

# United States Equestrian Federation, Inc.

The National Governing Body for Equestrian Sport

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# **MEMORANDUM**

To:

USEF Judges, C2 Stewards, and Breed Show Managers

Date:

May 11, 2007

From:

Breeds & Western Department

Phone:

(859) 225-6986

**Subject:** 

Updated MOS handout

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Majority Opinion System for judging that was recently updated by the United Professional Horsemen's Association. Minor adjustments were made to the section dealing with three way identical ties. Please be sure to review this updated version. If you have any questions about this judging system, please contact the UPHA office at 859-231-5070.

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# MAJORITY OPINION THREE-JUDGE SCORING SYSTEM (M-O-S)



Under the Majority Opinion System (M-O-S), all three judges carry equal weight in the final class decision, and winners are placed by the best two out of three votes. Each horse is judged as if it were working individually and then compared with the performance of all other horses in the class who are judged on the same basis.

All judges place the same number of entries in each class, depending on class size. Ties are resolved by averaging the opinions of the three judges.

## **PRE-SHOW**

Before the horse show begins, show management should meet with the Judges, Ringmaster, Announcer and Scorer(s) to discuss the system and make certain each person understands his responsibility.

- The Show Manager should instruct the Judges, Ringmaster and Announcer on workout procedures before the show.
- The Judges must work independently and tie a maximum of three reserve places. They should vary and rotate their judging positions in the ring.
- The Ringmaster must verify the proper number of placings on each judge's card. In the event of a workout, he should make certain all judges know what horses are working and for which positions.
- The Announcer must call for horses in a work-out in numerical order. He should cover the scoring time with fill-in announcements to avoid a silent wait for the class results.
- The Scorer(s) must understand the scoring system as outlined in the Supplement and be able to work quickly and accurately.

# JUDGING

Judges must work independently, with no discussion of any kind until the winners are announced. They should vary their judging positions and rotate around the ring. They should discuss and plan how to cover the ring and work classes before the show to avoid "cluster" judging. A suggestion would be to section the ring into three areas which will give each judge a separate but equal view of the rail, with rotation of positions for each class.

#### **ROTATION**

Mark the judges' cards ahead of time with the rotation and indicate who will be Call Judge and the Second and Third Judges for each class. No referee is required since all ties are broken by a two-thirds majority vote.

## **PLACINGS**

Mark the judges' cards ahead of time indicating how many entries should be placed. Three reserves are recommended for each class. The Ringmaster should return an incompletely tied card to the judge for correction before giving it to the Scorer(s).

# **WORKOUTS**

Any judge may request a workout in any class by communicating through the Ringmaster. The judge making the request must state what horses he wants called and what positions they are to be worked for. The Ringmaster relates this to the other judges one at a time. A workout requires agreement by two of the three, or the positions must be filled without a workout.

If a workout is agreed upon, the Ringmaster must ask the other Judges if they wish to add other horses to those being sent to the rail. The Ringmaster must be sure that all judges know what horses are working for what position.

In order to be included in a workout, an entry must appear on two judges' lists. If an entry does not receive two votes for inclusion in the workout, that entry does not return to the rail. If no entries receive two workout votes, there is no workout and the class is tied.

The Ringmaster must inform the Announcer of the workout request. Whenever horses are being called for a workout, the Announcer must call for them in numerical order.

**AUTOMATIC WORKOUTS** (Identical Tie for First Place) When a three way identical tie occurs for first place, a workout is mandatory.

If the tie is still identical after the workout, the class will be tied by the fall of the cards (see scoring supplement).

At no time will horses ever be asked, or required, to perform more than one workout per class (Exception: Equitation).

When the identical three-way tie is for second place or lower, the class is determined by the fall of the cards.

## **SCORING**

Have two people trained to score for each performance. One person can do the work alone, but two working together insures speed and accuracy.

The Scorer should be stationed as close as possible to the Announcer. The Scorer works with the three judges' cards in each class. Final results and placements are based on how the judges' place competitors' numbers on these cards.

# **ANNOUNCING CLASS WINNERS**

An experienced Scorer and Announcer can expedite broadcasting of the class results. Announcement of the first place winner can be made in an average of 30 seconds. It is recommended that all places be tied before announcing the results, but where the first few places are readily apparent, the announcer can proceed.

