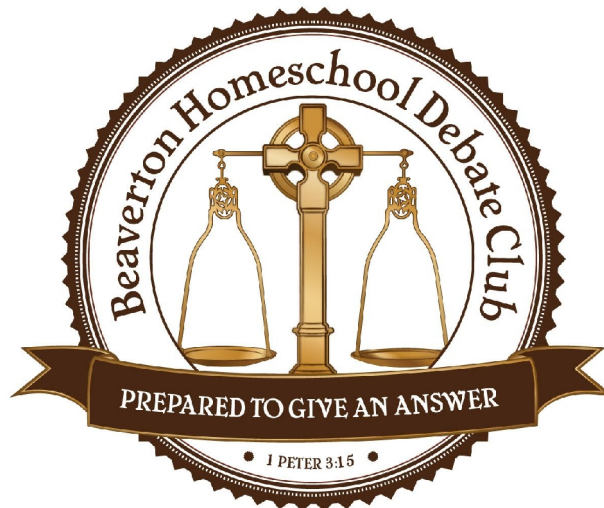


# Online Judge Orientation

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for volunteers with the  
Beaverton Homeschool Debate and  
Speech Club



## **Team Policy Debate is...**

One Topic (set by the Resolution)

Two Teams

Two Positions (For vs. Against)

One Judge (you)

One Timer

# One Topic: The Resolution

The **Resolution** sets the boundaries of the playing field. It seeks to change (reform or replace) a current government policy in the set topic area.

Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reform its trade policy with one or more of the following nations: China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore. (Please see website for current resolution.)

The terms emphasized show the topic requirements for any new policy:

- It must be a federal policy (implemented by Congress and the Executive Branch)
- It should substantially reform or replace the old policy, and
- It should be about US trade with one of these countries: China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan or Singapore.

# Two Teams

## Two Positions

**The Affirmative Team** will affirm the Resolution.

They will agree and argue change should be made in the topic area.

The Affirmative Team will offer a new **Plan** to replace the current policy.

In Particular...for example...

... the tariffs on cars imported from South Korea.

The Resolution topic area covers all of United States trade policy with either China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan or Singapore.

That's a lot of policy to talk about,

So the Affirmative team will narrow down the Resolution's topic area to one particular policy they want to replace or reform,

But which still fits within the broader scope of the Resolution.  
(Meeting this is called **Topicality**.)

The Affirmative will set out their position... why tariffs on cars from South Korea needs to be changed... in the very first speech, called the 1AC.

It will give the reasons why the current policy isn't working well,

and why a new policy is needed, and what that new policy should be.

We'll discuss the Affirmative Case in much more detail later.

# That's one side, now the other...

**The Negative Team** will argue against the Resolution because the Resolution asks for change in a policy area.

The Negative will be against any change to ANY current policy.

Really, no matter what the Affirmative brings up, the Negative will be against it, you can count on it...

Because the Negative's job is to argue for the **status quo**....to argue to keep things as they are....to keep the same policy in place.

**So, the Negative will argue against changing any trade policy with the listed countries.**

In particular, they will not want to change the tariff policy on cars imported from South Korea as they respond to the Affirmative's position.

The Negative will argue the Affirmative's reasons for change are poor and their suggested new policy is a bad idea.

They will say we should stick with the way things are now (status quo) and give reasons. (It's better for American jobs, stabilizes trade, etc.)

We'll talk more about the types of Negative Refutation later.

**Just remember, the Affirmative is FOR the Resolution policy change...**

**The Negative is AGAINST the Resolution policy change.**

Neither team will ever convince the other to change their assigned position.

They argue to expose the issues to gain more knowledge about the world and convince you, the judge, which team has the best argumentation skills.

You will vote on argumentation skills NOT the actual issues within the topic, no matter how you feel politically.

