



# Bowling Manual

## Rules, Regulations & Training Information

*All Special Olympics Kentucky bowling events will be run according to the World Tenpin Bowling Association (WTBA) Rules. Any modifications to those rules can be found in this manual.*

*Revised January 2016*

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# BOWLING Events offered

The Official Special Olympics Sports Rules shall govern all Special Olympics Bowling Competitions. National governing body, the World Tenpin Bowling Association (WTBA), rules shall be employed except when they are in conflict with the Official Special Olympics Sports Rules. In such cases, the Official Special Olympics Sports Rules shall apply.

The following events can be offered at Special Olympics Kentucky Competitions:

## 1. Individual

- a. Singles
- b. Ramp Unassisted (no assistance except for help placing the ball on ramp by lane worker)
- c. Ramp Assisted (assistance from forward- or rear-facing assistant as needed)

## 2. Unified Doubles

(One Special Olympics athlete paired with an individual without an Intellectual disability-total team score)

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Coed

## 3. Doubles (State Tournament Only)

(Two Special Olympics athletes paired-total team score)

- a. Male
- b. Female
- c. Coed

The Special Olympics Kentucky Bowling season runs October through December. Athletes **MUST** participate in a sanctioned Area Tournament held within the sports season to qualify for the State Tournament.

SOKY recognizes and supports those bowlers who train year-round.

# RAMP BOWLING RULES

All ramp parts must be behind the foul line. It is considered an extension of the athlete. Please review the Ramp options and choose events for your athletes wisely! Athletes will be removed from ramp events in which they do not qualify.

Each delegation is responsible for providing one assistant for each athlete. An assistant may not help multiple athletes, even if they are on the same lane. **Athletes' must supply their own ramp.**

## Modifications

- A. Bowling ramps and other assistance devices may be used with the approval of the Special Olympics Bowling Competition Committee.
- B. Athletes using ramps shall be placed in separate divisions from other bowlers **ONLY** for singles competition.
- C. Within the ramp bowling division, there are two events an athlete may enter:
  - 1) **Ramp Unassisted (Individual)**
    - Athlete aims ramp into position unassisted.
    - Athlete positions ball on the ramp and pushes ball down ramp toward target.
    - Athlete may only receive assistance from the LANE WORKER if he/she needs help getting the ball to or placing the ball on the ramp.
    - Athletes will be divisioned within this event based on averages (for regionals) and regional scores (for state).
  - 2) **Ramp Assisted (Individual)**
    - An assistant may aim the ramp toward the pins based upon direction (either verbally or by physical cues) from the athlete OR an assistant may guide, align or direct the ramp for LOWER FUNCTIONING athletes who cannot provide direction.
    - An assistant may have the back facing toward the pins OR they may be facing the pins depending on the need of the individual bowler
    - Athlete positions the ball on the ramp with assistance and INDEPENDENTLY pushes the ball down the ramp toward the target.
    - An assistant may not support or assist with the ball's forward movement during the athlete's attempt to roll the ball down the ramp. This includes holding onto the athlete's hands or arms during the attempt.
    - The assistant may hold the ramp or weight may be added to the ramp in order to increase the stability of the ramp.
    - Athletes will be divisioned within this event based on averages (for regionals) and regional scores (for state).
- Athletes who participated in Developmental Ramp (individual) in the past should be registered for Ramp Assisted.
- Athletes who participated in Developmental Unified or Developmental Doubles in the past should be registered like all other Unified and Doubles teams (i.e. all male, all female or co-ed).
- Ramp bowlers may be allowed to bowl up to three frames consecutively.

## General Rules

- a. Foul lights should be in use for all Area and State Tournaments. Please train with the foul lights on!
- b. To qualify for participation in the State Bowling Tournament, athletes **must participate** in an Area Bowling Tournament
- c. Athletes, Unified Partners and Coaches are required to wear bowling shirts with collars and casual slacks or pants. Hats and headwear is not allowed. Failure to comply will result in a disqualification.
- d. No food or drinks are allowed on the lanes. Please keep food and drinks off the lanes during practice and competition.
- e. Only participants (athletes and Unified Partners), ramp assistants, and lane workers/event volunteers are allowed on the bowling floor during competition. Spectators and coaches must stay in the concourse area.
- f. No headphones for music. Ear muffs to mute sound are permissible.

## UNIFIED SPORTS EVENTS

- a. Unified Sports doubles shall consist of one Special Olympics athlete and one partner.
- b. All Unified Partners must complete and submit a Class A Volunteer Form and the Unified Sports Partner Application.
- c. The final score for the Unified Sports team shall be the sum of each competitor's total score.
- d. Bowlers on a Unified Sports team may be assigned to bowl in any order.

## UNIFIED SPORTS

*Unified Sports* is a program that combines approximately equal numbers of Special Olympics athletes with athletes without intellectual disabilities (partners) on sports teams for training and competition. Age and ability matching of athletes and partners is specifically defined on a sport by sport basis. The purpose of the program is to provide an environment in which all participants can improve sports skills through training and competition.

*Unified Sports* is an important program because it expands sports opportunities for athletes and partners seeking new challenges. In addition, *Unified Sports* increase inclusion in the community by helping to break down barriers that have historically kept people with and without intellectual disabilities apart. *Unified Sports* was created and developed by Special Olympics to help further the overall mission of Special Olympics.

