# CITY OF LONG BEACH



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
COMMERCIAL SERVICES BUREAU

333 West Ocean Boulevard • Long Beach, CA 90802

February 7, 2003

VM Associates, Inc. DBA Flamingo Gentleman's Club 2421 E. Artesia Blvd. Long Beach, CA 90805

Dear Sir:

On February 7, 2003 your application for an adult entertainment permit at 2421 E. Artesia Blvd., Long Beach, CA, was approved subject to the attached requirements that were initialed and signed by Vasken Tatarian on December 12, 2002.

Failure to comply with any of the provisions of Chapter 5.72 of the Long Beach Municipal Code or any of the attached requirements will constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of the permit. In the event that any of the requirements or conditions of this permit are in conflict, the permittee shall adhere to the strictest of the applicable requirements and conditions.

Sincerely,

James A. Goodin

Business Services Officer

Commercial Services Bureau

JAG:If

FLAMINGO GENTLEMANS CLUB 020703.DOC

Attachment

CC:

9th District Council Office

Chief of Police

#### Application for Adult Business Entertainment Permit

The statements below reflect the locational and operational requirements of adult oriented businesses in the City of Long Beach as contained in Chapter 5.72 of the Long Beach Municipal Code. Please initial each statement in the blank space provided to evidence your intent to comply with the applicable requirements.

- (a) The place of entertainment is not located within three hundred feet (300') from any residential zoning district or residential planned development district within the City; or within one thousand feet (1,000') of any public or private school (kindergarten through twelfth grade) located within the City; or within six hundred feet (600') of a City park; or within five hundred feet (500') of a church (as defined in Section 21.15.510 herein); or within one thousand feet (1,000') of any other adult entertainment business; or within the areas set forth in Section 21.45.110(f). All measurements set forth above shall be made in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or objects, from the nearest point on the property line of the residential zone, school, church, park or other adult entertainment business, as applicable.
- (b) No owner, operator or manager shall permit any entertainer or employee on the premises of the adult entertainment business to engage in a showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic hair, anus, cleft of the buttocks, or vulva with less than a fully opaque covering, and/or the female breasts with less than a fully opaque covering over any part of the nipple or areola and/or covered male genitals in a turgid state. This provision may not be complied with by applying an opaque covering simulating the appearance of the specific anatomical part required to be covered.
- (c) No owner, operator or manager shall permit any entertainer or employee on the premises of the adult entertainment business to have intentional physical contact with any patron.
- (d) No owner, operator or manager shall permit any person to perform for patrons any entertainment except upon a stage of at least eighteen inches (18") above the level of the floor which is separated by a distance of at least six feet (6') from the nearest area occupied by patrons, and no patron shall be permitted within six feet (6') of the stage while the stage is occupied by an entertainer.
- (e) No owner, operator or manager shall permit any person under the age of eighteen (18) years within the premises at any time during the hours of operation.
- (f) All indoor areas of the place of entertainment in which patrons are permitted, except restrooms, will be open to plain view, unaided by mirrors, electronic

monitoring devices or other devices at all times from all public portion of the establishment.

(g) At least one permitted, authorized security guard shall be on duty within the premises at all times while the adult entertainment business is open for business. The security guard shall be charged with preventing violations of the law and enforcing compliance by patrons with the requirements of this chapter. No security guard required pursuant to this subparagraph shall act as a door person,

ticket seller, ticket taker, or attendance person while acting as a security guard.

(h) The premises within which the entertainment is located shall provide sufficient sound absorbing insulation so that noise generated inside the premises shall not be audible anywhere on the adjacent property or public right-of-ways or within any other building or other separate unit within the same building.

(i) The place of entertainment shall have a manager on the premises at all times while the establishment is open to the public.

(j) If the place of entertainment is licensed to serve alcoholic beverages, the permittee shall abide by the rules and regulations set forth by the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

(k) The stage or entertainment areas shall not be open to view from outside the premises.