## The best team will show the stronger argumentation skills by using:

- The most compelling arguments and logic
- The best application of supporting evidence
- The fullest grasp of the issues
- The clearest organization and communication
- and something called the **Stock Issues** (more on that later)

*The Debaters are responsible to use good debate theory and make their positions and theory clear to you, the judge!*

# Each Team = 2 Team Members (Players)

Each of the Two Teams is also made up of two people,\* so there will be 4 people in the debate round, or match.

Each person on a team takes either the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> speaking position for their team reflecting their Resolution stance and will alternate speaking for their side. Sides alternate speaking in the round.

These speakers are labeled...

the **1<sup>st</sup> Affirmative** and **2<sup>nd</sup> Affirmative** (1A, 2A)

the **1<sup>st</sup> Negative** and **2<sup>nd</sup> Negative** (1N, 2N)

\*Solo teams will be allowed if there is an odd number in the club. A solo person will fulfill both the 1st and 2nd speaking roles for their position.

# The Debate Round

The Debate Round (match) is divided into 2 main periods:

- **The Construction Period (C)** is the time that the teams will outline and explain their positions with new arguments or thought lines, supported by evidence and logic.
- **The Rebuttal Period (R)** is the time that the teams reinforce any current arguments that have *already* been put into play and kept alive up to this point and add any evidence and logic that further supports their current arguments.

**Cross Exam** (Cross X) is a time of questions asked of the podium speaker by an opposing team member.

Their purpose is to clarify and understand the other team's position and to expose any weak areas. It can also foreshadow a "game plan" against the opposing team.

The Speaker must answer to the best of his or her ability and end promptly when the Cross Examiner says "Thank You." The Speaker does not get to ask his/her own questions back.

You should note good Cross X skills for speaker points later as Cross X does not "read" arguments into the round but does count towards individual speaker skills.

# The Order of Construction Speeches

- **1AC** (8 min), followed by 3 min of **Cross Exam** by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Negative person
- **1NC** (8 min), followed by 3 min of **Cross Exam** by the 1<sup>st</sup> Affirmative person
- **2AC** (8 min), followed by 3 min of **Cross Exam** by the 1<sup>st</sup> Negative person
- **2NC** (8 min), followed by 3 min of **Cross Exam** by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Affirmative person

# Order of Rebuttal Speeches

- **1NR** (5 min)
- **1AR** (5 min)
- **2NR** (5min)
- **2AR** (5min)

**There are no Cross Exams during the Rebuttal Period.**

Remember, only argument lines brought up in the Construction Period can be argued in the Rebuttal Period.

...Because you can't spring a completely new argument on your opponent at the last minute as they would have little time to develop opposition to you.

# Flowing the Round is Taking Notes

As judge, you should take notes of the speeches, called **FLOWING** (see the **FLOW** sheet forms in the Addendum).

Note what each speaker says and the arguments they bring up or challenge to help sort your thoughts on each team's position. (Only you need to be able to read it.)

Note any point that was not re-asserted or challenged in the next following speech. That's called **a dropped argument** or conceded issue.

Flag any compelling arguments or strong evidence or any weak responses or lack of supports that detract.

# Other Round Procedures

Each Team is allowed 5 minutes **Preparation Time** that can be used throughout the debate round like a “time out” (but not directly before Cross Exams).

**A Timer** (with a timer device) will track each speech and team prep time, so you don’t have to worry about who should speak next or when they should be done.

Debaters should stop within 5 seconds after the Time Limit is reached...just enough time to finish their sentence or thought...not to add in a whole new thought or argument.

Speakers must speak reasonably slow to be heard. They cannot over-cram information into their speech time (called **Speed and Spread**).

# The Round is Over

When the last speaker is done speaking, the round ends.

The teams shake hands, thank the judge, and the judge is excused to the **ballot room** to calculate the winner of the round.

As judge, you will give NO indication who may be winning throughout the round nor generally say anything to the debaters other than “good job to all” at the end.

# **Now the judge needs to decide who won but... How???**

Relax...you've got this covered...and we support you as the judge.

Choose the side that presented the most compelling position, which generally means had the best argumentation skills.