If you have questions or would like to learn more about *Unified Sports* in general or to find out other sporting opportunities in Kentucky, please contact the SOKY office at 1-800-633-7403.

## LATE ARRIVAL POLICY

**This policy will be enforced at all area and state level bowling tournaments**

If athlete/Unified Partner arrives late to the tournament, the following procedure will be followed:

- Bowlers may be up to 10 minutes late. They will receive a zero for each frame missed. Once 10 minutes of tournament time has passed, an announcement will be made. Bowlers who are not down on their assigned lane by this time will be scratched.
- Time will begin when the first ball is thrown.
- Tournaments will not start early unless everyone registered is on the lanes.
- AREA: Athletes that arrive late and are scratched will not be eligible to bowl at State unless they participate at another Area tournament.

## DRESS CODE

# Area and State Bowling Dress Code

### Mandatory for all Area and State Bowling Events

**Applies to all bowlers: Athletes, Unified Partners, Coaches and Heads of Delegation who are bowling!**

- Casual pants such as; khakis (any color), corduroys or a basic dress pant.
- Collared shirt such as a knit polo or bowling shirt.

### **NOT ALLOWED**

- No leggings or yoga pants
- No collared/ bowling shirts that endorse alcoholic beverages
- No denim of any type or color
- No cut-off pants of any type
- No warm up pants of any type (i.e. nylon, cotton, etc.)
- No sweatpants
- No t-shirts
- No hats or bandanas of any type
- No iPods, listening devices, headphones unless medical reason or for noise cancellation

**Participants who do not comply with the dress code WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BOWL. If non-compliance happens at Area, participant will not qualify for the State event.**

**When in doubt, wear something else!**

# PLANNING A BOWLING TRAINING & COMPETITION SEASON

As with all sports, the Special Olympics bowling coach develops a coaching philosophy. The coach's philosophy needs to be consistent with the Special Olympics philosophy, which is that quality training and opportunities for fair and equitable competition are guaranteed for each athlete. However, successful coaches believe in having fun along with an athlete's acquiring sport-specific skills and knowledge of the program's objectives.

A season plan provides the road map to aid you in meeting your program's goals and objectives as well as goals for individual athletes. Although the minimum training requirement is eight weeks, serious consideration should be given to establishing a longer program. For example, a year-long bowling program divided into fall, summer, spring and winter seasons. Using the bowling handicap system, it is simple to form teams that provide fair competition.

## Preseason Planning

- Improve your knowledge of bowling and of coaching athletes with intellectual disabilities by attending a Special Olympics training school.
- Arrange for a bowling facility that will accommodate your needs throughout season.
- Arrange for equipment and include adapted equipment if necessary.
- Recruit, orient and train volunteer assistant coaches.
- Coordinate transportation needs.
- Ensure that all athletes have been medically approved before the first practice.
- Obtain copies of medical and parental releases.
- Establish goals and develop a plan for the season.
- Consider establishing a bowling league sanctioned by your national bowling association or federation with the season lasting longer than eight weeks.
- Establish and coordinate a seasonal schedule, including league play, training practices, clinics and demonstrations, and confirm any planned dates for local, area, sectional, state, national and Special Olympics Unified Sports® bowling competitions.
- Hold orientation for families, teachers and friends of athletes and include information about the Home Training Program.
- Establish procedures for recognizing each athlete's progress.
- Establish a seasonal budget.

## In-Season Planning

- Use skills assessments to identify each athlete's skill level and to record each athlete's progress throughout the season.
- Design an eight-week training program
- Plan and modify each session according to what needs to be accomplished.
- Emphasize conditioning as skill is learned.
- Develop skills by progressively increasing difficulty.

### Essential Components of Planning a Bowling Training Session

Special Olympics athletes respond favorably to a simple, well-structured training outline with which they can become familiar. An organized plan, prepared before you get to the bowling center, will help establish such a routine and help make the best use of your limited time. Every practice session needs to contain the following elements:

- Warm-ups
- Previously taught skills
- New skills
- Competition experience
- Feedback on performance

The amount of time spent on each element will vary because of several factors:

1. Time of the season: More skills practice is provided earlier in the season. In comparison, more competition experience is provided later in the season.
2. Skill level: More practice of previously taught skills is needed for lower ability athletes.
3. Number of coaches: The more coaches present and the more quality individual instruction offered, the more improvement seen.
4. Total amount of training time available: More time is spent on new skills in a two-hour session than in a 90-minute session.

If you have decided to establish a bowling league, much of your training will revolve around each week's bowling session. Training can take place before, during and after league play. Before league play, you can work on teaching about equipment needed for bowling and have a warm-up period. During league play, you can observe the athlete bowling and make comments regarding what they are not doing correctly, or praise them when they do something correctly. Instructions in scoring, bowling etiquette and sportsmanship can also be accomplished. After league play, you can work on new skills or work with athletes on improving previously learned skills. A recommended training plan is outlined on the next page.

## **EXAMPLE TRAINING PLAN**

### **Warm Up and Stretch (10-15 minutes)**

Every player participates in a warm-up period on the lanes (i.e., shadow bowling). Stretch each muscle group while waiting to practice bowling.