(I) Permanent barriers shall be installed and maintained to screen the interior of the premises from public view for each door used as and entrance/exit to the business.

(m) No exterior door or window shall be propped or kept open at any time during the hours of operation.

(n) Any exterior windows shall be covered with opaque covering.

(o) All areas of the place of entertainment accessible to patrons shall be illuminated at least to the extent of two foot (2') candles, minimally maintained and evenly distributed at ground level.

(p) The place of entertainment shall have a door person on the premises at all times the establishment is open to the public who shall check photo identification of all persons entering the premises to ensure that no person under the age of eighteen (18) is permitted on the premises.

(q) The place of entertainment shall provide a security system that visually records and monitors all parking lot areas serving the place of entertainment.

- (r) The adult entertainment business shall not operate between the hours of two o'clock (2:00) a.m. and nine o'clock (9:00) a.m.
- (s) Parking: Adult entertainment businesses shall comply with the parking requirements set forth in Chapter 21.41 (Off-Street Parking And Loading Requirements). The number of parking spaces provided shall be the equivalent of that required for new construction, regardless of the status of the legal nonconforming parking rights of the previous use.
- (t) Displays. The adult entertainment business shall not display any adult oriented material or adult oriented merchandise which would be visible from any location other than from within the premises of the adult entertainment business. This limitation includes newsracks, except as permitted by Long Beach Municipal Code Chapter 14.20 (Newsracks).

I declare under the penalty of perjury that I have read and understood both Chapter 5.72 of the Long Beach Municipal Code and the above and certify that I will comply with the requirements opposite which I have placed my initials.

Signature, Title

17-12-07

Date

VASKEN TATARIA

Print Name and Little



FFICE USE ONLY	Kevised 12-12
Accepted by: P. L. Boans	Date: 12-3-02
.0	
Zoning Approval Date: 12/3/62	By: Lewin

#### **APPLICATION FOR ADULT ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT**

(Please Print All Information/Incomplete Applications Will Not Be Accepted)

Applicant's Name (Legal Ownership Structure): VM Δ55 ο ciales INC.
Home Phone: (7/4) \$ 484-396/ Business Phone(7/4) 535-08//
Business Name (d.b.a.): Flamingo GenTilmanis club
Business Site Address: 2421 E. AFTES:a LB. Cq. 90805
Date Business Acquired:
Date Business Proposes to Open: Dec 15, 200 Z
Days & Time Premises are Open for Inspection: q:an. 3:00 P.m. M-F
Proposed Use(s):
With Dancing by Patrons Without Dancing by Patrons
Please describe adult entertainment: Live stage shows with These Dance
Six-fact quay patrons around the stage
Explain briefly the proposed use of the rooms within the building: 5 Torage, manager
ြင့္သြင္း Legal description of parcel of land:
Copy of lease or contract:
Contact Person's Name (authorized agent, manager, etc): max Ahman: (legis)
Contact Person's Phone: (7/4) 553-2921 7/4-366-1880
Type of Organization: 714-717-1145
Corporation [ ] Partnership [ ] Individual [ ] Unincorporated Association or Club [ ] Trust [ ] L.L.C. [ ] Other, explain:
OFFICE USE ONLY
Planning & Building Department
Date Received:
[ ] Site plan [ ] Fully dimensioned interior floor plan  Zoning:   Zoning:   Date: 12/3/02  Date:
Į.

