



# How to adopt a league prize list

Prize lists are estimated. The amount available to create proposals is based on the league's estimated income less estimated expenses.

## When to adopt

The prize list must be adopted within five (5) weeks of the start of the league schedule (Rule 117a). The president appoints a committee (Rule 102c) of one or more league members to prepare one or more prize list proposals for the league to choose from. The committee must abide by any league rules when creating a prize list. It is acceptable to adopt a prize list at the league organizational meeting.

## What to consider

A prize list should be fair and consider all teams and bowlers. Remember, everyone is contributing to the prize fund and should receive a reasonable amount in return. Some prize lists pay team prizes only while others pay team prizes and special individual/team prizes. Popular prize lists are the drop down, in which the dollar amount decreases with the standings, or base amount for each team plus point money, or just point money.

USBC Rule 117b allows a bowler or team to win once in each special prize category. This means a bowler can win a prize for each accomplishment but only once in a category. For example, a bowler bowls the highest scratch and handicap game in the league and also the third highest scratch game in the league. The bowler, according to Rule 117b, is eligible for the first place prize for both the high scratch game and high handicap game categories, but not the third place prize in the high scratch game category.

Leagues often adopt rules to limit one prize per bowler to allow more bowlers to earn prize money for accomplishments. In this case, the league should adopt a rule to determine what category takes precedence; scratch or handicap, game or series.

## How to vote

A meeting should be held to discuss and vote on prize list proposals. This gives league members or the board (whichever has the authority to vote on the prize list) the opportunity to discuss and possibly amend the prize lists presented prior to voting.

Prize lists are adopted by a majority of the votes cast, not the most votes. A majority is one more than half the votes cast. In instances where a league passes prize lists during bowling with directions to vote for one, the voting members should be told to vote no if none of the proposals are satisfactory. A lower number of votes cast creates a lower majority, which could result in adoption of a prize list favored by a minority of the league.

For example, there are 22 members on the league board. If all 22 members cast a vote, one proposal must receive 12 yes votes to be adopted. However, if half of the board members do not like the prize list and do not vote, they have abstained and only 11 votes are cast reducing the majority vote needed to approve the prize list to 6. If the 11 captains who abstained voted no, the majority remains 12 to pass or defeat a proposal.





## How to adjust the total prize list

As the league season progresses, the league's expected income and expenditures may change. Leagues are faced with a variety of reasons they can increase or decrease the league prize list. Arrearages, losing bowlers and /or teams are the main reason for a decrease in funds. If raffle monies were included in league income when the prize list was adopted, the additional monies from raffles may have gone up or down. Maybe the league procured a sponsor or the center offered an incentive to grow the league.

The method used to revise a prize list is decided by a majority vote of the league board of directors (officers and team captains) present and voting. When the prize list is revised, it must be modified uniformly. Below are recommended options to revise a team prize list.

### Using the same place percentages as the original adopted prize list.

Each place within the adopted prize list is a percentage of the total prize money available. The instructions below will assist in determining the percentage of the prize money for each place.

1. To determine the percentage of each place in the prize list, divide each prize amount by the original total prize fund.
2. Multiply each prize percentage found in step one by new prize total to calculate the new prize amounts for each place.

### Example for a decrease in expected prize money:

The total prize fund was \$10,000 for a 10-team league. The league estimated \$1,000 50/50 raffle money but only earned \$500. The league only has \$9500 due to the shortfall in the estimate and the prize fund must be adjusted to reflect the change in income.

