

JUDICIAL BOARD

UCLA UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

LIST OF VALID OBJECTIONS

This document serves as a record of the valid objections that will be allowed in Judicial Board Court of Hearings. Objections are not guaranteed to be sustained due to time and rule constraints. All objections are subject to the approval or denial of the Justice placed in charge of rules and procedure.

Argumentative: The question tries to make an argument rather than asking a question. EXAMPLE: "So he was driving negligently?" "So she has tendencies towards violence?"

Asked and Answered: A question that has been asked of a witness once and then is asked again, even if rephrased.

EXAMPLE: Rep: When did the two parties meet? Wit: Last Tuesday at 5pm. Rep: So they met last Tuesday at 5pm?

Assumption of Facts: Representative's question assumes something as true for which no evidence has been shown.

Beyond the Scope (CROSS AND RE-CROSS EXAMINATION ONLY): A question asked during crossexamination has to be within the scope of/related to the line of questioning in the prior examination.

Hearsay: The witness does not know the answer personally but heard it from another party. Hearsay excludes self-authenticating documentation entered into evidence (newspaper articles, government documents, notarized documents, public records, etc.).

EXAMPLE: Rep: So when did you hear Sally say that George was in town? OR Wit: I heard Tom say they Jim said he hit a car.

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Inflammatory: Any question that is intended to cause prejudice OR Any question that has a prejudicial or inflammatory/defamatory connotation.

 Narrative: Where the witness speaks endlessly on a non-complex question.

 EXAMPLE:
 Rep: Did you see anyone when you went into Moore 100?

 Wit: Yes, I saw the respondent and they were doing this, this, and this with this person and then...

Outside the scope of knowledge: Asking a question of which the witness doesn't have proper knowledge, training, or education of the subject matter.

Relevance: Asking a question that is not pertinent or applicable to the issue before the court.

Representative Testifying on Examination: The representative attempts to give testimony or gives extensive argumentative/leading questions during examination.

EXAMPLE: Rep: I saw the respondent in Moore 100, did you?

Speculative: Asking the witness for an opinion, not known fact.EXAMPLE:Rep: When was the first time you saw him that day?
Wit: In Moore 100.
Rep: What do you think he was doing before you got there?

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The Official Rules of the Judicial Board can be found on the USAC website at: https://www.usac.ucla.edu/jboard/docs/jboardrulesv2.pdf