# General information (all applicants)

Principal place of business (if other than the business address listed on page 1):
Anaheim CA 92805
Fictitious business name(s) or d/b/a(s) used:  Flamingo Contlemanis Club
Place and date of filing fictitious business name statement:  ON LICENSE QUENTATARIAN  ON UI 1895 SONTO AND CA
County(ies) in which fictitious business name statement is (are) filed:
log A-gules Con-T7
Names and addresses of all agents and employees authorized to negotiate or otherwise represent individual in connection with any transaction with the City of Long Beach:  MAXADI SZIS FOR HAVEN LAND AND CA  VASKEN TATARIAN 618 E BACR IRON LAND AND CA  Name and address of person (agent) authorized to accept service of process in California:  VASICKEN TATARIAN
State whether you are licensed or have ever been licensed by any governmental agency to engage in any business. If so, list each such license held, the city, and county in which held, the number and expiration date thereof:
FLAMINGO THRATER, 618 E. BALL RD ANASTIEM, CA 92804
VASKEN TATARIAN.
Is this applicant a subsidiary of a present corporation or business? [ ] yes [ 💢 no If yes, explain

on?	se revoked or suspended? [ ] yes [X] no
IT WAS	NEVER REVOKED OR SUSPENDED

#### **IF APPLYING AS A CORPORATION**

	Check One Bo	x: 1541	or-Profit Corporation [ ] Non-F	rofit Corporation
	(if a non-profit corporate	ion, plea	se attach copies of both State and Federal t	ax exemption certificates)
	Name of Corporation	: <u> </u>	1 AssociaTes	
_	Corporation Number		1793650	
	Date and Place of Inc	corpora	tion: Angheim, Cq 11-12-96	· ·
	Location of Headqua	 rters: <u> </u>	PHAIR. ATTESIA ST	· Long Beach, Cl
-	Please attach certifi amendments theret	ied cop o to thi	ies of Articles of Incorporation and sapplication.	By-Laws, and all
	Names and Residence	e Addr	ess of Corporation Officers/Directors	
Name		1	Address	Telephone
VAS	REN TATARIA	ر <i>دلت</i>	DOISE Ball Rd.	714-535-0811
			i	
	* Attach additional p	ages a	s necessary	
		_	corporation: 101000	
	Number of shares reta	ained b	y corporation :O	
			reholders, if ten (10) or less, state als	so the number and
100%	VASIZEN 7	ATA)	eian 618 F Ball	Rd Anaheim. Cd 90805
	Name and address of	agent f	or service of process designated by 0	Corporation with the
	Secretary of State of C	Californi	a: Same as above	· .
_				

#### **IF APPLYING AS A CORPORATION**

CORPORATE OFFICER I	,
Name: 1/ASREN TATARIAN	Social Security #: <u>560-75-</u> 328
Title: CEO, president	Date of Birth: 1-17 20, 1960
Alias:	Driver's License #: Ma 6 9 0 3
Residence Address: 8469 Beach Circle Cy	
Business Address: lala = 0 - 11 ad . CA	Business Phone: 74/ 50
CORPORATE OFFICER II	05
Name:	Social Security #:
Title:	Date of Birth:
Alias:	Driver's License #:
Residence Address:	Residence Phone:
Business Address:	Business Phone:
CORPORATE OFFICER III	
Name:	Social Security #:
Title:	Date of Birth:
Alias:	Driver's License #:
Residence Address:	Residence Phone:
Business Address:	Business Phone:
CORPORATE OFFICER IV	
Name:	Social Security #:
Title:	Date of Birth:
Alias:	Driver's License #:
Residence Address:	Residence Phone:
Business Address:	Business Phone:

