

TOURNAMENT SEEDING/TIEBREAKER.

Tournament seeding shall be based on regular season winning percentage in Conference competition, with the top six teams advancing to the Championship.

TWO TEAMS.

In the case of a two-way tie in the final standings, seeding in the tournament bracket shall be determined as follows:

- a. Comparison of head-to-head competition in regular season Conference play;
- b. 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, earning 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.); or
- c. The tie shall be broken by a comparison of the two teams' NCAA RPI (as of the most recent publication). The team with the better NCAA RPI will gain the advantage.

THREE OR MORE TEAMS.

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. After one team has an advantage and is seeded, all remaining teams in the multiple-team tie-breaker will repeat the multiple-team tie-breaking procedure. 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 RBI rankings, as determined by the most updated official NCAA RPI.

Examples of Tiebreaking Scenarios Between Three or More Teams:

Three-Way Tiebreaking Scenario

Team A: 2-0 vs. Team B 0-1 vs. Team C 2-1 total	Team B: 0-2 vs. Team A 1-0 vs. Team C 1-2 total	Team C: 1-0 vs. Team A 0-1 vs. 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: 2-0 vs. Team B 0-1 vs. Team C 0-2 vs. Team D 2-3 total	Team B: 0-2 vs. Team A 1-0 vs. Team C 0-1 vs. Team D 1-3 total	Team C: 1-0 vs. Team A 0-1 vs. Team B 1- 1 vs. Team D 2-2 total	Team D: 2-0 vs. Team A 1-0 vs. 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.