Thomas A. Mesereau, Jr. (SBN 91182) Į Susan C. Yu (SBN 195640) COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU 1875 Century Park East, 7th Floor 2 Los Angeles, CA 90067 3 JAN 18 2005 Telephone: 310-284-3120 GARY M. BLAIR, Executive Officer 4 Facsimile: 310-284-3133 Carrie & Wagner CARRIE L WAGNER, Deputy Clerk 5 Robert M. Sanger (SBN 58214) SANGER & SWYSEN 233 E. Carrillo Street, Suite C 6 Santa Barbara, California 93101 Telephone: 805-962-4887 7 Facsimile: 805-963-7311 8 Brian Oxman (SBN 072172) 9 Oxman & Jaroscak 14126 East Rosecrans Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 10 Telephone: 562-921-5058 Facsimile: 562-921-2298 11 Attorneys for Defendant 12 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON 13 14 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 15 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA 16 SANTA MARIA DIVISION 17 18 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) CASE NO. 1133603 19 Plaintiff. MR. JACKSON'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE REFERENCE TO BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PHOTOGRAPHS, 20 VS. AND COMPUTER INDIVIDUALS AND 21 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS 22 Defendant. \$:30 a.m. TIME: 23 DATE: January 28, 2005 PLACE: Department SM-X & 24 25 26 27 28

MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE REFERENCE TO BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PHOTOGRAPHS

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Mr. Michael Jackson submits this Memorandum in support of his Motion in Limine to Exclude

Reference to Books, Magazines, Photographs, and Computer Images of Images o

- (1) An order prohibiting the attorneys for plaintiff from offering any evidence of and prohibiting plaintiff's attorneys and witnesses from making any references in the presence of jurors or prospective jurors of any books, magazines, photographs, computer content, or other depictions of suggestive or seized from any location outside of Neverland Ranch located at 5225 Figueroa Mountain Road, Los Olivos, CA;
- (2) An order prohibiting the attorneys for plaintiff from offering any evidence of and prohibiting plaintiff's attorneys and witnesses from making any reference in the presence of jurors or prospective jurors of any books, magazines, photographs, computer content, or other depictions of the seized at Neverland Ranch unless and until the court has ruled that a proper foundation has been laid for admissibility and the defense has had an opportunity to address the court in limine;
- (3) An order requiring the attorneys for plaintiff to instruct their witnesses of the court's exclusionary order on this motion; or in the alternative,
- (4) An order requiring the attorney for the plaintiffs, prior to making any reference, comment, or assertions concerning any control of physical depiction, to approach the bench and make an offer of proof to the court so that the court, prior to any presentation of the above-referenced evidence to the jury, can make a preliminary determination of the relevancy, admissibility, and foundation thereof.

Mr. Jackson's Motion is based on the following grounds:

- (1) These orders are necessary to insure Mr. Jackson will be accorded a fair trial and the trial record of this case will not be tainted with reversible error to Mr. Jackson;
- (2) The introduction of evidence of photographs or physical depictions seized from outside of Neverland Ranch have no connection to any issue in this proceeding and are irrelevant;

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- (3) The introduction of evidence of photographs or physical depictions seized from Neverland Ranch lack foundation and relevance, and should not be presented to the jury until plaintiff establishes these preliminary facts;
- (4) The introduction of evidence of books, magazines, photographs, and computer images belonging to third parties lacks probative value and any probative value is outweighed by their prejudicial effect because they have no connection to Michael Jackson or any nexus to this case.

B. Items showing Some in the Private Quarters of Michael Jackson's Business Associates have No Connection to any Issue of this Case.

Plaintiff has executed more than 110 search warrants and dozens of subpoenas directed to numerous Michael Jackson business associates (hereafter "outside" seized materials). The police seized numerous items, papers, computers, and files from the homes and businesses of these individuals, including books, magazines, and images.

All of these seizures had nothing to do with Michael Jackson, and the fact that business associates had possession is not a basis to make any claims or inferences regarding the character of these individuals, nor any of the issues involved in this case.

When the police searched Neverland Ranch on November 18, 2003, they seized numerous books, magazines, photographs, and computer images which also showed (Hereafter "inside" seized materials). However, these items also had no connection to Michael Jackson, and plaintiff will not be able to establish any foundation for their presentation in evidence in this case. These photographs and images do not depict any crime, let alone the alleged crime in this case, nor do they establish the participation of any person in any of the acts alleged to be part of this proceeding.

