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GARY M. BLAIR, Executive Officer arried wagner

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

THE PEOPLE OF THE ST	ATE	OF
C <mark>ALIFO</mark> RNIA.		

Plaintiff,

VS.

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MICHAEL JACKSON,

Defendant.

Case No.: 1133603

Order for Release of Redacted Documents

[Opposition to the Prosecution's Sanchez Motion]

The redacted form of the Defendant's Opposition to the Prosecution's Sanchez Motion attached to this order shall be released and placed in the public file. The court finds that there is more material in the motion that can be released than that contained in the proposed redacted version. The unredacted originals shall be maintained conditionally under seal pending the hearing on October 14, 2004.

DATED: October 12, 2004

Judge of the Superior Court

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COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU
Thomas A. Mesereau, Jr., State Bar Number 091182 Susan C. Yu, State Bar Number 195640 2 1875 Century Park East, 7th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067 3 Tel.: (310) 284-3120, Fax: (310) 284-3133 4 KATTEN MUCHIN ZAVIS ROSENMAN Steve Cochran, State Bar Number 105541 5 Stacey McKee Knight, State Bar Number 181027 2029 Century Park East, Suite 2600 6 Los Angeles, California 90067-3012 Tel.: (310) 788-4455, Fax: (310) 712-8455 7 SANGER & SWYSEN 8 Robert M. Sanger, State Bar Number 058214 233 East Carrillo Street, Suite C 9 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel.; (805) 962-4887, Fax; (805) 963-7311 10 OXMAN & JAROSCAK Brian Oxman, State Bar Number 072172 14126 East Rosecrans 12 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 Tel.: (562) 921-5058, Fax: (562) 921-2298 13 Attorneys for Defendant 14 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON 15 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 16 FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, COOK DIVISION 17 18 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF Case No. 1133603 CALIFORNIA, 19 MR. JACKSON'S OPPOSITION TO THE Plaintiffs. PROSECUTION'S SANCHEZ MOTION: 20 DECLARATION OF ROBERT M. SANGER 21 VS. UNDER SEAL 22 MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON, Honorable Rodney S. Mciville 23 Date: October 14, 2004 Defendant. Time: 8:30 am 24 Dept: SM 8 25 26 27 28 MR. JACKSON'S OPPOSITION TO THE PROSECUTION'S SANCHEZ MOTION E

- I am an attorney at law duly licensed to practice law in the courts of the State of California, a partner in the law firm of Sanger & Swysen, and co-counsel for Michael Jackson.
 - The defense came into possession of a copy of a recorded interview of Jane Doe and her children conducted by Bradley Miller. We had believed our copy was identical to the copy in possession of the government from the search of Mr. Miller's office, which was labeled as Sheriff's evidence Item 818. For the first time, in the prosecution's "Sanchez" motion, it has been brought to our attention that the prosecution's copy of Item 818 purportedly ends earlier than the copy of the same interview which we were provided. We do not know why that is - whether the prosecution miscopied the tape or if the copy found in Mr. Miller's office (Item 818) was shorter than the version of the same interview provided to defense counsel.
- I spoke to Deputy District Attorneys Franklin and Auchincloss on the telephone and said deputies informed the undersigned that they had not intended for the motion to be so broad as to request discovery from Mr. Jackson personally, however, no modification or withdrawal has been served.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed this 8th day of October, 2004 at Santa Barbara, California.

Robert M. Sanger

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

MR. JACKSON AGREES TO PROVIDE THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WITH THE TAPE OF THE DOE FAMILY INTERVIEW THAT IS IN THE POSSESSION OF DEFENSE COUNSEL

Mr. Jackson does not concede the validity of the so-called *Sanchez* motion filed by the prosecution for the reasons set forth below. However, Mr. Jackson, through his counsel, agrees to provide the prosecution with a copy of a tape of the interview of Jane Doe and her children, from which the defense prepared the transcript that was used in court. Sheriff's Item 318, a copy of the interview of February 16, 2003, with Jane Doe and her three children, was one of the items seized from Bradley Miller's office. Prior counsel, Mark Geragos, attempted to have the tape suppressed and returned on the basis of attorney-client privilege as to the contents of the tape itself. The Court ruled that the tape was not privileged in the sense argued by Mr. Geragos and the tape was released to the prosecution. However, the defendant, by successor counsel, argued that the seizure of that item was unlawful on several additional grounds, including invasion of the defense camp, and moved to suppress it and all of the evidence seized at the November 18, 2003 search of Mr. Miller's office.

