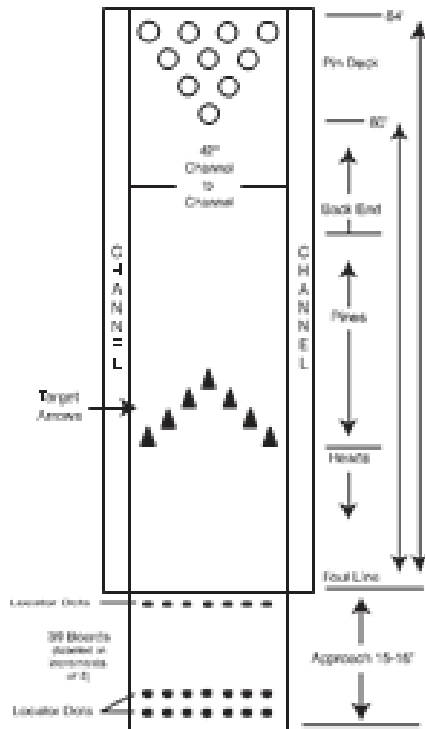


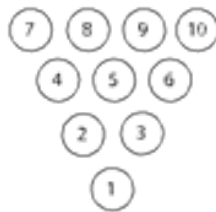
OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES 2018-2019

Rule 1. LANE AND PIN DIAGRAM



Rule 2. GENERAL PLAYING RULES

Art. 1 – Lane/Equipment Specifications Competitions must be scheduled on lanes that are currently USBC certified, and only USBC approved equipment may be used.



Art. 1a – Game – Definition

A game of American tenpins consists of 10 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 spare is scored. Every frame must be completed by each player bowling in regular order.

Art. 1b – Baker System

The Baker System is a modified format consisting of teams of two or more bowlers.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Art. 2a – Strike

A strike is made when the full setup of 10 pins is knocked down with the first delivery in a frame. It is marked by an (x) in the small square in the upper right-hand corner of the frame where it was made. The count for one strike is 10 plus the number of pins knocked down on the player's next two deliveries.

Art. 2b – 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.

Art. 2c – Triple or Turkey

Three successive strikes is a triple or turkey. The count for the first strike is 30.

Art. 2d – 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 the frame. The count for a spare is 10 plus the number of pins knocked down by the player's next delivery.

Art. 2e – Open

An open is recorded when a player fails to knock down all ten pins after two deliveries in a frame.

Art. 2f – Split

A split is a setup of pins left standing after the first delivery, provided the head pin is down and:

- At least one pin is down between two or more standing pins; i.e., 7-9 or 3-10.
- At least one pin is down immediately ahead of two or more standing pins; i.e., 5-6.

Art. 3 – Scoring

Except when a strike is scored, the number of pins knocked down by the player's first delivery is to be marked next to the small square in the upper righthand corner of that frame, and the number of pins knocked down by the player's second delivery is to be marked inside the small square. If none of the standing pins are knocked down by the second delivery in a frame, the scoresheet shall be marked with a (-). The count for the two deliveries in the frame shall be recorded immediately.

Art. 4 – Series – How Bowled

Two lanes immediately adjoining each other shall be used in each game of league play. The first game of a series shall start on the lane where the team is scheduled with each succeeding game starting on the lane where the team finished its previous game. At the option of the league, each game may be bowled on a different pair of lanes, but a full game must be bowled on each pair.

Art 5a – Order of Bowling

Members of competing teams 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. No changes can be made in the order of players after the start of a game.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Art. 5b – Uneven Number of Teams

In the event a competition has an uneven number of teams participating, the first bowler of a team cannot begin his/her next frame until the last bowler has completed the first ball of the team's previous frames.

Art. 6a – Legal Delivery

A delivery is made when the **ball leaves the player's possession and crosses the foul line** into playing territory. Every delivery counts unless a dead ball is declared. A delivery must be made entirely by manual means. Each delivery must be made with the same hand with the exception of injury or disability. No device may be incorporated in or affixed to the ball that detaches on delivery or is a moving part during delivery except those approved by USBC. A permanently disabled player may use special equipment to aid in grasping and delivering the ball.

Art. 6b – Changing Delivery

If because of injury or disability a bowler finds it necessary to change delivery from right- to lefthanded or vice versa, the competition manager may permit the bowler to change delivery. If approval is obtained, the bowler must establish a new average.

Art. 7a – Definition of a Foul

A foul occurs when a part of the player's body or footwear encroaches on or goes beyond the foul line and touches any part of the lane, equipment or building during or after a delivery. A ball is in play after a delivery until the same or another player is on the approach in position to make a succeeding delivery. When a foul is recorded, the delivery counts but the player is not credited with any pins knocked down by that delivery.

Art. 7b – Deliberate Foul

When a player deliberately fouls to benefit by the calling of a foul, the player shall be credited with zero pinfall for that delivery and not allowed further deliveries in that frame. If questions arise, Article 12, Provisional Ball should be followed.

Art. 7c – Foul Detection

A USBC-approved automatic foul-detecting device must be used if available. When not available, a foul judge must be stationed in a position to have an unobstructed view of the foul line. Should a foul-detecting device become temporarily inoperative, the competition manager may designate an individual(s) to call fouls.

Art. 7d – Apparent Foul

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:

- Both coaches or one or more members of each of the opposing teams, official scorer, or competition manager. If there is a dispute, refer to Article 12, Provisional Ball.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Art. 8a – Legal Pinfall

Pins to be credited to a player following a legal delivery shall include:

- Pins knocked down or off the pin deck by the ball or another pin.
- Pins knocked down or off the pin deck by a pin rebounding from a side partition or rear cushion.
- Pins knocked down or off the pin deck by a pin rebounding from the sweep bar when it is at rest on the pin deck before sweeping dead wood from the pin deck.
- Pins that lean and touch the kickback or side partition.
- All such pins are termed dead wood and must be removed before the next delivery.

No pins may be conceded and only pins actually knocked down or moved entirely off the playing surface of the lane as a result of a legal delivery may be counted.

Art. 8b – Illegal Pinfall

When any of the following occur, the delivery counts but the resulting pinfall does not:

- A ball leaves the lane before reaching the pins.
- A ball rebounds from the rear cushion.
- A pin rebounds after coming in contact with the body, arms or legs of a human pinsetter
- A pin is touched by mechanical pinsetting equipment.
- Any pin knocked down when dead wood is being removed.
- Any pin knocked down by a human pinsetter.
- The player commits a foul.
- 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.
- If illegal pinfall occurs and the player is entitled to additional deliveries in the frame, the pin(s) illegally knocked down must be respotted where they originally stood before delivery of the ball.

Art. 9a – Pins – Improperly Set

It is each player's responsibility to determine if a setup is correct. The player shall insist that any pin(s) incorrectly set be respotted before delivering the ball, otherwise the setup is deemed to be acceptable. When bowling at a full setup or to make a spare if it is discovered immediately after the delivery that one or more pins are set improperly, but not missing, the delivery and resulting pinfall count. No change can be made in the position of any pin(s) left standing after the bowler's first delivery, unless: 1. The pinsetter moved or misplaced any pin(s), or 2. Any standing pin(s) is/are outside the range of the sweep bar. Any such pin(s) will be respotted where it (they) originally stood before the delivery.

Art. 9b – Pins – Rebounding

Pins that rebound and stand on the lane must be counted as standing pins.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Art. 9c – Pins – Replacement

Should a pin be broken or otherwise badly damaged during the game, it shall be replaced at once by another as nearly uniform in weight and condition with the set in use. The competition manager shall determine whether pins shall be replaced. A broken pin does not change the score made by the bowler. The pins knocked down are counted, and then the broken pin is replaced.

Art. 10 – Dead Ball

When a dead ball is called, the delivery does not count and the correct pins must be respotted. The player is allowed to rebowl that delivery.

- A ball shall be declared dead if any of the following occur:
- After a delivery, attention is immediately called to the fact that one or more pins were missing from the setup.
- A human pinsetter interferes with any standing pin before the ball reaches the pins.
- A human pinsetter removes or interferes with any downed pin before it stops rolling.
- 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.
- A player is interfered with by the pinsetter, another player, spectator, or moving object as the ball is being delivered and before delivery is completed. In such case, the player has the option to accept the resulting pinfall or have a dead ball called.
- Any pin is moved or knocked down as a player delivers the ball but before the ball reaches the pins.
- A delivered ball comes in contact with a foreign obstacle.

Art. 11 – Bowling on Wrong Lane

During competition, a dead ball shall be called and the player or players required to re-bowl on the correct lane when:

- One player bowls on the wrong lane.
- One player from each team on the pair of lanes bowls on the wrong lane.
- If more than one player on the same team bowls on the wrong lane in turn, all deliveries stand as bowled.
- Upon discovery, bowlers shall complete subsequent frames on the correct lanes.
- In singles match play competition where a player normally bowls two frames each time it is the player's turn to bowl, and the player bowls on the wrong lanes, a dead ball shall be called and the player required to re-bowl on the correct lanes, providing the error was discovered before the opposing player has made a delivery. Otherwise, the score stands as bowled, with all subsequent frames in the game bowled on the correct lanes.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Art. 12 – Provisional Ball

A provisional ball or frame shall be bowled when a protest involving a foul, legal pinfall or a dead ball is made and cannot be resolved. The following procedures apply when a dispute occurs:

- For the first ball of any frame, or after the second ball in the 10th frame if the first ball was a strike:
- Foul: The player shall complete the frame and then bowl one provisional ball at a full setup of pins.
- Illegal Pinfall: The player shall complete the frame and then bowl one provisional ball at the same setup which would have remained standing had the disputed pin(s) not have fallen.
- Dead Ball: The player shall complete the frame then bowl a complete provisional frame.
- On a spare attempt or the third ball of the 10th frame:
- Foul and Illegal Pinfall: No provisional ball is necessary.
- Dead Ball: A provisional ball shall be bowled at the same setup which was standing when the disputed ball was bowled. The scoresheet and a record of both scores for the frame which the provisional delivery was made shall be kept. The protest must be referred to the competition manager/games committee for a final decision.

Art. 13a – Scoring

Scores must be recorded in plain view of opposing players. Every frame bowled by each player shall be recorded. The recorded scores are the official record. Correction of clerical errors will be done in accordance with the procedures adopted by each state athletic/activities association.

Art. 13b – Scores – Lost

A game(s) or frame(s) within a game which is irretrievably lost in the scoring process is null and void. The game(s) or frame(s) must be rebowled unless one of the following conditions is met: • Scores of any players that have been lost can be documented. • The coaches can completely agree on one or more scores lost. If scores on a pair of lanes can be documented or agreed upon, the game shall be continued from the point of interruption. If some but not all of the scores can be documented or agreed upon, those bowlers whose scores cannot be substantiated shall rebowl the game to the point of interruption, at which the game shall be continued in regular order.

Art. 14 – Forfeit – Delay of Game

No unreasonable delay in the progress of any game is permitted. If a player or team refuses to proceed with a game after being directed to do so by the competition manager/games committee, the contest shall be declared forfeited.

