

SEEDING

Seeding for the championships shall be based on Conference regular-season win percentages.

TIE BREAKING GUIDELINES.

General Procedure. All ties shall be broken in the order in which they occur, from top to bottom, in the standings. Tied teams in the higher position shall be considered as separate positions based upon their seeding (e.g., Team A and Team B are tied for first place in the standings. By using the established tiebreaking procedures, it is determined that Team B is the No. 1 seed and Team A is the No. 2 seed. Team C and Team D are tied for fifth in the standings. When using the tie-breaking formula to break the tie, Teams C and D are compared separately against Team B first, then Team A). When comparing tied teams against positions lower in the standings that are also tied, those lower-tied positions shall be considered a single position for the purposes of comparison.

When comparing records against a single team or a group of teams, the higher winning percentage shall prevail, even if the number of games played against the team or group are unequal (i.e., 3-0 is better than 3-1). 2-0 is better than 1-0, and 0-1 is better than 0-2. Thus, if two tied teams have split their regular-season series, but Team A is 2-0 against the top seed and Team B is 1-0 against the top seed, Team A would gain the higher seed.

Two-Way Tie. If two teams tie for a position, and one holds a win-loss advantage during regular season play, that team receives the higher seed. If the two teams split their games during the regular season, each tied team's record shall be compared against the team occupying the highest position in the standings, continuing down through the standings until one team gains the advantage, thereby gaining the higher seed. If two teams remain tied after all other tie-breakers have been exhausted, the last tie-breaker to determine an advantage shall be team NET rankings, as determined by the most updated official NCAA NET.

Three-Way Tie. If three or more teams tie for a position, the combined record of each of the tied teams against the other teams involved in the tie shall be compared. If at any time during this analysis, any team(s) should gain an advantage over the other team(s) tied at that position, the team(s) holding the advantage shall continue the tiebreaking procedures. If it is reduced to a two-team tie at any point, the process shall then revert to the beginning of the tie-breaking procedures and shall be applied (in order) until the two-team tie is broken. If all three teams remain tied following the initial comparison, each tied team's record shall be compared against the team occupying the highest position in the standings, continuing down through the standings. If at any time during this process, any team(s) should have an advantage over the other team(s) tied at that position, the team(s) holding the advantage shall assume a position higher than the other team(s). If any analysis reduces it to a two-team tie, the procedure shall revert to the two-way tie-breaker language. When comparing tied teams against positions lower in the standings that are also tied, those lower-tied positions shall be considered a single position for the purposes of comparison.

If all three teams remain tied after all other tie-breakers have been exhausted, the last tie-breaker to determine an advantage shall be team NET rankings, as determined by the most updated official NCAA NET.

Ties Between Four or More Teams.

If four or more teams tie for a position, the combined record of each of the tied teams against the other teams involved in the tie shall be compared. If at any time during this analysis, any team(s) should gain an advantage over the other team(s) tied at that position, the team(s) holding the advantage shall assume a position higher than the other team(s). If it is reduced to a two-team tie at any point, the process shall then revert to the beginning of the tie-breaking procedures and shall be applied (in order) until the two-team tie is broken. If all teams remain tied following the initial comparison, each tied team's record shall be compared against the team occupying the highest position in the standings, continuing down through the standings until any team(s) gain the advantage, thereby gaining the higher seed. When comparing tied teams against positions lower in the standings that are also tied, those lower-tied positions shall be considered a single position for the purposes of comparison. The entire tie-breaking procedure shall then be repeated from the beginning among the remaining tied teams, reverting to the three- and two-way tie-breaking procedures when appropriate. If four or more teams remain tied after all other tie-breakers have been exhausted, the last tie-breaker to determine an advantage shall be team NET rankings, as determined by the most updated official NCAA NET.

Examples of Tiebreaking Scenarios Between Three or More Teams:

Three-Way Tiebreaking Scenario

Team A: 2-0vs. Team B 0-1 vs. Team C 2-1 total	Team B: 0-2vs. Team A 1-0 vs. Team C 1-2 total	Team C: 1-0vs. Team A 0-1vs. Team B 1-1 total
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In this three-way tie breaking scenario, Team A gains the advantage (and the higher seed) by virtue of its 2-1 combined record against Teams B and C. The tie has now been reduced to a two-way tie. Team B would then gain the next higher seed by virtue of its single head-to-head 1-0 record vs. Team C.

Four-Way Tiebreaking Scenario

Team A: 2-0vs. Team B 0-1 vs. Team C 0-2 vs. Team D 2-3 total	Team B: 0-2vs. Team A 1-0vs. Team C 0-1 vs. Team D 1-3 total	Team C: 1-0vs. Team A 0-1vs. Team B 1- 1 vs. Team D 2-2 total	Team D: 2-0vs. Team A 1-0vs. Team B 1-1 vs. Team C 4-1 total
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In this four-way tie breaking scenario, Team D gains the advantage (and the higher seed) by virtue of its 4-1 combined record against Teams A, B and C. A three-way tie remains, so the comparison process begins again between the remaining teams, with Team A gaining the next higher seed by virtue of its 2-1 combined record vs. Teams

These provisions are subject to review by the Commissioner and the Athletic Directors from the member institutions at any time.