The Announcer can introduce the trophy donor or class sponsor before receiving the first place number. If more time is needed (sometimes a judge is slow to hand in a card or scoring is complicated), the Announcer should be able to fill in with miscellaneous show announcements.

# For "M-O-S" Practice

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#### SCORING SUPPLEMENT

After the Judges turn in their cards, the Ringmaster checks to see that the correct number of places are tied. The Ringmaster then hands the cards to the Scorer to determine the best two out of three votes for each placing. The card are handled as follows:

- Line the cards up evenly. Card arrangement does not affect results, but it is suggested that they be aligned in order (Call Judge, Second Judge, Third Judge).
- Read the votes from left to right (→) and from the top line down (↓). Mark all the votes for one number at the same time.
- Each number should be marked with a check ( ✓)
  for the first time it appears, circled (o) the second
  time ti appears, and crossed out (X) the third time
  it appears. Acknowledging votes in this manner
  ensures that each vote for every horse has been
  considered in the final tabulation.
- Go back to the top and mark the next number. Repeat until all entry numbers have been acknowledged.
- Whenever a circle appears, the entry has already received two votes. If a number is marked on only two of the three cards, the third (or low vote) is recorded as an "X."

After marking all votes, the first place horse will have its number circled highest on the three judges' cards and all places will follow as the circles fall from high to low. The first place entry number does not have to be circled on line one. Also, two or more numbers may be circled on the same line. For further explanation of those situations, see Similar and Identical Ties.

In the following example, after all votes are acknowledged, the entries are placed simply by seeing where the circles appear.

	Α	В	C	Final	Count)
1.	812√	2 <u>40</u> ✓	(240)	240	1-1-2
2.	240 *	(812)	812 X	812	1-2-2
3.	706√	(706)	259 ✓	706	3-3-4
4.	321✓	(259)	706 ¥	259	3-4-5
5.	259×	(321)	321 X	321	4-5-5
6.	290 🗸	290	290 ⊀	290	6-6-6

Quickly double-check the Finals, record on the Class Data Sheet and hand to the Announcer.

NOTE: It is possible for a horse to win without having a first place vote. This rare situation only occurs when there is significant variation in the judges' opinions.

# SIMILAR TIES

Circles can and will appear on the same line. When this occurs, a vote count is necessary - a tally of votes from highest to lowest. Resolve ties immediately, rather than waiting until all numbers have been acknowledged. Refer to the Position Chart to determine the best vote count.

The Position Chart is read from left to right  $(\rightarrow)$ , and from the top line down  $(\downarrow)$ , (as are the judges' cards). Since middle votes are always identical in these cases, they are ignored. Compare the high and low combinations.

## TWO WAY SIMILAR TIE

	A	В	С	Final	(vote Count)
1.	440 🗸	440	440 ×	440	1-1-1
2.	213 ✓	352 ✓	(352)	352	2-2-3
3.	352 ×	<b>(213)</b>	236	213	2-3-6
4.	<b>(236)</b>	245 ✓	5 <u>61</u>	236	3-4-5
5.	(561)	236 x	(245)	245	(4-5-6)
6.	245 ×	699 🗸	213 ×	561	(4-5-7)
7.	<b>(699)</b>	561 X	699 ×	699	6-7-7

If a number is marked on only two of the three cards, the third (or low vote) is recorded as an "X" -- i.e., (3-5-X). If the tie is (4-5-6), (3-5-X) and (4-5-X), locate the (4-6), (3-X) and (4-X) on the Position Chart -- (4-6) is best, then (3-X), then (4-X).

## THREE WAY SIMILAR TIE

	Α .	В	С	Final	(vote Count)
4		289✓			
1.	9 4		(289)	289	(1-1-3)
2.	412✓	290 🗸	(412)	412	(2-2-5)
3.	289 x	349 🗸	410	9	(1-4-5)
4.	(410)	(9)	349	349	(3-4-5)
5.	349×	412 x	_9×	410	(3-4-6)
6.	176 🗸	410 ¥	(290)	290	(2-6-7)
7.	290×	296 🗸	306	296	(7-8-X)
8.	486	61	296	_	· — ·

# **IDENTICAL TIES**

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There are also two-way identical ties, an example of which follows:

# TWO WAY IDENTICAL TIE

	Α .	В	С	Final	(vote Count)
1.	510	<b>(510)</b>	510 ×	510	1-1-1
2.	517 V	(517)	823 🗸	517	2-2-3
3.	281	637	5 <u>1</u> 7 ×	637	(3-4-5)
4.	225	<b>(281)</b>	637	281	(3-4-5)
5.	637x	(225)	281 ×	225	4-5-6
6.	(823)	823×	225 ×	823	2-6-6

When a vote count reveals that the horses received identical votes from the Judges, it is still possible to determine a two-thirds majority. In this case, Judge A placed 281 over 637. But Judges B and C placed 637 higher than 281. Since two out of three judges preferred 637, it must be placed over 281.