The materials from both "inside" and "outside" Neverland Ranch are with no probative value, and there is no legitimate purpose for their introduction into evidence. Plaintiff cannot establish that Mr. Jackson had any connection to any of the "outside" materials, and he had little relevant connection to the "inside" items. None of the physical depictions show Michael Jackson, nor have any nexus to the crimes alleged in this proceeding. Any suggested connection between the photographs, magazines, books, and computer images and the crimes alleged in this case is speculation lacking foundation.

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Plaintiff should not be permitted to introduce that that creates an inference that Mr. Jackson associates with individuals who keep such items in their possession because such an inference is not only lacking in foundation, but also it lacks any probative value that isn't outweighed by its prejudicial effect. Mr. Jackson moves in limine that the "outside" books, magazines, photographs, and computer generated images seized at the homes and living quarters of business associates be excluded from evidence because they are irrelevant and lack foundation. As to "inside" items seized on Neverland Ranch premises, no foundation can be laid establishing a nexus between them and Michael Jackson, let alone the crimes alleged to have occurred in this case, and the court should hold a preliminary fact hearing regarding them before plaintiff is permitted to make reference to them."

C. The Photographs and Physical Depictions are Irrelevant to the Alleged Crimes.

This motion will primarily address items seized "outside" of Neverland Ranch because the individuals whose homes were raided are Mr. Jackson's business contacts whose private books and magazines have no relevance to this case. What they do in the privacy of their homes or living quarters is their individual responsibility. Plaintiff has not and cannot establish a nexus between these seized items showing and Michael Jackson, and all of these books, magazines, photographs, and computer images are irrelevant to any issue in this case.

In Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. v. Hacienda Mobile Home Park, 45 Cal. App. 3d 519, 530 (1975), the court stated:

"Photographic evidence may, in a proper case, be used as substantive evidence. (People v. Bowley (1963) 59 Cal.2d 855, 859-860; People v. Moran (1974) 39 Cal.App.3d 398, 407-408.)

However, the proffered evidence must be relevant. It is elementary that before a court can consider "similar situations," such as the ones contended for by Hacienda, the situations must be shown to be

Allowing these materials into evidence would result in a violation of Mr. Jackson's right to a fair trial, due process of law, a fair and impartial jury, and violate the constitutional guarantees of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Plaintiff is offering these items only because of the public nature of these proceedings and Mr. Jackson's notoriety. The effort to inflame the jury deprives Mr. Jackson of equal protection of the laws and the privileges and immunities guaranteed others. Many of these items have not been provided in discovery, and plaintiff's effort to introduce them will deprive Mr. Jackson of the right to adequately prepare for trial, along with destroying his rights to a fair trial.

similar. Evidence Code section 403 provides in pertinent part: "Determination of foundational and other preliminary facts where relevancy, personal knowledge, or authenticity is disputed. (a) The proponent of the proffered evidence has the burden of producing evidence as to the existence of the preliminary fact, and the proffered evidence is inadmissible unless the court finds that there is evidence sufficient to sustain a finding of the existence of the preliminary fact, when: (1) The relevance of the proffered evidence depends on the existence of the preliminary fact." (Cf. Evid. Code, § 354.)."

The preliminary facts necessary to the admissibility of the photographs and physical depictions of found at locations "outside" of Neverland Ranch do not exist, and these items have no connection to the alleged crimes or issues of this case. Plaintiff cannot present any evidence that the computer depictions or photographs were part of any conspiracy, used in any crime, or have any connection to any of the complaining witnesses. They are not relevant to any issue before the court and have no probative value.

D. The Books, Magazines, Photographs, and Physical Depictions of Have No Connection to the Alleged Crimes.

There is no nexus or connection between this case and the photographs and items seized "outside of Neverland Ranch showing". It is improper to introduce into evidence items that have no nexus to this proceeding. There is no basis for the prosecution to claim any legitimate purpose to present these items to the jury.

Unnecessary admission of offensive photographs can deprive a defendant of a fair trial and require reversal of a judgment. People v. Marsh, 175 Cal. App. 3d 987, 997-98 (1985) (photographs unrelated to issues of the case should not be admitted). Physical objects that are not connected to the alleged crime should not be permitted into evidence. People v. McCall, 10 Cal. App. 2d 503, 505 (1935)(prosecution for murder where deceased fell to pavement fracturing skull, it was reversible error to admit wrench, hammer handle, and tire iron as possible weapons); People v. Smith, 55 Cal. App. 324, 332 (1921)(in prosecution for murder by cyanide, reversible error to introduce can of cyanide kept in tool room at defendant's place of employment where no evidence showed defendant knew of or saw it was there); People v. Locigno, 193 Cal. App. 2d 360, 379 (1961)(error to introduce guns not connected with crime or defendant); People v.

















