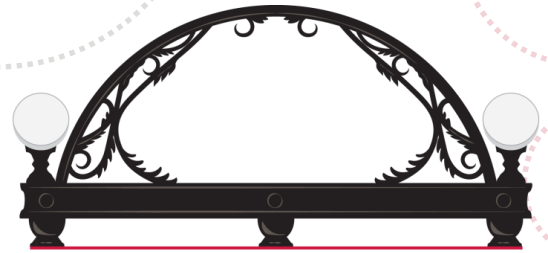


# Timekeeper Manual



NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

MOCK TRIAL  
CHAMPIONSHIP

MAY 16-18, 2019



**ATHENS, GA**



NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
MOCK TRIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

**Welcome to the 2019 National High School Mock Trial Championship!** Each competing team must have one timekeeper per round. In addition to this *Timekeeping Guide*, any students serving as a timekeeper during the National High School Mock Trial Championship must attend an in-person Orientation Session on Thursday, May 16.

## Timekeeping Rules

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While all mock trial team members should review all mock trial rules and handbooks, there are several rules in the *National High School Mock Trial Championship Rules* that apply to timekeeping and must be reviewed carefully by timekeepers. These rules include:

- Rule 1.4
- Rule 3.2
- Rule 4.5
- Rule 4.6
- Rule 4.7
- Rule 4.12
- Rule 4.24

## Timekeeping Supplies

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### Supplies Teams Must Provide

Please note that no stopwatches, pencils, or clipboards will be available during the competition, so it's important to make sure you bring all supplies listed with you to all rounds of competition.

- **Two stopwatches:** Each timekeeper must use one stopwatch for keeping time for the Plaintiff side and one for the Defense side, regardless of what side the timekeeper's team is presenting in a given round. Teams **MUST** use stopwatches and not phones for keeping time.
- **Two pencils:** Each timekeeper will use a pencil to fill out their timesheets and must have an extra pencil available as a back-up. We recommend using mechanical pencils.
- **Clipboards (optional):** It is often the case that timekeepers will be seated in the jury box without a hard surface to write on. The use of clipboards for holding *Timekeeping Sheets* is often a helpful tool.

### Supplies Provided by the Host

Please note that teams must use the materials listed below, provided to them during their In-Person Timekeeper Orientation. These items must be used as provided and cannot not be altered in any way.

- **A copy of this guide.**
- **One set of Time Remaining Cards:** All teams must use the same *Time Remaining Cards* during competition.
- **Time Card Use Table:** The *Time Card Use Table* tells timekeepers which *Time Remaining Card* to hold up at defined intervals for each part of the trial.
- **Timekeeping Sheets for each round of competition:** Each timekeeper must sign his/her own *Timekeeping Sheet*. Both *Timekeeping Sheets* must be returned to the Presiding Judge at the end of a round of competition, before the judges leave the courtroom to fill out their score sheets.

## Timekeeper Responsibilities

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Each team is responsible for training at least one team member to serve as the team's timekeeper. The timekeeper from the Beauregard side and the timekeeper from the Sherman side will work together as a neutral timekeeping team to ensure that accurate and fair time has been kept for both teams, showing the *Time Remaining Cards* simultaneously to both teams, and notifying the Presiding Judge when time has expired for any given portion of a trial by showing the STOP time card.

Teams and their timekeeper(s) are responsible for being proficient with the information in the *National High School Mock Trial Championship Rules* and this *Timekeeping Guide*. The team's timekeeper(s) should be familiar with the trial

sequence chart and have practiced filling out the *Timekeeping Sheet* before the competition begins. The person(s) serving as the timekeeper(s) need to be noted on the team's Roster.

## Timekeeping Duties

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### Before the Trial

1. Include the name of the timekeeper on the team's Roster.
2. Gather timekeeping materials as outlined in the *Timekeeping Supplies* section of this guide.  
**TIP:** This case is between two defendants: Hayden Beauregard and Billy/Billie Sherman. Label your stopwatches with a "B" for Beauregard and a "S" for Sherman. Or, label on "Us" and the other "Them", referring to your team.
3. Enter the courtroom and sit together at the end of the jury box closest to the witness stand (or other appropriate place if no jury box is available). Both timekeepers should sit in a place where they are easily seen by team attorneys and the Presiding Judge.
4. Discuss with your timekeeping partner what auditory or visual cues you will use to determine when to start and stop timing during the round.
5. Enter the round number and team codes in the space provided on the top portion of the *Timekeeping Sheet*.
6. Arrange stopwatches, Time Remaining Cards, and Time Card Use Table.
7. Rise when the Presiding and Scoring Judges enter the courtroom and be seated when the Presiding Judge grants permission.