# THREE WAY IDENTICAL TIE

When three number are circled on the same line and their vote counts are identical, it is an extremely rare three-way identical tie. It is resolved by a "Fall of the Cards" unless it involves first place. In that instance, there is an Automatic Workout (see page one).

A B C 101 102 103 (1-2-3) Use this line to score. 103 103 (102 (1-2-3) 103 101 102 (1-2-3)

The number that is positioned first (not the circled line) on the Call Judge's card will be the first (101). The second (102) and third (103) places are then determined by the Judge's choices as their cards are placed in sequence.

In the example shown above, if B was the Call Judge, then 102 would be first, C's choice of 103 would be second and A's choice of 101 would be third. If C were the Call Judge, then 103 would be first, 101 would be second and 102 third.

## **GENERAL**

Two people should independently score the results, with both as close to the Announcer as possible. The use of colored pencils (different colors for each scorer) is recommended, with a lot of scratch paper handy.

The Scorer should line up the three judges cards in sequence (Call Judge, Second Judge, Third Judge) with the Final sheet and proceed to acknowledge votes. The Final sheet should not be filled in until all votes are either checked or circled and all ties are resolved.

The checker watches the scoring and will find in most classes the first place winner is obvious. The circle stands alone or vote count confirms Final placing. The checker can mark the winning number on scratch paper. Second place may also be obvious and should be marked below the first number on the scratch paper.

After all votes are acknowledged, the Scorer makes sure there are enough circles for places and no ties to resolve. With first place confirmed by the checker, the scratch paper can be handed to the announcer.

While the winner is being called, awarded and photographed, the Scorer marks in Finals together with the vote count while the checker checks for errors.

If the Announcer is ready for more numbers, but scoring isn't completed, the checker notes winners of second, third, etc. to hand him in progression until all finals are marked. There is no reason to hold up announcement of winners — they can be handed to the Announcer as soon as they are confirmed at a time.

NOTE: Judges do make mistakes. Don't panic. Before returning a card to the Judge, check the numbers for the obvious -- a missing digit (27 instead of 127) or transportation of numerals (243 instead of 234).

Trust your scoring. If you have studies the instructions and have practiced the sample classes, it is unlikely you will have to work slowly to get things right. And with two people scoring, the checker will catch the few possible errors.

# "M-O-S" 3-Judge Scoring System

## **BASIC RULES**

**ACKNOWLEDGE VOTES** on judges cards one number at a time with Check, Circle, Check.

**FINAL VOTES** after resolving ties, by placing circled numbers 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc. as read from Highest to Lowest position on judges cards.

**SIMILAR TIE** - Two or three circle, same line, vote counts different. Compare votes for best 2/3's. Mark for position.

**POSITION CHART** - Use to resolve questionable best 2/3's in Similar Tie Situations. Compare High and Low vote combination -- middle votes are always identical.

2-WAY IDENTICAL TIE - Two circles, same line, vote counts identical. Check Judges Cards for number placed Highest by 2 out of 3 judges. Mark for position.

**3-WAY IDENTICAL TIE -** Three circles, same line, vote counts identical. Resolve by "Fall of the Cards." *Review instructions.* 

**ALTERNATE** - Always score one extra place for each class as an alternate in case of disqualification.

Practice classes are on page 6.