### **Skills Instruction (15-20 minutes)**

1. Quickly review previously taught skills.
2. Introduce the theme of the skills activity.
3. Demonstrate the skills simply and dramatically.
4. Physically assist and prompt lower ability players when necessary.
5. Introduce and practice new skills early in the practice session.

### **Competition Experience (1, 2, or 3 games)**

Players learn a lot by simply bowling. The game is a great teacher. Be on hand to explain rules, address problem areas, and give praise.

# TEACHING THE RULES OF BOWLING

The best time to teach the rules of bowling is during practice. Please refer to the Official Special Olympics Sports Rules Book for the complete listing of bowling rules.

## **Athlete Readiness**

- Shows an understanding of the game.
- Understands that game consist of 10 frames.
- Knows not to cross the foul line when bowling.
- Knows that pins knocked down when a foul is committed do not count.
- Knows to bowl only one ball in a frame when a strike is scored.
- Knows to bowl no more than two balls per frame, unless in the 10<sup>th</sup> frame where three ball may be permitted.
- Knows to bowl only when pins are standing.
- Adheres to the rules of the bowling area.
- Does not eat or drink during game but is always prepared to bowl.
- Follows official Special Olympics and international bowling federation rules.

## **Rules for Bowling Competition**

1. Explain to athletes that in Special Olympics competitions, bowlers DO NOT alternate lanes during play.
2. Explain that handicaps are not applied to bowling scores in SO competitions.
3. Remind athletes that bumpers are not allowed at any competitions.
4. Explain to athletes that every sport has its boundary lines and the foul line and gutters are the boundary lines of bowling.
5. Explain that when a part of the athlete's body steps on or goes beyond the foul line, a foul is committed and if any pins were knocked down they do not count. Demonstrate how the foul light and bell will work when crossing the foul line.
6. Explain to athletes that the only exception to bowling two balls per frame is the 10th frame when three balls may be bowled if a strike or spare is recorded.
7. Make copies of the bowling rules and hand them out to athletes before going to bowl.
8. Read the rules to non-readers and/or show pictures of "do's" and "do not's."
9. Carefully explain the consequences of not adhering to the rules. Emphasize the fact that the whole group may have to leave because of one person's actions.
10. Stress the dress code and late policy to athletes, Unified Partners, and parents. Explain the consequences of not adhering to either policy.

# BOWLING PROTOCOL & ETIQUETTE

The rules of bowling etiquette are simple and can be easily understood. The most important points of bowling etiquette are who bowls first and be ready to bowl.

## Who Bowls First

When there are two people in the lanes on either side of your bowler, the general rule is the first bowler up bowls first. If there are any questions as to who bowls first, the bowler to the right bowls first.

## Be Ready to Bowl

Once a bowler is lined up in his/her stance and ready to bowl –he/she needs to bowl. They have to throw the ball down the lane at them. It is easy for bowlers to get into their stance and take too much time in getting their feet, hands, knees and body in the exact position. Teach your bowlers not to rush into their stance, approach and delivery. However, it is important to teach them to get into their stance and deliver the ball as efficiently as possible. This will keep the game moving and not annoy other bowlers and teammates.

## Be Considerate

Keep it simple. Teach your bowlers to always be considerate toward their teammates and other bowlers in the lanes on either side of them and in the bowling area. Once your athletes understand this concept, they will learn to respect their teammates, other bowlers and adapt an attitude of good sportsmanship that will remain with them throughout their bowling days.

## Athlete Readiness

- While participating in bowling, the athlete will exhibit sportsmanship and etiquette at all times.
- Demonstrates competitive effort while bowling at all times.
- Takes turns with other team members.
- Selects and uses the same ball throughout the game.
- Waits for bowlers on adjacent lanes (one lane right or left of athlete) to finish before bowling.
- Bowls cooperatively and competitively. Cheers fellow teammates.
- Maintains knowledge of own score.
- Helps teammates with their scores.

## Sportsmanship

Good sportsmanship is both the coaches' and athletes' commitment to fair play, ethical behavior and integrity. In perception and practice, sportsmanship is defined as those qualities which are characterized by generosity and genuine concern for others. Below we highlight a few focus points and ideas on how to teach and coach sportsmanship to your athletes. Lead by example.

## Competitive Effort

- Put forth maximum effort during each event.
- Practice the skills with the same intensity as you would perform them in competition.
- Always finish a race or event—never quit.

## **Fair Play at All Times**

- Always comply with the rules.
- Demonstrate sportsmanship and fair play at all times.
- Respect the decision of the officials at all times.

## **Expectations of Coaches**

1. Always set a good example for participants and fans to follow.
2. Instruct participants in proper sportsmanship responsibilities and demand that they make sportsmanship and ethics the top priorities.
3. Respect judgment of contest officials, abide by rules of the event and display no behavior that could incite fans.
4. Treat opposing coaches, directors, participants and fans with respect.
5. Shake hands with officials and the opposing coach in public.
6. Develop and enforce penalties for participants who do not abide by sportsmanship standards.

## **Expectations of Athletes & Partners in Special Olympics Unified Sports®**

1. Treat teammates with respect.
2. Encourage teammates when they make a mistake.
3. Treat opponents with respect: shake hands prior to and after contests.
4. Respect judgment of contest officials, abide by rules of the contest and display no behavior that could incite fans.
5. Cooperate with officials, coaches or directors and fellow participants to conduct a fair contest.
6. Do not retaliate (verbally or physically) if the other team demonstrates poor behavior.
7. Accept seriously the responsibility and privilege of representing Special Olympics.
8. Define winning as doing your personal best.
9. Live up to the high standard of sportsmanship established by your coach.