The defense came into possession of another copy we had believed to be identical to the copy of the interview in the possession of the government from Mr. Miller's office, labeled by the Sheriff as Item 818. For the first time, in the prosecution's Sanchez motion, it has been brought to our attention that the prosecution's copy of Item 818 purportedly ends earlier than the copy of the same interview which we were provided. We do not know why that is the case. We do not know whether the prosecution miscopied the tape or if the copy found in Mr. Miller's office (Item 818) was shorter than the version of the same interview provided to defense counsel. Nevertheless, the defense will provide the prosecution with a copy of the tape that is in possession of defense counsel on the grounds that the defense offered a transcript of same in the court proceedings.

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SANCHEZ DID NOT OVERRULE THE FIFTH, SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The prosecution is attempting to circumvent Mr. Jackson's rights under the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and California's law by asserting that Sanchez requires a defendant and his counsel to assist the prosecution in their efforts to convict him. Contrary to the prosecution's analysis, People v. Sanchez (1994) 24 Cal.App.4th 1012 did nothing to alter the rights of the accused under the United States Constitution.

Furthermore, under California's reciprocal discovery statutes, Mr. Jackson and his counsel are not required to turn materials over to the prosecution that we do not intend to use at trial, and, if required to turn them over at all, that obligation accrues 30 days prior to the trial pursuant to Penal Code Section 1054.7.

People v. Sanchez, supra, 24 Cal.App. 4th 1012 does not authorize a discovery motion, such as the motion filed by the prosecution. Sanchez reiterates the law on murder weapons and other "smoking gun" evidence, such as inculpatory writings, that have come into the hands of defense attorneys through third parties. Sanchez held that when "a defendant, without being compelled to do so, creates inculpatory writings and the government obtains them without compelling the defendant to authenticate or vouch for those writings, the Fifth Amendment is not violated." This holding is not applicable to the case at bar.

In Sanchez, family members of the defendant discovered inculpatory writings in the defendant's bedroom, including notes that expressed the defendant's desire to kill the victim and a "murder checklist." (Sanchez, supra, 24 Cal.App. 4th 1017-1018.) Coursel for the defendant in Sanchez received the writings from a public defender investigator who received the writings from an attorney who received the writings from defendant's family members. Sanchez is nothing like the case at bar.

The prosecution's attempt to use the dragnet of the conspiracy count to expand the

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holding of Sanchez is unconvincing. There are no materials in this case, in the possession of Mr. Jackson or his counsel, that bear any resemblance to the real evidence in Sanchez, or the cases cited by Sanchez. Those cases involve real evidence of murder. In People v. Lee (1970) 3 Cal.App. 3d 514, the defendant's wife gave his bloody boots (the attempted murder weapons) to a public defender investigator who gave them to defendant's public defender who gave them to the judge. In People v. Meredith (1981) 29 Cal.3d 682, the defense attorney had his investigator retrieve a murder victim's wallet from a trash can, after being informed by one of the defendants of the location of the wallet, and then turned the wallet over to the police after examining it. In People v. Superior Court (Fairbank) (1987) 192 Cal.App. 3d 32, the prosecutor learned from an intercepted jailhouse letter that the defense attorney was in possession of the murder weapons.

The prosecution has not demonstrated that materials exist that are the equivalent of bloody boots, a homicide victim's wallet or a "murder checklist." Instead, the District Attorney has submitted a wish list of materials and requests for production of documents that it hopes would be helpful to its case. The prosecution invites the Court to expand the holding of Sanchez to cover these items without a showing that they even exist, let alone that they are in the possession of Mr. Jackson's counsel. There is no case law to support such an interpretation of Sanchez. Furthermore, if such an expansive reading of Sanchez were permitted, it would be unconstitutional.

III.

THE ITEMS REQUESTED WHICH PERTAIN TO

ARE COVERED BY THE

ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE AND THE ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT. DOCTRINE

Mr. Jackson objects to being asked to turn over items that are protected by the attorney-client privilege and work product doctrine. The burden falls on the District Attorney to show, by competent evidence or offers of proof, that the evidence he seeks is not protected by any privilege. (United States v. Zolin (1989) 491 U.S. 554, 109 S.Ct. 2619 (party seeking disclosure

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must show factual basis for good faith and reasonable belief that evidence is not privileged).)