That covers the core of what you need to judge, and you could do a pretty good job of judging with just that much information;

However, please read on to study some basic theory, so we can develop stronger debate skills in the students.

(You may want to stretch and grab a cup of coffee first...)

## **Now some basic Theory...**

There is some basic debate theory that can be applied to help you decide who should win and to help keep judging consistent.

First, lets look at the Case type.

Each team will organize their position so that it fits a certain case type.

In our club we will use the Needs Analysis case type...because we analyze what needs are not being met by the current policy.

# Case Type: Needs Analysis (Harms)

The “**Needs Analysis**” is often unofficially dubbed the “Harms Case” because the needs analyzed are created by Harms, or failures, of the current policy. These needs must have solutions. It follows this structure.

First the Affirmative will announce the particular policy in question, drawn from the Resolution, then “observe” the following elements in order:

1. **Definitions** (key terms which are defined)
2. **Harms** (problems created by the current policy)
3. **Plan** (a new policy to be implemented instead of the current one...who, what, how, funding, and steps to implement)
4. **Advantages** (the Plan’s Solutions to the Harms claimed)

# Judging Criteria: Stock Issues

Together with the Needs Analysis structure our club uses a Stock Issue judging criteria to help decide if a case is strong.

To win the round, the Affirmative team's case must pass the "litmus test" of **the 4 Stock Issues**.

Certain elements of the Affirmative's Case must support certain Stock Issues.

Let's look at what the 4 Stock Issues are.

## The **4 Stock Issues**

- **Topicality**
- **Significance**
- **Inherency**
- **Advantages**

**Topicality**: The case must be Topical. The Affirmative must show that their new **PLAN** is within the Resolution's topic boundaries....it should be replacing a current policy that is within the Resolution area.

Most cases will be topical as the students are guided to do so, but a team could make a mistake.

The **Definitions** used must keep the Affirmative Case within the intended area of the Resolution...no sneaking in an odd case so the Negative Team can't anticipate evidence. (That means no cases on aliens from Mars when the Resolution intends illegal undocumented workers).

The Negative team must challenge Topicality in their first speech, the 1NC, otherwise it is assumed conceded.

**Significance:** The Case must be significant. The Affirmative must prove there is significant reason to change from the current policy.

This is done in the “Harms Case” by claiming problems (**HARMS**) are created by the current policy.

These **Harms** must be **significant** (or “big, bad, and ugly” enough) to warrant replacing the current policy with another one....otherwise, why bother?

**Inherency**: The Case must be inherent. The Affirmative must prove these **Harms** are **inherent** and ongoing into the future.

These **Harms** must be real and will not go away until the current policy is changed because they are part of the very nature of the current policy....they are imbedded.

Otherwise, again, why bother changing the current policy if the problems don't really exist, or will go away on their own, or something in the current policy will address them?

**Solvency:** The Case must be Solvent. The Affirmative Team must prove their proposed new policy will actually work and produce the desired results.

They need to show their **Plan** is **solvent** by proving...

That it is possible and feasible to actually do what they plan to do...(the Plan is work-able)...

...AND that it will produce a much greater good by providing solutions, or results, called the **ADVANTAGES** (the Plan works to solve the problems).

# Stock Issues related to Case Elements

The Stock Issues apply to the following Case Elements as you go down the order of the case, or “flow.”

- **Definitions** are the definitions of important terms so everyone knows what you mean when you say “tariff” or “beneficial outcome.” The Stock Issue of **Topicality** is applied here as the definitions need to keep the terms fitted into the Resolution’s intended topic area...no aliens from Mars for illegal aliens.
- A claimed **Harm** is a problem caused by the current policy. The Stock Issues of **Significance** and **Inherency** apply here as a Harm, or reason to change, must be bad enough and not going away thereby justifying a new policy.
- Their **Plan** is the new policy with all of its parts (who/how/funding/steps). Two Stock Issues are carried here...the plan is workable...**Solvency**...AND...the New Policy fits into the intended topic area of the Resolution....**Topicality**...it doesn’t go off on some other subject to fix.
- Results of the new policy are the **Advantages**. The Stock Issue applied is **Solvency** as the Advantages show solutions to the Harms and a solvent Plan.

