# **CFA Tie Breaker and Playoff Positions**

When a tie for play-off position occurs, head-to-head results, if applicable, are always the first tie breaker.

If head-to-head results cannot break the tie, (division play, three-way tie, etc...) then the total points allowed (TPA\*) against the other teams that would make the play-offs would determine standings.

#### SCENARIO #1 – this is only if we have more than one division

If there is a two-way tie for first place, then the first-place team would be decided by points allowed against all other teams that would make playoffs. In a four-team playoff system, you would add the points allowed against the other three teams that are in the playoffs. Team with fewest cumulative points against other three teams would be first place.

The only way we could have a two-way tie for first place is that we have enough teams in conference that one team may not play against another team (no head-to-head matchup of team tied for first place).

**Example:** School-A, School-B, School-C, School-D are the four teams that we know will make the playoffs.

School-B and School-D are tied for first place (both undefeated) and there was no head-to-head matchup.

#### Scores of games

School-D 40School-C 20School-B 55School-C 19School-D 38School-A 16School-B 48School-A 26

School-D did not play School-B during School-B did not play School-D during

regular season regular season

## Total points allowed (TPA) against playoff teams:

School-D: 20+16=36 School-B: 19+26=45

School-D would be first place due to less TPA

#### **SCENARIO #2**

If there is a three-way tie for first place, School-A beats School-B, School-B beats School-C, School-C beats School-A, so they all have identical records with one loss each. Tie breaker would be decided by points allowed against the other two opponents.

<sup>\*</sup>TPA for eight man is based on the first half score.

<sup>\*</sup>TPA for six man is based on the final score.

**Example:** School-A, School-B and School-C are all tied with identical 9-1 conference records. School-A defeated School-B, School-B defeated School-C, and School-C defeated School-A.

### Scores of games

School-A 46 School-B 36 School-B 36 School-A 46 School-C 28 School-B 52 School-A 35 School-C 37 School-B 52 School-C 28 School-C 37 School-A 35

## Total points allowed (TPA) against playoff teams:

School-A – 73 School-B – 74 School-C – 87

School-A would be first place School-B would be second place

School-C would be third place

#### **SCENARIO #3**

If there was a tie on points allowed against the teams that were tied for first place, then the fourth-place teams points would be added into the equation.

**Example:** School-A, School-B and School-C are all tied with identical 9-1 conference records. School-A defeated School-B, School-B defeated School-C, School-C defeated School-A. School-A and School-B are both tied with total points allowed of 73 against the three teams tied for first. School-D would be the fourth-place team, so the scores against them would be added into the equation.

# Total points allowed (TPA) against playoff teams:

School-A – 73 School-B – 73 School-C – 87

Score of games against School-D (fourth place team). If both School-A and School-B did not play School-D, then we would then fall to the next place team where there was a common opponent-again, only applicable if the league had more than ten teams):

School-A 45 School-D 13 School-B 38 School-D 18

Updated TPA with School-D scores added:

School-A: 73+13=86 School-B: 73+18=91

School-A would be first place, School-B would be second place

#### Footnote:

If teams tied for first place did not have all common opponents (in case we have more than 10 teams in league) and tie breaker was not able to be decided on total points allowed against teams that are eligible for playoffs (top four teams), then next place team who is common to teams involved in tie breaker would be added into the equation for total points allowed.