# INDEX



# ACCOMMODATING FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

IN COMPETITION, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE RULES **NOT** BE CHANGED TO SUIT SEVERAL ATHLETE'S SPECIAL NEEDS. However, there are ways to accommodate for special needs. For example, the weight of the ball may be lowered for Special Olympics athletes with lower extremity weakness. A guideline or the sound of a coach's voice can be used to aid visually impaired athletes.

Successful participation in sports for some handicapped athletes requires EQUIPMENT that has been modified to suit their particular needs. Requests for purchase or construction of equipment may be facilitated through the Individualized Education Program, (IEP).

## Ideas For Orthopedic Impairments

- Bowling frame unit for use by bowler who is unable to lift the ball.
- Adapter-Pusher device to aid in pushing the ball down the alley.
- Handlebar Extension Accessory is used with the adapter-pusher device by ambulatory bowlers unable to lift the ball.
- Handle grip bowling ball that snaps back instantly upon release.
- Use preliminary arm swing rather than the traditional walking approach.
- Use a stable guide rail.
- Use lighter bowling balls.
- Have athlete bowl from a chair or wheelchair.
- Modify the approach by reducing the number of steps.

## Ideas For Visual Impairments

- Use a guide rail to help the individual locate his/her proper starting point and to assist his/her delivery on the approach.
- Let the athlete feel the swing of your arm.
- Have a sighted assistant tell the athlete which pins are standing.

## COMMUNICATION METHODS WILL VARY

Athletes sometimes require communications systems that are specific to their needs. For example, verbally explaining a task may not match up well with some athlete's information processing systems. Information that is more specific might be provided in other ways. For example, the instructor could simply demonstrate the sports skills. Also, an athlete could be permitted to "feel" the skill by holding onto the teacher's arms as the instructor demonstrates a skill such as the pendulum swing. Some athletes may need not only to hear or see a skill, but also to read a description of the skill. This need can be met for poor or non-readers through the use of poster board to which foot placement is attached to show the sequence necessary for a skill like the three-step delivery.

## How to Properly Fit a Bowling Ball

A bowler must use a ball that properly fits the hand to attain any degree of enjoyment and success. Fitting of the ball includes correct finger span, proper thumb and finger hole sizes, and a comfortable weight. If a bowler constantly drops the ball at the foul line, the ball is too heavy. If the ball is lofted onto the lane, or speed is too great, the athlete probably is using a lighter ball than necessary. After bowling two good games if the next game score is markedly lower, then the chances are the ball is too heavy. Find out what is comfortable for each athlete. Don't use a ball too heavy to handle and don't use one so light that it becomes too easy to handle.

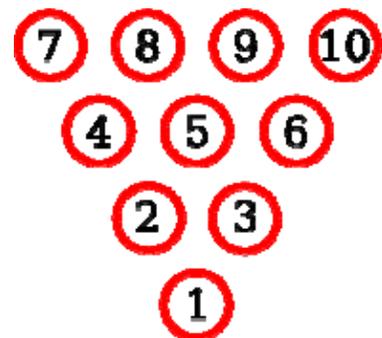
A Special Olympics athlete may need a lighter ball. The selection of a ball is a matter of personal choice and comfort. A properly fitted ball, no matter what grip, will help increase accuracy and begin to raise scores.

## BOWLING PRACTICE

- Adhere to WTBA rules.
- Understand game consists of 10 frames.
- Do not step over foul line when bowling.
- Bowl only two balls per frame unless in 10th frame.
- Discuss rules infringement.

### Athletes and Coaches should:

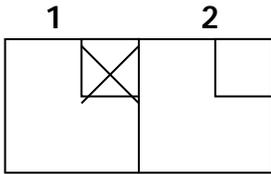
- Recognize bowling symbols.
- Understand scoring terminology  
(e.g., spare, strike, open, miss).
- Identify correct pin arrangement.
- Understand basic scoring procedures.



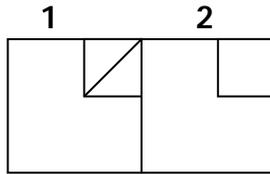
**CORRECT PIN  
ARRANGEMENT**

# SCORING

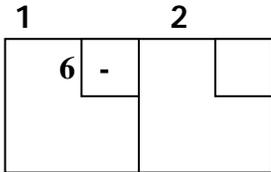
## STRIKE



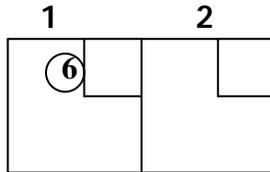
## SPARE



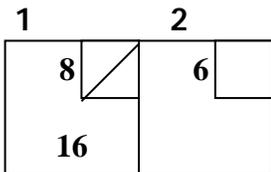
## MISS



## SPLIT

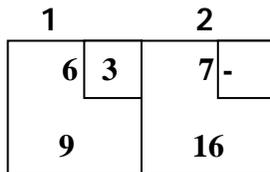


## SPARE



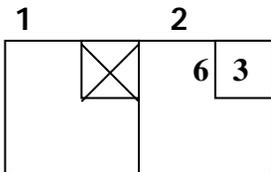
10 bonus + 6 pins on  
1<sup>st</sup> ball of 2<sup>nd</sup> frame =  
16 pins in first frame