<u>Original Prize List</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>New Prize List</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> - \$3,000	$\$3,000 / \$10,000 = 0.300$	$0.300 * \$9,500 = \$2,850.00$
2 <sup>nd</sup> - \$2,000	$\$2,000 / \$10,000 = 0.200$	$0.200 * \$9,500 = \$1,900.00$
3 <sup>rd</sup> - \$1,250	$\$1,250 / \$10,000 = 0.125$	$0.125 * \$9,500 = \$1,187.50$
4 <sup>th</sup> - \$1,000	$\$1,000 / \$10,000 = 0.100$	$0.100 * \$9,500 = \$950.00$
5 <sup>th</sup> - \$750	$\$750 / \$10,000 = 0.075$	$0.075 * \$9,500 = \$712.50$
6 <sup>th</sup> - \$600	$\$600 / \$10,000 = 0.060$	$0.060 * \$9,500 = \$570.00$
7 <sup>th</sup> - \$500	$\$500 / \$10,000 = 0.050$	$0.050 * \$9,500 = \$475.00$
8 <sup>th</sup> - \$400	$\$400 / \$10,000 = 0.040$	$0.040 * \$9,500 = \$380.00$
9 <sup>th</sup> - \$300	$\$300 / \$10,000 = 0.030$	$0.030 * \$9,500 = \$285.00$
10 <sup>th</sup> - \$200	$\$200 / \$10,000 = 0.020$	$0.020 * \$9,500 = \$190.00$
<b>Total - \$10,000</b>	<b>Total = 1.000</b>	<b>Total = \$9,500.00</b>





**Example for an increase in prize money:**

The total prize fund was \$1,000 for a five-team league. The league found a sponsor who donated \$100. The league now has \$1,100 for the prize fund.

<u>Original Prize List</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>New Prize List</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> - \$450	$\$450 / \$1,000 = 0.450$	$0.450 * \$1100 = \$495.00$
2 <sup>nd</sup> - \$200	$\$200 / \$1,000 = 0.200$	$0.200 * \$1100 = \$220.00$
3 <sup>rd</sup> - \$150	$\$150 / \$1,000 = 0.150$	$0.150 * \$1100 = \$165.00$
4 <sup>th</sup> - \$125	$\$125 / \$1,000 = 0.125$	$0.125 * \$1100 = \$137.50$
5 <sup>th</sup> - \$75	$\$75 / \$1,000 = 0.075$	$0.075 * \$1100 = \$82.50$
<b>Total - \$1,000</b>	<b>Total = 1.000</b>	<b>Total = \$1,100.00</b>

**Using a flat dollar figure to adjust the original adopted prize list.**

1. Find the difference in the total prize list by subtracting the new total from the original prize total.
2. Divide the difference found in step 1 by the total number of places in the prize list.
3. The amount in step 2 is added or subtracted to each prize on the original adopted prize list to determine the new place amounts.

**Example for an increase in prize money:**

The total prize fund was \$1,000 for a five-team league. The league found a sponsor who donated \$100.

$\$100 / 5 = \$20$  per prize extra.

<u>Original Prize List</u>	<u>New Prize List</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> - \$450	$\$450 + \$20 = \$470$
2 <sup>nd</sup> - \$200	$\$200 + \$20 = \$220$
3 <sup>rd</sup> - \$150	$\$150 + \$20 = \$170$
4 <sup>th</sup> - \$125	$\$125 + \$20 = \$145$
5 <sup>th</sup> - \$75	$\$75 + \$20 = \$95$
<b>Total - \$1,000</b>	<b>Total = \$1,100</b>

**Example for a decrease in expected prize money:**

The total prize fund was \$10,000 for a 10-team league. The league was short \$500 of the expected 50/50 raffle money.

$\$500 / 10 = \$50$  less per prize.

<u>Original Prize List</u>	<u>New Prize List</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> - \$3,000	$\$3,000 - \$50 = \$2,950$
2 <sup>nd</sup> - \$2,000	$\$2,000 - \$50 = \$1,950$
3 <sup>rd</sup> - \$1,250	$\$1,250 - \$50 = \$1,200$
4 <sup>th</sup> - \$1,000	$\$1,000 - \$50 = \$950$
5 <sup>th</sup> - \$750	$\$750 - \$50 = \$700$
6 <sup>th</sup> - \$600	$\$600 - \$50 = \$550$
7 <sup>th</sup> - \$500	$\$500 - \$50 = \$450$
8 <sup>th</sup> - \$400	$\$400 - \$50 = \$350$
9 <sup>th</sup> - \$300	$\$300 - \$50 = \$250$
10 <sup>th</sup> - \$200	$\$200 - \$50 = \$150$
<b>Total - \$10,000</b>	<b>Total = \$9,500</b>