# For "M-O-S" Practice

Votes											Votes										Votes									
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	1	PRACTIC	E CLASS	ES		Class	8 (Tw	o 2-wav	Similar Tie	ne)		Class 1	6 (One	2-way	Similar Tie)		
						5			1		(2-3-4)	954	833		1	954	(1-2-3)
						152			2	167	(3-4-x)	314	954	728	2	170	(3-3-4)
					Vote	167	142		3	13		170	170	954	3	728	
Α	В	С	Place	Fina	l Count	73 13			4	1		623	728	170	4	623	• • • • • • •
Class	1 (Sim	pie Class	- No Ties			15	479		5 6	479		728 785	238 785	314 785	5 6	314	
40		-	1		(1-1-1)	479	13		7	15 142	(2-6-x) (3-8-8)	630	314	833	7	785 833	(6-6-6) (1-7-x)
355	222	355	2	355		142	170		8	_	-	•	0.4	000	•	033	(1-7-2)
222	355	222	3	222	(2-3-3)			,	_			Class 1	7 (Thr	ee 2-wa	y Similar Tid	B)	
402		402	4	402	(4-4-4)	Class	9 (One	3-way	Similar Tie	)		1039	939	37	1	939	$\{1-2-4\}$
283		283	5	283		9	289		1		(1-1-3)	939	564	1012	2	1012	(2-3-8)
184 373	373 184	184 373	6 7		(6-6-7)	412	290		2		(2-2-5)	732	1012	427	3		(1-4-8)
3/3	104	3/3	,	3/3	(6-7-7)	289 410	349 9		3 4		(1-4-5)	37	732	939	4		(3-4-x)
Class	2 (One	Combin	ation Tie)			349	412		5	410	(3-4-5) (3-4-6)	427 564	479 1039	1039 479	5 6	1039 427	(1-5-6) (3-5-x)
384			1		(1-1-1)	176	410		6		(2-6-7)	479	13	564	7		(2-6-7)
75	324	221	2		(2-3-4)	290	296		7		(7-8-x)	1012	37	38	8		(5-6-7)
221	75	324	3	221	(2-3-4)	486	61	296	8	-	_						,
148	221	75	4		(2-3-5)							Class	18 (Tw	o 2-way	/ Similar Tie	s)	
324		148	5	148					bination Ti	es)		` 455	325	295	1	376	(2-2-x)
240		240	6	240		374	383	383	1		(1-1-2)	376	55	376	2	295	(1-4-4)
219 14	404 219	404 219	. 7 . 8	404 219		383	367	397	2		(1-3-4)	224	243	80	3	325	(1-4-5)
1-4	213	213		219	(7-0-0)	397 367	374 397	367 374	3 4		(2-3-4)	295	295	325	4		(1-5-8)
Class	3 (Sim	ole Class	No Ties)			402	414	341	5		(2-3-4) (5-6-7)	325	455 407	64 85	5		(3-6-7)
169	169	809	1		(1-1-2)	414	341	402	6		(5-6-7)	243 80	457	55 243	6 7		(2-6-x) (3-7-x)
809	809	169	2	809		341	94	414	7		(5-6-x)	91	224	455	8		(3-7-x)
729	729	729	3	729					•		(0 0	٠.		,,,,	·		(J-U-X)
685	685	444	4	685	(4-4-9)	Class 1			/ Similar 1	Γie - H	iorse can	Class 1	9 (Sim	ple Clas	ss - No Ties)		
428	467	467	5	467	(5-5-6)		plac	e 1st v	without 1s	t Plac	e Vote.)	373	373	276	1	373	(1-1-2)
467	444	270	6		(4-6-7)	650	721	679	1	660	(2-2-3)	276	276	373	2	276	(1-2-2)
444	270	787	7		(6-7-8)	679	660	660	2		(1-2-4)	248	539	248	3		(3-3-4)
270 123	428 787	428 685	8 9	428	(5-8-8)	660	650	670	3		(1-3-5)	215	248	215	4		(4-4-5)
787	123	123	10	787 123	(7-9-10) (9-10-10)	721	679	721	4		(1-4-4)	539	215	539	5		(3-5-5)
,,,		120		123	(3-10-10)	670	670	650	5	670	(3-5-5)	284 601	284 601	284 601	6 7		(6-6-6) (7-7-7)
Class 4	4 (One	2-way Si	milar Tie)			· Class	12 (Tv	vo 2-wa	y Similar 1	lies)		001	60 I	601	,	601	(7-7-7)
275	177	470	1		(1-2-3)	692	966	966	1	•	(1-1-3)	Class	20 (Tw	ro 2-wa	y Similar Tie	)s -	
