

MAAC Baseball Tiebreaker Policy

Teams will be seeded based on their regular-season MAAC winning percentage. In the event of ties in the standings at the conclusion of regular-season play, the following tie-breaker procedures shall be applied to determine access to the tournament and/or seeding.

General Tiebreaking Rules

- A. Higher winning percentages shall prevail in tiebreaker situations, even if the number of games played against a team or group is unequal (i.e., 2-0 is better than 3-1; 1-0 is the same as 2-0; 2-1 is the same as 4- 2; 1-0 is better than 1-1; 0-1 is the same as 0-3).
- B. Common opponent is defined as a team that has been played by each team involved in the tiebreaking procedure.
- C. For three or more team tiebreakers, teams will be seeded based on their tiebreaker step outcome before moving to the next step. If at any point in the tiebreaking procedure a team(s) is/are extracted, begin the process from the start.

Two-Way Tie

- A. If there is/are a tie(s) for any place(s) in the standings, then the results of the in-season head-to-head competition shall be used to break the tie.
- B. If the two teams did not play each other during the regular season, or split their series, compare each team's record against the highest seeded common opponent in descending order until the tie is broken. Common opponent is defined as a team that played each team involved in the tiebreaking procedure.

When arriving at tied teams, each team's winning percentage against the collective tied teams as a group (prior to their own tie-breaking procedures) shall be used rather than the performance against the individual tied teams, provided all the collective tied teams are common opponents. The higher winning percentage against common opponents shall prevail in tiebreaker situations, even if the number of games played against the common opponents is unequal (see General Tiebreaking Rule A).

- C. If the teams remain tied after Step B, then the team with the higher RPI ranking according to the most recent NCAA RPI report once all conference competition is completed will gain the advantage.
- D. If a tie still exists, then the Commissioner or their designee shall use a coin toss to break the tie.

Three or More Teams Tied

- A. If three or more teams are tied for any place(s) in the standings, a “mini-conference” will be formed for the tiebreaking procedure. The team with the higher winning percentage vs. the other teams in the mini-conference gains the advantage, provided that all teams within the mini-conference have played at least one game against each team in the mini-conference.

If multiple teams are tied within the mini-conference, any team with a differentiating winning percentage would be extracted. If two teams remain tied in winning percentage once a team with the advantage is extracted, revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure. If more than two teams still remain tied, begin Step A again.

For example:

Team 1 – .750

Team 2 – .667

Team 3 – .667

Team 4 – .500

Team 1 would be seeded highest among the four teams. Teams 2 and 3 would revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure. Team 4 would be seeded last among the four teams.

- B. If three or more teams remain tied or if tied teams in the “mini-conference” did not play each other, compare the teams’ winning percentage against the highest seeded common opponent and continue in descending order until the tie is broken. All tied teams within the “mini-conference” must have a record against the common opponent for the tie to be broken.

If during the winning percentage comparison, you arrive at tied teams in the standings, use each team’s winning percentage against the collective tied teams as a group (prior to their own tie-breaking procedures), provided that all the collective tied teams are common opponents. The higher winning percentage against common opponents shall prevail in tiebreaker situations, even if the number of games played against the common opponents is unequal (see General Tiebreaking Rule A).

If two teams remain tied once the team with the advantage is extracted, revert to the two-way tiebreaking procedure. If more than two teams still remain tied in this scenario, begin Step B again.

- C. If three or more teams remain tied after Step B, then the team with the higher RPI ranking according to the most recent NCAA RPI report once all conference competition is completed will gain the advantage.
- D. If a tie still exists, then the Commissioner or their designee shall use a coin toss to break the tie.