

APPENDIX F – TIE-BREAKING PROCEDURES

F1.1 PROCEDURES FOR POWER LEAGUE & POWER LEAGUE QUALIFIER

F1.1.1 **Two-way tie in pool play** - head-to-head result between the two tied teams determines higher seed.

F1.1.2 **Three-way tie in pool play in Platinum, Gold, Silver and Bronze divisions for 18s, 16s and 14s** – Teams will participate in tie-breaking games. Head-to-head results are never used to break a three-way tie. All tie-breaking games will be one set to 15 points, switching at 8, win by two, no cap. The following criteria will determine seeding for tie-breaking games:

F1.1.2.1 Set winning percentage – total sets won/total sets played,

F1.1.2.2 If teams are still tied by set percentage, then total point differential from pool play is used – total points won minus total points lost.

F1.1.2.3 If two teams are tied after the re-seed, then the team with the higher seed coming in will be assigned the higher seed going into the tie-breaking games.

F1.1.2.4 If all three teams have the same set percentage and total point differential, then they will be seeded into the tie-breaking games as they were first assigned.

After the reseed is complete, games will be played based on the following criteria:

F1.1.2.5 For teams competing for seeds 1, 2 & 3 in a pool, the tie-breaking game will only be played between the 2nd and 3rd seed. The 1st seed will referee this match, but does not have to play a tie-breaking game. The 1st seed, along with the winner of the tie-breaking game, will move up. The loser of the tie-breaking game assumes the #3 seed.

F1.1.2.6 For teams competing for seeds 2, 3, & 4 – there will be two tie-breaking games:

Match 1 – Seed #3 vs. Seed #4 (Seed #1 in pool play referees)

Match 2 – Seed #2 vs. Winner of Match 1 (Loser of Match 1 referees)

The loser of Match 1 is the lowest seed (#4) moving into bracket play. The winner of Match 2 will assume the #2 seed. The loser of Match 2 assumes the #3 seed.

F1.1.3 **Power League Qualifier:** All levels of all age divisions will play out three-way ties per the criteria listed in F1.1.2.

F1.1.4 **Three-way tie in pool play in all divisions excluding those listed in F1.2. above** – Head-to-Head results will not be used at any time in breaking a three-way tie. Criteria used to determine the higher seed is based on the following calculations:

F1.1.4.1 Set Winning Percentage – total sets won/total sets played.

F1.1.4.2 If teams are still tied by set percentage, then total point differential from pool play is used – total points won minus total points lost.

F1.1.4.3 If teams are still tied, decision will be by coin flip. The two lower seeds will flip first, after which the winner will flip the higher seed.

F1.1.4.4 Even if the three-way tie is broken, continue through the three-way tie procedure for the other two teams.

F1.2 PROCEDURES FOR CEVA OPEN REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

F1.2.1 If there are ties in pool play, all ties are played off on the first day of competition.

F1.2.2 Two-way tie in pool play – Refer to section F1.1.1 above.

F1.2.3 Three-way tie in pool play – There will be two tie-breaking games. After the reseed, the 2nd place reseeded team and 3rd place reseeded team will play. The winner of that match will play the #1 reseeded team. The #1 reseeded team will referee the first match. All tiebreaker matches are one set to 15 points, win by 2, no cap, switch sides at 8.

F1.3 PROCEDURES FOR CEVA CLUB REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

F1.3.1 Two-way tie in pool play – Refer to section F1.1.1 above.

F1.3.2 Three-way tie in pool play – Refer to section F1.1.4 above.

F1.4 TIE-BREAKER EXAMPLES

Example A: Three-way tie for 1, 2, & 3 (team who finished 0-3 would automatically be the 4th seed). Team C is the winner of this tie (and the #1 seed) because their set winning percentage is highest among the three tied teams. Team B would be the #2 seed, and Team A would be the #3 seed. If this tie required tie-breaking games, there would only be one game between Team B and Team A, because they are the #2 and #3 seeds, respectively.

TEAM	MATCHES WON	MATCHES LOST	SETS WON	SETS LOST	SET WIN PCT.	POINT DIFF.	FINISH / RE-SEED
A	2	1	4	4	50.0%	+2	3
B	2	1	4	2	66.7%	+14	2
C	2	1	5	2	71.4%	+25	1
D	0	3	1	6	14.3%	-18	4

Example B: Three-way tie for 2, 3, & 4 (team who finished 3-0 would automatically be the 1st seed). Team B is the winner of this tie (and the #2 seed) because their set winning percentage is highest among the three tied teams. For Team C and Team D, point differential would be used, because their set winning percentages are still identical (note – don’t use head-to-head in a three-way tie scenario, even if one team is eliminated with another criteria). Team D would be the #3 seed moving forward because their point differential (+4) is higher than Team C (-3). If this tie required tie-breaking games, there would be two games. The first would be between Team D and Team C (#3 and #4 seeds, respectively). The winner would then play Team B (#2 seed).

TEAM	MATCHES WON	MATCHES LOST	SETS WON	SETS LOST	SET WIN PCT.	POINT DIFF.	FINISH / RE-SEED
A	3	0	6	1	85.7%	+34	1
B	1	2	3	4	42.9%	-10	2
C	1	2	3	5	37.5%	-3	4
D	1	2	3	5	37.5%	+4	3

Example C: Three-way tie for 2, 3, & 4 (team who finished 3-0 would automatically be the 1st seed). Among the three teams, there is an obvious last-place team – Team C – due to their set winning percentage. The other two teams – Team B and Team D – are tied on set winning percentage, so they must be broken by point differential. Team D beats Team B in this case (note – do not use head-to-head results in this case, because there are three teams involved in the overall tie).

TEAM	MATCHES WON	MATCHES LOST	SETS WON	SETS LOST	SET WIN PCT.	POINT DIFF.	FINISH / RE-SEED
A	3	0	6	0	100.0%	+42	1
B	1	2	3	4	42.9%	-9	3
C	1	2	2	6	25.0%	-26	4
D	1	2	3	4	42.9%	+3	2