process of examining the much larger issue of medical devices and their conformance under Rule 14-3. While that analysis has not been completed, the position expressed in Decision 14-3/15 is not likely to change.

A potential issue is the inability of some lower extremity amputee golfers who wear a prosthesis to climb into or out of bunkers. This situation probably occurs rather infrequently, and on that basis Rule 28 (Unplayable Ball) should govern without further modification.

Golfers Requiring Canes Or Crutches

Definition of "Stance" - The use of assistive devices raises the question of what constitutes taking the stance. This is a critical element in determining relief from immovable obstructions and ground under repair and whether or not a player is subject to penalty if his ball moves prior to his playing a stroke. The following Definition is suggested:

Stance

Taking the "stance" consists in a player who is using an assistive device placing the device and, if applicable, his feet in position for and preparatory to making a stroke. The assistive device is deemed to be part of the player's stance.

Rule 6-4 (Caddie) - By analogy to Decision 6-4/4.5, someone, including another caddie or player, who assists a player with the retrieval of his ball is not acting as the player's caddie. Such an act does not constitute a breach of Rule 6-4, which prohibits a player from having more than one caddie at any one time under penalty of disqualification.

Rule 13-2 (Improving Lie, Area of Intended Swing or Line of Play) - The interpretation of what constitutes a player "fairly taking his stance" is one of the most difficult judgment calls in golf. Whereas most of the Rules are objective, this Rule is highly subjective. Decision 13-2/1 (Explanation of "Fairly Taking His Stance") lends some clarification to this phrase, but significant gray areas remain. The disabled golfer who is using an assistive device is entitled to bend or even break the branches of a tree or bush in order to fairly take his stance. However, he may not use the device to deliberately hold back branches which would otherwise interfere with the area of his intended swing or line of play. There is not, nor will there probably ever be, a substitute for the judgment required to interpret this Rule.

Rule 13-3 (Building Stance) -The use of assistive devices by disabled golfers does not constitute building a stance within the meaning of the term in Rule 13-3. However, there may be an issue with regard to assistive devices which may be adjusted to various positions during a stipulated round. The USGA Rules of Golf Committee will be asked to consider this issue in the course of reviewing medical devices and their conformance under Rule 14-3.

Another issue relating to this Rule concerns the following query:

If a player builds a stance so that his supporting crutch does not slip during the swing, is he in breach of this Rule?

This is an interesting question, because the answer is also dependent on the concept of "fairly taking his stance" (Rule 13-2).

A player who "builds a stance" by creating a raised mound of soil against which he braces his crutch would be in breach of Rule 13-3 for building a stance. However, a certain amount of "digging in" with the feet is permitted. By analogy, this would allow for some "digging in" with an assistive device in an effort to prevent slipping, but there is a point beyond which the player would be in violation of "fairly taking his stance." As noted in the discussion of Rule 13-2 above, this is a very subjective determination which the Committee must make after considering all of the circumstances.

Rule 13-4a (Testing the Condition of the Hazard) and Rule 13-4b (Touching the Ground in the Hazard) - By analogy to Decision 13-4/22 (Rake Handle Stuck in Bunker Before Stroke), it could be argued that a disabled golfer who enters a bunker with a cane or crutches is testing the condition of that hazard and, therefore, is subject to penalty. However, the intent of Decision 13-4/22 is to clarify that a player may not gain additional information about the condition of a hazard through actions other than those which are necessary to allow him to reach his ball and take his stance. Therefore, a player who enters a hazard with canes or crutches would not be in breach of Rules 13-4a or 13-4b, provided that his actions are not intended to test the condition of the hazard.

Rule 14-2 (Assistance) - It is permissible for a disabled golfer to accept physical assistance from anyone for the purpose of positioning himself or his assistive devices prior to the stroke. The provisions of this Rule apply only while the player is making a stroke.

Rule 14-3 (Artificial Devices and Unusual Equipment) - Assistive devices are considered artificial devices or unusual equipment under Rule 14-3. Nevertheless, a Committee may allow a disabled golfer to use such an assistive device, even if it has been modified to aid the player in playing the game. However, if the Committee believes that an assistive device so modified would give the player an undue advantage over other players, the Committee has the authority to prohibit its use under Rule 14-3.

Rule 16-1 - (Standing Astride or on Line of Putt) - In view of the proposed Definition of "Stance," it is suggested that Rule 16-1e be modified to read:

. . . e. Standing astride or on line of putt. The player shall not make a stroke on the putting green from a stance astride, or with either foot or any assistive device touching, the line of putt or an extension of that line behind the ball.

Rule 17-3b (Ball Striking Flagstick or Attendant) - The language in Rule 17-3b makes it clear that if a ball strikes an assistive device which is being used by any person while he is attending the flagstick with the player's authority or prior knowledge, the player incurs a penalty

for a breach of this Rule.

Rule 20-1 (Lifting) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Wheelchairs.

Rule 22 (Ball Interfering with or Assisting Play - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Wheelchairs.

Rule 24-2 (Immovable Obstruction) and Rule 25-1 (Abnormal Ground Conditions) - The amended Definition of "Stance" would entitle a player to relief from an immovable obstruction or ground under repair if, in fairly taking his stance, the obstruction or the ground under repair interfered with the positioning of his assistive device. However, the Exceptions under Rules 24 and 25 would preclude relief for a player who has interference from these conditions as a result of placing his assistive device in an unnecessarily abnormal position for the required shot or using an unnecessarily abnormal direction of play.

Rule 28 (Ball Unplayable) - It is a fact that one able-bodied golfer may attempt and successfully execute a stroke with a ball which another non-disabled golfer may have declared unplayable. It is also a fact that the disabled golfer who requires the use of canes, crutches or any other type of assistive device may occasionally be unable to play a stroke at a ball which the non-disabled golfer could play. For example, a player using crutches may need to declare a ball which lies on a steep slope of wet grass unplayable in an effort to eliminate the possibility of injury from a fall. However, this situation is not any different than a case where the balls of two non-disabled golfers lie on a gravel cart path, and one player plays the stroke and the other player declares his ball unplayable, thus obviating any chance of an injury from flying gravel.

One might argue that because the situations noted above are potentially dangerous, Decision 1-4/10 (Dangerous Situation; Rattlesnake or Bees Interfere with Play) should apply, and the player should be entitled to free relief as prescribed by that Decision. While the situations described in the preceding paragraph are potentially dangerous, they are not analogous to the circumstances contemplated or the answer offered in Decision 1-4/10. That Decision concerns the player who encounters a dangerous situation which is both totally out of his control and unrelated to the normal playing of the game. Additionally, it presupposes that the player's ball is in a playable position. If this were not the case, the player would have to proceed under the Unplayable Ball Rule incurring a penalty of one stroke, rather than obtaining free relief as prescribed by the Decision.

Ultimately, all players must exercise their best judgment in determining whether they are placing themselves at risk by playing a particular stroke. If they are, then their best option may

be
to declare the ball unplayable. Rule 28 must govern in these situations. To allow free relief in some instances because of the possibility of injury will open the door for an unmanageable situation ripe with the potential for abuse.

Golfers Requiring Wheelchairs

Definition of "Stance" - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 1-2 (Exerting Influence on the Ball). Rule 13-1 (Ball as it Lies) and Rule 18-2a (Ball at Rest Moved by Player) - Everyone would like to increase the pace of play while simultaneously decreasing turf damage. Consequently, the rationale for "bumping" the ball is not without some merit. However, such an action violates one of the two most fundamental principles of the game -- playing the ball as it lies.

Drafting language which would permit such a procedure is more difficult than it might seem. For example: By what means may the player "bump" the ball? How far may he "bump" it?

When is the ball back in play? If the ball moves after it has been "bumped," must it be replaced, played as it lies or may the player "re-bump" it? If the ball moves after it has been "bumped," is the player subject to penalty? Must the ball remain on the same part of the golf course (teeing ground, through the green, hazard and putting green) after it has been "bumped?" If it must remain in the same part of the golf course, may a player who is "bumping the ball" only several inches through the green move it from high rough to short rough or to the fairway? If the original ball had come to rest in a divot hole, may the player "bump" the ball out of the divot hole?