527	275	513	2		(1-3-4)	1018	971	288	_		(3-4-4)				Identical T		
177	572	275	3		(2-4-5)	966	1045	506	3		(1-4-7)	1020	534	940	1	940	(1-2-x)
572	527	177	4		(3-4-5)	1045	692	1045	4	1018	(2-5-5)	940	51	180	2		(2-3-3)
1022 381	1022 381	527 572	5 6		(5-5-9) (6-6-8)		1018	1018	5		(2-5-6)	51	1020	51			(1-3-6)
470	470	1001	7		(1-7-7)	288	221	971	6		(2-6-x)	534	180	30	4		(2-4-5)
513	513	381	8		(2-8-8)	88 586	404 909	692	7		(8-8-x)	180 <b>9</b> 44	944 654	654 1020	5 6		(1-4-8) (5 6 7)
1001			9		(7-9-9)	73	143	586 909	8 9	909	(8-9-x)	654	30	944	7		(5-6-7) (5-6-7)
						,,		505	3	_	_	256	914	534	8		(4-7-x)
Class 5	(Simp	le Class - l	No Ties)			Class	13 (Or	ie 2-way	Similar Ti	e -					_		,
	484	289	1	289	(1-1-5)		Or	ю 2-way	Identical '	Tie)		Close 2	1 (05	2.wav	Similar Tie-		
484	460	484	2		(1-2-2)	347	328	165	1	165	(1-2-2)	Ciass 2			Identical T	io\	
460	406	285	3		(2-3-4)	165	165	144	2	347	(1-3-5)	330	274	127	1		(1-2-3)
285 409	409 289	460 409	4		(3-4-6)	328	159	347	3		(1-3-5)	127	56	56	2		(2-2-4)
349	285	406	5 6		(4-5-5) (3-6-7)	159 144	144	159	4		(3-4-4)	274	127	330	3		(1-3-4)
406	349	349	7		(6-7-7)	10	347 10	328 10	<u>5</u> 6		(2-4-5)	56	330	274	4		(1-3-4)
112	112	112	8		(8-8-8)	157	157	421	7		(6-6-6) (7-7-x)	30	452	452	5	452	(5-5-6)
			•		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,		74.	•	,	(/-/-//	452	424	424	6		(6-6-7)
Class 6	(One	2-way Sir	nilar Tie -			Class 1	4 (One	3-way	Identical T	ie -		424	30	30	7	30	(5-7-7)
	One	3-way Sir	nilar Tie)				One	e 3-way	Similar Tie								
189	189	189	1		(1-1-1)	292	132	280	1		(1-2-3)	Class 2			Identical Tie	t <b>-</b>	
692	692	971	2		(2-2-x)	132	280	292	2		(1-2-3)				Similar Tie)		
1012		1039	3 4		(3-4-4) (5-6-6)	280	292	132	3		(1-2-3)	305	148	305		305 (	
37 564	966 479	37 730	5		(5-6-x)	242 92	92 141	485 92	- 4 - 5		(4-5-5) (4-6-x)	148	305	422			1-2-3)
730	730	730 564	6		(2-7-x)	92 198	485	482	6		(4-6-x <i>)</i> (4-7-x)	338 198	198 266	148 338		338 (3 198 (3	3-4-5) 2.4.5)
966		1012			(3-7-x)	141	242	297	7		(5-7-x)	422	338	336 198		122 (2	
479	801	801	8		(4-7-x)		=		•			60	422	482		182 (6	
								3-way	Similar Tie	)		14	482	14	7	14 (7	
			ntical Tie			863	409	863		863 (							
161	161	161	1		(1-1-1)		1007	50		409 (							
380 432	432 265	<b>26</b> 5 <b>38</b> 0	2 3		(2-3-4) (2-3-4)	762 715	50	409	3		(2-3-x)						
432 265	205 380	432	4	-	(2·3·4) (2·3·4)	715 548	715 401	317 422		715 ( 007 (							
439	439	439	5		(5-5-5)	422		1007		762 (			P	RACTI	CE CLASSE	s	
196	196	196	6		(6-6-6)	746	739	140		422 (			• '		OEMOGE	~	
. 37	37	37	7		(7-7-7)	140	863	946		140 (							
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"M-O-S" Position Chart	9-14 (10-12) (10-12) (10-12) (10-12) (10-13) (10-14) (
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UNITED PROFESSIONAL HORSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC.