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16	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
17	FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, COOK DIVISION		
18	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF) Case No. 1133603	
19	CALIFORNIA,)) PSYCHOTHERAPIST-PATIENT PRIVILEGE	t .
20	Plaintiffs,	MEMORANDUM	
21	vs.	UNDER SEAL.	
22	MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON,	Honorable Rodney Melville	
23	Defendant.	Date: August 17, 2004 Time: 1:30 PM	
24	Defendant.	Dept: SM 8	8.
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	PSYCHOTHERAPIST-PATIENT PRIVILEGE MEMORANDUM		

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

1.

IN THIS CASE, THE IDENTITY OF DR. KATZ'S PATIENT IS NOT PROTECTED BY THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST-PATIENT PRIVILEGE.

The psychotherapist-patient privilege may apply to prevent the compelled disclosure of confidential communications between a patient and his psychotherapist. (Evid. Code, § 1014.) The patient's very identity may sometimes be protected by a judicial expansion of the privilege. (County of Alameda v. Superior Court (Darlene W.) (1987) 194 Cal. App. 3d 254, 260.) This rule should not rigidly apply in every case, however. (Id. at p. 261.) Rather, the Court has discretion to reveal the patient's identity in cases where "the state's interest in facilitating the ascertainment of truth in connection with legal proceedings" outweighs the potential harm to the patient's privacy interest upon revelation of his identity as a patient. (Id. at pp. 260-261.) Because the state's interest in ensuring that Mr. Jackson only be convicted on true facts greatly outweighs the patient's privacy interest in the present case, the court should hold that Dr. Katz may not invoke the psychotherapist-patient privilege to prevent the disclosure of his patient's identity.

In County of Alameda, a civil case, the plaintiff was a patient in a locked mental health facility who was allegedly raped by a male patient of the same facility. (County of Alameda v. Superior Court (Darlene W.), supra, at p. 257.) The plaintiff sought discovery of the identities of the other patients in the facility in an effort to identify the assailant. (Ibid.) The defendant asserted the privilege, citing an earlier civil appellate decision holding that the identity of a patient was privileged as a "confidential communication" under Evidence Code, section 1014. (Ibid.; see Smith v. Superior Court (Smith) (1981) 118 Cal.App.3d 136.) On the one hand, the Alameda court considered that the disclosure of a patient's identity, apart from any discussion of the cause of his consultations, could carry the stigma of a "mental or emotional problem. (Alameda, supra, at p. 259.) On the other hand, the court considered the plaintiff's compelling need for disclosure of the identities, without which she might have been "deprived of her day in court, stymied in her efforts at meaningful discovery and perhaps hampered in proving that the assault took place." (Id. at p.

261.) Accordingly, the court held that the privilege had to give way to the plaintiff's need. (Id. at pp. 263-264.)

Mr. Jackson's need for disclosure is at least as compelling as that of the plaintiff in Alameda. As an initial matter, Mr. Jackson's liberty is at stake in the present criminal action, not merely a pursuit for damages. Additionally, the disclosure of the patient's identity in this case will not actually allow either party to discover information that it does not already know. Dr. Katz has already disclosed his patient's name to the state.

Moreover, the weight of the patient's right under the privilege is, if anything, even less substantial than that in Alameda. The Alameda court recognized that the potentially negative inference remains, at best, static from one case to another. (Id. at p. 261.) However, over 17 years ago, that same court also realized that "with growing understanding and acceptance of psychotherapy by the public in general, the mere fact of having sought or received psychotherapy will someday lose all negative connotations." (Id. at p. 259.) Mr. Jackson respectfully contends that that day has arrived.

CONCLUSION

For the above reasons, because Mr. Jackson's need for disclosure of Dr. Katz's patient's name outweighs that patient's interest in the privilege, the court should exercise its discretion to deny Dr. Katz's assertion of the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

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PSYCHOTHERAPIST-PATIENT PRIVILEGE MEMORANDUM

Dated: August 17, 2004 Respectfully submitted, COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU Thomas A. Mesereau, Jr. Susan C. Yu KATTEN MUCHIN ZAVIS ROSENMAN Steve Cochran Stacey McKec Knight SANGER & SWYSEN Robert M. Sanger **OXMAN & JAROSCAK** Brian Oxman Robert M. Sanger Attorneys for MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON

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