With respect to the next-to-the-last question, it seems logical to conclude that, when the heat is on, the player who has the opportunity to move his ball from tall grass to short grass is much less likely to make a concerted effort to precisely position his chair than the player who would have to move his ball from short grass to tall grass.

Ultimately, "bumping the ball" becomes a mechanism by which "preferred lies" are endorsed. Certainly, this is not a desired result. Therefore, this practice should be discouraged, realizing that there is and will continue to be a marked difference in how strictly the Rules of Golf are applied by and to recreational and competitive golfers.

Rule 6-4 (Caddie) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches. In addition, it would be permissible for a wheelchair golfer to employ both a caddie and an aide to assist him, provided that the aide does not carry or handle the player's clubs (see Rule 8-1 below).

Depending on his responsibilities, the status of the aide would need to be clarified (see discussion of "Coach" under Blind Golfers; see also discussion of "Supervisor" under Mentally Handicapped Golfers).

Rule 8-1 (Advice) - If a wheelchair golfer employs both a caddie and an aide (see Rule 6-4 above), the aide would be prohibited from giving the player advice.

Rule 13-2 (Improving Lie, Area of Intended Swing or Line of Play) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 13-3 (Building Stance) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 14-2 (Physical Assistance) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 14-3 (Artificial Devices and Unusual Equipment) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 16-1e (Standing Astride or on Line of Putt) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 17-3b (Ball Striking Flagstick or Attendant) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 20-1 (Lifting) - Rule 20-1 states in part:

If a ball or ball-marker is accidentally moved in the process of lifting the ball under a Rule or marking its position, the ball or the ball-marker shall be replaced. There is no penalty provided the movement of the ball or the ball-marker is directly attributable to the specific act of marking the position of or lifting the ball. Otherwise, the player shall incur a penalty stroke under this Rule or Rule 18-2a.

This Rule requires no modification for use by disabled golfers. However, because physical limitations and assistive devices, especially chairs, may restrict access to the ball, the Rule should be interpreted loosely enough to give the disabled golfer the benefit of the doubt in cases where directly attributable becomes an issue.

Rule 20-2a (Dropping and Re-dropping: By Whom and How) - Rather than have a disabled golfer who uses a wheelchair hold the ball above his head and drop it or throw the ball upwards to what shoulder height would be if he were able to stand erect, and in an effort to provide some uniformity, the following modification to Rule 20-2a is suggested:

Rule 20-2. Dropping and Re-dropping

a. By whom and how

A ball to be dropped under the Rules shall be dropped by the player himself. He shall either stand or sit erect, hold the ball at shoulder height and arm's length and drop it. If a ball is dropped by any other person or in any other manner and the error is not connected as provided in Rule 20-6, the player shall incur a penalty stroke.

Rule 20-3 (Placing and Replacing) - While a player may give another person to retrieve or lift his ball, only the player or his partner may place a ball under the Rules.

Because

of physical limitations, it may be difficult or impossible for the disabled golfer playing in a wheelchair to place a ball as provided in Rule 20-3a. The solution to this issue is not very straightforward. Rather than suggesting that another person be authorized by the player to place the ball for him or that the player simply do his best, even if this means dropping the ball a few inches, it seems reasonable to wait and see how much of a problem this concern really creates.

Replacing the ball should rarely pose any difficulty, as Rule 20-3 allows for replacement not only by the player or his partner but also by the person who lifted it.

Rule 22 (Ball Interfering with or Assisting Play) - Disabled golfers using assistive devices may be inclined not to lift their ball on the putting green in an effort to reduce the potential for damage to the putting green surface. This is not the problem it may seem to be, as the player may authorize another person to lift and mark his ball. The development of assistive devices which minimize the load per square inch will also help eliminate this concern.

Rule 24-2 (Immovable Obstructions) and Rule 25-1 (Abnormal Ground Conditions) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches.

Rule 28 (Ball Unplayable) - See same entry under Golfers Requiring Canes and Crutches for additional considerations regarding this Rule.

Obviously, the most significant issue here is how this Rule should be applied to the disabled golfer who is using a wheelchair and cannot get to his ball when it lies in a bunker. At present, the wheelchair golfer often moves the ball close to the edge of the bunker and play it, without penalty, or drops a ball outside of the bunker under penalty of one stroke.

This procedure creates the potential for a very definite inequity. Consider the case in which two wheelchair golfers are playing against one another and the ball of both players comes to rest in a bunker. If one of the balls is playable and the other ball is truly unplayable, both players are handled identically -- a decidedly advantageous result for the player whose ball was unplayable.

Before suggesting a solution to this problem, another potential inequity must be examined.

Consider the available options for the non-disabled golfer when he plays a stroke and the ball comes to rest in a bunker. He may play the ball as it lies. If the player deems his ball to be unplayable, he shall, under penalty of one stroke:

- a. Play a ball as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played; or
- b. Drop a ball within two club-lengths of the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer the hole; or
- c. Drop a ball behind the point where the ball lay, keeping that point directly between the hole and the spot on which the ball is dropped, with no limit to how far behind that point the ball may be dropped.

If the unplayable ball lies in a bunker, the player may proceed under Clause a, b or c. If he elects to proceed under Clause b or c, a ball must be dropped in the bunker.

Therefore, the non-disabled golfer may play his next stroke from outside of the bunker, but instead of simply dropping a ball just outside of the bunker, he must go back to the spot from which he last played. In some instances, this may result in his having to play one more stroke to get back to the area of the bunker -- essentially a two stroke penalty to drop out of the bunker. Consequently, this problem results in an even greater inequity when the able-bodied golfer plays against the disabled golfer.

Keeping in mind the goal of allowing non-disabled and disabled golfers to play against one another on an equitable basis, the following language is suggested:

If a disabled golfer deems his ball to be unplayable in a bunker, he shall:

- a. Proceed under Rule 28a, b or c; or
- b. Add an additional penalty of one stroke and play a ball outside the bunker, keeping the point where the ball lay directly between the hole and the spot on which the ball is dropped.

While the above language may provide the basis for handling the problem wheelchair golfers face in dealing with bunkers, it will raise some significant handicapping issues if it is ultimately adopted as the solution. The handicapping issues are addressed more specifically in a subsequent section of this report.

Mentally Handicapped Golfers

Modification of the Rules of Golf for the mentally handicapped golfer appears unnecessary. If it is elected to play by the Rules, this group of individuals should be able to do

so, although some players may require on-course supervision to facilitate some or all aspects of play, including etiquette. In that regard, the on-course supervisor would, in some cases, be somewhat analogous to the coach used by a blind golfer. In other situations, the supervisor might function more like an observer, helping one or more groups of golfers on an as needed basis. In that case, he, would be considered as an outside agency. In defining the status and the duties of a "supervisor," potential conflicts with Rules 6-4 (Caddie) and 8-1 (Advice) will need to be considered.

A relatively abbreviated experience with mentally handicapped golfers precludes addressing their needs under the Rules of Golf more specifically at this time. However, as these individuals become more involved in the game, it will be necessary to insure that the Rules are being properly adapted to accommodate any special requirements which interfere with their playing of the game.

Miscellaneous Issues

Etiquette - Priority on the Course - The final paragraph of this section states:

If a match fails to keep its place on the course and loses more than one clear hole on the players in front, it should invite the match following to pass.

Both non-disabled and disabled golfers should make their best effort to maintain their pace of play and their position on the course. No one deserves special consideration with regard to this point.

Etiquette - Care of the Course - Through the green, the player should repair any damage caused by spikes, tires and any other type of assistive device. On the putting green, such damage should be repaired after all players in the group have completed the hole. Due to certain weather or turfgrass conditions, disabled golfers may be precluded, most often temporarily, from using certain types of assistive devices.

