

Miss Alabama's
— Outstanding —
TEEN

MECHANICS OF JUDGING FOR LOCAL TEEN COMPETITIONS

All competitions are scored on a scale of 1 through 10, using whole numbers only. The high and low scores are dropped by the Auditors in all phases of competition. There is no Scholastic Achievement phase of competition for Local MAOTeen competitions.

SCORING PERCENTAGES

Private Interview - 25%

Talent - 35%

Evening Wear/On-Stage Question - 25%

Lifestyle & Fitness - 15%

The scores from these competitions determine the Winner and Runners-up.

Effective immediately, the Final Ballot is no longer used at any level of the Miss America's Outstanding Teen program.

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TIE BREAKING PROCEDURES FOR MAOTEN LOCAL COMPETITIONS

Below is a simple guide on how to break a tie within a Local competition. There is a progressive list of the phases of competition used to split the tie. You look at the first tie breaking phase and, if one of the contestants has a higher score in that phase, she receives the higher placement. If a tie still exists, you move to the second tie breaking phase listed. If a tie exists in all phases of competition, the names are placed on a Tie Breaker Selection Sheet and handed to the judges and each judge circles his/her choice for the placement. The slip of paper should have a heading which describes the tie (i.e.: tie for Talent or tie for the Winner/Runner-up). All tie breaker sheets become a permanent record and are to be kept with the score sheets and the tally sheets in accordance with the "DO NOT DESTROY SCORE SHEETS OR TALLY SHEETS" section below.

Preliminary Awards

- Some Local competitions announce Preliminary Awards toward the end of the competition for the contestant receiving the most points in a specific phase of competition.
- If there is a tie for the most points in a specific phase of competition, the Auditor should prepare a slip of paper for each judge with the names of the tied contestants for the award. Make sure the slips of paper clearly identify the phase in which the tie exists.
- Each judge must circle his/her choice for the winner of the award.
- If there is an even number of judges and a tie still exists after each judge has circled his/her choice to win the award, multiple winners should be announced or no winner should be announced.*
- Do NOT use any other phase of competition to split a tie within another area of competition.
- On-stage Preliminary Awards **are limited to two phases of competition**, such as Talent and Lifestyle & Fitness, or Talent and Evening Wear/Onstage Question.

*State and Local competitions are not required to announce such winners, nor are they required to split ties for these awards. However, if the organization needs to split any scholarship monies associated with these awards due to a lack of funding, it should be announced from the stage that the scholarship money will be split among the tied winners (so as to avoid confusion following the competition).

Ties Into or Within the Winner and Runners-up of a Local Competition

- Highest Points going into the announcement of the Winners and Runners-up - If a tie exists for determining who should be the Winner or the placement of the Runners-up, the tied contestant with the highest total number of points after discarding the high and low scores from the following competition categories receives the higher placement based upon this progressive order:
 - Talent
 - Private Interview
 - Evening Wear/On-Stage Question
 - Lifestyle & Fitness
 - Head-to-Head Competition (If contestants are still tied after exhausting the previous judging categories for breaking the ties, the names are placed on a Tie Breaker Selection Sheet and handed to the judges and each judge circles his/her choice for placement. Please make sure the slips of paper are clearly identified as to the reason for the tie breaker.)

DO NOT DESTROY SCORE SHEETS OR TALLY SHEETS

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IMMEDIATELY at the conclusion of your competition, the auditors should place all score sheets and the tally sheet(s) in a sealed, dated, and identified envelope for safe keeping at a predetermined location established by the STATE Organization for a minimum of one year. Auditors and/or Local organization officials may not disclose to anyone any actual scores, whether total or individual scores, unless such time arises in which the outcome of the competition is in dispute and an Independent Auditor has to review the results. **Important:** For Miss America's Outstanding Teen Local auditing purposes, "Independent Auditor" is defined as an individual who has not previously been affiliated with the Local organization and cannot be the Auditor who originally tallied the scores for the competition nor can the Independent Auditor have any familial, business, or social relationship with members of the Local organization or contestants who participated in the competition they are reviewing.

