3	COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU 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 Tel.: (310) 284-3120, Fax: (310) 284-3133  SANGER & SWYSEN Robert M. Sanger, State Bar Number 058214 233 East Cartillo Street, Suite C Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel.: (805) 962-4887, Fax: (805) 963-7311  OXMAN & JAROSCAK Brian Oxman, State Bar Number 072172 14126 East Rosecrans Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 Tel.: (562) 921-5058, Fax: (562) 921-2298  Attorneys for Defendant MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON  SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  CALIFORNIA,  Plaintiffs,  VS.  MICHAEL JOSEPH JACKSON,  Defendant.  MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES  L  THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS FAILED TO JUSTIFY THE SEIZURE OF ITEMS  OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE SEARCH WARRANT  SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MR. 133603  SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MR. 134603  MR. JACKSON'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS  EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY SEARCH  WARRANT NUMBER 5135  Melville  Date: November 5, 2004  Time: 8:30 am  Dept: SM 8   MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES  L  THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS FAILED TO JUSTIFY THE SEIZURE OF ITEMS  OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE SEARCH WARRANT
28	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MR. JACKSON'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY SEARCH WARRANT NUMBER 5135

The search warrant authorized the scizure of materials that tended to show the whereabouts of Mr. Jackson during February and March of 2003, computers and computer related materials and items tending to establish ownership of the premises. Despite the narrow language of the warrant, law enforcement seized many items that were outside the scope of the warrant's authorization. (MOTION TO SUPPRESS AND RETURN MATERIALS SEIZED PURSUANT TO SHARCH WARRANT NUMBER 5135, pages 5-6.) To the extent that law enforcement seized items not covered by the search warrant, the seizures were warrantless. A warrantless search is presumptively unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. (Groh v. Ramirez (2004) 124 S.Ct. 1284, 1290.)

In Horton v. California (1990) 496 U.S. 128, 136-137 [110 S.Ct. 2301] the United States Supreme Court held that a plain view exception to the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement may exist if: (1) the officer does not violate the Fourth Amendment in arriving at the place from which the evidence could be plainly viewed; (2) the incriminating character of the item is immediately apparent; and (3) the officer also has a lawful right of access to the object itself. The burden is on the prosecution to show that the plain view doctrine is applicable to each particular seizure. (People v. Murray (1978) 77 Cal.App. 3d 305.) The District Attorney has not met this burden. Instead, the prosecution makes the general argument that, "[t]he documents seized in the course of the warranted search either 'tended to show the activities or whereabours of Michael Jackson during February and March, 2003' or the folders in which they were maintained suggested the contents would be relevant, or the document appeared to have other relevance to the ongoing investigation when they came into the plain view of the searching office." (Opposition, page 6.) This statement fails to demonstrate that the plain view doctrine is applicable to any specific item. The District Attorney has not met its burden of justifying the seizures of items outside the scope of the warrant.

The prosecution invites the Court to make its own determination as to whether the documents are relevant to the prosecution's case. (Opposition, page 6.) A plain view scizure requires probable cause, at the time of the seizure, to believe that the item is either contraband or

 evidence of a crime. (Arizona v. Hicks (1987) 480 U.S. 321, 323.) These seizures were made in violation of the Fourth Amendment and cannot be saved by an after-the-fact relevancy determination.

In particular, the government seized 3 folders labeled "Mesereau." Law enforcement officers claim that they did not look at the contents of the folders when they seized the materials. It cannot be claimed that the seizure of these materials can be justified by the plain view doctrine because the officers did not look at the materials before they were seized. In Arizona v. Hicks (1987) 480 U.S. 321, the United States Supreme Court held that the officer who makes the seizure must have probable cause to believe that the item in question is subject to seizure and not just a "reasonable suspicion." The District Attorney has not articulated how the name of Mr. Jackson's lawyer on a folder establishes probable cause to seize the folder.

Furthermore, many of the items seized are facsimiles and emails between Mr. Jackson's personal assistant and Mr. Jackson's attorneys. The District Attorney has not even attempted to specifically justify the seizure of these items. Putting aside the attorney-client privilege issues related to these documents, the Court should recognize that they are beyond the scope of the authorization of the search warrant and should be suppressed.

## CONCLUSION

The Court should suppress all of the materials seized from Ms. Tavasci's office,

Dated: October 25, 2004

COLLINS, MESEREAU, REDDOCK & YU
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SANGER & SWYSEN Robert M. Sanger

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By:

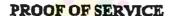
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I, the undersigned declare:

I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action. I am employed in the County of Santa Barbara. My business address is 233 East Carrillo Street, Suite C, Santa Barbara, California, 93101.

On October.25, 2004, I served the foregoing document SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MR. JACKSON'S MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY SEARCH WARRANT NUMBER 5135 on the interested parties in this action by depositing a true copy thereof as follows:

## SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

_	BY U.S. MAIL - I am readily familiar with the firm's practice for collection of mail and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. Such correspondence is deposited daily with the United States Postal Service in a scaled envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid and deposited during the ordinary course of business. Service made pursuant to this paragraph, upon motion of a party, shall be presumed invalid
	if the postal cancellation date or postage meter date on the envelope is more than one day after the date of deposit.
X	BY FACSIMILE -I caused the above-referenced document(s) to be transmitted via facsimile to the interested parties at SEE ATTACHED
	BY HAND - I caused the document to be hand delivered to the interested parties at the address above.
X	STATE - I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.
	FEDERAL - I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.
	Executed October 25, 2004, at Santa Barbara, California.

Sessica Kraft

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