It is hoped that current research will result in the development of assistive devices which have minimal effect on agronomic conditions and that the GCSAA, the PGA of America and the USGA will lead the effort to re-educate the public regarding the true, rather than the perceived, impact of these devices on turfgrass.

Rule 6-7 (Undue Delay) - The interpretation and application of this particular Rule provides more than enough difficulty in dealing with non-disabled golfers by themselves. To suggest a mechanism by which this Rule should be applied to disabled golfers is equally as difficult. Clearly, there is enough subjectivity in determining what constitutes undue delay that considerable Committee discretion is required. In that regard, a slightly liberal interpretation of what constitutes undue delay is suggested. Ultimately, each Committee must establish what it

considers to be reasonable parameters in defining undue delay, taking into account the difficulty of the golf course, weather conditions and the quality of the field. To offer more specific guidance to the Committee than that is probably not realistic.

Handicapping

In establishing handicaps for disabled golfers, two issues manifest themselves immediately. The first issue is that adapting the USGA Handicap System for disabled golfers is impossible until an adaptation of the Rules of Golf has been agreed upon. Rule 28 (Ball Unplayable) and its application to a wheelchair golfer whose ball lies in a bunker serves as a useful example. Resolution of the handicap problem associated with this Rule will be necessary to eliminate the discrepancy in Handicap Indices which could arise when a disabled golfer establishes his handicap at a golf course with no bunkers while another disabled golfer of equal ability establishes his handicap at a golf course which is heavily bunkered. The solution may necessitate determining a maximum number of unplayable penalty strokes allowable during a stipulated round based on the player's Handicap Index and the Hazard Rating of the golf course which he is playing. Until a method of handling this situation under the Rules can be agreed upon, there is no basis upon which to perform the mathematical calculations which will determine what changes are required in the USGA Handicap System to establish accurate Handicap Indices.

The second issue concerns the type of handicap index the disabled golfer should be given once the Rules of Golf and the USGA Handicap System have been adapted for use by disabled golfers -- regular, provisional, local or some other restricted designation which has yet to be determined. The answer will depend, at least in part, to how far the adapted Rules used by disabled golfers depart from the Rules of Golf.

Anticipating the eventual need to resolve handicapping issues, preliminary discussions have been held with members of the USGA Handicap Research Team and the USGA Handicap Committee.

Summary

This is an initial attempt to adapt the Rules of Golf for disabled golfers with the intent of providing a means by which they may play equitably with non-disabled golfers or golfers with other types of disabilities. It is not intended to be a revision to the Rules of Golf as they currently exist. Hopefully, all of the key issues have been addressed and the foregoing will serve as the basis for more in-depth discussion which will ultimately lead to resolution of this project, although continued analysis and modification will be necessary, as is the case for the Rules of Golf.

Session Five: Assessing Future Needs and Directions

At the first National Forum on Accessible Golf, two sets of prioritized needs relating to making the game of golf more accessible were established. One set of needs reflected the views of individuals and organizations directly serving golfers with disabilities and the second set reflected

the thoughts of organizations directly involved with the golf industry. These two sets of needs have served as the direction for many of the activities undertaken by those attending the Forums over the past three years. It was now determined that a review of these needs was appropriate to determine actions that have been taken and future directions that are now critical to the integration of individuals with disabilities into the game of golf.

At the Fifth Forum, the participants were again split into the two groups as identified above. Each group was asked to indicate what actions have been taken regarding the prioritized list of needs identified at the first Forum and to indicate what actions remain to be taken. They were also asked to identify new issues or concerns that have arisen since the initial list of needs was identified. The following represents a summary of the views of the two groups. Participants' thoughts are organized by each need with Actions Taken listed first and then Action Needed listed

second. New issues are presented as a summary of the two groups.

Group I (Individual with disabilities and organizations serving golfers with disabilities)

Issues

I. Misconceptions and stereotypes by golf course managers and other personnel

Actions Taken:

1. Greater education through publications, seminars and organizational efforts
2. More involvement by Pros
3. Various Studies
 - a. Pace of Play Studies
 - b. Impact of Assistive Devices

Actions Needed:

1. PGA of America efforts
 - a. In service of PGA Pros
 - b. Educational Module for Apprentices
 - c. Develop program for CEUs
2. Need to promote more golfers with disabilities actually playing the game

II. Golf Course Design Issues

Actions Taken:

1. Accessibility has become a design concern for many designers
2. Some architects have adopted accessibility standards as design criteria
3. Design standards have been recommended by the Federal ACCESS Board
4. New PGA course has been designed with accessibility in mind

Actions Needed:

1. More education of architects and owners of the benefits of accessible design income, pace of play, accessibility recommendations

III. Attitudes towards people with disabilities among other golfers and golf organizations

Actions Taken:

1. More golfers with disabilities are playing the game but the number is still much too small
2. USGA is working on rules modification
3. Golfers with Disabilities Brochure has been developed
4. Teaching/Instructional Programs are being developed

Actions Needed:

1. Need to develop program for Golf Channel
2. P.B.S. documentary
3. Kaleidoscope Disability Channel Program

IV. Need for education of golfers with disabilities

Action Taken:

1. Increased instructional programs with CEUs
2. Increased educational literature
3. Increased articles in popular golf magazines

Actions Needed:

1. Central Clearinghouse for instructional programs
2. Follow-up to instructional programs to be sure golfers with disabilities are getting to the course

V. Equipment modification and policies regarding their use

Actions Taken:

1. ADA has stimulated equipment modifications
2. New golf car technology is evolving
3. PCS
4. Association of Disabled American Golfers

Actions Needed:

1. Clarification of who is responsible for equipment availability

Group II (Golf Industry and Organizations working with the Golf Industry)

Issues

I. Clear Interpretation of ADA

Action Taken:

1. Draft guidelines have been developed for golf by sub-committee on recreation for ACCESS Board

Actions Needed:

1. Define programmatic issues
2. Finalize guidelines from the ACCESS Board
3. Clarify public vs. private golf course

II. Education of Golf Industry

Action Taken:

1. Some education and training programs have been developed
2. Existing educational programs have broadened their mission
3. Connections have been made between golf instructional programs and rehabilitation professionals thus providing greater access to instruction
4. Training to golf professionals with CEU's is evolving

Action Needed:

1. Department of Justice needs to provide clarification of programmatic issues
2. Architectural guidelines need to be finalized
3. Needs to be the systematic dissemination of information with a universal interpretation
4. Still need additional educational programs for golf and rehabilitation professionals

III. Course Design Issues

Action Taken:

1. Second draft of course design guidelines have been completed by sub-committee on recreation for the ACCESS Board
2. Two accessible golf courses have been built

Action Needed:

1. Complete public comment for second draft of design guidelines
2. Create an awards program for accessible golf course design
3. Create a course accessibility rating system

IV. Rules modifications

Action Taken:

1. USGA has drafted a set of rules modifications

Action Needed:

1. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew must review and adapt USGA rules modifications
2. Create a publication and disseminate modifications to courses and members of USGA
3. Need to revise the handicapping system to accommodate golfers with disabilities

V. Equipment modifications

Action Taken:

1. Several efforts are being undertaken to modify the golf cart for golfers with disabilities; mostly single rider carts with hand controls

Action Needed:

1. Clarification of a personal device vs. an assistive device is needed
2. Development of guidelines for rental equipment is needed

New Issues

Few new issues were identified by either of the groups. There was a strong opinion expressed that the issues identified at the first Forum still are pertinent and efforts should continue in these areas.

One new issue was identified that received considerable attention by both groups. A concern was expressed that a significant number of golfers with disabilities are never getting to the golf course to play the game. They are taking lessons and receiving instruction but they are not going to the golf course. A concerted effort to engage golfers with disabilities in the actual game was expressed as a future priority for individuals and organizations promoting accessible golf. It was suggested that a tour of top level golfers with disabilities would help promote play by the average golfer with a disability.

Other issues that were mentioned included:

1. Lack of governmental responsiveness for the development of recreation guidelines to address the ADA.
2. Liability issues relating to accidents involving non-disabled golfers and golfers with a disability.