# Review of **Stock Issues** to **Case Elements**

Again, the Stock Issues as applied to the appropriate Case Elements for the Harms or Needs Analysis Affirmative Case, looks like this (note the left right flow, this will mean something soon):

## **Definitions**

### **Topicality**

(key terms  
keep case  
within  
Resolution  
topic area)

## **Harm**

### **Significance**

**Inherency**  
(Problems  
are bad  
and won't  
change w/o  
new policy)

## **Plan**

### **Solvency**

(work-able)  
**and**  
**Topicality**  
(new policy fits  
into Resolution  
topic area)

## **Advantage**

### **Solvency**

(Plan works...  
solving the  
Harm giving  
advantage)

# More than one Argument

The Affirmative will typically have more than one Harm since it is usually foolish to have only one reason (argument) to support your position....especially when you know the Negative is working to shoot each Harm argument down on multiple angles (attacking those stock issues) before the judge.

We use this approach every day.. Mom can I go to the movies?

- My friends are going (may or may not sway her)
- It's my favorite actor (probably not a big deal to mom)
- My teacher said I could get extra credit if I write a report on it (okay...that might do it).

Unless...Mom brings up the disadvantage that you won't get the garage cleaned tonight if you go, and you promised Dad...you'll have to figure out that problem to make your plan work.

**DisAdvantages** are usually brought up by the Negative team.

These are the side effects or consequences of the new policy. They attack the **Solvency** of the Affirmative Plan.

They ask if the new policy is worth the new problems it will produce (like the list of side effects of medicine in those tv commercials).

The Negative Team can't just proclaim a DisAdvantage might be possible, and request the Affirmative solve it, they must prove it is a real possibility with evidence.

The Affirmative Team must then answer or overcome any claimed DisAdvantages.

You as judge weigh the Advantages vs. the DisAdvantages produced by the new policy

.

# Connecting Elements within the Affirmative Argument...the Argument Thread

The Affirmative Case must connect its elements to form a strong cause/effect and solution/result logic.

Its Harms must be clearly linked to the old policy and solved through the new policy to produce a happier world (Advantages).

In order to see that connection clearly, we look at each Harm individually as it relates to the other elements in the case.

And that is known as the **Harm Argument Thread**...a crucial concept for determining if the Affirmative gains the right Stock Issues to win the debate.

The Stock Issues must line up within a Harm Argument Thread.

**Remember this?** Review of **Stock Issues** to **Case Elements**

**Note the Left to Right flow that is like a “thread” or string of beads....or a “bridge.”**

**Definitions .....Harm.....Plan.....Advantage**

**Topicality**

(key terms  
keep case  
within  
Resolution  
topic area)

**Significance**

**Inherency**

(Problems  
are bad  
and won't  
change w/o  
new policy)

**Solvency**

(work-able)

**and**

**Topicality**

(new policy fits  
into Resolution  
topic area)

**Solvency**

(Plan works...  
solving the  
Harm giving  
advantage)

That's known as a **Harm Argument Thread**.

The case elements are strung together like beads on a necklace to connect each Harm to the other case parts.

**Definitions → Harm I → Plan → Advantage I**

(Harm 1's Solution)

**Definitions → Harm II → Plan → Advantage II**

(Harm 2's Solution)

**Definitions → Harm III → Plan → Advantage III**

(Harm 3's Solution)

**A Harm is solved by the Plan to produce the Advantage/Solution of the Harm...any key term is defined for understanding.**

# A Thread must also meet the criteria of the 4 Stock Issues for that Thread to prevail...

**Definitions** →

**Topicality**

(key terms  
works...

keep case  
within

Resolution  
topic area)

**Harm** →

**Significance**

**Inherency**

(Problems  
are bad  
and won't  
change w/o  
new policy)

**Plan** →

**Solvency**

(work-able)

and

**Topicality**

(new policy fits  
into Resolution  
topic area)

**Advantage**

**Solvency**

(Plan  
solving the  
Harm giving  
advantage)

**At the end of the round, in order to win...**

The Affirmative team must be left standing with at least one prevailing connected Harm Thread

**Definition → Harm 1 → Plan → Advantage 1**  
solution to  
Harm 1

....which has been awarded the 4  
Stock Issues **Topicality, Significance,  
Inherency, Solvency**

for THAT Harm Thread.