## MISS



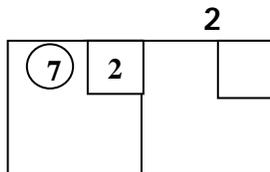
9 pins for 1<sup>st</sup>  
(6 + 3) + 7  
pins in 2<sup>nd</sup> frame = 16  
pins in second

## STRIKE



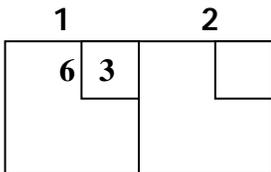
10 Bonus + a total of 9  
Pins (6-1<sup>st</sup> ball and 3  
2<sup>nd</sup> ball) of 2<sup>nd</sup> frame  
= 19 pins in first frame

## SPLIT



7 pins on 1<sup>st</sup> ball  
and 2 pins on the  
2<sup>nd</sup> b 2<sup>nd</sup> ball in the  
first frame

## OPEN



6 pins on 1<sup>st</sup> ball and 3 pins on  
2<sup>nd</sup> ball (No bonus points) =  
9 pins in first frame.

## GAME SCORING

| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5  | 6  | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10    |
|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 7 2 | 9 - | X  | 7 2 | 3  | X  | 7 - | 9   | 9 - | X X X |
| 9   | 18  | 37 | 46  | 66 | 83 | 90  | 109 | 118 | 148   |

### SCORING EXERCISES

The following are game summaries of a bowler. You need to determine the final score for each game.

| 1   | 2   | 3 | 4   | 5 | 6 | 7   | 8   | 9 | 10  |
|-----|-----|---|-----|---|---|-----|-----|---|-----|
| 7 2 | - 6 | 4 | 2 3 | X | 5 | 2 7 | 6 - | X | 5 2 |

| 1 | 2   | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6   | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10  |
|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|
| 5 | 6 2 | X | 9 | 8 | 3 6 | X | - | X | X 9 |

# BOWLING GLOSSARY

| Term                         | Definition   |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Alley or Bowling Lane</b> | Playing surface on which the ball is rolled and where the pins are located. Also known as a lane. In its plural form can mean a bowling center.  |
| <b>Anchor</b>                | Last bowler in a team's lineup.  |
| <b>Approach</b>              | Area behind the foul line on which the bowler takes his/her steps prior to delivering the ball. Known too as the runway. Also, the entire delivery process, from push away to release.                           |
| <b>Back End</b>              | The two-part, rearmost part of a lane – the hook area and the pin deck.  |
| <b>Back swing</b>            | Path of the arm behind the body during the next to last step in the delivery.  |
| <b>Backup</b>                | A ball that curves left to right for a right-hander and right to left for a left-hander.   |
| <b>Ball Rack</b>             | Equipment used to store house balls.   |
| <b>Ball Return</b>           | Usually an under-the-lane track on which the ball is returned to the bowler from the pit. Also, where the ball rests before and after all shots.   |
| <b>Blind</b>                 | Score given to a team when a member is absent. Although based on the missing player's past performances, the score given is usually lower than the average for that bowler, thus penalizing him for the absence. |
| <b>Boards</b>                | Strips of wood that make up a lane.  |
| <b>Bowling Area</b>          | The area behind the lane where bowlers wait to bowl. This is sometimes referred to as the settee area.   |
| <b>Bowling Center</b>        | A bowling establishment.   |
| <b>Bridge</b>                | Distance between finger holes on the ball.   |
| <b>Concourse</b>             | Area behind the lane where spectators sit.   |
| <b>Control Desk</b>          | The bowling center area where you make the arrangements and receive the equipment needed to bowl.  |
| <b>Convert</b>               | When you successfully make your spare.   |
| <b>Count</b>                 | Number of pins knocked down on the first ball.   |
| <b>Curve</b>                 | A ball that is rolled toward the outside of the lane and then curves back toward the center of the lane.   |
| <b>Delivery</b>              | Rolling of the ball.   |
| <b>Double</b>                | Two consecutive strikes.   |
| <b>Error</b>                 | Failure to convert a spare. Also called a blow, miss or open.  |
| <b>Fill</b>                  | Number of pins knocked down by the first ball after a spare. So called because those pins finish the scoring for the previous frame.   |
| <b>Foul</b>                  | Touching or going beyond the foul line when delivering the ball.   |
| <b>Foul Line</b>             | A black line on the alley which separates the approach from the lane.  |