SICK JUDGE PROCEDURES FOR MAOTEN LOCAL COMPETITIONS

The "Sick Judge Procedures or Rules" refer to the procedures to take when one of the judges is not able to complete his or her duties throughout all of the competitions. The rules for Miss America's Outstanding Teen State and Local Competitions follow the guidelines that have been created by the Miss America Organization for "Miss" competition Sick Judge Procedures. The Miss America Organization's Sick Judge Procedures have been modified slightly to accommodate the subtle differences of the Miss America's Outstanding Teen State and Local Programs. The Miss America's Outstanding Teen Sick Judge Procedures are identical procedures for both State and Local Teen competitions.

Case #1 - No Change in number of judges throughout all of the competitions

- In this case, all judges complete all phases of competitions.
- Judges score each phase of competition, with each contestant's high and low score in each phase of competition dropped by the auditors.
- The remaining scores are added together and multiplied by the weight of the competition as applicable (a phase of competition worth 35% of the score is multiplied by 3.5; 25% by 2.5; 15% by 1.5).
- The judging process determines the Winner and Runners-up. For the details of this process, refer to MAOTeen Local Mechanics of Judging.
- The points from all phases of the actual competition determine the outcome of the competition.

Case #2 - A Judge does not complete the first phase of competition

- The auditors must discard the scores of the judge who had to leave **during** the **first** phase of competition and could not complete the first phase. The first phase of competition is typically the Private Interviews, but not always.
- If the original panel had only five judges, the high and low scores **ARE NOT** dropped and the competition proceeds with four judges. If the original panel had either six or seven judges, the high and low scores **ARE** dropped.
- The remaining scores are added together and multiplied by the weight of the competition as applicable (a phase of competition worth 35% of the score is multiplied by 3.5; 25% by 2.5; 15% by 1.5).
- Follow the last two bullets in Case #1 above.

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Case #3 - A judge completes at least one competition phase but does not complete all of the others

- The scores of the “sick judge” are NOT discarded for those COMPLETED phases of competition. However, if the judge had to leave in the middle of a competition, all scores for that particular competition are discarded.
 - All remaining competitions are adjusted to represent the original number of judges. Please see the three scenarios below to learn how to properly adjust the scores for the particular number of judges of the panel in question.
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- **Scenario #1: If the Original Panel had Five Judges** - In the remaining phases of competition, the high and low scores **are NOT dropped**. All scores given by the remaining four judges for each of the remaining competitions are added together and multiplied by 0.75 and then multiplied by the weight of competition (a phase of competition worth 35% of the score is multiplied by 3.5; 25% by 2.5; 15% by 1.5). The reason for this is because, in a normal situation with 5 judges, the high and low score for each contestant would be discarded and that would leave three scores. In this case, the high and low have not been dropped and all four scores have counted. The auditor must multiply the score by 0.75 to adjust those points to equate those four scores to the three judges' scores that are necessary to duplicate the results of a five-judge panel.
 - **Scenario #2: If the Original Panel had Six Judges** - In the remaining phases of competition, the high and low scores **ARE dropped**. All scores given by the remaining five judges for each of the remaining competitions are added together and multiplied by 1.33 and then multiplied by the weight of competition (a phase of competition worth 35% of the score is multiplied by 3.5; 25% by 2.5; 15% by 1.5). In a normal situation, the high and low scores for each contestant would be dropped and the auditors would add together the four remaining scores. When a judge leaves after completing at least one phase of competition, each contestant's high and low score in each phase of competition are dropped, leaving three scores for the auditors to add together. After these three scores are added together, the auditors will then multiply that total by 1.33 to equate those three scores to the four scores that are necessary to duplicate the results of a six-judge panel.
 - **Scenario #3: If the Original Panel had Seven Judges** - In the remaining phases of competition, the high and low scores **ARE dropped**. All scores given by the remaining six judges for each of the remaining competitions are added together and multiplied by 1.25 and then multiplied by the weight of competition (a phase of competition worth 35% of the score is multiplied by 3.5; 25% by 2.5; 15% by 1.5). In a normal situation, the high and low scores for each contestant would be dropped and the auditors would add together the five remaining scores. When a judge leaves after completing at least one phase of competition, each contestant's high and low score in each phase of competition are dropped, leaving three scores for the auditors to add together. After these four scores are added together, the auditors will then multiply that total by 1.25 to equate those four scores to the five scores that are necessary to duplicate the results of a seven-judge panel.