# GENERAL OPERATING CONDITIONS Complete Each Question

## ALCOHOL/FOOD/ADDITIONAL BUSINESSES

	Will liquor be sold as	nd c	onsumed on the premise?	[X] Yes [ ] No	
	a. If Yes, complete	the	following box:		
			Alcoholic Beverage Control	Premises Type: Club (restaurant)	
	Indicate License Ty	/pe	License No.	or Commercial(store)	
	On sale beer				
-	On sale beer & wine		Pending	Gentalmanis alub	
	On sale distilled spirits				
t t	used for serving meals assortment of foods for refrigeration for food and	for c ordir mus	compensation, which has suitable kitonary meals other than fast foods, sait comply with all applicable regulation	ona fide eating place means a place which is then facilities containing conveniences for conductors or salads. The kitchen must contains of the Health and Human Services Departm	ooking ain prop
á	a. If yes, list types o	f foc	od sold:		
t	o. If no, list any food	prod	ducts (such as snacks) sold:		
3. A	Are non-alcoholic be	vera	iges sold?	X) Yes [] No	
4. H	low many tables for	sea	ating? 20		
			ess conducted on the premises?	∑]Yes [ ]No	÷ .
â	a. If yes, list type(s):		Dancing		
	Are pool tables provid			[ ]Yes [X]No	
а	. If yes, indicate nu	mbe	er:		
7. Is	s there a license for	the	pool tables?	[]Yes [∡]No	
а	. If yes, license nun	nber	••		
8. A	re amusement mach	nine	(s) and/or jukebox(es) provided	? []Yes [X]No	
а	. If yes, indicate nur	mbe	r and type:	_	
9. Is	there a license for t	he a	amusement machine(s) and or j	ukebox(es)?	
				[ ] Yes [ No	
a.	. If yes, decal numb	er(s	):		
10.0	wner of machine(s)	and	/or Jukebox(es):		
	Name:				
	Address:				
			)		

# **GENERAL OPERATING CONDITIONS (Continued)**

## SECURITY

	curity officers:	1 Per	shift			•	
12. Is any other t				as	[X] Yes	[ ]No	
					, ,		Turl
	describe type						
<u>~ T</u>	he Parki	712 Cr	uchari	as well	as 1~2	001	·
Days and ho (please fill out							
Day	Monday ,		<u> </u>	<del></del>			Sunday
Hours of Security	11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	a am	11 cm
Describe i	ninimum numb						
13. Will a private	security firm be	e used?			[, Yes	M No	
a. If Yes,	Provide the fol	lowing infor	mation of the	contracted s	ecurity firm:		
Name:	••. <u>,</u>		C	ity Business	License No.		
Address:_	<u> </u>		т	elephone No	·		
Private Pa	trol Operator N	lumber:					
	ADMIS	SSION and/	or MEMBER	SHIP FEES	CHARGED		
14. Will minors be	allowed on th	e premises'	?		[ ] Yes	X] No	
15. Will the premi	ses be open to	the genera	I public?		[X] Yes	[ ] No	
16. Will an admiss		-	•		[×] Yes		
a. If yes, fe	ee schedule:	Depend	on mat	rat de	mand \	jaring f	1000 0-
17.1s there a priva							
a. If yes, t	ypes of membe	ership and f	ees:		····		
18. Will guests of	members pay	an admissio	n fee or othe	er charges?	[X] Yes	[ ] No	
a. If yes, o	lescribe the fe	e schedule	or other char	ges: <u>Cen</u>	ul pul	,1, <sub>`C</sub>	

Adult Entertainment Application - page 5

#### **GENERAL OPERATING CONDITIONS (Continued)**

#### **HOURS OF OPERATION**

tablishment hours of operation by day:

_						
leaseالر	fill	out	com	D	lete/v)	

	Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
C	)pen	11 a.m	11's aim	11: ain	11: 9:00	11 9.~	11 0	11 0.
С	lose	a. a. ~	2:00 aim	2:00 0.	2:0. 0.	2 a.	7 9,-	2 8

#### PARKING FACILITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS

19.ls pa	rking available?	[X] Yes [ ] No		•
20.ls pa	rking facility part of the business premises?	[X Yes [ ] No		•
a	. If no, what is the street address of the off-prem	nises parking facility?_		
b.	Describe business arrangement made with opposition premises. (please attach copy of parking co			of business
C.	Days and hours parking facility will be avail	able? 7-2075	lliam T	= 2100 MIN
d.	How many individual parking spaces (appro	ximately)? 5 4		•

