COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU 1 Thomas A. Mesereau, Jr., State Bar Number 091182 Susan C. Yu, State Bar Number 195640 1875 Century Park East, 7th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067 3 Tel.: (310) 284-3120, Fax: (310) 284-3133 MAY 0 4 2005 4 GARY M. BLAIR, Executive Officer SANGER & SWYSEN Carrie & Wagner Robert M. Sanger, State Bar Number 058214 5 Stephen K. Dunkle, State Bar Number 227136 CARRIE L. WAGNER, Deputy Clerk 233 East Carrillo Street, Suite C 6 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel.: (805) 962-4887, Fax: (805) 963-7311 7 Attorneys for Defendant 8 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON 9 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 10 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, COOK DIVISION 11 12 Case No. 1133603 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF 13 CALIFORNIA. RESPONSE TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S 14 MEMORANDUM RE: ADMISSIBILITY OF Plaintiffs. STATEMENTS MADE BY ALLEGED 15 CONSPIRATORS VS. 16 Honorable Rodney S. Melville 17 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON, Date: TBA Time: 8:30 am Dept: SM 8 Defendant. 18 19 20 21 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES 22 I. 23 INTRODUCTION 24 On May 2, 2005, the government filed a memorandum seeking to introduce hearsay 25 testimony from Rudy Provencio that: (1) Vinnie Amen told him that signs had been posted at 26 Neverland Ranch directing security personnel not to allow the Arvizo children to leave the ranch; 27 28 RESPONSE TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S MEMORANDUM RE: ADMISSIBILITY OF STATEMENTS MADE BY ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS

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(2) Vinnie Amen and Mark Schaffel used the word "killers"; (3) Mr. Amen "informed Mr. Provencio that a tape recorder had secretly been used at the interview by Los Angeles County DCFS investigators with the Arvizo family; and (4) that Mr. Schaffel informed Mr. Provencio that Janet Arvizo didn't want to go to Brazil, wanted to leave Neverland, did leave Neverland, and that it was an "escape." Once again, the proffered testimony has been provided to the Court without a proper showing of proof in the form of a declaration. As argued below, these statements are not subject to Evidence Code Section 1223 because they were not made in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy, nor are they subject to any other exception to the hearsay rule.

II.

THESE STATEMENTS DO NOT FALL UNDER EVIDENCE CODE SECTION 1223 BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT MADE IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

The plain language of Evidence Code Section 1223 requires that conspirator hearsay statements be made "in furtherance of the conspiracy." The issue before the Court is whether the statements allegedly heard by Mr. Provencio were, in fact, made in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy.

It is up to the government to demonstrate how these alleged statements could have furthered the alleged conspiracy. "[N]o rigid rules exist in this area and that whether statements made are in furtherance of a conspiracy depends on an analysis of the totality of the facts and circumstances in the case." (*People v. Hardy* (1992) 2 Cal.4th 86, 146.) Here, the alleged statements to Mr. Provencio amounted to recitations of past events that could not have possibly advanced any conspiracy.

Statements that "merely narrate past events are not deemed to be made in furtherance of

¹ Of course, no one will be surprised if Mr. Provencio's testimony does not meet the prosecution's unsworn proffer since the prosecution has failed to predict the testimony of other prosecution witnesses.

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the conspiracy." (*People v. Smith* (1907) 151 Cal. 619, 625--626.) "Declarations showing past acts, or expressing merely the opinion or desire of the conspirator making them, are not binding upon any one except himself, or those in whose presence they are made." (Ibid.; see also *People v. Saling* (1972) 7 Cal.3d 844, 852, Fn. 8.)

The burden is on the prosecution, as the party seeking to introduce the testimony, to establish that the statement is in furtherance and is not merely a recitation of past facts. They have failed to make the case that Mr. Schaffel or Mr. Amen made the alleged statements for the purpose of furthering the alleged conspiracy. The proffer does not include any evidence that Mr. Provencio was an unwitting participant in the alleged conspiracy or that he was told that statements in question for any purpose other than "idol chit-chat."

Instead, the prosecution argues that "[i]t appears that any statement that relates to the objects of the conspiracy and, e.g., serves to keep other conspirators apprised of the progress of matters or set-backs or problems also qualify." This is not the law. Evidence Code Section 1223 does not equate a statement that "relates to the objects of a conspiracy" with a statement that furthers a conspiracy. Saling and Perez, the cases cited by the prosecution, did not eliminate 1223's requirement of a preliminary showing that the statement in question was made in furtherance of the conspiracy. "Saling was in no way contrary to the explicit language of Evidence Code section 1223 and its three-fold requirement of independent proof of preliminary facts." (People v. Leach (1975) 15 Cal.3d 419, 432.)

Furthermore, the prosecution does not even attempt to explain how statements made to Mr. Provencio, a non-alleged-conspirator, could have furthered the conspiracy. He is not alleged to be a conspirator. In fact, he spent months working as a police agent.

The prosecution has not made the required preliminary showing that the statements were made in furtherance of a conspiracy. Therefore, they should be excluded as hearsay.

The prosecution's example of "idol chit-chat" ("I see that the Dodgers are leading the league by three games") misses the point. The issue is not whether the statements relate to a crime or the activities of the conspiracy, it is whether the statement furthers the conspiracy.

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THE STATEMENTS DO NOT QUALIFY AS NON-HEARSAY

The District Attorney argues that some of these statements are offered, not for truth, but to give contemporaneous context or to explain the state of mind of the declarants.

The District Attorney argues that statements regarding "killers" should be admitted pursuant to Evidence Code Section 1241 as a contemporaneous statement to explain "their collective efforts to isolate the Arvizo family." The problem with this theory is that the alleged statements to Mr. Provencio were not contemporaneous to the events in question. In other words, the proffer is not that Mr. Provencio overheard Mr. Schaffel telling Janet Arvizo about "killers." Instead, the proffer is that they allegedly used the words in response to Mr. Provencio's questions after the alleged events in question. In particular, the use of the word "killer" by Vincent Amen, based on the prosecution's proffer, was in response to Rudy Provencio introducing the word "killers" into the conversation and was in no way part of the transaction in question.

Similarly, the District Attorney's argument that Evidence Code Section 1250 covers these statements as demonstrating "state of mind and intent" is flawed because the proffer is that Mr. Schaffel and Mr. Amen discussed events after they occurred, not as they occurred.

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1 mifaciva.com 2 **CONCLUSION** 3 For the reasons stated above the Court should not allow the proffered statements into 4 5 evidence. COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU Dated: May 4, 2005 6 Thomas A. Mesereau, Jr. Susan C. Yu 7 SANGER & SWYSEN 8 Robert M. Sanger Stephen K. Dunkle 9 10 By: 11 Robert M. Sanger Attomeys for Defendant 12 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON mifacts.com 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 mjfacts.com 25 26 27

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