Art. 15 – Interrupted Game

If equipment failure on a pair of lanes would delay the progress of a series, an official can:

- Authorize the game and series to be completed on another pair of certified lanes.
- Authorize the game and/or series to be bowled on one lane when another pair of certified lanes is not available. However, when the original pair or another pair of certified lanes becomes available, the

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

team(s) may resume play on a pair of lanes. An interrupted game and series shall be resumed from the point of interruption.

Rule 3. USBC EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE: The USBC Equipment Specifications Manual containing all USBC equipment specifications, including detailed information on all revised measurement and material specifications, is available at bowl.com or by contacting USBC at (800) 514-BOWL.

Art. 1 – Bowling Pins – Markings, Labels And Coatings

Pins used in USBC competition shall only bear the name and trademark of the original manufacturer or distributor and be marked “USBC Approved.” Except for reasonable wear and color, the pins in each set must be uniform in appearance including finish and labels. The coating of the pin must be transparent (clear) or solid color with the exception of the neck markings, identifying symbols or name which must be clearly visible or of a contrasting color. Standard all wood or plastic coated pins shall bear the same labels and permit numbers and shall not vary more than four ounces in each set. Synthetic pins shall bear the same labels and permit numbers and shall not vary more than two ounces in each set.

Art. 2 – Bowling Ball – Approval Bowling Balls

Balls used in USBC competition shall:

- Meet USBC equipment specifications at time of manufacture.
- Be USBC approved.
- Meet the USBC specifications detailed in Rule 3, Articles 3-8:

Art. 3 – Bowling Ball Material

A bowling ball shall be constructed of solid material (i.e., no liquids), without voids in its interior and conform to the specifications set forth in the USBC Equipment Specification Manual. Any materials added to or included in the cover stock shall be equally distributed throughout the entire cover stock of the ball, except for materials used in logos and other required markings.

Art. 4 – Bowling Ball Weight, Size, Markings and Holes

The circumference of a ball shall not be more than 27 inches, nor shall it weigh more than 16 pounds. The diameter of the ball must be constant.

The surface of a ball must be free of all depressions or grooves of specific pattern, except for holes or indentations used for gripping the ball, identification letters and numbers, and incidental chipping or marring caused by wear. Any bowling ball used in USBC sanctioned competition must be approved and identifiable as a ball listed in the “Approved Bowling Balls” list located on the specifications and certifications page of bowl.com. Additionally, for identification purposes, each ball must have some form of serial number (this may be engraved or re-engraved by the bowler). Since all bowling balls manufactured prior to the creation of the ball list (January 1991) have been previously approved, the acceptance of these balls is at the discretion of the competition manager/games committee. The following limitations govern drilling holes in a ball:

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

- Holes or indentations, not to exceed five, for gripping purposes.
- One hole for balance purposes, not to exceed 1-1/4 inch in diameter.
- One vent hole to each finger and/or thumb hole, not to exceed 1/4 inch in diameter.
- One mill hole for inspection purposes, not to exceed 5/8 inch in diameter and 1/8 inch in depth.

Art. 5 – Bowling Ball Balance

After drilling, the following tolerances are allowed in the balance of the ball:

For a ball weighing 10.0 pounds or more:

1. Not more than three ounces difference between the top of ball (finger hole side) and the bottom (solid side opposite finger holes).
2. Not more than one ounce difference between the sides to the right and left of the finger holes or between the sides in front and back of the finger holes.

For a ball weighing 8.0 pounds or more but less than 10.0 pounds:

1. Not more than two ounces difference between the top of the ball and the bottom.
2. Not more than 3/4 ounce difference between the sides to the right and left or between the front and back of the finger holes.

For a ball weighing less than 8.0 pounds:

1. Not more than 3/4 ounce difference between the top of the ball and the bottom.
2. Not more than 3/4 ounce difference between the sides to the right and left or between the front and back of the finger holes.

Art. 6 – Bowling Ball Other Requirements

Movable devices are not permitted in a ball except that a device for changing the finger span or the size of finger and thumb holes may be inserted, providing the device is locked in position during delivery and cannot be removed from the ball without destroying the device. Removable devices shall be permitted, provided:

- Such devices are used for changing the span, pitch or the size of the gripping holes.
- Are constructed of a nonmetallic material.
- Are locked in position during delivery.
- No device shall be employed for the purpose of adjusting the static balance of the ball.
- No voids shall be permitted under the device.

All such devices must first be submitted and approved by USBC before being used in USBC competition. Once approved, the device may not be altered and may not be used in conjunction with any other approved device. The introduction of metal or any other substance not comparable to the original material used in the manufacture of the ball is prohibited. Also, altering a ball in any way to increase its weight or cause it to be out of balance beyond the tolerances is prohibited. Plugs may be inserted for the purpose of re-drilling a ball. Designs may be embedded in a ball as guides, or observation or

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

identification purposes, provided the designs are flush with the outer surface of the ball. There shall be no interior voids and the plugs or designs must be of material similar to, although not exactly the same as, the original material out of which the ball was made; and shall otherwise comply with all bowling ball specifications. No foreign material may be placed on the outer surface of the ball.

Art. 7 – Bowling Ball Surface Hardness

The surface hardness of a ball shall be not less than 72 Durometer “D.” The use of chemicals, solvents or other methods to change the surface hardness of the ball is prohibited.

Art. 8 – Bowling Ball Altering Surface

Altering the surface of a bowling ball by the **use of abrasives** while bowling in USBC competition is prohibited. All bowling balls so altered must be removed from the competition. The use of approved cleaning agents such as isopropyl (rubbing) alcohols and polishing machines is permissible.

Art. 9 – Approaches and Foreign Substance

The application of any foreign substance on any part of the approach that detracts from the possibility of other players having normal conditions is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, such substances as **talcum powder, pumice and resin on shoes**. Soft rubber soles or heels that rub off on the approach are also prohibited.

Rule 4. COMPETITION

Art. 1 – American Tenpins

A game of American tenpins consists of 10 frames. A player delivers two balls in each of the first nine frames unless a strike is scored. In the 10th frame, a player delivers three balls if a strike or spare is scored. Every frame must be completed by each player bowling in regular order.

Art. 2 – Individual Match Play Format

The scores for the corresponding players in each team’s lineups are compared with the higher score being awarded the specified number of points. Teams with less than a full lineup will receive a score of zero for each open position for the purposes of determining the winner of the individual point(s).

Art. 3 – Baker System

Each player in the lineup will complete one frame in successive order until 10 frames have been completed. The player who begins the 10th frame of the game will execute all deliveries for that frame. The scores of the opposing teams are then compared with the higher score being awarded the specified number of points. Teams with less than a full lineup will receive a score of zero for each open position in the rotation for the purposes of determining the team total score.

Art. 4 – Team Match Play Format

The individual scores of the players in the lineup are added together and compared with the score of the opposing team. The team with the higher score for each game is awarded the specified number of points. Teams with less than a full lineup will receive a score of zero for each open position for the purposes of determining the team total score.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Art. 5 – Total Pinfall

The individual scores of the players in the lineup are added and the teams are ranked according to highest total pinfall.

Art. 6 – Ties

Ties will be decided by a one game Baker Roll-Off. If a tie still exists, a 9th & 10th frame roll-off with the coach deciding who will be the two players.

Rule 5. COMPETITION RULES

Art. 1 – Competition Manager/Games Committee

Competition shall be administered by a competition manager. In conjunction with the competition manager, a game committee shall assume responsibility for all aspects of the competition management. The games committee shall make decisions on matters not specifically covered by the rules or on the misapplication of a rule during a competition. The decision of the competition manager and games committee is final.

Art. 2 – Competition Manager

The competition manager or his/her designee will conduct a pre-meet conference with a school representative from each team to review the competition procedures, lane assignments and provide any special instructions. The competition manager is responsible for making decisions on matters not specifically covered by the rules.

Art. 3 – Appeal

- Club Level — The decision of the competition manager or games committee is final, unless an appeal is made UBSC High School within 48 hours of the decision.
- Varsity Level — Appeals of on-site decisions will be determined in accordance with the procedures adopted by each state athletic/ activities association.

Art. 4a – Roster/Lineup

No later than the tournament deadline a coach shall submit to the competition manager an accurate roster of all eligible players on the team. **The coach shall designate the starting lineup prior to the start of each game.**

Art. 4b – Legal Lineup

A legal lineup will be at least 1 player per team.

Art. 5a – Round – How Bowled

Two lanes immediately adjoining each other shall be used in each game of play. The first game of a round shall start on the lane where the team is scheduled with the succeeding game starting on the opposite lane.

Art. 5b – Order of Bowling

The most common would be the 5 person format where bowler 1 bowls frames 1 and 6, bowler 2 bowls frames 2 and 7, bowler 3 bowls frames 3 and 8, bowler 4 bowls frames 4 and 9 and bowler 5 (often

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

referred to as the anchor) bowls frames 5 and 10. No changes may be made in the order of players after the start of a game. When a team bowls against another team with the same number of bowlers, bowlers must keep pace with the other team. The most common would be the 5 person format where bowler 1 bowls frames 1 and 6, bowler 2 bowls frames 2 and 7, bowler 3 bowls frames 3 and 8, bowler 4 bowls frames 4 and 9 and bowler 5 (often referred to as the anchor) bowls frames 5 and 10.

Art. 6 – Substitutes

Substitutes will be allowed anytime during the game including mid-frame. **Bowling order cannot be changed until the next match.**

Art. 7 – Coach

To participate in a competition each team is to have a high school coach present at all times. The high school coach will determine the members of the roster and is responsible for the eligibility of the team. The high school coach will determine the players and their order in the lineup for the competition. The high school coach or the team designated score keeper will record the scores following a game and have the score validated by the opposing coach or team designated score keeper by initialing the score.

Rule 6.

CONDUCT

Section 1 – Unsportsmanlike Conduct: Defined

Art. 1 – Unsportsmanlike conduct includes actions which are unbecoming to an ethical, fair, or honorable individual. It consists of acts of deceit, disrespect or vulgarity and includes taunting.

Art. 2 – Taunting includes words or actions intended or designed to embarrass, ridicule or demean others under any circumstances including on the basis of race, religion, gender or national origin.

Art. 3 – Improper tactics in connection with the game of bowling includes, but is not limited to physical and verbal abuse toward other persons.

Section 2 – Conduct: Players, Coaches, School Representatives

Art. 1 – No player, coach and/or school representatives shall act in an unsportsmanlike manner, taunt or engage in improper tactics while on or near the competition before, during or between games.

Art. 2 – A team shall not refuse to play when directed to do so by the tournament manager.

Art. 3 – No official or game personnel shall use any form of alcohol or tobacco product beginning with arrival at the competition site until departure following the completion of the competition.

Penalties

Penalties for violations of these articles will be determined in accordance with the procedures adopted by each state athletic/activities association.

1st Violation will result in a verbal reprimand and warning to the coach.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

2nd Violation will result in removal from current Baker block and **no substitution** will be allowed in current game of removed player. If second violation occurs during final game of current Baker block the removed player must sit out the entire next Baker block or next match step ladder or elimination match. A **50 pin penalty** will be assessed to the offender's player's team.