**The Stock Issues are awarded, or not awarded, according to the most compelling arguments, logic, and evidence to either Affirmative or Negative...**

The Affirmative wins if at least ONE Harm Thread is awarded all 4 of the Stock Issues.

The Negative team wins if it effectively refutes one of the Stock Issues on each and every Harm argument thread the Affirmative presents so that the Affirmative never gets a thread with all 4 Stock Issues.

## **A Negative Win...**

Essentially, the Negative team wins by keeping the Stock Issues from being awarded to the Affirmative...it “defeats” that Stock Issue and puts it in the Negative ballot column.

The Negative must take at least one Stock Issue from all the Harm threads, however many the Affirmative has, to win a Negative ballot.

It may defeat Significance of Harm 1, closing down that thread.

It may defeat Inherency of Harm 2, closing down that thread.

It then defeats Solvency of Harm 3 showing the Plan doesn't solve that Harm, closing down the thread and taking the round.

## **An Affirmative Win...**

The Affirmative might have lost Significance on Harm 1's thread as that Harm was shown to be not a significant problem by the Negative, thus closing that thread;

And perhaps loses Solvency on Harm 2's thread, as the Plan was shown by the Negative to not really solve Harm 2, thus closing thread 2;

But The Affirmative prevailed with all 4 Stock Issues intact on Harm 3's thread meaning it showed Harm 3 was Topical, Significant, Inherent, and Solvent (solved by the Plan to produce Advantages or results).

Therefore, The Affirmative would win the debate with the Harm 3 thread.

# Negative Refutation Techniques

The Negative team will use any number of the following techniques to refute the Affirmative case and attack its Stock Issues so that they are not awarded:

- The Affirmative team has used faulty or inferior evidence to support their claims (biased sources, unreliable sources, non-experts in field, old evidence)
- The Affirmative's Harms are not real, or the Harms are not substantial (challenging Significance) or will not be on-going or inherent in the current system (challenging Inherency).
- There is no need to change as the current policy already produces the desired goals or will do so shortly (challenging Inherency).
- The new Affirmative policy is not practical or feasible to implement, or it will not produce the promised results or solutions (challenging Solvency).
- The new policy produces nasty DisAdvantages that are worse than any current Harm (attacks Solvency)

Note: The Negative team should offer Evidence too, not just personal reason and logic for their counter-claims.

# A Needs Analysis Affirmative Case Example

**Intro:** Fleas have been pests for centuries. The family dog is considered man's best friend. Fleas live on dogs and can cause significant discomfort and illness in dogs as well as transmit serious illnesses to their human owners and society at large. The Affirmative Team therefore stands resolved that:

**The current flea and tick policy for family dogs should be reformed or replaced to protect society at large....(Note: Current policy is volunteer application of Petz flea treatment monthly to dogs)**

## **Definitions:**

Flea, "...bloodsucking insect of the order Siphonapiera, parasitic to mammals, noted for its ability to jump" known vector of pathogens producing illnesses.(Some Authority)

Petz, a consumer quality flea treatment found in grocery stores (Some Authority)

Flealine, a veterinarian quality flea treatment (Some Authority)

**Harm I:** The current treatment (Petz) only rids a mere 30% to 50% of the fleas incurred (Evidence)

**Harm II:** The current treatment (Petz) consistently causes substantial skin irritation in 80% of dogs causing most dog owners to not use it. (Evidence)

**Harm III:** Unchecked flea populations have been proven to transmit serious illnesses to humans with a recent alarming resurgence of the Bubonic Plague in US. (Evidence)

