ENYTB's OFFICIAL RULES re: BYEs and LATE ROUND PAIRINGS

ENYTB's official rules for determining BYEs and pairings in later round games generally follow NABF's official rules for a double elimination bracket. These rules are very similar if not identical to the rules used by other sanctioning bodies such as AABC.

I   Tournaments can have three types of BYES:

(1)Byes due to unforeseen forfeitures;

(2)Byes that are hardwired into the early rounds of a bracket before the tournament begins; and, lastly,

(3)Byes due an odd number of teams remaining in the later rounds of a tournament.

NOTE: The NABF and AABC bracket systems are NOT equivalent to a Babe Ruth/Little League type bracket system i.e., there is no winner's bracket or loser's bracket. Thus, no advantage is given to a team's tournament W-L record when determining byes. Early round byes are hard-wired into the brackets while later round byes are determined by various criteria described below or through random draw.

Byes of the third type are the subject of this information sheet.

When the conditions of play produce an uneven number of teams, Byes must be determined as follows:

A BYE is the first consideration at all times i.e., before pairings or any other consideration.

Eligibility for a BYE (by draw) does not depend on the team's tournament won/lost record i.e., all surviving teams will participate equally when a BYE is drawn except for (i) and (ii) below:

(i)   No team shall draw for a 2nd BYE until all teams have had at least one BYE. Similarly, no team shall draw for a 3rd BYE until all teams have had at least two BYEs.

(ii)   SPECIAL BYE RULE - For situations when there are exactly three teams remaining and each team has had the same number of Byes, the BYE shall be determined as follows:

A   If only two of the final three teams in this situation have not played each other, they must be paired to play and the third teams gets the bye.
B   If no such pairing exists, the bye is determined in the usual manner (by random draw).

EXAMPLE: Team A has played team B but not team C and teams B and C have played each other, then team C must play team A and team B gets the Bye.

II   PAIRINGS IN LATER ROUNDS

At some point in virtually all double elimination brackets as well as some ENYTB/LMS tournament formats the pairings are no longer pre-determined by the brackets. When this is the case:

(A)   Whenever possible, pairings should be made such that teams play teams that they have not played before in the tournament.
(B)   When it is mathematically impossible for all pairings to be first time pairings, the number of first-time pairings shall be maximized through assignment and/or random draw.

Draw For Pairings When 4 Teams Are Remaining and There Is No Unique Set Of Pairings

EXAMPLE:

a - Team A has played team B
b - Team B has played team C and D
c - Team A has not played team C or D

Team A would draw its opponent from C and D (producing a unique pairing) and team B would play the remaining team for a 2nd time.

OTHER DRAW SITUATIONS:

At the discretion of the tournament director, when multiple locations or times are available in the later rounds of a tournament, the tournament director may assign teams/games to a location and/or time, giving deference to host teams, or he may permit a random draw as to the where and/or when for each game.