Resource Guide

Organizations & Programs
Providing Services
Related to
Accessible Golf

Organizational Name: Adaptive Golf Program
J. E. Hanger, Inc.

Contact Person: Sonny Ackerman Tel. 1-800-779-4923
PO Box 406 or 404-442-9870
Alpharetta, GA 30239-0406 Fax: 404-667-9013

Organizational Goals:

To return the physically challenged individual to a full and rich life, doing all the things he/she wants to do on an equal footing with his/her peers.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

"Adaptive Golf" program instructs therapists how to teach the physically challenged from wheel chair patients to amputees, the proper golf swing.
Provide specially adapted golf clubs for these individuals to use.
Fit limbs and braces for patients that give the flexibility one needs to be an active individual.
Giving the physically challenged the right prosthetics and braces and proper instructions on their golf swing can not only speed patient recovery but help get them back in the main stream of life.

Primary Groups Served:

All physically challenged people: individuals using wheelchairs, amputees, stroke victims, or any person needing rehabilitation.
Recreation therapists, physical therapists, parks and recreation directors, anyone who comes in contact with the physically challenged.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

Golf courses which are not equipped for the physically challenged.
Fear of lawsuits and wheelchairs tearing up greens.
Fear and ignorance of what the physically challenged golfer wants and can do.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Constantly seeking to incorporate golf club manufacturers and golf courses into our program in order to educate them on what has been have accomplished and what to expect from the physically challenged individual.

Organizational Name: Alvarez and Associates, Inc.

Contact Person: Judy Alvarez, President Tel. 954-946-5958
3921 Crystal Lake Drive Fax: 954-753-6706
Pompano Beach, FL 33064

Organizational Goals:

To promote golf to people with disabilities.

To create awareness to the golf and medical community, through golf lessons, education, seminars and golf tournaments for people with injuries.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

Private lessons and group classes to golfers with disabilities.

Seminars, in-service sessions and training to rehab centers and golf professionals.

Resource center for parks and recreation departments, rehabilitation centers, golfers and golf facilities and golf professionals.

Primary Groups Served:

Golfers with disabilities and rehabilitation center professionals.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

Transportation to driving range and for on-course instruction, students' injury and illness affect

attendance at classes.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

3rd Annual Brighter Fairways Classic (previously Combo Classic) in Mangate, Florida at the Carolina Club.

Community involvement to raise money, prizes and sponsors.

Continuous golf programs which run every six months.

Organizational Name: The American Society of Golf Course Architects

Contact Person: Richard M. Phelps, Golf Course Architect Tel.
303-670-0478

P.O. Box 3295 Fax: 303-670-3518
Evergreen, CO 80439

Organizational Goals:

- To organize and to promote good fellowship among golf course architects.
- To extend the traditionally high standards of golf for sportsmanship and fair play to the professional practice of golf course architecture.
- To foster the game of golf and to assist the United States Golf Association and other organizations and individuals working for its advancement.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

- The American Society of Golf Course Architects is comprised of leading golf course designers in the United States and Canada, who are involved in the design of new courses and renovation of old courses.
- Held discussions and seminars to discuss the impacts of the suggested design guidelines and members were asked to respond to those proposed guidelines.
- Speak to golf industry representatives to explain how golf courses can be designed or remodelled to provide access for all individuals.
- Have distributed copies of the design guidelines to our members so that they can begin to incorporate these design guidelines into their designs.

Primary Groups Served:

- Through representation on the ACCESS Board's Golf Course Subcommittee, we have embraced the philosophical goal of doing everything possible, as individual golf course architects, to design golf courses that are accessible to the disabled golfer.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

- Since our organization does not provide programs or services directly to disabled golfers, we have not experienced problems other than designing courses with access as one of the goals.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

- To continually improve design guidelines that provide access for disabled golfers.

Additional

- decisions must come from the golfing industry and the Federal Government as they relate to program issues such as turf damage, liability, equipment, etc. When those decisions are formulated, we will do our best through our design efforts to help those affected.

Organizational Name: The Association of Disabled American Golfers

Contact Person: Greg Jones, Executive Director Tel. 303-220-0921
7700 E. Arapahoe #350 Fax: 303-843-9284
Englewood, CO 80112

Organizational Goals:

To serve as the clearinghouse for information regarding golfers with disabilities and the golf industry.

To enhance the opportunities for individuals with disabilities into the game, with special emphasis on the development of "core" golfers.

To foster inclusionary competition through local, regional, and national tournaments.

To encourage golfers with disabilities to play more rounds of golf.

Organizations Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

They are good for the game of golf.

No golfer has an inherent right to damage a course or delay the pace of play.

Steps Taken To Address ADA Guidelines as They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals with Disabilities:

Served as a primary participant with the Sub-Committee on Golf for the Recreation Access Advisory Committee in the development of proposed guidelines.

Work directly with owner/operators and golfers with disabilities to resolve potential conflict.

Focus on the opportunities created by the ADA as opposed to potential litigation.

Programs and Service Established by Your Organization to Serve Golfers with Disabilities:

Created Making the Turn, our ADAG newsletter and the only single multi source of information for individuals and the industry.

Have developed alliances with national media to support and educate non-disabled golfers.

Represent golfers with disabilities at industry meetings and conferences.

Developed a speaker's bureau to assist and educate as needed.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Programs and Services for Golfers with Disabilities:

ADAG's only difficulty has been securing long term financing to meet its goals. This is in part

due to conscious decisions to keep membership fees at a low level.

Initial difficulties which may have been noted have been replaced by a working relationship with golf organizations and associations.

Benefits for Establishing Programs and Services for Disabled Golfers:

It is good for the game.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Expand our services that are provided electronically.

Expand local and regional inclusionary competitions.

Encourage the expansion of basic research initiated by ADAG that will encourage more play
by
golfers with disabilities. Examples are turfgrass research, equipment, rules, etc.

Organizational Name: Challenge Golf
Edwin Shaw Hospital

Contact Person: Ron Tristano Tel. 216-784-5400
1621 Flickinger Road
Akron, OH 44312-4495

Organizational Goals:

To assist physically challenged individuals interested in learning the game of golf or for experienced golfers in need of adaptive assistance following an illness or injury.

Provide a supportive atmosphere that encourages persons with disabilities to play golf and build their skills.

Help individuals to set goals, increase confidence and self esteem and improve their mental and physical health.

To reunite the physically challenged golfer with their non-disabled family or friends on the golf course.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

"Challenge Golf" classes are taught by PGA professionals, program runs for a six-week period, provides individualized instruction.

The Challenge Golf Course and Driving Range at Edwin Shaw Hospital is designed for persons

with disabilities. Special features include wheel chair accessible paths, hand rails on tees, and slopes of eight percent or less in areas.

Serve as an advisor to therapists and golf professionals throughout the country who desire to begin their own program.

Primary Groups Served:

Those recovering from strokes, head injuries, spinal cord injuries, amputations, neuro-muscular disorders, degenerative joint diseases and related disorders.

Serve as a training site for Special Olympics.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

To continue to be a national leader in promoting golf for all populations of the physically challenged, it is necessary to secure increased financial support.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Generate increased information to help prospective programs throughout the country.

Continue to experiment with adaptive equipment to evaluate their usefulness and to determine their implications for potential damage to golf courses.

Organizational Name: Fairfax County Park Authority

Contact Person: Cindy Walsh, Access Supervisor Tel. 703-246-5563
3701 Pander Drive Fax: 703-691-7926
Fairfax, Virginia 22030-6067

Organizational Goals:

- To ensure the full integration of people with disabilities into the game of golf.
- To increase the awareness of golf as a leisure sport for people with disabilities.
- To provide a quality golf tournament for persons with disabilities and the non-disabled.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

- Integrated golf tournament. Combo Classic.
- Golf clinics.
- Private golf lessons.
- Training.