3rd Violation will result in removal of player from competition for the remainder of the tournament. A **200 pin penalty** will be assessed to the offender's player's team.

Rule 7. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

All terms are listed alphabetically in the definition section.

- A

Absentee– The score used for a player on the roster who is absent.

Approach – Portion of lane behind foul line used by bowlers to build momentum to delivery.

Arrows – Aiming points embedded in the lanes starting about 15 feet from the foul line.

Award – Prizes given based on merit pinfall or position standings

- B

Baker System – A format consisting of two or more members following each other in order, each bowling a complete frame, until a complete game is bowled. Ten frames are combined to calculate a team game.

Bonus – Used in match play bowling for winning a match. A match can consist of one or more games in a particular match. The amount of the bonus awarded is defined by each competition.

- C

Clean Game – A game with spares or strikes in every frame.

Coach – An individual who counsels or gives suggestions that influence a player in determining his or her play, the choice of equipment or the method of delivery.

Competitor – Those participating in the competition.

Competition – An event where two or more teams compete.

Competition manager – The competition manager organizes and conducts all competition. They are responsible for all decisions made at each competition.

Count – Number of pins knocked down on each first ball.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

- D

Delivery – The combination of a bowler's approach and release.

Double – Two consecutive strikes.

Dressing (Also Oil) – The substance used to coat or dress the lanes, a necessity to protect the lane surface. Usually has a mineral oil base.

Dead Wood – Any fallen pins remaining after the execution of any delivery.

Dead Ball – Any delivery made not counting for score during competition.

- E

Equipment – Anything used, worn or carried by or for the player.

Etiquette – The manner in which the game should be played. If they are followed all players will gain maximum enjoyment from the game. The overriding principle is that consideration should be shown to others in the competition at all times.

- F

Foul – Touching or going beyond the foul line with any body part at delivery.

Foul Line – Solid stripe, usually black, which separates the approach from the lane. The foul line is of infinite length including walls, flooring, posts and ball returns.

Frame – Each game is divided into 10 frames, the first nine allowing a maximum of two shots with three shots allowed in the 10th frame.

- G

Games Committee – A committee appointed by the competition manager to assist with the competition.

- H

Handicap – Pins awarded to individuals or teams in an attempt to equalize the competition.

Headpin – The 1-pin.

- L

Lineups – The order in which members of a team will compete for the game or match.

Lane Conditions – Distribution of lane conditioner on the playing surface.

- M

Match Play – Portion of competition in which bowlers are pitted against each other.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Mixed Competition – Organized competition of men and women competing together.

- O

Open– An open is recorded when a player fails to knock down all 10 pins after two deliveries in a frame.

- P

Perfect Game – Rolling 12 consecutive strikes in one game for a score of 300.

Pin – A pin must weigh between 3 lb., 6 oz. and 3 lb., 10 oz. It is 15 in. high and 15 inches in circumference at its broadest point.

Pin Deck – The area where the pins are set. (See Rule 1 Art. 1)

Pit – Open area behind pin deck where pins and balls gather.

Position Rounds – Part of competition when teams or players face each other based on their standings. Example, first place meets second, third meets fourth, etc.

- R

Return – The track on which balls roll from the pit to the ball rack.

Rebowl – Usually done when a dead ball is called or scores are lost.

Respotted – The act of setting a pin back on the pin deck on its proper spot.

- S

Sanctioned – Bowling competition conducted in accordance with USBC rules, on equipment manufactured and installed to the organizations specifications.

Scorer – Individual responsible for maintaining a record of the competition.

Scratch – Competition calculated by only gross total pinfall.

Settee – The bowlers area between the approach and concourse.

Spare – Knocking down all 10 pins with two balls.

Spirit of the game – Unlike many sports, bowling is played for the most part without the supervision of a referee or umpire. The game relies on the integrity of the individual to show consideration for other players and to abide by the rules.

Split – A spare leave in which the head pin is down and the remaining combination of pins have a gap in them, ranging from the 4-5 to the 7-10.

Strike – Knocking down all 10 pins on the first ball.

Substitute – A substitute is a bowler who replaces another who is scheduled to participate.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

- T

Total Pinfall – A competition which is decided by adding the total pinfall of the team members and ranking the competitors from highest to lowest.

Triple/Turkey – Three consecutive strikes.

- U

Unsportsmanlike Conduct – Unsportsmanlike conduct includes actions which are unbecoming an ethical, fair or honorable individual. It consists of acts of deceit, disrespect or vulgarity and includes taunting.

United States Bowling Congress (USBC) – Recognized by the U.S. Olympic Committee as the governing body of bowling and the organization responsible for amateur competition in the United States.

- V

Vacancy – The score used for an open positioning the lineup of a team with an incomplete roster.

Rule 8. POINTS OF EMPHASIS

Modified Formats When modified formats are used for tournaments, all rules apply except those directly affecting the modified format.

Baker System

In the Baker Scoring System, each bowler rolls two frames per game. The play is fast-paced and each game takes approximately 10 minutes. The Baker System is also popular for doubles tournament competition. The Baker System places the emphasis on team effort, rather than the individual accomplishments of team members. When the Baker System is used and teams are comprised of five members, all team members follow each other in regular order to bowl a single game.

Rule 9. AMATEURISM

All high school bowling athletes must comply with their own state high school athletic/activities amateur eligibility rules.

Rule 10. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SCORER

The official scorer should record the names of the starting players of each team in the order that they will compete.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES
2018-2019

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

APPENDIX:

OSAA Eligibility Rules will be used to determine player's participation eligibility.

8. Rule 8 – Individual Eligibility

The purpose of Rule 8 is to preserve harmony among member schools and school districts by preventing not only actual proselytization, professionalism and participation by other than regular students in good standing, but conduct or circumstances, which may give rise to the appearance thereof. Exceptions to the general rules herein will be narrowly construed to serve that purpose.

8.1. Academic Eligibility.

Rule: An eligible student must be enrolled full time and making satisfactory progress as defined in this rule.

Rationale: The objective of the academic eligibility rule is to complement member schools' curriculum programs in recognition of the fact that interscholastic activity programs are an extension of the classroom. Academic standards help ensure a balance between activities and academic performance, promote the objective of graduation from high school, ensure that student participants are truly representing the academic mission of the institution, and allow the use of interscholastic participation as a motivator for academic excellence. It is in the interests of the member schools and the students participating in athletics and interscholastic activities that these objectives be promoted during the entire school year.

8.1.1. Full Time Enrollment. For purposes of this rule, a full time student is one who is enrolled in high school, attending regularly and passing in courses offered by a high school, college, work experience or other school-approved educational activities (including summer school or night school) equivalent to at least the quantity listed on the appropriate line of the chart below. In addition, a full time student shall have been enrolled in school, attended regularly and passed subjects equivalent to at least the quantity listed on the appropriate line of the chart below during the immediate preceding transcribed grading period.

Number of Classes Offered	Minimum Number Passed
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	5
8	5

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

EXCEPTION: The requirement for immediately preceding transcribed grading period credit is inapplicable to a student who has not previously enrolled in any high school offering the 10th, 11th or 12th grades.

8.1.2. Satisfactory Progress Toward Graduation. In addition to the specific credit requirement identified in Rule 8.1.1., to be scholastically eligible, a student must be making satisfactory progress towards the school's graduation requirements by earning a minimum of the quantity of credits indicated on the chart below *prior to the start of the specified year*.

Minimum Satisfactory Progress Requirements	<u>(Expanded Chart)</u>						
Credits to Graduate	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Credits Per Year	6	6	6.5	6.5	7	7	7.5
Required Prior to Year 2	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Required Prior to Year 3	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0
Required Prior to Year 4	16.0	16.5	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.5	20.0

8.1.3. Home School Student Academic Eligibility

(a) **Minimum Test Score.** A home school student who transfers to a public or private school may establish initial academic eligibility by achieving a minimum score on any adopted achievement test pursuant to ORS 339.035. The student shall achieve a minimum composite test score that places the student at or above the 23rd percentile based on national norms.

(b) **Test Deadline.** The achievement test must be completed prior to August 15 each school year.

(c) **Work Sample Alternative.** In the absence of achievement test results submitted by the deadline of August 15 each school year, a school district may adopt alternative requirements including but not limited to a requirement that a student submit a portfolio of work samples to a school district committee for review to determine whether a student is eligible to participate in interscholastic activities.

8.1.4. Hardship Exceptions to this Rule. The Executive Director, in individual cases may, at his/her discretion and upon terms and conditions he/she may impose, waive or modify this rule when in his/her opinion there are circumstances beyond the control of *each of* the student *and* the student's parent(s), whereby enforcement of the rule would work an undue hardship upon the student.

Factors, which may be considered by the Executive Director, include the following:

(a) Forced absence due to illness or injury as certified in writing by a licensed physician, shall excuse regular attendance for the period of such forced absence, and where such forced absence entirely prevents completion of the semester, shall excuse completion of the required subjects.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

- (b)** Any student with an Individualized Educational Program (IEP) who, primarily because of the student's disability,
- (1)** did not pass the appropriate number of classes, per Rule 8.1.1., in the immediately preceding transcribed grading period,
- (2)** is not currently enrolled in and passing the appropriate number of classes, per Rule 8.1.1., and/or
- (3)** has not been attending school regularly, may still be eligible to participate if the student's IEP team determines that the student is making adequate educational progress towards meeting the student's IEP goals and objectives.

A decision of the Executive Director may be appealed to the Executive Board. A decision of the Executive Board may be appealed to a Hearings Officer under Rule 9, "Hearings Officer."

1. Q. What is passing work?

A. Each school must determine what passing work is. The Association does not establish academic standards for schools. A school establishes its own academic standards.

2. Q. What is passing work during the current semester?

A. Passing work is such that if on any given date a student should transfer to another school, work of a passing grade would immediately be certified to the school to which the student transfers.

3. Q. A student in a full year subject gets a grade of 85% the first semester and then a grade of 65% at the end of the second semester. But the teacher, in computing the grade for the year since it is a year subject, credits the student with a full unit. May the student be considered to have passed the subject at the end of the second semester?

A. If a school shows that the student has earned and had recorded a full unit at the close of the second semester, the Association will have no interest in determining how the school computed the mark.

4. Q. Is a student who is expelled from school one semester eligible the following semester?

A. The student is eligible if the student satisfies all OSAA Regulations. However, the school district may have additional rules or policies beyond those set by the OSAA.

5. Q. Is a "conditional" or an "incomplete" considered a "pass" by the Association.

A. No. The Association considers a "pass" to mean that all work has been completed and has been made a matter of final record in the principal's office at the end of the grading period or semester.

6. Q. May a student who has failed in a subject make up the work by attending summer school or by having a private tutor?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. Yes. Any course work that is accepted by the school and for which credit is granted at the school may be applied toward eligibility.

7. Q. May a student who has more than enough credits to graduate participate in interscholastic activities while enrolled in courses equal to less than full time as defined in Rule 8.1.?

A. No. Even though a student has more than enough credits to graduate, the student must still be enrolled in and passing courses that are equivalent to full time as defined in Rule 8.1. in order to be eligible to participate in interscholastic activities.