### During the Trial

1. Timekeepers work together as a neutral timekeeping team to ensure that time is kept accurately and fairly for both sides during a round.
2. RESET a stopwatch to zero ONLY at the following times:
  - At the beginning of each side's opening statement;
  - At the beginning of each side's direct examination;
  - At the beginning of each side's cross examination; and,
  - At the beginning of each side's closing argument
  - **DO NOT reset stopwatch to zero at any other time.**
3. DO NOT reset stopwatch to zero at the following times:
  - At the end of direct and cross examinations (you will need to resume direct examination timing for redirect questioning, and cross examination time for re-cross questioning);
  - At the end of Beauregard's closing argument (you will need to resume Beauregard's closing argument timing for Beauregard's rebuttal).
4. **START** timing only when each attorney starts to speak (i.e. when the attorney actually speaks the first word of his or her opening, closing, or examination question).
5. **STOP** timing during objections, responses to objections, questioning by the judge, and when the attorney says his or her last word on completion of a given task.
6. Remember: **DO NOT COUNT TIME...**
  - ... when an attorney responds to a Presiding Judge's inquiry as to whether or not the side is ready to proceed, asks for permission to reserve time for a rebuttal, asks for permission to use/move a podium;
  - ... from the time the witness is called until he or she takes the witness stand;
  - ... from the time an objection is raised until after the ruling by the Presiding Judge and the examining attorney says the first word to continue the examination; or

- ... during the time a judge may raise questions to a team or the judging panel.
- 7. Time DOES NOT STOP for the introduction of exhibits or other evidence.
- 8. Display time cards simultaneously throughout the round to both teams (attorneys and witnesses) and the Presiding Judge only at the intervals set out in the *Time Card Use Table*.
- 9. Display the STOP card to both teams, the Presiding Judge, and the other Scoring Judges.
- 10. At the end of each segment of the trial, each timekeeper should record the cumulative time used on the *Timekeeping Sheet*.
- 11. At the end of each segment of the trial, timekeepers should check to make sure both stopwatches for that segment are within 15 seconds of each other. If the stop watches show a discrepancy of more than 15 seconds, follow the procedures outlined in the *Timekeeping Discrepancies* section of this guide.
- 12. At the conclusion of the trial, if either side informs the court that it wishes to file a dispute and a dispute hearing is granted, both timekeepers must time the additional three-minute argument per side.

## After the Trial

1. Add your name and signature to the *Timekeeping Sheet* and turn it into the Presiding Judge before s/he leaves the courtroom.
2. Reset your stop watches to zero in preparation to time the debriefing.

## After the Recess

Politely remind the judges that both timekeepers will be timing the debrief and that a maximum of 10 minutes' total is allotted to that portion of the round. Countdown from 10 minutes when the judges begin giving their debrief. Signal the judges following the *Time Card Use Table* from the 5-minute mark. When 10 minutes have passed, timekeepers will hold up the STOP card to politely signal to the judges that the debrief session has ended.

When court is adjourned, timekeepers should help their teams straighten up the courtroom and make sure they have collected all their *Timekeeping Materials* in preparation for subsequent rounds.

## Timekeeping Discrepancies

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At the end of each segment of the trial (i.e., at the end of each opening statement, at the end of each direct examination or cross examination of a witness, and at the end of each closing argument), if there is a timing discrepancy of **more than 15 seconds** between the two timekeepers, the following rules will apply:

- Any timing discrepancies between timekeepers of 15 seconds or less WILL NOT be considered a timing discrepancy.
- If a timing discrepancy more than 15 seconds has occurred, timekeepers are to notify the Presiding Judge that a timing discrepancy has occurred.
- Timekeepers may raise timing discrepancies ONLY at the end of each phase of the trial presentation as outlined above.
- The Presiding Judge will rule on any timing discrepancy before the trial continues. Timekeepers will synchronize stop watches to match the Presiding Judge's ruling. For example, if the Beauregard stop watch indicates 2 minutes left for Beauregard's case and the Sherman stop watch indicates time is expired, the Presiding Judge might decide to split the difference in the timing variation and give Beauregard's side 1 minute to conclude. Sherman's side would adjust timing to allow for the 1-minute timing decision.
- No time disputes will be entertained after the trial concludes.
- The decision of the Presiding Judge regarding the resolution of timing disputes is final.