This is not a case where crime or fraud by an attorney has been alleged, let alone demonstrated by competent evidence.

The District Attorney in an almost offhand fashion includes

as a "named or unnamed co-conspirator" in its list of items to be compelled.

(Sanchez Motion, pages 8-9.) There is no mention of in the argument portion of the prosecution's moving papers. Moreover, there is no factual showing whatsoever in the prosecutor's declaration to support such a reference. This is a serious allegation made in a careless and offhand manner which must be characterized as another instance of overreaching by the prosecution.

The prosecution has not met its burden of establishing any facts or a factual basis to create an exception to the attorney-client privilege or work product doctrine. Here, the invasion of the defense camp and the intrusion of the attorney-client privilege are already being litigated regarding the search of Bradley Miller's offices. The careless and offhand reference to only exacerbates the prosecution's actions.

IV.

THE PROSECUTION'S REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF MATERIALS IN POSSESSION OF DEFENDANT IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY AND IS PROHIBITED BY THE CONSTITUTION

The prosecution's moving papers request that Mr. Jackson personally produce materials to the prosecution. This request is not authorized by California law and is prohibited by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. If such requests were permitted, our constitutional system would be replaced by a system in which prosecutors could send interrogatories to citizens, asking if the citizens had committed crimes, and if so, requesting

The undersigned spoke to Deputy District Attorneys Franklin and Auchincloss on the telephone and said deputies informed the undersigned that they had not intended for the motion to be so broad as to request discovery from Mr. Jackson personally. However, in the absence of the prosecution moving to withdraw the motion, Mr. Jackson is obligated to respond and does so here.

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that they provide the prosecution with evidence demonstrating guilt.

As argued above, even if the District Attorney's requests apply only to defense counsel, they still violate Mr. Jackson's constitutional rights and attempt to impermissibly lessen the burden of proof upon the prosecution.

V.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Jackson, through his counsel, agrees to provide the prosecution with a copy of defense counsel's tape of the interview with Jane Doe and her children, a transcript of which was introduced into evidence. Mr. Jackson objects to the prosecution's request for disclosure of materials that are subject to Mr. Jackson's rights under the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, the attorney-client privilege, and the work product doctrine.

Dated: October 8, 2004

COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU
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Attorneys for Defendant

MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON

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MR. JACKSON'S OPPOSITION TO THE PROSECUTION'S SANCHEZ MOTION

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA:

I am a citizen of the United States of America and a resident of the county aforesaid. I am employed by the County of Santa Barbara, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 312-H East Cook Street, Santa Maria, California.

On OCTOBER 12, 20 04, I served a copy of the attached ORDER FOR RELEASE OF REDACTED DOCUMENTS (OPPOSITION TO THE PROSECUTION'S SANCHEZ MOTION) addressed as follows:

THOMAS W. SNEDDON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 1105 SANTA BARBARA STREET SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101

THOMAS A. MESEREAU, JR.

COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU, LLP 1875 CENTURY PARK EAST. 7 TH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90067
X FAX By faxing true copies thereof to the rece <mark>iving fax numbers of: 805-568-2398 (DISTRICT ATTORNEY): 310-861-1007 (THOMAS A. MESEREAU, JR) . Said transmission was reported complete and without error.</mark>
Pursuant to California Rules of Court 2005(i), a transmission report was properly issued by the transmitting facsimile machine and is attached hereto.
racsimile machine and is attached nereto.
MAIL By placing true copies thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid, in the United States Postal Service mail box in the City of Santa Maria, County of Santa Barbara, addressed as above. That there is delivery service by the United States Postal Service at the place so addressed or that there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.
PERSONAL SERVICE
By leaving a true copy thereof at their office with their clerk therein or the person having charge thereof.
EXPRESS MAIL
By depositing such envelope in a post office, mailbox, sub-post office, substation, mail chute, or other like facility regularly maintained by the United States Postal Service for receipt of Express Mail, in a sealed envelope, with express mail postage paid.
I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 12 TH day of OCTOBER 20 04, at Santa Maria, California.
Hacts com mitacis Carrie Ludaenes con

CARRIE L. WAGNER