8. Q. If a student is not eligible during the first grading period, is the student eligible to compete in an athletic or activities contest on the night of the last day of that grading period?

A. No. The student is not eligible until the opening day of the second grading period.

9. Q. When does a student become ineligible after failing to pass the quantity of classes necessary to be considered full time as defined in Rule 8.1.1.?

A. The student becomes ineligible when the school receives the official grade notices.

10. Q. Does any class taken, regardless of the number of credits associated with the class, count as one of the minimum number required to be considered enrolled full time under Rule 8.1.1.?

A. No. For the purposes of satisfying the "full time enrollment" requirements of Rule 8.1.1., each class must generate at least one credit per year, or one-half credit each traditional semester, in order to be counted against the minimum. For example, if a student passed five out of six classes during the previous semester, but earned only 2.25 credits, the student would be ineligible the following semester.

11. Q. A student needs only two subjects to graduate. May the student take only two classes and still be eligible to participate in high school activities?

A. No. In order for the student to be eligible, the student must successfully carry a full time class load as defined in Rule 8.1.1.

12. Q. May a student who is ineligible practice with a school team?

A. The answer depends on the nature of the ineligibility. When a school has filed a request for eligibility for a fifth year and/or nineteen-year-old student, the student is ineligible to practice while action on the request or appeal is pending. Other ineligible students may practice, provided local school board policy permits this. OSAA rules prohibit any ineligible student from participating in or dressing for an interscholastic contest.

13. Q. May an ineligible student sit with a school team on the bench and perform managerial duties?

A. Yes, within the limits of any local school board policy. But the student is prohibited from appearing on the team bench in uniform.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

14. Q. Must OSAA academic eligibility standards be met by members of cheerleading squads and dance teams which serve a support function in the school (e.g. perform at games), but will not be participating in competitions?

A. No, only those groups that will be competing are required by the OSAA to meet OSAA academic eligibility standards.

15. Q. If a student is taking college classes for which high school credit is being granted, and the college classes do not start until after the start of the high school competitive season, is the student allowed to participate while awaiting the start of the college classes?

A. Yes.

16. Q. If a student is ineligible at the beginning of the school year due to having recorded too few credits to meet the "Minimum Satisfactory Progress Requirements", does the period of ineligibility cover the entire school year?

A. Yes. The only circumstance under which a student could regain eligibility during the school year would be if the Executive Director granted eligibility in response to the submission of an "Eligibility Request Form" by the school.

17. Q. If the quantity of credits recorded at the end of the first transcribed grading period added to the credits recorded prior to the start of the school year exceeds the "Minimum Satisfactory Progress Requirements" necessary prior to that grade level, does the student become eligible for participation during the second semester?

A. No.

18. Q. If a student is granted a hardship waiver to allow participation despite having recorded too few credits to meet the "Minimum Satisfactory Progress Requirements", what period of time does the waiver cover?

A. Assuming that there are no other eligibility issues regarding the student, the student is eligible for the full school year during which the appeal was granted.

19. Q. If a school enters grades/credits on the official transcript each trimester (or quarter), what is the period of ineligibility if insufficient credits were earned during the previous trimester or quarter?

A. The student becomes ineligible when the school receives the official grade notices, and remains ineligible until a trimester (or quarter) is completed in which a sufficient number of credits have been earned by the student.

20. Q. If a student transfers from school A to school B, and school B has a different number of credits required to graduate than school A, how does school B determine whether the student is making Satisfactory Progress Toward Graduation?

A. After the student's transfer credits from school A have been entered on the official transcript for school B, and school B's district has determined the number of credits that will be required for the

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

student to graduate from school B, school B shall use the credits recorded on the official transcript and credits to graduate requirement from school B to determine whether the student is meeting the Minimum Satisfactory Progress Requirements. (Note: The determination of whether the student is making Satisfactory Progress Toward Graduation must be made prior to the student being allowed to participate in a contest.)

21. Q. Are foreign students on a CSIET approved program subject to OSAA rules regarding academic eligibility?

A. Foreign students on a CSIET approved program are required to satisfy OSAA rules for being currently enrolled in, attending regularly and passing the appropriate number of courses. OSAA rules for the immediately preceding transcribed grading period only apply to a foreign student after he/she has completed one transcribed grading period. Foreign students are not required to satisfy OSAA rules for satisfactory progress toward graduation.

22. Q. May a student earn a credit to be applied in a future grading period to determine eligibility?

A. No. In order to count the credit in a grading period, the student must be enrolled in the class during that grading period. However, a credit earned in a grading period may be applied to the immediately preceding transcribed grading period for purposes of determining academic eligibility for the current grading period.

23. Q. Is a student determined to be ineligible due to a progress report / grade check during a grading period able to regain eligibility during that same grading period?

A. Yes, the student may regain eligibility when the student is enrolled in, attending regularly and passing the minimum number of classes required for full time enrollment in that grading period.

8.2. Duration of Eligibility/Graduation.

Rule: A student may participate in the interscholastic program for four consecutive years (eight semesters or the equivalent) after entering the 9th grade, EXCEPT AS INDICATED LATER IN THIS RULE.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE EXCEPTION: If a student attends a school in a foreign country in the southern hemisphere prior to the start of the Oregon school year and then transfers to attend an Oregon high school, the time attending school prior to the start of the Oregon school year shall not be considered for the purpose of computing duration of eligibility under this rule.

Rationale:

The objective of the Duration of Eligibility/Graduation Rule is to ensure that the student's educational performance reflects progress towards graduation, and to ensure fair competition between schools and between individual students. As students grow older, they become bigger, quicker and stronger, which translates into an athletic advantage. Greater maturity may also provide a competitive advantage in non-athletic activities. Rules such as this one allow for safety of competition between competing students, and allow for fair competition between students in the same school vying for a particular spot

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

on a particular team. Further, through the application of this rule, participation in athletics and activities is an incentive to the achievement of that minimum standard of academic performance.

This rule: promotes timely progress toward graduation by discouraging students from delaying or interrupting their high school education; disallows students to enroll for one semester each school year to increase maturity, athletic ability and skill; promotes equality of competition; diminishes risks stemming from unequal competition; and places emphasis on the academic mission of the school.

This rule: promotes harmony and fair competition among member schools by maintaining equality of eligibility; and provides each student with the same number of semesters of eligibility, which increases the number of students who will have an opportunity to participate in interscholastic activities.

8.2.1. A student entering the 9th grade for all or part of a school year has used a full year of eligibility for the purpose of computing duration of eligibility under this rule.

8.2.2. A student who begins participation in an OSAA sponsored activity prior to entering the 9th grade is only eligible for four consecutive years beginning the year the student first participated for all or part of the year.

8.2.3. A student becomes ineligible upon graduation from high school.

8.2.4. Fifth Year Hardship Appeals Procedure. The Executive Board, or as it may provide, the Executive Director, may in individual cases, upon written request ***once the student has begun his/her last transcribed grading period prior to exhausting his/her eligibility***, declare eligible for up to one year a student who would otherwise be ineligible under Rule 8.2., "Duration of Eligibility/Graduation" because more than eight semesters have passed after the student entered the 9th grade if the student has not previously been granted eligibility based upon a fifth year or age hardship appeal and all of the following conditions are met:

(a) the student has not graduated from high school;

(b) the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Executive Board or the Executive Director, as the case may be, either:

(1) that the student's Individualized Education Program Team has determined that the student has a "disability" (as defined below), and that the student was meeting the requirements of the student's IEP, yet was unable to graduate from high school within eight semesters after entering the 9th grade primarily because of the disability; or

(2) due to circumstances beyond the control of ***each of*** the student ***and*** the student's parent(s), there has been both a significant absence from school (not less than one semester) and an inability to obtain academic credit during that period of absence; and

(c) the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Executive Board or Executive Director, as the case may be, that the student's participation would not constitute an undue risk to the health or safety of other participants.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

(d) Without limiting the evidence that may be considered, the Executive Board or Executive Director, as the case may be, may consider the following in determining whether the student's participation would constitute an undue risk to the health or safety of other participants:

(1) whether the student has presented a report from a physician regarding the student's height, weight and whether the student is likely to pose an undue risk to the safety and health of other participants; the student shall submit to an independent medical examination by a physician selected by and paid for by the Association at the request of the Executive Board or Executive Director; and

(2) whether the sport is a contact or a non-contact sport.

(e) Should an otherwise ineligible student who has already been granted a year of eligibility under the provisions of this rule apply for eligibility for a subsequent year, the Executive Board, or as it may provide, the Executive Director may consider the following factors in addition to those previously stated in this rule:

(1) Whether the student has previously participated in the sport for which eligibility is sought, or a similar sport; and

(2) Whether the student's skill level in the sport for which eligibility is sought is such that the student was ever a member of a starting team or was the recipient of league or other honors as a result of participation in the sport; and

(3) Whether the student has participated in a prior state championship competition (either in an individual sport or a team sport).

For purposes of this Rule 8.2.4, "disability" shall have the meaning provided in the **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1401(a)**.

The Executive Board or the Executive Director may grant eligibility as to one sport and deny it as to another sport.

A decision of the Executive Director may be appealed to the Executive Board. A decision of the Executive Board may be appealed to a Hearings Officer under Rule 9, "Hearings Officer."

1. Q. Does enrollment in a non-member school count against the eight consecutive semesters of participation permitted?

A. Yes. Each semester enrolled in grades 9 through 12 will count against the eight consecutive semesters permitted regardless of where enrolled.

2. Q. Is a student who has attended high school for six consecutive semesters and then who left school for a year (two semesters) eligible if that student then returns to high school?

A. No. A student is eligible for eight consecutive semesters only. In this case, the student would not be eligible since he/she attended six consecutive semesters and then was not in school during what would have been his/her 7th and 8th semesters.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

3. Q. May a student participate in activities if the student has earned more credits than necessary but has not graduated?
- A. Yes, provided that the student has earned them within the eight consecutive semester limit.
4. Q. How many years of eligibility are counted against junior high school students?
- A. Only one year (the 9th grade) is counted because students are permitted four years of high school participation, regardless of how housed by the local administration. However, if a 7th or 8th grader should play on a 9th grade team, squad or competitive performance group, regardless of how the student is housed (7-9, 9-12), then each year of participation or a part thereof shall count as one of the allowable four consecutive years of participation.
5. Q. If a student is enrolled in grades 9-12 but does not participate in activities for one semester, does that semester count against the eight consecutive semesters permitted?
- A. Yes.
6. Q. If a student travels to a foreign country after entering high school, does the time spent in the foreign country count against the eight consecutive semesters permitted?
- A. Yes.
7. Q. Is a student who has received a GED (General Equivalency Diploma) eligible to participate in OSAA activities?
- A. Yes. The GED certificate has no significance under OSAA rules. It cannot be used for credit nor does it mean that student is considered to have graduated. Credit for actual course work for classes taken to prepare for a GED may be granted at the discretion of the local school district.
8. Q. Does playing on a school team other than the "first team" count as participation?
- A. Yes. All participants representing their schools in OSAA sponsored activities are governed by OSAA rules, regardless of the level.
9. Q. May 8th grade students participate in spring tryouts for the high school cheerleading squad or dance team?
- A. Yes, but 8th grade students may not participate in high school competitions.
10. Q. In unusual circumstances may an 8th grader practice with the high school team?
- A. Yes, but only if permission is specifically granted in writing from the Executive Director.
11. Q. Is a student who receives a "Modified Diploma" considered to have graduated under OSAA regulations?
- A. Yes.
12. Q. May a fifth year student who is ineligible practice with a school team?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. When a school has filed a request for eligibility for a fifth year student, the student is ineligible to practice while action on the request or appeal is pending. Other ineligible students may practice, provided local school board policy permits this. OSAA rules prohibit any ineligible student from participating in or dressing for an interscholastic contest.