Primary Groups Served:

- Individuals having experienced strokes, head injuries, amputations, spinal cord injuries, and multiple sclerosis.
- Developmentally challenged clients.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

- Funding.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

- Junior golf program for kids with disabilities beginning in 1996.

Organizational Name: Fore Hope, Inc.

Contact Person: Mindy Derr, Director Tel. 614-459-4673
1270 Old Henderson Road Fax: 614-457-2250
Columbus, OH 43220

Organizational Goals:

To provide a therapeutic golf program for persons with disabilities or inactive lifestyles, while

assisting them with their physical and emotional development.

Share the joys of golf with as many persons with disabilities as possible.

Provide quality golf experiences that are flexible and responsive to the special needs of the community.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

Individual lessons.

Group lessons.

Tournaments.

Primary Groups Served:

Developmentally disabled.

Inactive lifestyles.

Physically disabled.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

Raising necessary dollars to implement program and services.

Obtaining community support for the programs seen by many as simply recreational and not therapeutic.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Expand Director of Golf position to full time.

PGA members will be trained by the staff of Fore Hope. PGA members will receive CEU for their volunteer time to Fore Hope.

Adaptive Golf League.

Serve 250 persons state-wide in 1996.

Organizational Name: Golf Course Superintendent's Association of America
Contact Person: Cynthia Kelly Tel. 913-832-4459
Government Relations Counsel Fax: 913-832-4433
1421 Research Park Drive
Lawrence, KS 66049-3859

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

GCSAA's mission is to serve its members, advance their profession and enrich the quality of golf in this environment. The Association provides education, information, and representation to more than 14,500 individual members for more than 50 countries.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

The ADA accessibility guidelines for golf offer excellent guidance for golf course architects, owners and superintendents who have primary responsibility for new course construction and renovations of existing courses.

Research under way at Rutgers University will be valuable in determining ways to maximize access for golfers with disabilities while minimizing the potential damage that assist devices could cause to sensitive turf areas.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

GCSAA representatives have participated in the National Forums on Accessible Golf and Association of Disabled American Golfers. GCSAA also serves on the Recreation Access Advisory Committee and Golf Sub-Committee.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

Through its member publications, GCSAA communicated to golf course superintendents and others the impact of the ADA on course maintenance and the development of recommended accessibility guidelines. GCSAA also serves as a resource to help superintendents get answers

to questions on ADA compliance.

GCSAA provides information to others in the golf industry via articles in Golf Course Management magazine and in Leader Board, a newsletter published exclusively for the golf course decision makers.

Funding for research to evaluate the impact on greens of assistive devices used by disabled golfers has been provided by GCSAA along with USGA and PGA.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Programs and Services for Golfers with Disabilities:

Lack of legal precedent about the scope of the ADA.

Concerns for the golf industry include having accurate demographic information about the numbers and needs of disabled golfers.

Potential for abuse by those not covered by the ADA who seek its benefits.

Within the golf industry, misperceptions about the impacts of the ADA on golf has been evident.

Benefits Of Establishing Programs and Service For Disabled Golfers:

Resolving accessibility issues provides an opportunity to gain new customers and communicate

the industry's view that the sport of golf should be open to all.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Continue to provide its members with ADA compliance assistance and inform golf course superintendents about new developments including the promulgation of final guidelines.

Organizational Name: Golf RX, Inc.

Contact Person: Jaro Jones, President/Owner Tel. 713-420-2414
1703 E. James
Baytown, TX 77520

Organizational Goals:

To motivate as many persons with disabilities as possible to learn about the therapeutic rewards, both physical and mental, of an enjoyable round of golf.

To instruct golf professionals and therapists so that they may be better able, through golf, to serve persons with disabilities.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

Seminars for golf professionals and therapists that have been approved by the PGA, LPGA, Texas State Board of Examiners for Therapists and the American Therapeutic Recreation Association for CEU's.

Provide in-house clinics for rehabilitation facilities, individual instruction and group clinics for

persons with disabilities. Included with the clinics is information on golf associations, equipment, training aids, issues related to golf, and instructional and motivational videos.

Golf RX conducts clinics for charitable fund raising events and golf tournaments that benefit persons with disabilities.

Primary Groups Served:

Medical and golf industries through our seminars that are accredited for CEU's.

The clinics are open to all persons with disabilities.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Program(s) and Service(s) for Disabled Golfers:

Some municipalities not allowing outside carts, nor providing adaptive carts. As a result of information passed on by Golf RX, the local city council has decided to allow outside carts to be used by persons with disabilities.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

All inclusive tournaments integrating PGA, LPGA, therapists and persons with disabilities with

the public. Golf RX will make donations from tournaments to local agencies serving the disabilities. First tournament will be held at Goose Creek Country Club, Baytown, Texas July 29, 1996, benefiting Texas Polio Survivors Association and Junior Golf.

Organizational Name: Ladies Professional Golf Association

Contact Person: Betsy Clark Tel. 904-274-6200
Director of Education Fax: 904-274-1099
100 International Golf Drive
Daytona Beach, FL 32124-1092

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

To promote world-wide interest in the game of golf; to establish and maintain high standards in

promotions, development and conduct of women's professional golf activities.

To provide vocational opportunities and continuing education in teaching, tournament play, golf operations and junior golf.

To cooperate with organizations engaged in golf promotions whose objectives are compatible with those of the LPGA.

Protect and further the mutual interests of the Association and its members.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

To promote world-wide interest in the game of golf to all people.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

The LPGA National Education Advisory Committee for Accessible Golf has been established in 1996. The purpose of the committee is to assist/advise the Director of Education in identifying existing programs that are conducted by LPGA members for individuals with disabilities; identify, develop and implement LPGA education, and initiatives for individuals with disabilities; create and identify appropriate programs and establish an infrastructure for implementation of LPGA member training programs and non-member consumer programs throughout the US.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

The pro-active involvement of the LPGA National Education Advisory Committee for Accessible Golf will afford our members training opportunities to effectively teach individuals

with disabilities as well as assist with industry-wide education initiatives.

Organizational Name: National Amputee Golf Association

Contact Person: James Coombes, Executive Director Tel.
1-800-633-NAGA

PO Box 5801 or 319-361-3638
Coralville, Iowa 52241-8801 Fax: 319-351-5129

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

To provide an opportunity for amputees and other physically challenged individuals to come together to share their experiences, develop friendships, and to share the comraderie and friendly competition provided by the game of golf.

To stimulate in disabled persons a greater awareness of fellowship in facing the trials and tribulations of their disability and to enrich their lives in the process.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

Getting people outdoors in the fresh air, around and among persons with similar or more severe disabilities, often brings not only hope, but renewed vigor to get on with life and deal openly and vigorously with making the best life they can for themselves.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

Part of the program is a review of the ADA guidelines as they relate to the game of golf and in general as they relate to enhancement of life for those with disabilities.

The main focus of the ADA has been on accessibility of golf courses, from parking lots, to registration of play, to standard ramp, door widths, and restroom/locker room facilities to actually improving the accessibility of tees, greens, and the play of the golf course in general.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

Developed a program called First Swing Golf for the Physically Challenged. Funded by grants

from the PGA and the Disabled American Veterans Charitable Trust. The Program now presents over 30 clinics a year around the country.

The PGA offers continuing education units to golf pros.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Programs and Services for Golfers with Disabilities:

Have encountered frustration in working with golf course management regarding the opportunities for the physically challenged as they relate to utilization of services and facilities.

Have met resistance from green superintendents and golf professionals as it relates to not only allowing but encouraging those who are mobility impaired and in a wheelchair to play the game.

Benefits Of Establishing Programs and Service For Disabled Golfers:

It is in the best interest of all members of society, not only the physically challenged to provide

greater emphasis on the person's abilities rather than their disabilities and the game of golf is a

life-long enjoyment that can be shared with children, family, and friends of all ages and gender.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Continue working with those who have created tools for enhancing the enjoyment of playing the game of golf for those persons who are not only mobility impaired but whose strength and endurance have begun to dwindle.

Organizational Name: National Golf Foundation

Contact Person: Richard Singer, Senior Project Director Tel.
407-744-6006

1150 S. US Hwy. #1, Ste. 401
Jupiter, FL 33477

Fax: 407-744-9085

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

To foster the growth and economic vitality of the game of golf.

Provide members with market research and other business related/management information.

Develop and implement programs that promote golf participation and enhance facility operations.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

Support efforts to incorporate individuals with physical disabilities into the game of golf.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to
Individuals With Disabilities:

As part of the consulting services the NGF provides to golf course operators and developers, the NGF continues to counsel these clients on Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and stress how this important legislation relates to golf operations and development.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With
Disabilities:

The NGF has developed an extensive educational library for its members which includes what

is perhaps the largest collection of published materials on the subject of golf and the physically challenged.

In 1995, the NGF was involved with the development of a brochure on how the Americans with Disabilities Act applies to golf facilities. The Foundation subsequently sent it to its 4000 golf facility members.

The NGF published an information package entitled, "Accommodating Disabled Golfers," a compendium of articles on accommodating individuals with disabilities into the game of golf.

Benefits Of Establishing Programs and Service For Disabled Golfers:

The NGF believes that reaching out to golfers or potential golfers with physical disabilities is not only good for the golf industry but its the right thing to do.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Continue to support the golf industry in efforts to increase accessibility with disabled golfers.

As an organization dedicated to fostering the growth and vitality of the game of golf, we will always be part of new research, education and service for all individuals seeking to advance the game and include more participants.

Organizational Name: National Center on Accessibility

Contact Person: Gary Robb, Director Tel. 317-342-9240
5040 State Rd. 67 N Fax: 317-349-1086
Martinsville, IN 46151

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

To assist in the development, facilitation and implementation of accessibility guidelines and services nationally.

To provide education and technical assistance to both public and private providers of recreation, parks and tourism services in insuring that they are accessible to all.

Conducting, coordinating, facilitating, and/or supporting research that will provide the necessary information to decision makers that will support their efforts in making programs, services and facilities accessible and cost effective.

Currently provide the following services:

Training and educational programs for public and private entities in the areas of Comprehensive Planning for Access, Retrofitting for Access, Universal Interpretation and Universal Design.

Training and educational programs on topic specific areas includes trail access, beach access, golf access and play area access.

Technical assistance to public and private entities via quarterly newsletter, research publications, toll-free help line, Internet/WWW information pages, information briefs and brochures.

Research in the areas of beach, trail, golf and swimming pool access.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

Actively supports full inclusion and participation of golfers with disabilities into the game of golf.

Golf is a life time activity and can be enjoyed by all members of our society - young and old, male and female, disabled and non-disabled.

The focus is on assisting both golfers with disabilities and the golf industry and facilitating the inclusion of all golfers on existing golf courses and practice facilities.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

The National Center on Accessibility was created in 1992 to assist providers of recreation, parks and tourism industries in meeting the mandates of the ADA and other federal accessibility legislation. In doing so, the Center conducts training and educational programs, provides information, and conducts research on numerous aspects of recreation and parks, including golf.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

National Forum on Accessible Golf (with Clemson University).

Research on pace of play.

Seminars on etiquette and golfers with disabilities.

Instructional clinic with ADAG National Golf Tournament

Presentations at the International Symposium on Therapeutic Recreation, Midwest Symposium

on Therapeutic Recreation and the Florida Parks and Recreation Association.

Survey of golf course managers and operators (with ADAG).

Survey of people with disabilities interested in golf (with Clemson University).

Introductory brochure for golf course personnel (funded by the USGA Foundation) and distributed to members of the USGA, National Golf Foundation and LPGA.

Published article in 1996 TRENDS Magazine on golf and persons with disabilities.

Printed list of golf resources for golfers with disabilities.

Benefits of Establishing Programs and Services for Disabled Golfers:

Made significant strides in developing a national awareness of the issues regarding golfers with disabilities.

Educational and research programs continue to assist both the golf industry, as well as golfers with disabilities and organizations that serve them in providing more and more inclusive opportunities to make golf an "inclusive" game.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Persons with Disabilities:

Will continue as an educational catalyst, provider of technical assistance and to identify and conduct research on areas or importance in making outdoor recreation accessible including golf.

Organizational Name: National Project for Accessible Golf

Contact Person: Dr. Lawrence R. Allen Tel. 864-656-3036
Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Fax: 864-656-2226
Tourism Management
263 Lehotsky Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, SC 29634-1005

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

The establishment of a national demonstration project to enhance access to golf for all physically challenged individuals.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

The interest of all individuals, both disabled and non-disabled is best served when persons with

disabilities are truly integrated into society. It is therefore imperative that mainstream activities

like golf be made accessible in order to advance the philosophy of inclusion of all persons in normal experiences of life.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

Directly involve in designing the Walker Golf Course at Clemson University to incorporate design features that respond to ADA. Clemson University is developing a national demonstration project with its golf course to do the following:

Implement and evaluate a comprehensive program to increase participation by the physically challenged in the sport of golf.

Set standards in all issues related to the ADA impact on golf.

Establish criteria for ADA and establish a Professional Golf Management School in order to train professionals to manage golf courses with a holistic perspective on disabled needs and customer satisfaction.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

Directly involved with designing a golf course and related facilities based upon principles of accessibility and multiple use to provide the following services:

Inclusion of necessary adaptations in design criteria to allow use of the course by physically challenged individuals. This would include considerations of: slope, materials, elevation, path locations, accessibility of roughs and hazards, etc.

Auxiliary golf facilities which are accessible to the physically challenged individual. These facilities would include: pro shop, club house, laboratories, parking areas, snack bar, etc.

Accommodate multiple use principles. This would include consideration for walking, jogging, nature appreciation and other passive experiences for all.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Programs and Services for Golfers with Disabilities:

Funding.

Benefits of Establishing Programs and Services for Disabled Golfers:

The programs and services provided by the National Project for Accessible Golf provides the following benefits for golfers with disabilities:

Participation in the game of golf - increased quality of life for individuals with disabilities via integration into the game of golf through the provision of a golf course and related facilities which are accessible.

Educational opportunities - students at Clemson University have been involved in all phases of Clemson Golf Course development from design through construction and maintenance. This has provided an unprecedented learning opportunity.

Course maintenance and management - perhaps the most important factor in integrating disabled individuals into the game of golf is the maintenance and management of the golf course itself. Special maintenance and management issues with respect to accessible golf will be addressed through training and research activities across the university and outreach efforts to professionals in the state and southeastern United States.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Persons with Disabilities:

To establish a multi-disciplinary research and development program addressing needs of physically challenged individuals. This would include research in physical design, equipment,

facilities, rules of play and teaching techniques.

To establish a comprehensive teaching and training program for students, professionals and physically challenged individuals. This would include the development of: formal classroom instruction, workshops, seminars, continuing education opportunities, internships, practica and

extension efforts.

To develop partnerships with industry and professional associates to seek support and share expertise.

To establish a national information center on access to golf for the physically challenged individual.

To establish an annual golf championship for the physically challenged golfer.

To establish an annual symposium addressing needs and issues relating to golf experiences for the physically challenged individual.

Organizational Name: The Professional Clubmakers' Society

Contact Person: Alex Pali
131 Krauser Road
Downington, PA 19335

Tel. 215-580-7226
Fax: 215-580-7479

Organizational Goals:

To develop golf club fitting procedures and guidelines for individuals with physical limitations.

To develop a report format for interview guidelines which would help with the evaluation of the

degree of physical ability for any golfer.

Involve all PCS members in furnishing written reports including club design and manufacturing

methods to the Professional Clubmakers' Society (PCS) Library.

Lobby all categories of PCS membership to contribute their experiences in fitting physically challenged golfers.

Establish a communication line for information flow to all PCS members to assist when fitting

physically challenged golfers.

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

A standardized report form has been established for disabled golfers outlining range of abilities

and limitations, fitting objectives, recommended procedures and specifications, recommended components and special clubmaking techniques used.

The standardized report form is used to develop fitting guidelines (in conjunction with personal

profiles) for disabled golfers.

Publish articles on clubmakers' task force activities in the PCS Journal.

Take part in ADAG sponsored events.

Primary Groups Served:

Individuals with all types of physical disabilities.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Finalize fitting guidelines for disabled golfers.

Continue to take part in ADAG sponsored events.

Organizational Name: The Professional Golfers Association of America

Contact Person: Henry Thrower, Director Tel. 407-624-8400
Human Resources/Special Programs Fax: 407-624-8417
100 Avenue of the Champions
PO Box 109601
Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410-9601

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

Create an environment to foster continued interest and enthusiasm in the game of golf.
Providing members with a comprehensive array of career advancement and development services.

Enhancing the skills and professional stature of golf professionals.

Staging world-class golf tournaments for professionals as well as amateurs.

Producing trade expositions at which golf equipment manufacturers and suppliers can showcase their wares.

Producing information and educational materials in various media formats for a variety of audiences.

Supporting programs that make golf accessible to more individuals, including youngsters, minorities and people with disabilities.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

Support programs that make golf accessible to more individuals including youngsters, minorities and people with disabilities.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

ADA guidelines have been disseminated to all 41 PGA sections for further dissemination to PGA members.

Brochures have been developed and forwarded to all PGA members advising them of their ADA responsibilities.

The ADA guidelines have been incorporated into the design of the first two golf courses the PGA of America has constructed. The first one is now open for play.

A PGA of America staff person chaired the sub committee on golf (under the US Transportation and Architectural Compliance Board) which developed the proposed ADA guidelines on design and redesign of golf courses.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

Have identified and maintained a list of PGA members, apprentices, and amateurs who teach golf to the disabled. Individuals with disabilities can contact the PGA to obtain the names of teachers in their area.

Contacted Special Olympics International of 1988 to make golf the 23rd Special Olympics Competitive Sport.

Conducted golf clinics at the 1991 Special Olympics World Games for six days. More than 6,000 golf lessons were given to Special Olympians.

Wrote and published a Special Olympics Sports Skills Guide for Golf. More than 5,000 copies

were donated to Special Olympics International for distribution to their chapters.

The PGA and Special Olympic have held several two-day training programs around the US to teach both PGA members and amateurs how to teach golf to Special Olympic athletes.

Supported the National Amputee Golf Association monetarily for many years.

The PGA has made substantial monetary contributions to Special Olympics.

Furnished free of charge PGA "First Swing" publications to the NAGA in support of the 20 plus

NAGA clinics conducted annually at VA Hospitals around the country.

Purchased video tapes of "How to Teach Golf to the Disabled" and loans them to PGA members and apprentices interested in learning how to teach the disabled.

Member of the American Disabled Golfers Association and has supported that Associations' annual Golf Tournament for the Disabled.

Encouraged its members and apprentices to become involved in teaching the disabled.

Benefits Of Establishing Programs and Service For Disabled Golfers:

Program(s) and/or Service(s) Offered:

All programs and services established directly supports the PGA of America mission of making

golf accessible to more individuals including youngsters, minorities and the disabled.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Attempt to get more PGA members involved in serving the disabled.

Continue to support programs of other organizations serving the disabled.

Organizational Name: USGA Rules of Golf Committee

Contact Person: Trey Holland
44 East 73rd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46240

Tel. 317-872-0123
Fax. 317-876-2348

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

To promote and conserve, throughout the US, the best interest and true spirit of the game of golf as embodied in its ancient and honorable traditions. This is accomplished primarily by means of its three core programs which include writing and interpreting the Rules of Golf, writing and enforcing the Rules of Amateur Status and establishing equipment specifications. USGA conducts 13 national championships each year and provides other services such as developing and maintaining the US handicap system and promoting turf grass research.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

The USGA believes that all individuals should have access to the game of golf and looks forward to assisting in the realization of that goal.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

The USGA has been working with individuals in Washington, DC, and those associated with the Forum on Accessible Golf to help address issues raised by the ADA as they apply to the game of golf. A modification of the Rules of Golf and the USGA Handicap System is being developed for golfers with disabilities.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

Aside from those noted above, services designed specifically for golfers with disabilities is not within the USGA's realm of responsibility. There may be other as yet undefined concerns relating to golfers with disabilities which the USGA will need to address in the future.

Organizational Name: U.S. Blind Golfers Association

Contact Person: Robert Andrews, President Tel. 904-893-4511
3094 Shamrock Street North Fax: same as Tel. #
Tallahassee, FL 32308

Organization's Basic Mission, Goals and Services:

To assist other institutions and organizations in conducting of golf tournaments involving its members for the purpose of fund raising and competition.

To provide informational materials that helps blind individuals pursue the game of golf.

To assist golf professionals and new coaches in learning proven methods and techniques of working with blind golfers.

Organization's Philosophical Position Regarding Disabled Golfers:

To encourage all people that golf can still be played and enjoyed regardless of their visual impairment.

The importance of team work is always stressed and the tremendous benefit a blind golfer receives from a volunteer coach is always acknowledged.

Steps Taken to Address ADA Guidelines As They Relate to Services Provided to Individuals With Disabilities:

The work with the USGA to establish one basic rule variation required to play golf; Rule 13-4B3, no penalty if blind golfer grounds club in hazard. Also the recognition of a blind golf coach and the definition of his duties.

Programs and Services Established By Your Organization To Serve Golfers With Disabilities:

USGA Rules of Golf will soon be available on cassette tape from the National Library Service.

The youth version of the rules are available in braille.

A number of youth blind golf programs are slated for 1996.

To help PGA teachers work with the blind and visually impaired community.

Difficulties Encountered in Establishing Programs and Services for Golfers with Disabilities:

The number of USBGA members and other blind golfers is small. This factor is a problem when fund raising and expanded services are attempted.

Benefits Of Establishing Programs and Service For Disabled Golfers:

By being a source of information and encouragement, rehabilitation instructors, golf professionals and others are becoming more willing to embrace blind golf.

Plans for New Program(s) and/or Service(s) for Individuals with Disabilities:

The introduction of a golf program at blind schools has brought a grant from the USGA, resulting in equipment for teaching.

Plans are to involve golfers who are visually impaired in tournaments this year. This departure

from the USBGA tournament format is meant to allow "the whole blind community" to enjoy golf competition. (All USBGA members are totally blind and are the only ones eligible to play

in the major blind golf tournaments.)

PARTICIPANTS

March 31 - April 2, 1996

Sonny Ackerman
J.E. Hanger Corporation
5010 McGinnis Ferry Rd.
Alpharetta, GA 30202
Tel. 404-442-9870
Fax. 404-667-9013

Larry Allen
Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management
Clemson University
263 Lehotsky Hall
Clemson, SC 29634-1005
Tel. 864-656-2181
Fax. 864-656-2226

Judith Alvarez, PGA & LPGA
President - Alvarez & Associates, Inc.
Golf Consultants
3921 Crystal Lake Drive #121
Pompano, FL 33064
Tel. 954-946-5958
Fax. 954-753-6706

Bob Andrews, President
U.S. Blind Golfers Association
3094 Shamrock St. North
Tallahassee, FL 32308
Tel. 904-893-4511
Fax. (same as Tel.#)

Tina Andrews
U.S. Blind Golfers Association
3094 Shamrock St. North
Tallahassee, FL 32308

Tel. 904-893-4511
Fax. (same as Tel.#)

Brett Avery, Editor, Golf Journal
Golf House
P.O. Box 708
Far Hills, NJ 07931-0708
Tel. 908-781-5497
Fax. 908-781-1112

Paul Beatty
ACCESS Board
1331 F Street, Suite 1000 NW
Washington, DC 20004-1111
Tel. 202-272-5434 Ext. 19

Jim Coombes, Executive Director
National Amputee Golf Association
P.O. Box 5801
Coralville, IA 52241-5801
Tel. 1-800-633-6242
Fax. 319-351-5129

Mindy Derr, Director
Fore Hope, Inc.
1270 Old Henderson Rd.
Columbus, OH 43220
Tel. 614-459-4673
Fax. 614-457-2250

Merv Epstein
2907 Rambling Path
Anderson, SC 29621
Tel. 864-225-1207

Fax. 864-224-9970

Michael Flowers, President
Electric Mobility Corp.
#1 Mobility Plaza
Sewell, NJ 08080
Tel. 609-468-0270
Fax. 609-468-9365

Gary Gentilucci
Rutgers University
P.O. Box 231
Foran Hall
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
Tel. 908-932-9711 Ext. 127 or 129
Fax. 908-932-9441

Ed Hamilton, Director of Research
National Center on Accessibility
5040 State Rd. 67 N.
Martinsville, IN 46151
Tel. 317-342-9240
Fax. 317-349-1086

Chris Hartwiger, Agronomist
USGA
4770 Sandpiper Lane
Birmingham, AL 35244
Tel. 205-444-5079
Fax. 205-444-9561

Rod Hernley, Chair
Committee on Sports for the Disabled
U.S. Olympic Committee
3333 E. Florida Ave., Unit 23
Denver, CO 80210
Tel. 303-722-5611
Fax. 303-722-2153

Trey Holland
USGA Rules of Golf Committee
44 East 73rd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46240
Tel. 317-872-0123
Fax. 317-876-2348

Kathleen Houston
4404 E. 60th Ave.
Commerce City, CO 80022
Tel. 303-287-6808

Fax. 303-287-6436

Tom Houston
4404 E. 60th Ave.
Commerce City, CO 80022
Tel. 303-287-6808
Fax. 303-287-6436

Ms. Noel R. Jablonski, Head Instructor
Pinecrest Golf Course
c/o 6705 Fox Den Ct.
Manassas, VA 22111
Tel. 703-941-1061
Fax. 703-642-0065

Anthony D. Jarzyna, President
Jarzyna and Associates, Architects
Six East Bay St, 5th Floor
Jacksonville FL 32202
Tel. 904-355-2121
Fax. 904-353-8778

Jaro Jones, Owner/President
Golf RX, Inc.
1703 East Jamaes
Baytown, TX 77520
Tel. 713-420-2414

Susan Jones, Owner/Vice-President
Golf RX, Inc.
1703 East Jamaes
Baytown, TX 77520
Tel. 713-420-2414

Cynthia Kelly
Government Relations Counsel
Golf Course Supt. Assoc. of Am.
1421 Research Park Dr.
Lawrence, KS 66049
Tel. 913-832-4459
Fax. 913-832-4433

Joanne Malinovsky
Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management
Clemson University
263 Lehotsky Hall
Clemson, SC 29634-1005
Tel. 864-656-3400
Fax. 864-656-2226

Mark Marquardt, Director of Marketing
Electric Mobility Corp.
#1 Mobility Plaza
Sewell, NJ 08080
Tel. 609-468-0270
Fax. 609-468-9365

Ferrell Martin, Vice President
Southern Sts. Amputee Golf Assc.
145 Lawton Street
Greenwood, SC 29649
Tel. 864-223-6661

Dr. James Murphy
Rutgers University
P.O. Box 231
Foran Hall
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
Tel. 908-932-9711 Ext. 127 or 129
Fax. 908-932-9441

Dan Oglesby, Jr., CPO
Area Vice-President
J.E. Hanger, Inc.
600 Arlington Ave.
Greenville, SC 29601
Tel. 864-232-0871
Fax. 864-271-7223

Michael S. Oring
6701 Democracy Blvd.
Suite 300
Bethesda, MD 20817
Tel. 301-881-1818
Fax. 301-881-2828

Alex Pali
The Professional Clubmakers' Society
131 Krauser Road
Downington, PA 19335

Tel. 215-580-7226
Fax. 215-580-7479

Michael Quimbey, Corp.V.P./Environ. Aff
Club Corporation, International
3030 LBJ Freeway
Dallas, TX 75234
Tel. 214-243-6191 Ext. 370
Fax. 214-888-7717

Gary Robb, Director
National Center on Accessibility
5040 State Rd. 67 N.
Martinsville, IN 46151
Tel. 317-342-9240
Fax. 317-349-1086

Mike Scanlan
Association of Disabled American Golfers
7700 E. Arapahoe Rd., Suite 350
Englewood, CO 80112
Tel. 303-843-9284

James Simmons
Eastern Regional Mgr. - Specialty Vehicles
E-Z-Go/Textron
2421 Old Savannah Rd.
Augusta, GA 30906
Tel. 706-798-4311
Fax. 706-796-4540

Warren Simmons, Executive Director
Colorado Golf Association
5655 S. Yosemite, Suite 101
Englewood, CO 80111
Tel. 303-779-4653
Fax. 303-220-8397

Richard Singer, Senior Project Director
National Golf Foundation
1150 S. US Hwy. #1, Ste 401
Jupiter, FL 33477
Tel. 407-744-6006
Fax. 407-744-9085

Henry J. Thrower, Director
Human Resources/Special Programs
PGA of America
100 Avenue of the Champions
P.O. Box 109601
Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410-0601
Tel. 407-624-8400
Fax. 407-624-8417

Brian Van Blarcom
Parks, Recreation & Tourism Management
Clemson University
263 Lehotsky Hall
Clemson, SC 29634-1005
Tel. 864-656-3400
Fax. 864-656-2226

Cindy Walsh, Access Supervisor
Fairfax County Park Authority
3701 Pander Drive
Fairfax, VA 22030-6067
Tel. 703-246-5563
Fax. 703-691-7926

Beth Weiser
Roger C. Peace Rehabilitation Hospital
701 Grove Rd.
Greenville, SC 29605
Tel. 864-455-4624

David White
Roger C. Peace Rehab.Hospitat
701 Grove Rd.
Greenville, SC 29605
Tel. 864-455-7792
Fax. 864-455-8443

Laura Wilson, CTRS
Roper Rehabilitation Hospital
316 Calhoun Street
Charleston, SC 29410
Tel. 803-724-2800 Ext. 4829
Fax. 803-720-8381

AGENDA

March 31 - April 2, 1996

SUNDAY, March 31

- 12:00 - 3:00 pm Registration
Ramada Inn, Rt. 123, Clemson, SC
- 3:30 - 5:00 pm Welcome and Forum Update
Hotel Meeting Room - Room North
- 5:30 - 6:30 pm Welcome Social
Madren Center, South Terrace - Clemson University
- 6:30 - 8:00 pm Dinner - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms I & II

MONDAY, April 1

- 8:00 - 8:30 am Continental Breakfast - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
- 8:30 - 10:00 am Session One - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
Research Reports
Pace of Play Study - National Center on Accessibility (NCA),
Indiana University
Survey of Golfers with Disabilities - NCA, Indiana University
and Clemson University
Turfgrass Research - Rutgers University
- 10:00 - 10:15 am Break
- 10:15 - 11:45 am Session Two - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
Organization Presentations
Golf Industry
- 12:00 - 1:00 pm Luncheon - Madren Center - South Terrace

Monday, April 1/cont.

- 1:00 - 1:30 pm Session Three - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
Federal ACCESS Board
Questions and Answers
- 1:30 - 2:30 pm Session Four - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
Instructional Programs - Presentations
- 2:30 - 2:45 pm Break
- 2:45 - 5:00 pm Session Five - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
Work Session
Assessing Future Needs & Direction

Evening On Your Own

TUESDAY, April 2

- 8:00 - 8:45 am Breakfast Reception - Madren Center - Meeting Rooms III & IV
- 8:45 - 9:30 am Rules Update and Briefing
USGA Rules of Golf Committee
- 10:00 - 10:30 am A Celebration for Accessible Golf
Walker Golf Course - Practice Facility
- 11:00 - 4:00 pm Golf Outing
- 4:00 - 5:00 pm Post-Outing Social - Practice Facility
- 5:00 pm Forum Adjournment