The Elsewhere Condition (EC; Kiparsky 1973, 1982) blocks a rule B from applying when a more specific rule A has applied. Attested cases of EC-blocking are local: B is blocked from applying to a form only in those contexts where it conflicts with A’s potential application, as opposed to being globally blocked everywhere in a form to which A has applied. The locality of blocking must be stipulated in the definition of the EC, but follows as a necessary consequence from the minimal violation property of Optimality Theory (OT; Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004).