1 2 3 4 5 6 7	THOMAS W. SNEDDON, JR., DISTRICT ATTORNEY County of Santa Barbara By: RONALD J. ZONEN (State Bar No. 85094) Senior Deputy District Attorney GORDON AUCHINCLOSS (State Bar No. 150251) Scnior Deputy District Attorney GERALD McC. FRANKLIN (State Bar No. 40171) Senior Deputy District Attorney 1112 Santa Barbara Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Telephone: (805) 568-2396 FAX: (805) 568-2396
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
10	SANTA MARIA DIVISION
11	PROPOSED REDACTED VERSION
12	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA No. 1133603
13	Plaintiff, PEOPLE'S TRIAL BRIEF
14	ON ADMISSION OF CO-CONSPIRATORS' STATEMENTS
15	MICHAEL JOE JACKSON, DATE: —February 22, 2005
16	Desendant. TIME: Section 22: 2000
17	DEPT.: -SM-2-(Melville)
18	PILED-UNDER SEAL
19	
20	This trial brief is submitted pursuant to the provisions of Evidence Code section 403.
21	The proffered evidence and legal authority set forth in this brief is offered in accordance with
22	subsection (b) to satisfy the preliminary fact finding requirements and to establish the
23	sufficiency of the evidence to justify the exercise of the court's discretion on the order of proof
24	as outlined in section 403(b) and (c) of that section.
25	Count 1 of the Indictment alleges the defendant Michael Jackson conspired with five
26	named co-conspirators to commit the crimes of Extortion, Child Abduction and False

Imprisonment. The Grand Jury found Jackson and the named co-conspirators committed 28

separate overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

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 Conspiracies are rarely hatched in public, and direct evidence of their formation is seldom available. An intent to agree to commit a crime, like other elements of the inchoate crime of conspiracy, "may . . . "be inferred from the conduct, relationship, interests, and activities of the alleged conspirators before and during the alleged conspiracy. [Citations.]" (People v. Rodrigues (1994) 8 Cal.4th 1060, 1135, quoting People v. Cooks (1983) 141 Cal.App.3d 224, 211." (People v. Herrera (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 46, 64.)

The requirement of an overt act is an element of the crime of conspiracy in the sense that the act of one conspirator is the act of all. Each is responsible for everything done by his confederates, which follows incidentally in the execution of the common design as one of its probable and natural consequences. Thus, it is not necessary that a party to a conspiracy be present and personally participate with his con-conspirators in all or in any of the overt acts.

People v. Morante (1999) 20 Cal.4th 403, 416. The overt act, although necessary to establish a punishable conspiracy, need not itself be criminal. People v. Russo (2001) 25 Cal.4th 1124, 1135.

Although there seems to be a split of opinion as to whether prime facie proof (*People v. Jourdain* (1980) 111 Cal.App.3d 396,405; *People v. Saling* (1972) 7 Cal.3d 844) or preponderance of the evidence (*People v. Herrera* (2000), supra, at p.64) is required to establish the preliminary factual finding for a conspiracy, once established, the testimony concerning a co-conspirator's statements in furtherance of conspiracy, though made in defendant's absence, are admissible as an exception to the Hearsay Rule. It is well recognized that the order of proof is within the sound discretion of the trial court.

In this case, the agreement itself can be inferred from the participation of the named conspirators (defendant among them) in their coordinated efforts to keep the family away from public attention even before the February 6, 2003 broadcast of Martin Bashir's "Living with Michael Jackson" across the United States. It may be inferred from their efforts to coerce the participation of the family members in a pro-Jackson "rebuttal video" to counter the public relations disaster created by the Bashir documentary broadcast.

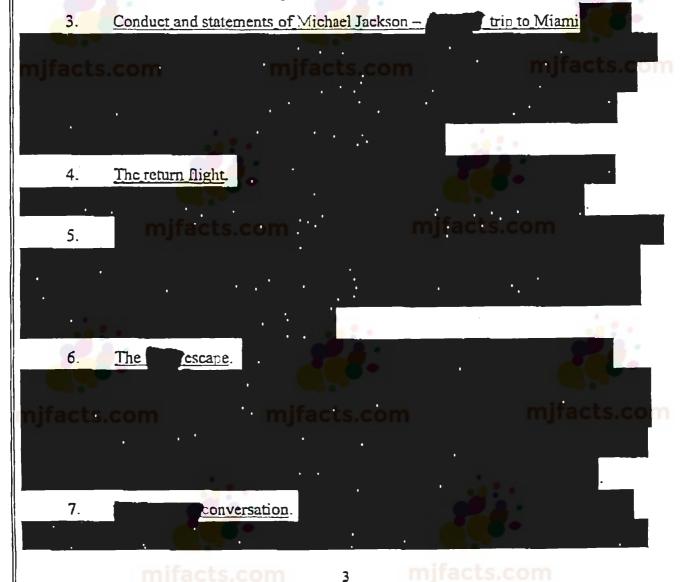
The goals of the conspiracy were simple: - isolate and control the family from