## **Plan**

**Agency:** Congress shall pass and the President shall sign into law all necessary legislation to implement this Plan

**Enforcement:** Federal Dept. of Health and Human Services, overseeing local county animal control agencies and veterinarian clinics

**Funding:** Current Animal Licensing fees will be raised by a federal \$50 flea fee per dog per year to cover additional administration

**Mandates:** All dogs shall be required to be treated with Flealine flea treatment monthly as confirmed by a veterinarian at time of annual licensing. All unlicensed dogs shall be fined in accordance to current fine rates with an additional \$100 penalty for lack of “proof of Flealine.”

(The Affirmative reserves the right to expand upon the Plan details in future speeches)

**Advantage I:** Flealine rids 100% of fleas incurred solving the problem of poor flea eradication (Evidence)

**Advantage II:** Flealine is harmless to dog skin solving the problem of skin irritation and thus dog owners are not discouraged to use it. (Evidence)

**Advantage III:** Flealine use will substantially reduce the flea population and the resulting illnesses to humans (Logic and Evidence)

**Advantage IV:** Flealine produces thick and lustrous coats in dogs, a nice extra benefit (Evidence)...extra advantages often just add clutter...called “fluffy coating”

The Negative will minimize the Advantages and Harms, knock the feasibility of the Plan, and add DisAdvantages...

**DisAds must be introduced in the 1NC if they are going to be claimed**

**DisAdvantage I:** Flealine has been shown to kill 50% of the cats it comes in contact with (Evidence)

**DisAdvantage II:** Flealine produces abnormalities in the frog population when it enters streams (Evidence)

....Now the teams debate back and forth over the Harms, Plan and Advantages and DisAdvantages through the language of the Stock Issues (Topicality and Definitions are usually conceded) using evidence and argumentation to persuade their position.

**Remember**, the Affirmative has to win all 4 Stock Issues in one **connected** argument thread (Definitions/Harm/Plan/Advantage)..

While the Negative has to only kick out any 1 of the Stock Issues in an argument thread to defeat that thread (like knocking out one leg of the 4 legged stool).

The Affirmative can't scatter the Stock Issues over all their Harm Threads...they can't take Solvency in Thread 1 and Significance in Harm 3 and Inherency in Harm 2, with Topicality conceded and win. It has to be all 4 Stock Issues in ONE connected Harm thread.

So, they might lose on Harm 1 (Flealine only slightly better at ridding fleas at 65%) and Harm 2 (owners still aren't more likely to use Flealine), but convince you in Harm 3 the Bubonic Plague is a real threat, Flealine is better than Petz, and a slight gain in performance is worth the Feds forcing people to use it even with the risk of the nasty DisAds....piles of bodies vs. cats and frogs.

## What if it's a stalemate?

If there is any doubt, or it appears to be a stalemate between Affirmative and Negative, the Negative wins.

Why? Because unless there is compelling reason to change, it is presumed that the current system is safest as change always brings unknown risk.

This is called Negative **Right of Presumption** for those who study the Theory.

# Other Assumptions to Note...it is assumed

- The Affirmative Team holds **FIAT POWER**...meaning it is assumed the Affirmative's proposed new policy will be adopted by the powers that be (usually Congress and the President). That's so the plan can be debated rather than the likelihood of it ever being passed politically. (Even great ideas die in Congress).
- The Affirmative Team carries the **BURDEN OF PROOF**... Since it is assumed change is risky, the Affirmative has the burden to prove there is real and substantial reason to change and implement their new policy.

# Speaker Points

In addition to deciding which team prevails, the judge will also decide speaker points to rank each individual speaker in the round based upon:

**Organization** (how well the speaker organized his/her thoughts)

**Communication** (how well the speaker used verbal and non-verbal communication skills)

**Evidence** (how well the speaker supplied evidence and backed his/her arguments)

**Argumentation** (how well the speaker engaged in refuting the opponent's ideas and how well he/she reasoned and argued their case)

**Cross Examination** (how well the speaker cross-examined the opponent)

So, now a further word on the elements of Speaker Points...