8.3. Age.

Rule: A student who becomes 19 before August 15 shall become ineligible for interscholastic competition. A student who becomes 19 on or after August 15 shall remain eligible for that entire school year.

Rationale: To ensure equality of competition and opportunity, a standard must be established at some point to determine the cutoff date for age eligibility. Use of a specific cutoff date gives notice to all parties involved in interscholastic activities and maintains equality of participant eligibility among schools.

An age limitation requirement: provides commonality among student participants and schools in interscholastic competition; inhibits “redshirting”; provides more opportunity for participation of younger and less experienced students; enhances the opportunity for more students to participate; promotes equality of competition; avoids over-emphasis on competition; and helps to diminish the inherent risk of injury associated with participation in interscholastic athletics.

The objective of the establishment of a maximum age for participation in athletic and scholastic competition is: to discourage students from delaying their education to gain maturity; to prevent over-zealous coaches from engaging in redshirting to gain a competitive advantage; and, to protect the safety of younger, smaller, less experienced athletes. The term redshirting means the practice of delaying a student’s academic pace and postponing his or her participation in order to permit him or her to gain maturity before beginning or during the period of eligibility for competitive activities.

The objective of discouraging students from delaying their education is not based solely on delays associated with seeking a competitive activities advantage. There is also an educational interest in encouraging parents to enroll their children in school at an appropriate age. Children benefit from starting school at the traditional age; their education is advanced both academically and socially. This rule encourages parents to enroll their children in school at an appropriate age even if it is the intent of the parents that their children merely participate, not excel, in Association activities.

8.3.1. Age Hardship Appeals Procedure. The Executive Director, may in individual cases, upon written request ***once the student has begun his/her last transcribed grading period prior to exhausting his/her eligibility***, declare eligible for up to one year a student who would otherwise be ineligible under Rule 8.3. (regarding age) if the student has not previously been granted eligibility based upon a fifth year or age hardship appeal and all of the following conditions have been met:

- (a) the student has not graduated from high school;
- (b) the student establishes that the student’s Individualized Education Program Team has determined that the student has a “disability” (as defined in Rule 8.2.4);

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

(c) the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Executive Board or Executive Director, as the case may be, that the student entered school later than others of the student's age or was retained primarily because of the disability; and

(d) the student establishes, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Executive Board or Executive Director, as the case may be, that the student's participation would not constitute an undue risk to the health or safety of other participants.

(e) Without limiting the evidence that may be considered, the Executive Board or Executive Director, as the case may be, may consider the following in determining whether the student's participation would constitute an undue risk to the health or safety of other participants:

(1) whether the student has presented a report from a physician regarding the student's height, weight and whether the student is likely to pose an undue risk to the safety and health of other participants; the student shall submit to an independent medical examination by a physician selected by and paid for by the Association at the request of the Executive Board or Executive Director; and

(2) whether the sport is a contact or a non-contact sport.

(f) Should an otherwise ineligible student who has already been granted a year of eligibility under the provisions of this rule apply for eligibility for a subsequent year, the Executive Board, or as it may provide, the Executive Director may consider the following factors in addition to those previously stated in this rule:

(1) Whether the student has previously participated in the sport for which eligibility is sought, or a similar sport; and

(2) Whether the student's skill level in the sport for which eligibility is sought is such that the student was ever a member of a starting team or was the recipient of league or other honors as a result of participation in the sport; and

(3) Whether the student has participated in a prior state championship competition (either in an individual sport or a team sport).

The Executive Board or the Executive Director may grant eligibility as to one sport and deny it as to another sport.

A decision of the Executive Director may be appealed to the Executive Board. A decision of the Executive Board may be appealed to a Hearings Officer under Rule 9, "Hearings Officer."

1. Q. May a 19 year old student who is ineligible practice with a school team?

A. When a school has filed a request for eligibility for a nineteen-year-old student, the student is ineligible to practice while action on the request or appeal is pending. Other ineligible students may practice, provided local school board policy permits this. OSAA rules prohibit any ineligible student from participating in or dressing for an interscholastic contest.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

8.4. Awards. A student becomes ineligible for one calendar year after the date of the report of the violation to the OSAA if at any time the student accepts or enters into any agreement for the purpose of later accepting any compensation or thing of value for or in recognition of athletic or activities abilities, with these exceptions:

8.4.1. A student activities participant may not accept monetary compensation in recognition of activities ability, participation and/or achievement during the Association year. A student may accept non-monetary compensation or items of value solely in recognition of activities ability, participation and/or achievement if the total value of such non-monetary compensation or items of value, including the actual value of any gift certificates (so long as they are not convertible to cash), discounts, coupons, etc., does not exceed **\$500** retail value in any association year.

NOTE: For the purposes of this rule, “non-monetary compensation or items of value” does not include customary awards of a symbolic nature without resale value such as the school’s athletic letter, medals, ribbons, certificates, plaques, trophies and other emblems. This rule does not regulate or prohibit compensation received by a student for ability, participation and/or achievement in a non-OSAA sport or activity, nor does this rule prohibit the acceptance of college scholarships by students.

8.4.2. A coach or director is responsible for reporting to the school’s athletic/activities director all compensation or items of value received by the students on that coach/director’s team within one month of the receipt of the compensation or items of value. Principals are responsible for verifying to the association that the total sum of compensation or items of value received by each student participant at that school does not exceed **\$500** retail value for each participant.

8.4.3. A student participating without compensation as a contestant, coach or similar participant in athletic or other activities may accept the use of necessary equipment and incidental services customarily furnished amateur participants in such activities, may accept reimbursement for direct and necessary expenses for participation (including mileage where the student must drive), and where participation requires absence from home, may accept necessary meals and lodging.

1. Q. Does compliance with OSAA rules mean that NCAA rules are also satisfied?

A. No. NCAA amateurism rules differ from OSAA rules. Consult a collegiate compliance officer for answers to questions about NCAA rules.

2. Q. Is a student limited by OSAA rules in the awards he or she may accept in activities not sponsored by the OSAA, e.g. bowling league, rodeo, and water polo?

A. No because these are not activities sponsored by the Association.

3. Q. If a student coaches, teaches, or officiates an athletic contest for pay, is the student in violation of the amateur rule?

A. No. The rule refers exclusively to actual playing. An individual may be paid for services performed.

4. Q. If a student receives an award, may the school hold that award until the student graduates and then return it to the student?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. No. The award applies toward the \$500 retail value per year personal limit during the association year that it is received.

5. Q. Does the awarding of a letter count toward the \$500 retail value per association year award limit?

A. No. The awarding of ribbons, medals, certificates, emblems indicating State champions, plaques and trophies is permitted. However, these awards are to have no intrinsic value.

6. Q. May a student accept an award such as a free hamburger or free use of clothes for being named "Athlete of the Week"?

A. Yes. However such awards count against the \$500 retail value per association year award limit.

7. Q. A student who is a member of a high school cross country team participates in a cross country race during the high school cross country season and receives a T-shirt instead of a medal or a trophy for finishing in a certain place (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.). Does this count against the \$500 retail value per association year award limit?

A. Yes. A T-shirt is a merchandise award as are other items such as golf bags, tags, caps, towels, etc.

8. Q. T-shirts are presented as a memento of the race to every contestant who enters regardless of performance. Each contestant pays an entry fee to be in the race, and part of that entry fee is used for the purchase of the T-shirts. Does this count against the \$500 retail value per association year award limit?

A. No. In this case, the student is not receiving an award for his/her performance. Therefore, the T-shirt is acceptable, and it does not count against the limit.

9. Q. Do association awards limits apply to awards received outside of the association year?

A. No.

10. Q. May a student participate in a "jog-a-thon," a "swim-a-thon" or other "...thon" activity and receive cash or merchandise prizes for his/her fund raising effort?

A. Yes, provided no such prize is presented for the student's athletic performance per se. Prizes are acceptable only if they are presented exclusively on the basis of the student's fund raising achievements.

11. Q. May a student receive a college scholarship in recognition of the student's performance in a particular contest?

A. No. A college scholarship is one granted by an institution or organization not in recognition of a student's performance in any particular contest, but based on the student's performance over the student's high school career.

12. Q. May a music student receive payment for a musical performance that is not a competition?

A. Yes.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

13. Q. Does apparel or equipment provided by the school or any third party that the student keeps count against the \$500 limitation?

A. Yes, unless the student pays the full retail value of the apparel or equipment.

8.5. School Representation (School Representation Eligibility Certificate)

8.5.1. A student who competes in a sport or activity representing a school other than the one in which the student has been enrolled becomes ineligible for that sport or activity for the remainder of its season. EXCEPTIONS:

(a) Home School Students. (Home School Eligibility Parent Checklist)

A home school student who meets the eligibility standards established by Oregon law may represent a public or private school located within the public school attendance boundaries of Joint Residence of the student and student's parents provided that the home school student was enrolled in the home school prior to the first day of school for the public/private school. See Executive Board Policies, "Eligibility – Home School Students" for additional information.

Once a home school student represents a school, that home school student may not represent another school for one calendar year after last representing the original school without a change in Joint Residence, except that a home school student who has chosen to represent a private school may also represent the resident public school in any activity not offered by the private school, provided that both high school principals agree.

(b) Students Attending Full Member Private Schools. A student attending an Oregon private school that is a full member of the Association which does not offer a particular activity may represent the public school of Joint Residence of the student and student's parents, provided that both high school principals agree.

(c) Students Attending Full Member Charter Schools. A student attending an Oregon charter school that is a full member of the Association may participate on teams representing the full member charter school only.

(d) Students Attending Associate Member Schools. A student attending an Oregon private school, charter school or alternative school that is an associate member of the Association may represent the public school of Joint Residence of the student and student's parents, provided that both high school principals agree.

EXCEPTION REGARDING ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL STUDENTS: However, a student who was previously eligible to represent a public school that is not the public school of Joint Residence of the student and the student's parents who is subsequently placed in an Associate Member alternative school, remains eligible while attending the alternative school to represent the non-resident public school at which the student was previously eligible.

1. Q. May a high school student who is a member of a high school team also compete on a non-school, organized athletic team or as an unattached individual in that sport during the Association Year?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. Yes.

2. Q. May a home school student represent a member school in interscholastic activities?

A. Yes, providing the home school student meets all necessary requirements and represents the public high school or the private high school in which district the student's parents reside. See Executive Board Policies, "Eligibility – Home School Students" for additional information.

3. Q. If a student living in School A's attendance area attends School B and then becomes a home school student during the school year, when is that student eligible to represent School A?

A. The student is eligible to represent School A at the beginning of the school year following the date the student becomes a home school student, providing all other eligibility requirements are met.

4. Q. If a student who lives in School A's attendance area attends School B and then becomes a home school student and represents School A, can that student return to School B as a regularly enrolled student and be eligible?

A. No. If this occurs, the student in question would be eligible at School B one calendar year from the date of return to School B.

5. Q. If a home school student's parents reside in School A's attendance area and the student's parents move to School B's attendance area, how does this affect the eligibility of the student?

A. The home school student would be eligible only at school B.

6. Q. If a home school student's parents reside in a public school district that also has a private school and/or a member charter school within its attendance boundaries, which school may the home school student represent?

A. The home school student would be eligible to represent any of the schools within the attendance boundaries of the public school, but only one of the schools. Once the home school student attended a practice or represented one of the schools, that school would be the only school the home school student would be eligible to represent unless at least one calendar year has passed since the home school student last represented any of the schools. Exception: A home school student who has chosen to represent a private school may also represent the resident public school in any activity not offered by the private school, provided that both high school principals agree.

7. Q. If a home school student's parents reside in a public school district that also has a private school and/or a member charter school within its attendance boundaries, may the home school student represent different schools in different sports or activities?

A. No. Once the home school student attended a practice or represented one of the schools, that school would be the only school the home school student would be eligible to represent. The home school student would be ineligible to represent any school other than the one the student initially represented unless at least one calendar year has passed since the home school student last

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

represented the initially represented school. Exception: A home school student who has chosen to represent a private school may also represent the resident public school in any activity not offered by the private school, provided that both high school principals agree.

8. Q. If there is more than one private school within the public school boundaries where a home school student's parents reside, which private school may the home school student represent?

A. The home school student may represent any of the private schools, but only one.

9. Q. If a home school student's parents reside in a public school district that has no private school within its attendance boundaries, may the home school student represent a private school in an adjacent public school district?

A. No. If there is no private school within the public school attendance boundaries in which the home school student's parents reside, the home school student may only represent the public school within whose attendance boundaries the home school student's parents reside.

10. Q. May a home school student whose parents reside within a multiple high school district select the high school he or she wishes to represent?

A. No. The home school student is eligible only at the public school within whose attendance boundaries the student's parents reside, or at a private school located within those same attendance boundaries.

11. Q. If a student resides within the attendance boundaries of a public school and attends a full member private school outside those attendance boundaries, and the private school does not offer a particular sport, what public school may that private school student represent in that sport?

A. The private school student may represent only the public school in whose attendance boundaries the parents of the private school student reside.

12. Q. If a full member private school student represents the public school within whose attendance boundaries the private school student resides in one sport, may the private school student then represent the private school in another sport?

A. Yes. If the private school student represents a public school because the private school does not offer that particular sport, the private school student may then represent the private school in another sport that is offered. NOTE: A private school student may represent a public school only if the private school does not offer the particular sport.

13. Q. If a student attending a full member private school resides in a multiple high school district, which public school may the private school student represent if the private school does not offer a particular sport?

A. That student may represent only the high school in whose attendance area the student's parents reside within the multiple high school district.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

14. Q. May a student from an associate member school represent a full member school in competition?

A. Yes, but only if that full member school is the public school in whose attendance boundaries the parents of the associate member school student reside, both high school principals agree and the student meets all other school and OSAA requirements.

15. Q. Are emancipated minors eligible?

A. Even though a student is emancipated, that student still must attend the high school in which district his/her parents reside if that student wishes to be eligible for interscholastic competition. If the student in question moves to another district, in order to be eligible, the student's parents also would have to move to that district.

16. Q. If a full member private school drops a sport after the first contest date of a sports season, may those students participate in that sport at the public school in whose attendance boundaries the parents of the student reside, providing both high school principals agree?

A. No. The private school must drop a program before the first contest date of that sports season in order for the students to be eligible to participate in that sport at their resident public school.

17. Q. If a public school does not offer a particular sport, may a public school, full member private school, associate member school or home school student who resides in the public school's attendance boundary and who wishes to participate in that sport participate at another school in order to compete in that sport?

A. No.

18. Q. If tuition is paid in order for a student to attend a public high school outside the attendance area of Joint Residence, is the student eligible?

A. No. The student is not eligible for a period of one year, unless the student enrolled in the school to which tuition is paid prior to initial enrollment in the 9th grade.

19. Q. May an individual student who attends a public school that does not offer a school team in a given sport participate in practice sessions at a neighboring school which does offer a school team in that sport?

A. No.

20. Q. At what point does a student become ineligible once the student has withdrawn from a school?

A. The student becomes ineligible the day following the student's withdrawal from a school.

21. Q. If a full member private school does not offer a girls program in an activity, where may the girl participate in that activity?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. She may either participate on the boy's team at the private school if permitted by the private school or she may participate on the girl's team at her resident public school, provided that both high school principals agree. Once the student chooses on which team she wishes to participate, she may not change teams during that season.

22. Q. May a student at a school in the process of applying for Associate Membership practice and/or compete for the student's resident public school?

A. The student may practice but may not compete in an interscholastic contest.

8.6. Transfer

8.6.1. Fundamental Rule.

Rule: It is a Fundamental Rule of the Association that a student must attend the high school in the high school attendance boundary within which the Joint Residence of the student and the student's parents is located. Exceptions to this Fundamental Rule are to be narrowly construed.

Rationale: A transfer/residency requirement: assists in the prevention of students switching schools in conjunction with the change of season for athletic or activities purposes; impairs recruitment; and reduces the opportunity for undue influence to be exerted by persons seeking to benefit from a student athlete or activities participant's prowess.

A transfer/residency requirement: promotes stability and harmony among member schools by maintaining the amateur standing of high school activities participants; by disallowing individuals other than enrolled students to participate; and by upholding the principle that a student should attend the high school in the district where the student's parent(s) reside.

In addition, a transfer/residency requirement: prohibits foreign students, other than students who are participants in an established foreign exchange program accepted for listing by the Council of Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET), from displacing other students from athletic and activities opportunities.

1. Q. If a student is allowed to transfer between school years under ORS 339.133 (5)(b) ("Open Enrollment Law"), is the student automatically eligible in the district to which the student transfers?

A. No. The student must also meet OSAA's eligibility rules.

8.6.2. Eligible Student Transfer Certificate. (Eligible Student Transfer Certificate)

In connection with any student who has transferred but is eligible under the Rules of the Association, the school shall complete an Eligible Student Transfer Certificate in the form prescribed by the Association, properly signed by the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or principal of the high school the student enters, and maintain it at the school for inspection at the request of the Association.

1. Q. If a student transfers to a school, when is the principal required to file an Eligible Student Transfer Certificate?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. The principal of the school to which the student transfers shall complete an Eligible Student Transfer Certificate and a copy maintained at the school for inspection at the request of the OSAA prior to the student's participation in interscholastic activities.

2. Q. Where should a transfer eligibility request be filed for a student in a sport divided into special districts?

A. The transfer eligibility request should be submitted by the school the student wishes to represent to the regular District Committee for that school.

8.6.3. Exceptions to Fundamental Rule.

(a) Entering 9th grade students. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-paragraph (c) below, a student is eligible to participate at a school other than the high school in the high school attendance boundary within which Joint Residence of the student and the student's parents is located when the student first enters the 9th grade.

(b) Students who are wards of the court. A student who is otherwise eligible does not become ineligible by virtue of being made a ward of the court and placed in a residence (such as a foster home) in a different attendance boundary, except a student made a ward of the court under ORS 419C.555 (Juvenile Code).

(c) Foreign students on CSIET approved programs. (Foreign Student Eligibility Checklist)

Rule: A student from a foreign country who is on a CSIET approved program is eligible for one year from the date of enrollment if the following criteria are met:

- (1)** The student is attending a school in the attendance boundary where the host family resides.
- (2)** The student satisfies the OSAA age requirement.
- (3)** The student has not completed the equivalent of twelve years of education (excluding kindergarten).
- (4)** The student has not previously attended a high school in the United States.
- (5)** Neither the school the student attends nor any person affiliated with the school has had any input in the selection of the student.
- (6)** The host family is not a member (paid or voluntary) of the school's athletic department nor the coach/director of the non-athletic activity.
- (7)** The student is not a "direct placement". A student is considered to be a "direct placement" for the purposes of this rule if the student was placed in a specific high school and/or with a specific host family as a result of a request from the student or the student's family.
- (8)** The student has not been terminated from the CSIET program.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

Rationale: For each international student who arrives at a U.S. high school and promptly plays at the varsity level, there is a lost participation opportunity for a student who has “paid his or her dues” in the hope of one day gaining playing time. An international student who comes to the United States without the accompaniment of his or her parents is analogous to a domestic student who transfers without being accompanied by his or her parents. The latter student is not typically granted immediate eligibility.

“Team shopping” is at odds with the high school model of academic primacy, and is unfair to other students and other schools. F-1 visa programs in particular are ripe for abuse in the transfer process. While a J-1 foreign exchange student in an approved program typically has little say in his or her school of enrollment, a student with an F-1 visa, absent a state association rule, could choose his or her school of enrollment based solely on immediate sports opportunity. The displacement risk to other students would be immediate and irreparable.

Rules restricting participation by certain international students promote amateurism, inhibit “power-loading” of select schools, and impede the exploitation of students by coaches and boosters. Such rules discourage recruiting, prevent the over-emphasis of athletics, and maintain the focus of secondary schools on their primary purpose: the academic preparation of students for their adult lives.

1. Q. May a school administrator provide general assistance and information to assist CSIET approved programs in the placement of students in the administrator’s school district?

A. This Executive Board Policy is intended to prohibit undue school influence in the placement of foreign student-athletes at the school. Administrative input to CSIET approved program coordinators regarding such issues as available host families, number of placements available at the school and other input would not be a violation of the spirit of this policy so long as the input is unrelated to athletic participation.

2. Q. Who hears appeals involving foreign student eligibility?

A. All foreign student eligibility appeals are initially heard by the Executive Director.

(d) Students whose parents are divorced, legally separated or unmarried. A student who does not maintain a Joint Residence with both parents is eligible when:

(1) The student moves to reside with a parent in a different high school attendance area at the time the parent initiates court proceedings seeking legal separation or divorce, or upon a change of custody by court order; or

(2) Between school years, the student moves to reside with the other parent and transfers to the school within whose attendance boundaries the other parent resides.

1. Q. When the parents of a student legally separate and take up residence in different high school attendance areas, what is the eligibility status of the student?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. At the time a student's parents initiate court proceedings seeking legal separation or divorce, the student may reside with either parent and be immediately eligible in the high school attendance area in which the parent resides. The student also retains eligibility for any transfer back to the other parent, so long as the transfer occurs between school years.

2. Q. If a student transfers from one high school to another high school, how long must that student attend the second high school before the second high school principal is not required to complete an Eligible Student Transfer Certificate?

A. The student shall be in attendance for one calendar year before it would not be necessary to complete an Eligible Student Transfer Certificate. Once an Eligible Student Transfer Certificate is completed for a student, another need not be completed for another sport if the student has attended the school less than one year.

3. Q. If a student moves with his/her parents from a high school in one attendance boundary to a high school in another attendance boundary, when will the student become eligible in his/her new school?

A. The student will become eligible when the student's parents physically move into and jointly occupy their new residence with the intent to reside there indefinitely and terminate all occupancy of their previous residence, and when the student is properly enrolled and the principal has completed the Eligible Student Transfer Certificate.

4. Q. When does a student become eligible if the student transfers in advance of his/her parents?

A. If a student transfers to a high school in advance of the anticipated change of residence of the student's parents, the student shall become eligible at his/her new school when the parents physically move into and occupy the residence in that school district and the principal has completed the Eligible Student Transfer Certificate, or one year after enrolling in the new school.

5. Q. If a student's parents move in advance of the student to another school district, is the student eligible at the new school when he/she moves?

A. No, to be eligible at the new school, the student must move at the same time as the parents.

6. Q. If a student living in a non-high school district changes from one high school to another because of the tuition contract arrangements of the non-high school board of directors, how long must the student wait before becoming eligible?

A. The student becomes eligible when properly enrolled and the principal has completed the Eligible Student Transfer Certificate.

(e) Students who reside on campus at a member boarding school. Unless the student was previously eligible under Rule 8.6.3 (c) "Foreign Students on CSIET Approved Programs", a student who transfers to reside on campus at a member boarding school between school years is eligible.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

(f) Students who transfer between school years. A student who transfers between school years is eligible if:

(1) The student transfers to a full member private school, full member charter school or home school and maintains a Joint Residence. See Rule 8.10., "Definitions" for additional information.

(2) The student transfers to the public school within the attendance boundaries of Joint Residence and maintains a Joint Residence.

(3) The student transfers within a multiple high school district with the approval of the administration of the multiple high school district and maintains a Joint Residence.

(4) The student transfers between Oregon school districts under the terms of a Reciprocal Transfer Agreement and maintains a Joint Residence.

1. Q. When a student transfers under the terms of a Reciprocal Transfer Agreement during the school year, at what date does the student become eligible?

A. The student becomes eligible at the beginning of the next school year following the transfer.

2. Q. If a student enrolls in the 9th grade of a four-year high school and then transfers between school years to the 10th grade of a three-year high school, is that student eligible at the second school?

A. No, unless a corresponding move is completed by the student and his/her parents or the transfer is under a Reciprocal Transfer Agreement.

3. Q. May a student who is attending a public high school transfer to a private high school without loss of eligibility if there is no corresponding move by the student's parents?

A. Yes, if the student continues to maintain a Joint Residence with his or her parents and the transfer is made between school years.

4. Q. May a student who is attending a private high school transfer to a public high school without loss of eligibility if there is no corresponding move by the student's parents?

A. Yes, if the student continues to maintain a Joint Residence with his or her parents and the transfer is made between school years and the public high school is located within the high school attendance boundary in which the Joint Residence of the student and the student's parents is located or the student transfers to another school district under the terms of a Reciprocal Transfer Agreement.

5. Q. If a student not maintaining a Joint Residence with his/her parents has been granted eligibility by an athletic district committee, would that student remain eligible if the student were to transfer to another school between school years under the terms of a Reciprocal Transfer Agreement?

A. No. The student would be ineligible because the transfer would not satisfy the Reciprocal Transfer Agreement eligibility requirement that the student must maintain a Joint Residence with his/her parents.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

8.6.4. Continuity Requirement. A student who is otherwise eligible under the Rules of the Association loses eligibility for one calendar year when one or both of the student's parents move from the attendance area of the high school the student is attending unless:

- (a) The student was enrolled in the high school at the beginning of the freshman year and the student's parents move during the freshman year,
- (b) Continuity of enrollment is maintained by the student and the student has been enrolled in and attending the high school for at least the lesser of one full school year or one calendar year immediately preceding the move of the parents, or
- (c) The move of one parent occurs at the time the parent initiates court proceedings seeking legal separation or divorce, or upon a change in custody by court order.

1. Q. Once continuity is established, does a move of the student or the student's parents affect eligibility?

A. No, the student remains eligible at the school at which continuity was established.

8.6.5. Transfers to a school with affiliation. (Student Intent to Transfer Certificate)

Despite compliance with the other provisions of these Rules, a high school student who attends, participates or was eligible to participate for a school, and then transfers to another school is ineligible for one calendar year from the last date of participating or receiving instruction as described below under any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The student transfers from a public, private or charter school within one calendar year after:
 - (1) Participating in non-school athletics (e.g. AAU, American Legion, club team, or other non-school teams) on a team affiliated with the school to which the student transfers or may represent under Rule 8.5 – School Representation, AND/OR
 - (2) Receiving athletic or activities instruction, including weight training and conditioning, from a person affiliated with the school to which the student transfers or may represent under Rule 8.5 – School Representation.
 - (3) EXCEPTION: The eligibility of a full member private or associate member school student who transfers to a public or private school at which the student has previously been a participant in a school sport or activity is not affected by this rule.
- (b) The student transfers from a home school within one calendar year after:
 - (1) Participating in non-school athletics (e.g. AAU, American Legion, club team, or other non-school teams) on a team affiliated with the school to which the student transfers or may represent under Rule 8.5 – School Representation, AND/OR
 - (2) Receiving athletic or activities instruction, including weight training and conditioning, from a person affiliated with the school to which the student transfers or may represent under Rule 8.5 – School Representation.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

(3) EXCEPTION: The eligibility of a home school student who transfers to a public or private school at which the student has previously been a participant in a school sport or activity or was eligible to participate in a school sport or activity is not affected by this rule.

1. Q. At what point is a student considered a member of a non-school affiliated team?

A. If a student participates in a practice or contest, that student is considered a team member and is a part of the roster.

2. Q. What constitutes a “team affiliated with the school”?

A. A team is considered to be “affiliated with the school” if more than half the number of students on the team’s roster *or regularly participating in practices or contests* are from that school.

3. Q. Who is considered to be a part of the school coaching staff?

A. A coach (paid or volunteer) is anyone involved in coaching a team that has contact with students more than three times in a sports season.

4. Q. Does Transfer Rule 8.6.5 apply to incoming 9th graders?

A. No, all students are eligible when they enter the beginning year of a four-year (grades 9-12) high school for the first time.

5. Q. How may a student document that the transfer process was initiated prior to participating on a non-school team associated with the school to which the student is transferring?

A. The student should complete the “Student Intent to Transfer Certificate,” or its substantial equivalent, prior to participation at the school to which the student is transferring.

6. Q. If a student receives instruction from a coach, then the coach moves to a different school, may the student transfer to the “new” school of the coach without jeopardizing his or her eligibility?

A. No. The student’s eligibility may be in jeopardy if the student transfers to the school where that coach currently coaches regardless of whether the coach’s current school is where the coach was employed at the time of the instruction. The student’s potential ineligibility is linked to the coach from whom instruction was received, not to the school of the coach at the time of the instruction.

7. Q. Under Transfer Rule 8.6.5., if a student receives instruction from a coach who is also his/her parent, then the coach/parent moves to a different school, may the student transfer to the “new” school of the coach/parent without jeopardizing his/her eligibility?

A. Yes, provided that within the last calendar year the student has not received instruction from any other person affiliated with the school to which the student transfers and/or the student has not participated on a team affiliated with the school to which the student transfers.

8. Q. Does receiving athletic instruction or attending a camp or clinic at which a person affiliated with the school to which a student transfers place the student’s eligibility in jeopardy under Rule 8.6.5.?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. Yes. Further, any time a student and coach attend the same camp, instruction is considered to have taken place.

9. Q. If less than one calendar year has passed since a student received instruction from a coach and the student transfers to the school of that coach, is the student eligible?

A. No. The period of ineligibility for a student who transfers to a school with which an instructor is affiliated (or with which a non-school team is affiliated) is one calendar year from the last time the student received instruction from the coach (or played for the school). For example, if the student transfers to the school within one calendar year of receiving instruction, the student is ineligible until one calendar year has passed since the last date of instruction.

10. Q. If a student is ineligible for one year because the student participated on a non-school team associated with a school prior to transferring to that school, may the student file a hardship appeal to regain eligibility?

A. If application of the rule will work an undue hardship upon the student due to circumstances beyond the control of *each of* the student *and* the student's parent(s), the school at which the student wishes to participate may submit an Eligibility Request Form to the District Committee to petition for reinstatement of eligibility.

8.6.6. Mid-Year Transfers. A student who transfers during the school year without a move of the student's parents is ineligible for one calendar year unless the student becomes eligible at an earlier date based upon an exception listed in Rule 8.6.3.

8.6.7. Period of Ineligibility. Except as otherwise provided in the Rules of the Association, any transfer resulting in ineligibility of the student renders the student ineligible for one calendar year.

8.6.8. Transfer Hardship Appeals Procedure. The District Committee may in individual cases, at its discretion, waive or modify the eligibility rules regarding transfer, other than transfers involving home schools (except in the circumstances described below), foreign students or alleged undue influence, when in its opinion there are circumstances beyond the control of *each of* the student *and* the student's parent(s), or other circumstances whereby enforcement of the rule would work an undue hardship upon the student. See Executive Board Policies, "Eligibility – District Committee" for additional information.

Except where the denial of eligibility of a home school student is based upon Oregon statutory or regulatory requirements, the District Committee may in individual cases, at its discretion, waive or modify the eligibility rules regarding transfers involving home schools when in its opinion there are circumstances beyond the control of *each of* the student *and* the student's parent(s), or other circumstances whereby enforcement of the rule would work an undue hardship upon the student.

Other eligibility considerations, including academic eligibility, shall be considered by the District Committee when ruling on transfer eligibility requests.

Transfer cases that involve fifth year eligibility, age requests, foreign student eligibility or alleged undue influence must go directly to the Executive Director.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

In the case of a foreign student attending a member school under the auspices of a non-CSIET approved program, the Executive Director may consider whether the program is a long-standing school or community exchange program when ruling upon the appeal.

Decisions of the District Committee, which deny eligibility, may be appealed to the Eligibility Appeals Board. See Executive Board Policies, "Eligibility Appeal Filing Fee" and "Eligibility Appeals Board" for additional information.

A decision by the Eligibility Appeals Board may be appealed to a Hearings Officer under Rule 9, "Hearings Officer."

1. Q. When a student transfers to a new school at the time it opens or to a school that becomes coeducational at the time it becomes coeducational, is that student eligible?

A. Yes. The student is eligible provided the student maintains a Joint Residence within the attendance boundaries of the school district in which the new school is located.

2. Q. A school drops an activity from its program, so a student transfers to another school that has the activity. The parents do not move from one school district to another in connection with the transfer. What is the student's eligibility status?

A. This student will be ineligible for a period of one year from the date of his/her transfer.

3. Q. How does legal guardianship apply to OSAA eligibility?

A. Historically, guardianships have frequently been used to attempt to avoid the Fundamental Rule of the OSAA that a student only attend school in the district in which the student's parents reside. Consequently, the appointment of a legal guardian alone is not recognized as an exception to the fundamental rule. If a student resides with anyone other than the student's parents, and eligibility is sought in any district other than the one in which the student's parents reside, the school must apply for eligibility for the student by submitting an Eligibility Request Form to the District Committee, setting forth the circumstances justifying a hardship exception to the fundamental rule. Under no circumstances will the appointment of a guardian be tolerated as a device to circumvent the eligibility rules of OSAA.

4. Q. May a student who is ineligible practice with a school team?

A. The answer depends on the nature of the ineligibility. When a school has filed a request for eligibility for a fifth year and/or nineteen-year-old student, the student is ineligible to practice while action on the request or appeal is pending. Other ineligible students may practice, provided local school board policy permits this. OSAA rules prohibit any ineligible student from participating in or dressing for an interscholastic contest.

5. Q. At what point is a student considered to have transferred to another school?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. A student is considered to have transferred to another school if the student attends classes (or studies at a home school) or participates in any practices or interscholastic activities at another high school. See Rule 8.10.4., "Definitions."

8.7. Undue Influence

Rule: Despite compliance with the other provisions of these Rules, any student who attends a member high school as a result of undue influence as defined in these Rules is thereafter ineligible and the high school is subject to the penalties set out in Rule 5.

For purposes of this Rule, "undue influence" is the attempt by any person (including but not limited to coaches, boosters, teachers, administrators, parents, alumni) to induce a student to attend a public or private member school or become eligible to represent a public or private school for purposes of athletic or activities participation. Undue influence includes, without limitation, contacting a student with the intent of recruiting the student to a particular school for purposes of athletic or activities participation or promising employment or any other pecuniary benefit to the student or any member of the student's family to induce the attendance of the student at a particular school for purposes of athletic or activities participation. It shall not be considered undue influence for authorized representatives of a private high school to contact students attending private feeder schools to induce their attendance at the private high school or for authorized representatives of public high schools to so contact students within that public high school's attendance boundaries.

Rationale: The objective of the Undue Influence rule is to prevent member schools, and persons affiliated with a member school, from exerting an undue influence on students with a goal of securing or retaining a student for athletic or activities purposes. This rule serves the substantial interests of Association members of prioritizing academics over competition, protecting young students from exploitation, ensuring an even playing field among competing schools, providing for equitable competition in Association sports and activities, and protecting the physical welfare of students engaging in contact sports.

1. Q. Does the undue influence rule apply only during the Association year?

A. No. The undue influence rule applies at all times.

2. Q. Does the undue influence rule apply prior to attending high school?

A. Yes.

3. Q. Is it considered undue influence to initiate contact with a student from another school at any game or contest for the purpose of discussing athletic or activities programs?

A. Yes. Any contact initiated by a coach or other school representative with a student from another school for the purpose of athletic or activities recruitment is considered undue influence.

4. Q. Is it considered undue influence for a school to send recruiting letters to students who already are enrolled in a high school?

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

A. Yes.

5. Q. Is it considered undue influence for a private school to send general information letters to students enrolled in public middle schools?

A. Yes. Private schools are only allowed to send general information letters to large groups of students in their own feeder systems. Private schools are not allowed to send a general information letter to a student currently enrolled in a public feeder school unless the family of the student has specifically requested information about the private school.

6. Q. Is it considered undue influence for a school representative to discuss that school's athletic or activities program with a visiting student?

A. It would not be considered undue influence if the student had contacted the school first to request information about the athletic or activities program.

7. Q. Is it considered undue influence for a school representative to contact an athlete or activities participant in a multiple high school district about enrolling in another school in that district primarily for the purpose of athletics or activities?

A. Yes.

8. Q. What are other examples of undue influence?

A. If selected individuals are offered free transportation, invited to attend practice or games, or offered or awarded any privileges or considerations not offered to other students, whether athletes or non-athletes, those offers or awards would be examples of undue influence.

9. Q. What are some allowable practices that would not be considered undue influence?

A. 1) Visits to junior high and/or middle schools by invitation, conducted by approved school representatives. 2) Open houses. 3) Broad-based informational mailings to students in that school's feeder system. 4) Sports clinics with open registration.

10. Q. Is it permissible for a school to have "Sports Night" or a similar event at which all members of youth teams in that school's feeder system are allowed free entry to athletic contests at the school?

A. So long as the free entry is afforded to ALL team members and not limited to selected athletes, such an event would not be considered a violation of the Undue Influence rule.

11. Q. Is it considered undue influence if a private school sends information to individual elementary/middle school athletes or activities participants?

A. Yes. Informational materials may be sent by a private school to ALL the team members and/or participants in that school's feeder system, but may not be sent only to an individual athlete or activities participants unless the family of the student has specifically requested information about the private school.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

8.8. Misrepresentation. Misrepresentation, such as an incorrect address, or participating under an assumed name in any interscholastic contest, shall make the student ineligible for the remainder of that sport season and for any additional period of time determined by the Executive Board, and in addition, the school shall be subject to any further penalty under Rule 5 the Executive Board may impose.

8.9. Hardship **(Eligibility Request Form)**

8.9.1. All Other Requests (Except Transfer, Fifth Year and Age Requests)

The Executive Director, in individual cases may, at his/her discretion, and upon terms and conditions as he/she may impose, waive or modify any eligibility rule, except the transfer, fifth year and age rules, when in his/her opinion there are circumstances beyond the control of *each of* the student *and* the student's parent(s), or other circumstances whereby enforcement of the rule would work an undue hardship upon the student.

A decision of the Executive Director may be appealed to the Executive Board. A decision of the Executive Board may be appealed to a Hearings Officer under Rule 9, "Hearings Officer."

1. Q. Will hardship requests involving future eligibility be considered by the **Executive Director**, Executive Board or a District **Athletic** Committee (transfer and discrimination only)?

A. Generally no. The student must actually be in an ineligible status before any hardship request will be considered except as otherwise provided by Rules 8.2.4 and 8.3.1.

2. Q. May a student who is ineligible practice with a school team?

A. The answer depends on the nature of the ineligibility. When a school has filed a request for eligibility for a fifth year and/or nineteen-year-old student, the student is ineligible to practice while action on the request or appeal is pending. Other ineligible students may practice, provided local school board policy permits this. OSAA rules prohibit any ineligible student from participating in or dressing for an interscholastic contest, including pre-game warm-ups.

3. Q. May an ineligible student sit with a school team on the bench and perform managerial duties?

A. Yes, within the limits any local of school board policy. The student is prohibited from participating in pre-game warm-ups or appearing on the team bench in uniform.

4. Q. May the District *Athletic* Committee or the Executive Director consider a hardship appeal from a home school student who is ineligible under OSAA transfer rules?

A. Neither the District Athletic Committee nor the Executive Director may consider a home school student's hardship appeal if the ineligibility is as a result of requirements set out in Oregon law or Administrative Rules adopted by the Department of Education, e.g., the student seeks to participate for a school in whose attendance boundaries the student does not reside, or the student does not achieve a composite test score that places the student at or above the 23rd percentile based on national norms. See ORS 339.460. However, the District Athletic Committee or the Executive Director may

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

consider a home school student's hardship appeal if the ineligibility is as a result of an OSAA regulation that is not required by Oregon law or Administrative Rules, e.g., a mid-year transfer to a home school.

5. Q. May a second hardship appeal be brought to either the District Athletic Committee or the Executive Director based on the same set of facts?

A. No.

8.10. Definitions. For purposes of these Rules, the following definitions apply:

8.10.1. "Joint Residence" is the place where both the student and the student's parents reside (or, if the student is a ward of the court, where the student resides pursuant to court order). The student and the student's parents reside in a place when they occupy a dwelling for all purposes, with the intent to live there indefinitely and terminate all occupancy of their previous residence. If a student has only one parent, that student's Joint Residence is the residence of that student and his/her parent.

8.10.2. A "home school student" is a student described in **ORS 339.030(3)**, who has met the requirements established under **ORS 339.035**.

8.10.3. A student "resides on campus at a member boarding school" when the student lives in a residence owned by the school district, or leased by the school district and approved by the Executive Director.

8.10.4. A student "transfers" if the student attended classes (or studied at a home school) or participated in any practices or interscholastic activities at another high school.

8.10.5. "Between school years" is after the end of an Association Year and before a student participates in practice or attends classes during the next Association Year.

8.10.6. A "Reciprocal Transfer Agreement" is an inter-district agreement between two school districts that transfers funding from one district to another under **ORS 339.133 (5) (a)**.

8.10.7. A team is considered to be "affiliated with the school" if:

(a) The team is organized by and/or coached by any coach, booster, teacher, administrator, parent or any other person associated with that school, and/or

(b) The majority of the members of the team are students who attend that school or who represent that school in that team's activity.

8.10.8. A person is considered to be "affiliated with the school" if that person is a coach, booster, teacher, administrator, parent or any other person associated with that school.

8.11. GENDER IDENTITY PARTICIPATION. OSUSBC endeavors to allow transgender students to participate on teams of their consistently asserted gender identity while providing a fair, safe and consistent environment for all participants. OSUSBC also endeavors to provide fair competition and eliminate competitive advantages and disadvantages. As with Rule 8.2 regarding Duration of Eligibility / Graduation, rules such as this one promotes equality of competition; diminish risks stemming from

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES

2018-2019

unequal competition; promote harmony and fair competition among high schools by maintaining equality of eligibility; and increase the number of students who will have an opportunity to participate in the sport of bowling. This policy is in conjunction of OSAA guidelines and will be regularly updated.

OSUSBC recognizes the value of all participants and the potential for inclusion to reduce harassment, bullying and barriers faced by certain participants. OSUSBC also recognizes the concerns of bowlers, parents and coaches to ensure a fair and equal competitive environment.

A. Definitions. For the purpose of this policy, the following definitions apply:

- 1) "Transgender" refers to an individual whose gender identity does not match his or her assigned birth gender.
- 2) "Gender Identity" refers to one's deeply felt inner concept of self as male or female.
- 3) "Transition" refers to the process by which a transgender person lives consistently with his or her gender identity.
- 4)

B. Female-to-male Transgender Participant.

- 1) A female-to-male transgender student who is not taking hormone treatment related to gender transition may participate on a boys' team or a girls' team.
- 2) A female-to-male transgender student who is taking medically-prescribed testosterone, or other potentially performance-enhancing drugs, for the purpose of gender transition may participate only on a boys' team, unless there is a determination that the treatment will not create an unfair, unsafe or uncompetitive bowling environment.

C. Male-to-Female Transgender Student.

- 1) A male-to-female transgender student who is not taking hormone treatment related to gender transition may participate only on a boys' team, unless there is a determination that the treatment will not create an unfair, unsafe or uncompetitive bowling environment.
- 2) A male-to-female transgender student who is taking medically-prescribed hormone treatment for the purposes of gender transition may participate on a boys' team at any time but must complete one year of hormone treatment related to gender transition before competing on a girls' team, unless there is a determination that the treatment will not create an unfair, unsafe or uncompetitive bowling environment.
- 3)

D. Participation. Once the transgender student selects the gender of the team on which the participant wishes to participate, the participant thereafter must consistently participate on the teams of that gender in all bowling activities for the duration of the participant's high school career.

OREGON HIGH SCHOOL BOWLING RULES
2018-2019