the media; - obtain a pro-Jackson rebuttal interview to be incorporated into the planned Jackson rebuttal network program to be aired on February 20th.

The evidence demonstrates prompt, coordinated action by those most intimately associated with defendant in his business and professional life to mitigate the public relations catastrophe that had befallen him.

Specifically, the evidence of that conspiracy can be found in several different sources:

- 1. <u>Association</u>. Long-standing and well-documented business and social relationship between Jackson and the named co-conspirators.
- 2. <u>Motive</u>. It is Jackson and Jackson's career and financial future that is rocked by the Martin Bashir documentary "Living with Michael Jackson.



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II. PROFFERED EVIDENCE

Motive. There is compelling evidence that the Martin Bashir documentary, "Living with Michael Jackson" was a public relations disaster. The outery galvanized Michael Jackson, his co-conspirators and other advisors into a "damage control" mentality to mitigate the disastrous effects the program promised to have on what remained of the defendant's personal reputation, his financial fortune and his musical career—not to mention the business ventures of some of those associates, the viability of which depended upon the viability of Jackson's own reputation and career.

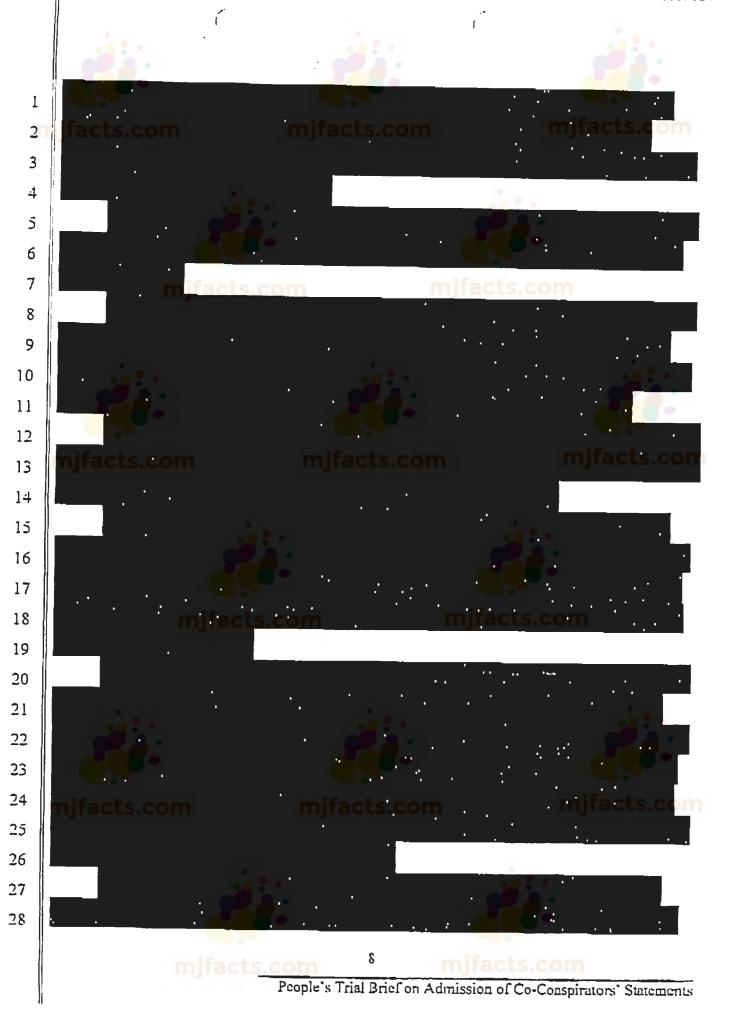


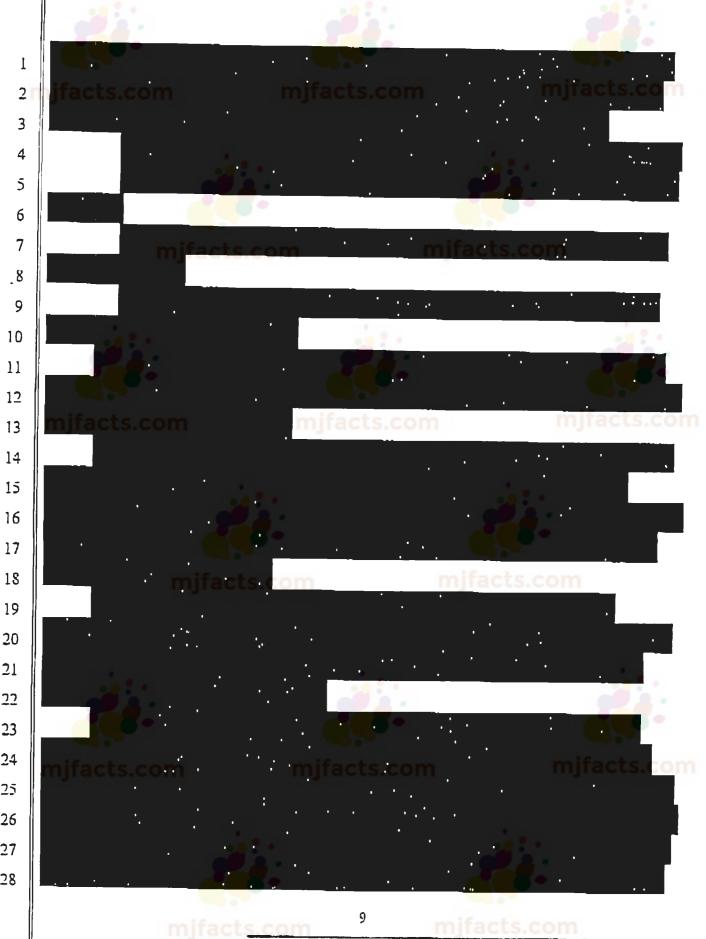
Team Jackson

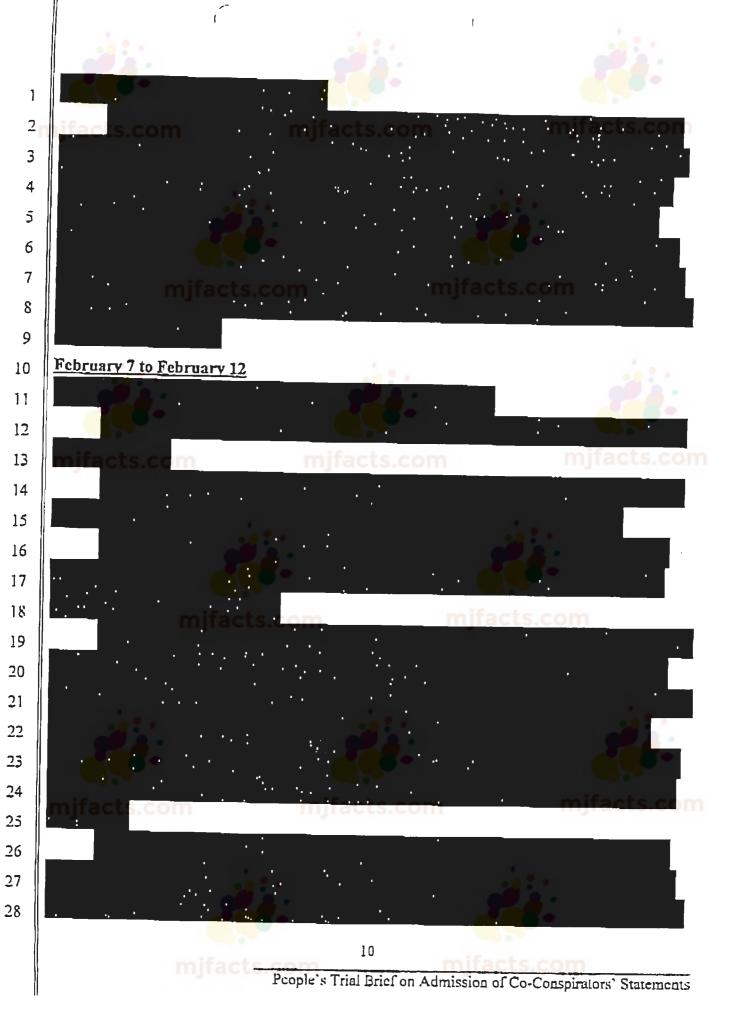
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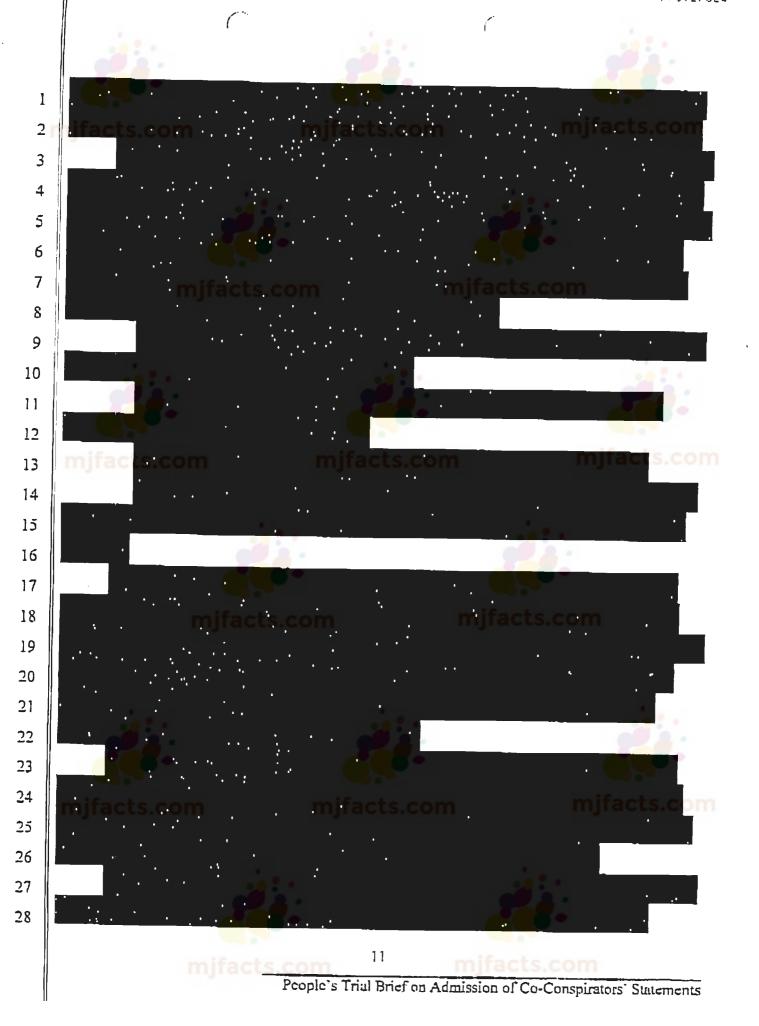
Though mere association with the perpetrator of a crime is not sufficient to prove criminal conspiracy, the entire conduct of the parties, their relationship, acts and conduct, during and after a crime, may be considered to determine the nature of the conspiracy. *People v. Lewis* (1963) 222 Cal.App.2d 136, 144; *People v. Hardeman* (1966) 244 Cal.App.2d 1, 41; *People v. Lynam* (1968) 261 Cal.App.2d 490, 502.











It would be beyond unreasonable to conclude that it is "more probable than not" that these activities, conversations, preparations and documents do not establish the existence of a concerted, coordinated and planned conspiracy as set forth in the Indictment.

February 12 to February 17

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People's Trial Brief on Admission of Co-Conspirators' Statements

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CONCLUSION

Whether one uses the Saling "prima facie" evidence standard to establish a conspiracy or the preponderance of evidence standard articulated in Herrera, here the proffered proof is

People's Trial Brief on Admission of Co-Conspirators' Statements

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

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I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years and I am not a party to the within-entitled action. My business address is: District Attorney's Office; Courthouse; 1112 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

On February 16, 2005, I served the within REDACTED VERSION of PEOPLE'S TRIAL BRIEF ON ADMISSION OF CO-CONSPIRATORS' STATEMENTS: on Defendant, by THOMAS A. MESEREAU, JR., ROBERT SANGER, BRIAN OXMAN, by personally delivering a true copy to Mr. Sanger's office and by faxing a true copy to Mr. Mesereau at his confidential fax number in Santa Maria, and to Media's counsel at the fax number shown with their address on the attached Service List, and then by causing to be mailed a true copy to each counsel at that address.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Santa Barbara, California on this 16th day of February, 2005.

signature

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