You may want to refresh your coffee cup or tea mug, stretch, and come back to our Speaker Point review next and the final elements of our theory.

# Clear Organization and Communication

- All arguments should be presented in a well organized manner (going down the flow, or case order). It should be easy to tell what part of the case the speaker is presenting. Signposting is useful here (Speaker says Harm I and talks about Harm I, then proceeds to Harm II, etc.) The Speaker shouldn't bounce around from element to element in a confused pattern.
- The speaker should communicate in a clear voice with good volume and phrasing. Voice speeds will vary, but each speaker should present in an audible and understandable manner.
- The speaker should stay within the allotted time limit. Poor organization forces a speaker to leave out important case elements or rush through others. If a speaker tries to force items into “overtime” after the timer has called “time,” ignore them and count them as “dropped.”

# Supporting Evidence

All main arguments in the debate round should be supported by **Evidence**, which is quoted facts, statistics and expert opinions.

Good evidence comes from reliable, fair, authoritative sources.

Who said it, when, where they got it from, and how it is authoritative should be cited.

That's so if any one were interested, or challenging it as fact, they could find where it was located and read the whole thing for themselves to make sure it was used in context and accurately.

Including you, the judge. That's the only time you can ask to see something from the teams...a piece of hotly debated evidence.

# More About Using Evidence

Good Evidence generally prevails over Poor Evidence.

Some Evidence generally prevails over No Evidence.  
(facts and experts vs. only personal logic and opinion)

BUT... only if Evidence is applied with understanding in support of the actual argument made. (The students are encouraged to cite evidence then explain how it applies to their case..."this means that...")

This leads us to argumentation skills...

# Good Argumentation Uses Good Logic

A personal understanding of the issues should be shown by the speaker

A speaker can't just quote evidence as if that alone supports their argument. Neither can a speaker offer evidence that doesn't relate to the actual argument at hand.

While it may be true 5 out of 7 dentists recommend Crest toothpaste, what has that got to do with the case at hand?

Good logic and understanding prevails over poor logic and understanding even if the poor logic has evidence.

Arguments should make sense and connect the dots solidly to their evidence. If  $A=B$ ,  $B=C$ , then  $A=C$ , etc.

# Last Word on Debate Theory and Rules

## (the fine print stuff)

- **First Affirmative Speech must be a Complete Outline of AFF Case:** The 1AC is the only pre-written speech and must contain the full outline and essence of the Affirmative Case (**PRIMA FACIE**)...but not every fully developed detail...the judge may not ask for the 1AC, however the Negative Team should ask to see it after the 1AC is given so the Negative Team may have it for their Preparation Time
- **First Negative Speech must be a Complete Outline of NEG Case:** The 1NC is an impromptu speech and must contain the full outline and essence of the Negative Case (although not every fully developed detail), any area not addressed that was in the 1AC is considered conceded and dropped (such as a Topicality challenge)
- **He who asserts must prove** ...Any Challenge (ie Topicality or DisAdvantages) must be clearly laid out with backing, evidence and explanation. Challenges must not be blind accusations thrown upon the opposing team in attempt to send them on a “fishing expedition” to prove such a challenge could exist and then have to disprove it.

# Ethics Rules

(the teams are to play nice)

- **No Rude or Overly-Aggressive Behavior is Allowed** (especially in Cross Exam... politeness and courteous behavior are to be upheld at ALL times)
- **No Tag-Teaming:** A partner cannot verbally or non-verbally cue the speaker at the podium. The podium is a lonely island with no help from the stands.
- **No Speed and Spread:** Intentionally or unintentionally delivering a massive amount of information especially at an excessively fast speech rate. This creates an unfair situation for the opposing team.
- **No Split Speech Blocks (Running Targets)** (usually between the 2NC and 1NR) A Team cannot split the work load between their speeches in such a way that they are cryptic or vague about an issue. This would enable teams to spring surprise arguments late in the round. Cryptic or excessively vague responses to arguments are considered dropped arguments.
- **No Frivolous Challenges** The debaters are to make sincere effort to debate the issues at hand. Debaters should not attempt to cover up their lack of preparation by inflating their case with frivolous or baseless technical challenges.

**GOOD NEWS!**

## **The Judge is ALWAYS right.**

- What you decide will be upheld by the Club. Choose the team that persuades you that their position is most compelling.
- Use **the 4 Stock issues** to determine which side won.
- Remember, it is the debaters' responsibility to make their case and theory clear to you, the judge.
- Judge by what is actually presented by the Teams, not what "ought" to have happened or how you personally feel towards the topic. You are judging their argumentation skills.

# Standard Speaker Flow Sheet

- Many judges and debaters use this style of flow sheet for taking notes. A legal size yellow pad can also be folded in half, then half again, then half again to make the speaker columns as shown. However, use whatever note system works best for you.

1AC	1NC	2AC	2NC	1NR	1AR	2NR	2AR
Cross X	Cross X	Cross X	Cross X				

**Side by Side Flow Sheet**...alternate method. This focuses on the two argument sides rather than speakers. Fill in points as made per side. Circle strong points. Cross out dropped areas. Write in Stock Issues as awarded.

<b>Affirmative Policy</b>	<b>Negative</b>
<b>Def's</b>	
<b>Harms</b>	
<b>Plan</b>	
<b>Advantages</b>	
	<b>DisAds</b>

# Judging Tips

**Most judges use a separate sheet to note speaker points, or simply figure it on the ballot.**

**It can help to keep Cross X notes on a separate sheet of paper.**

**The students will have name tags (it can also help to note what they are wearing or some physical feature that helps you remember who the speakers are for purpose of judging).**

**Cross X**

**Speaker Skills**

**1A Ima Debater (red scarf)**

**2A Will Prevail (green jacket)**

**1N John Orator (black hair)**

**2N Bob Orator (curly blond)**



**BH Debate Ballot** Judge \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Affirmative Team 1A \_\_\_\_\_ and 2A \_\_\_\_\_

Negative Team 1N \_\_\_\_\_ and 2N \_\_\_\_\_

**Decision: In my opinion this debate was won by (circle one) Affirmative or Negative**

*Tally of Stock Issues.* Award Stock Issues according to the "Harm Threads" (Thread number will vary with each AFF case.) Circle each Stock Issue awarded to the Affirmative, cross out each Stock Issue "refuted" or "taken" by the Negative. The AFF Team must hold all 4 stock issues in one thread to win that thread, otherwise the NEG Team "takes" the thread. The AFF team must win at least one thread to win round; otherwise, the Negative wins round.

Circle which team won each thread

Harm 1 thread    Topicality    Significance    Inherency    Solvency    AFF or NEG

Harm 2 thread    Topicality    Significance    Inherency    Solvency    AFF or NEG

Harm 3 thread    Topicality    Significance    Inherency    Solvency    AFF or NEG

Harm 4 thread    Topicality    Significance    Inherency    Solvency    AFF or NEG

Additional Comments for decision (may continue on back):

**Speaker Points** (Please rate each person as an individual speaker):

1A	2A	5 Excellent 4 Very Good 3 Satisfactory 2 Weak 1 Poor	1N	2N
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Communication Skills	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Organization	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Argumentation	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Evidence use and quality	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	Cross-Exam effectiveness	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
		<b>Total Points</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Speaker Rank for Round</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> being best)	1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup>

Ethics Issues:

Judge Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Ballot Room Check \_\_\_\_\_

# THANK YOU!

- Your volunteered time and energy is MUCH appreciated!
- Your efforts make our debate rounds possible and help prepare effective communicators for the next generation.
- Please feel free to contact Tammy Arp, the author of this presentation, and coach for the Beaverton Homeschool Debate Club, at [coach@bhdebate.org](mailto:coach@bhdebate.org), if you need further support or have comments about this orientation.