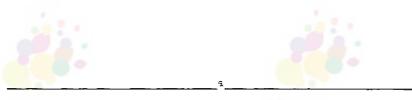












<u>Henderson</u>, 58 Cal. App. 3d 349, 360 (1976)(evidence of weapon not used in the crime is inflammatory and irrelevant because it leads jury to believe defendant is type of person who surrounds himself with deadly weapons)

There is no showing that Michael Jackson knew of any of these items, nor can there be any such showing because the undeniable fact is he had never seen these things. More important, Mr. Jackson's knowledge of the existence of these items is not an issue in this proceeding. These items are not connected to this case and should be excluded from evidence.

E. Introduction of the Seized Images of Would Be Prejudicial and Any Probative Value is Outweighed by their Prejudicial Impact.

These photographs and images do not depict any crime, let alone the alleged crime in this case, nor do they establish the participation of any person in any of the acts alleged to be part of this proceeding. The photographs are with no probative value in this case. There is no legitimate purpose for their introduction into evidence and any probative value they might have, which escapes all rational evaluation, is far outweighed by the prejudicial impact they would have on the jury.

Evidence that inflames the jury with no probative value to any issue of the case should be excluded under Evidence Code section 352. People v. Burns, 109 Cal. App. 524, 541-42 (1952). As in People v. Smith, 33 Cal. App. 3d 51, 69 (1978), disapproved on other grounds in People v. Wetmore, 22 Cal. 3d 318, 324 n. 5 (1978), "[t]hey supplied no more than a blatant appeal to the jury's emotions. Their prejudice-arousing effect heavily outweighed their probative value." See also People v. Gibson, 56 Cal. app. 3d 119, 135 (1976). In Asuagyo v. Compton & Knowles Corp., 183 Cal. App. 3d 1032, 1038 (1986), the court stated:

"The trial court is vested with very broad discretion in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. A trial court acts within its discretion when excluding cumulative and time consuming evidence, (Evid. Code, sec. 352; Vossler v. Richards Manufacturing Co. (1983) 143 Cal.App.3d 952, 961.)

The weighing process under section 352 depends upon the trial court's consideration of the unique facts and issues of each case, rather than upon mechanically automatic rules. (People v. Yu (1983) 143 Cal.App.3d 358, 377.)."

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There is no relevant purpose for which these books, magazines, photographs, and physical depictions of can or should be offered in this case. The fact that people with whom Michael Jackson does business have these items in their possession, at their homes, has no probative value in this proceeding, and any probative value is far outweighed by the prejudicial and impact they would have on the jury. The court should exclusive them as remote, irrelevant, and unduly prejudicial.

F. Plaintiff Cannot Establish A Foundation for the Admission of Photographs and Depictions of

Plaintiff cannot establish the foundational facts of who utilized, controlled, or had access to these books, magazines, photographs, or computers, let alone that Michael Jackson had access to them. As to items seized "outside" Neverland Ranch, no foundational facts exist concerning the custody and control of the seized items that demonstrates Michael Jackson was ever near them, and as to items "inside" Neverland Ranch, plaintiff should be required to show proper foundational facts. Lacking foundation, the items should be excluded form evidence.

To permit introduction of a photograph found on a computer, a foundation should be laid showing who created the photograph, the purpose for which the photograph was created, and when the photographs were generated. Evidence Code sec. 400; People v. Doggett, 83 Cal. App. 2d 405, 409-10 (1948). To be admissible in evidence as probative evidence, foundational facts must be established of when, in point of time, the picture was taken, the place where it was taken, and that the defendants are connected to or depicted in the photographs. People v. Bowley, 59 Cal. 2d 855, 859 (1963). To be admissible in evidence a photograph must be authenticated and shown by evidence or testimony that it accurately depicts what it purports to show. People v. Mayfield, 14 Cal.4th 668, 757 (1997).

The prosecution cannot provide the foundational facts for these seized items. There can be no showing who had access to the information or why the information was in the location it was found. Materials found outside Neverland Ranch is irrelevant to this proceeding, and materials found on Neverland Ranch suffer from a lack of foundation.

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MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE REFERENCE TO BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PHOTOGRAPHS

F. Conclusion. 1 2 For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Michael Jackson requests his Motion in Limine to Exclude 3 Reference to Books, Magazines, Photographs, and Computer Images of 4 DATED: January 18, 2005 Respectfully submitted, 5 Thomas A. Mesereau, Jr. 6 Susan Yu COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU 7 Robert M. Sanger 8 SANGER & SWYSEN 9 Brian Oxman OXMAN & JAR 10 11 12 R. Brian Oxman Attorneys for defendant 13 Mr. Michael Jackson 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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be granted.