| Term              | Definition  |
|-------------------|---|
| Frame             | One-tenth of a game. Each large box on a score sheet indicates a frame: a player's turn during a game. A game consists of 10 frames.  |
| Gutter Ball       | A ball rolled in the gutter.  |
| Gutter or Channel | Drop off area on each side of the lane. Also called the channel.  |
| Handicap          | Pins added to a bowler's score to equalize competition. The lower a bowler's average, the higher the handicap so that he/she will have a better opportunity to defeat a bowler with a higher average. |
| Headpin           | The number one pin.   |
| Hook              | A ball that breaks sharply to the left for a right-hander, to the right for a left-hander.  |
| House Ball        | A ball that is owned by the bowling center and can be used by anyone.   |
| Lane              | Name usually associated with the 60-foot wooden surface extending from the foul line to the end of the pin deck.  |
| Lead Off          | First bowler in a team's lineup.  |
| Leave             | Pins that remain standing after the first ball delivery.  |
| Lift              | Upward motion applied to the ball by the fingers at the point of release.   |
| Line              | A game of 10 frames—one full game. Also refers to the path a ball travels.  |
| Lofting           | Tossing the ball far out beyond the foul line. Normally caused by a late release.   |
| Mark              | A strike or a spare.  |
| Miss              | When no pins are knocked down on a single shot.   |
| Open              | A frame without a strike or a spare i.e., when pins are left standing after two shots.  |
| Perfect Game      | A 300 score. Strikes in all 10 frames. Twelve consecutive strikes.  |
| Pin               | Object which the bowler is trying to knock down.  |
| Pin Bowler        | A bowler who aims visually at the pin when delivering the ball.   |
| Pin Deck          | Area where the pins are placed.   |
| Pit               | Area below the far end of the lane into which the pins fall.  |
| Pocket            | Between the 1 and 2 pins for left-handers; between the 1 and 3 pins for right-handers. The ideal place for the ball to hit the pins in an effort to obtain a strike.                                  |
| Push away         | Moving the ball into motion, out and down during the first step of the delivery.  |
| Return            | Track or rails on which the ball rolls back to a player.  |
| Sanctioned        | Any bowling competition conducted in accordance with the rules set down by your national or international bowling federation.   |
| Scratch           | A bowler's actual score. Non-handicap bowling.  |
| Series            | Usually three games or more in a league or tournament.  |

| Term                   | Definition   |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Settee Area</b>     | Also referred to as bowling area.  |
| <b>Soft Pocket Hit</b> | The action a ball makes as it enters the pin triangle when its rotation has reduced because the ball is too slow.  |
| <b>Span</b>            | The distance between the thumbhole and the finger holes on a ball.   |
| <b>Spare</b>           | Knocking down all 10 pins with two shots within the same frame. Indicated on the score sheet with an (/).  |
| <b>Split</b>           | A spare leave in which the headpin is down and the remaining pins have another pin down immediately ahead of or between them so that the gap is greater than the width of the ball.                                  |
| <b>Spot</b>            | Target on the lane at which a bowler aims.   |
| <b>Spot Bowler</b>     | A bowler who uses the finders or spots as their primary target. Opposite of pin bowler.  |
| <b>Steps</b>           | Number of steps bowler takes when delivering the ball.   |
| <b>Strike</b>          | Knocking down all 10 pins with the first shot of a frame. Indicated on the score sheet with an (X).  |
| <b>Target Arrows</b>   | A series of seven triangular darts (spots) placed in front of the foul line out on the lane. Used as sighting targets to help a player align the starting position on the approach with the ball path to the pocket. |
| <b>Turkey</b>          | Three consecutive strikes.   |

**The following pages contain the official Special Olympics International Sports Rules for Bowling. These rules can also be found at [www.specialolympics.org](http://www.specialolympics.org). Modifications to these rules for the bowling program in Kentucky can be found on the preceding pages.**



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The Official Special Olympics Sports Rules for Bowling shall govern all Special Olympics competitions. As an international sports program, Special Olympics has created these rules based upon Federation Internationale des Quilleurs (FIQ) Rules as well as World Tenpin Bowling Association (WTBA) Rules for bowling found at <http://www.wtba.ws/>. FIQ, WTBA or National Governing Body (NGB) rules shall be employed except when they are in conflict with the Official Special Olympics Sports Rules for Bowling or Article I. In such cases, the Official Special Olympics Sports Rules for Bowling shall apply.

Refer to Article 1, <http://resources.specialolympics.org/article1.aspx> for more information pertaining to Codes of Conduct, Training Standards, Medical and Safety Requirements, Divisioning, Awards, Criteria for Advancement to Higher Levels of Competition and Unified Sports.

### SECTION A — OFFICIAL EVENTS

The following is a list of official events available in Special Olympics.

The range of events is intended to offer competition opportunities for athletes of all abilities. Programs may determine the events offered and, if required, guidelines for the management of those events. Coaches are responsible for providing training and event selection appropriate to each athlete's skill and interest.

1. Individual
  - a. Singles (one bowler)
  - b. Ramp Unassisted Bowl (one bowler)
    - 1) Athlete aims ramp into position unassisted
    - 2) Athlete positions ball on the ramp with assistance and pushes ball down ramp toward target. An assistant must have his/her back to the pins at all times.
    - 3) A bowler may be allowed to bowl up to three frames consecutively
  - c. Ramp Assisted Bowl (one bowler)
    - 1) An assistant may aim the ramp toward the pins, but must at all times have his/her back to the pins and aim based on direction (either verbally or by physical cues) from the athlete.
    - 2) A bowler may be allowed to bowl up to three frames consecutively.
2. Doubles
  - a. Male (two Male bowlers)
  - b. Female (two Female bowlers)
  - c. Mixed (one Male bowler and one Female bowler)
  - d. Unified Sports® Male (one Male athlete and one Male partner)
  - e. Unified Sports Female (one Female athlete and one Female partner)
  - f. Unified Sports Mixed (one Male/Female athlete and one Male/Female partner)
3. Team Bowling
  - a. Male (four Male bowlers)
  - b. Female (four Female bowlers)
  - c. Mixed (two Male bowlers and two Female bowlers)
  - d. Unified Sports Male (two Male athletes and two Male partners)
  - e. Unified Sports Female (two Female athletes and two Female partners)
  - f. Unified Sports Mixed (two Male/Female athletes and two Male/Female partners)



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### SECTION B — RULES OF COMPETITION

1. General Rules
  - a. For tournament level play, Tournament Directors may elect to make the tournament a scratch or a handicap tournament. In either case, uniform standards (rules) must be followed under FIQ (WTBA) regulations.
  - b. In a scratch tournament the final score is the total pin fall after the required number of games has been completed. The number of games played in each event is determined by the Tournament Director.
  - c. In a handicap tournament the final score is the total pin fall plus the bowler's handicap added together.
2. Scratch Tournament
  - a. In a scratch tournament athletes are assigned divisions based on their entered average. An athlete's bowling average/entry score is determined by dividing the total number of pins knocked down by the number of games bowled. Example: Total pins knock down 1264 divide by 21 games bowled = 60 (drop all fractions) average/entry score.
  - b. If athletes do not compete in a league where they would have an established average, their average/entry score can be determined in training sessions with a minimum of the most recent 15 games played.
3. Averages/Entry Score
  - a. The scratch average/entry score is used to determine ability for divisioning and will be based on the following sequence.
    - 1) Bowlers with established averages will use the highest average from the most recent book with at least 15 games.
    - 2) Bowlers with more than 15 games in an established league and no book average will use the league average.
    - 3) Bowlers without a book or league averages will use a 15 game average that was established in practice or non league play
4. Handicap Tournament
  - a. Handicapping is a means of placing bowlers and teams with varying degrees of skill levels on as equitable basis as possible for their competition against each other. In Special Olympics the handicap is normally based on 100% of the difference of the bowler's average and 200.  
  
Example: Player 1's average is 150 and Player 2's average is 100, Player 2 would receive a handicap of 100 i.e. 100 pins per game handicap to be added to their score. Player 1's handicap would be 50 i.e. 50 pins per game handicap to be added to their score. Athletes can then be grouped for competition.
5. Equipment:
  - a. Bowling Balls
    - 1) Must be approved and identifiable as a ball listed in the "Approved Bowling Balls" list. FIQ (WTBA) chapter 11 page 65 advises to check list on the <http://www.bowl.com/> web site for approved bowling balls.
    - 2) If the serial number can no longer be identified, it must be replaced by engraving another serial number, provided the ball's original product name and manufacturer's name are still visible for the ball to be used in competition.
    - 3) House balls may be used if on the approved bowling ball list.
  - b. Special Equipment to Grip the Ball
    - 1) A player may use special equipment to aid in grasping and delivering the ball if it is in place of a hand, or major portion thereof, lost by amputation or otherwise.

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- 2) A player may, if granted permission by Special Olympics and each league or tournament in which the player participates, use one or either hand and/ or use special equipment to aid in grasping and delivering the ball.
  - 3) The aid cannot incorporate a mechanical device with moving parts that would impart force or impetus to the ball unless permission is granted by Special Olympics and tournament officials.
- c. Bowling Shoes
- 1) Must be worn during bowling for the safety of the athletes.
  - 2) Bowling shoes are made with special soles so the bowler can slide right before the release of the ball.
  - 3) The bottom of the bowling shoes needs to stay clean and dry so the bowler does not stick on the approach.
  - 4) Bowling shoes provided by the bowling center may also be worn.
- d. Bowling Ball Ramps
- 1) Are used when an athlete does not have the physical ability to roll a ball with their hand or hands.
  - 2) Ramps are a two piece metal unit, one stand and one sloped piece. The stand is a minimum height of 24 inches and maximum height of 28 inches. The stand width is 24 to 25 inches across. Sloped piece – from connecting point to stand to first bend is 16 inches and from first bend to bottom of sloped piece is 54 inches.
  - 3) Bowling ramps and other assistance devices may be used with the approval of the Competition Committee.
  - 4) Athletes using ramps may be placed in separate divisions from other bowlers only for singles competition.
  - 5) All other tournament rules shall apply to athletes in the ramp divisions.
- i. The Game
- a. Definition
- 1) A game of tenpin consists of ten frames. A player delivers two balls in each of the first nine frames unless a strike is scored. In the tenth frame, a player delivers three balls if a strike or a spare is scored. Every frame must be completed by each player bowling in regular order.
  - 2) A game may be played on two lanes (a pair) immediately adjoining each other. Members of competing teams, doubles and single entrants shall successively and in regular order bowl one frame on one lane, and for the next frame alternate and use the other lane until five frames are bowled on each lane of the pair.
- b. Foul Definitions
- 1) A foul occurs when a part of the player's person encroaches on or goes beyond the foul line and touches any part of the lane, equipment or building during or after a delivery.
  - 2) When a player deliberately fouls to benefit by the calling of a foul, the player shall be credited with zero pin fall for that delivery and not allowed further deliveries in that frame.
  - 3) When a foul is recorded the delivery counts but the player is not credited with any pins knocked down by that delivery. Pins knocked down by the ball when the foul occurred must be re-spotted if the player who fouled is entitled to additional deliveries in the frame.
  - 4) A foul shall be declared and recorded if the automatic foul detecting device or foul judge fails to call a foul that is apparent to:
    - a) Both captains or one or more of the opposing players.
    - b) The official score keepers
    - c) A tournament official



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5) A foul judge shall be appointed by the tournament director when needed.

c. Dead Ball

A ball shall be declared dead if any of the following occur:

- 1) After a delivery (and before the next delivery on the same lane), attention is immediately called to the fact that one or more pins were missing from setup of the pins.
- 2) A player bowls on the wrong lane or out of turn. Or one player from each team on the pair of lanes bowls on the wrong lane.
- 3) Any pin is moved or knocked down as a player delivers the ball but before the ball reaches the pins.
- 4) A delivered ball comes in contact with a foreign obstacle.

d. Bowling on the Wrong Lane

- 1) A dead ball shall be called and the players or players required shall re-bowl on the correct lane when one player bowls on the wrong lane.
- 2) A dead ball shall be called and the player or players required shall re-bowl on the correct lane when one player from each team on the pair of lanes bowls on the wrong lane.
- 3) If more than one player on the same team bowls on the wrong lane in turn, that game will be completed without adjustment. Any succeeding game must be started on the correct scheduled lane.

e. Illegal Pinfall

When any of the following occurs the delivery counts but the resulting pin fall does not:

- 1) A ball leaves the lane before reaching the pins
- 2) A ball rebounds from the rear cushion
- 3) A pin rebounds after coming in contact with the body, arms or legs of a human pinsetter
- 4) A pin is touched by mechanical pin setting equipment
- 5) Any pin knocked down when dead wood is being removed
- 6) Any pin knocked down by a human pinsetter
- 7) The player commits a foul
- 8) A delivery is made with dead wood on the lane or in the gutter and the ball contacts such dead wood before leaving the lane surface

f. Scoring and Terms

All games bowled in a tournament shall be recorded, either manually or by means of an approved automatic scoring device. The score sheets shall indicate the pin fall on each ball so that if necessary a frame-by- frame audit can be made.

- 1) Scoring – except when a strike is scored, the number of pins knocked down by the player's first delivery is to be marked in the small square in the upper left-hand corner of that frame, and the number of pins knocked down by the player's second delivery is to be marked in the upper right-hand corner. If none of the standing pins are knocked down by the second delivery in the frame, the score sheet shall be marked with a (-). The count for the two deliveries in the frame shall be recorded immediately.
- 2) Strike – a strike is made when a full up of ten pins is knocked down with the first delivery in a frame. It is marked by an (X) in the small square in the upper left-hand corner of the frame where the strike was made. The count for one strike is ten plus the number of pins knocked down on the player's next two deliveries.
- 3) Double – two consecutive strikes is a double. The count for the first strike is 20 plus the number of pins knocked down with the first delivery following the second strike.

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- 4) Triple or Turkey – Three successive strikes is a triple/turkey. The count for the first strike is 30. To bowl the maximum score of 300, the player must bowl 12 strikes in succession.
- 5) Spare – a spare is scored when pins left standing after the first delivery are knocked down with the second delivery in that frame. It is marked by a (/) in the small square in the upper right-hand corner of that frame. The count for a spare is 10 plus the number of pins knocked down by the player's next delivery.
- 6) Open – when a player fails to bowl down all 10 pins after two deliveries in a frame, unless the pins left standing after the first delivery constitute a split, it is called an open frame.
- 7) Split – normally marked with an 0 around the number of pins is a setup of pins left, standing after the first delivery, provided the head pin is down and:
  - a) at least one pin is down between two or more standing pins: i.e. 7-9 or 3-10
  - b) at least one pin is down immediately ahead of two or more standing pins: 5-6
- 8) Errors in Scoring – or errors in calculation must be corrected by a responsible tournament official immediately upon discovery of such error. Questionable errors shall be decided upon by the designated official.
- 9) The time limit for filing protests on scoring errors shall be one hour from the end of the event or block of games for each day of the tournament, but must be before the prize presentation or the commencement of the next round (or event) whichever is sooner.
- 10) Each protest under this rule must be specific in itself and this rule shall not be construed to cover a previous or similar violation.

**SECTION C — COACHING**

1. Coaching will be allowed as long as the coach remains in the designated coaches' area.
2. Only one coach allowed per team (in singles event 2 athletes per coach).
3. Athletes may go to their coach but, athletes cannot leave the bowlers' area and no delay of game may occur.

**SECTION D — ABSENT OR WITHDRAWAL OF BOWLERS**

1. Doubles Play (2 persons) – for a doubles competition a legal line up is considered to be two players. If a player is unable to attend on the day of competition, the doubles pairing becomes void.
2. Team Play (4 persons) – for a team competition a legal line up is considered to be four players. If any player is unable to attend on the day of competition, the team becomes void.\* Note – national programs may allow a team of 3 to compete but must re-division the team on the sum of the three averages.
3. Bowlers who complete at least three frames and cannot continue will receive one-tenth of their average per remaining frames toward their event score.
4. Bowlers who do not start or bowlers who do not complete three frames receive a zero score toward their event score and are not eligible for an award.