End of General Operating Conditions Section Please Continue to Next Section

#### ADULT ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY AND ACTIVITY

Entertainment -	Restaurant (	] Enter	tainment - <i>T</i>	avern (bar) [	() Ent	ertainment -	- Other [ ]
Does the Pro	posed Activ	vity have:				•	
Outdoor enter	tainment?				[ ]Yes	[X] No	
If yes, please	describe:						
Dancing by pe	erformers?			······································	[X] Yes	[ ] No	<del></del>
Live music by	more than to	wo (2) perfor	mers?		[X] Yes		
Amplified mus	ic (live)?	<b></b>			[★] Yes	[ ] No	
Amplified mus	ic (recorded	)?			[⋈ Yes	[ ] No	
Disc Jockey?	•			•	[√] Yes		•
Karaoke?					[X] Yes		
Adult Entertair	nment as de	fined by L.B.	M.C Section	5.72.115(B)	)? [×] Yes	[ ] No	
Will the establ Long Beach M	ishment sen Iunicipal Cod	ve as a famil de?	y pool/billiar	d hall as pro	vided in Sect [ ] Yes		) of the
Any other type	e of entertain	ment not list	ed above?		[ ]Yes	[X] No	
If yes, briefly c	lescribe the	entertainmer	nt activity.				
Stage Area [	dimensions	-	•		sq. ft. H		
Describe stage		nd surface ty	oe <u>: M) ∞∞ Y</u>	trans	, a-2. q	olnslic	1514
Schedule of er not provided the specific dates (please fill ou	he same day and times of <i>t completel</i>	ys and times the entertail y)	s every wee nment. Atta	k, please pro ch an additio	ovide a deta onal sheet if i	iled schedul necessary: 	nment is le of the
Day Entertainment	Monday	,	Wednesday	Inursday	Friday	Saturday	Suriday
Туре	Danto	ni an	d the	Specie	Listed	activiti	
Start Time	n: am-	11.09	11:20A7	11:00/17	11:00An	11:DAT	11500AH
End Time	2:0-0-	2:00gm	2:00 Am	21:00 Am	2:00 AT	2:00gm	2.00am
Comments:						· ·	

#### RELEASE FORM

The undersigned, VASPIER IAIAKUM, hereby authorizes the City of	_
deach, by and through its appropriate officers, agents and employees to verify and confirm	ı the
information contained in this application, and to conduct such other investigations as ma	y be
reasonably required by the City of Long Beach, its officers, agents and employees for the purp	pose
of determining the capability, fitness and capacity of:	
(D.B.A.) FLAMINGO GENTELMANIS CLUB	
to obtain the (entertainment type) Adult permit/license.	
The applicant by signing this application consents that service of any notice required or provide	d for
by the laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances of the City of Long Beach upon the person a	
address designated in this application as the business address, will constitute sufficient and l	
notice. Any change in the person or the address listed in the application may be made only in wi	
to the Director of Financial Management.	9
to the birector of I manetal Management.	•
The applicant consents and agrees that full compliance will be made with all applicable State	laws
Ind City ordinances governing the conduct of the particular type of business activity for whi	
business license or permit is requested. The applicant by signing this application understands	<u>uia</u>
any incomplete or false information may constitute grounds for denial.	
I swear under penalty of perjury that I have read the forgoing application. The application	
completed under my supervision and that all information and statements regarding this applica-	ation
are true and correct.	
V. M ASSOS INT BY VASKENTAN C.E.O 11-26-	07
SIGNATURE (OWNER)  TITLE  DATE	<u> </u>
ODINES SUCCESSOR MINISTER STATE	
STATE	
Adult Entertainment Application - page 8	

#### Application for Adult Business Entertainment Permit

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times the establishment is open to the public who shall check photo identification of all persons entering the premises to ensure that no person under the age of

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I declare under the penalty of perjury that I have read and understood both Chapter 5.72 of the Long Beach Municipal Code and the above and certify that I will comply with the requirements opposite which I have placed my initials.

17-12-02 Date Signature, Title

VASKen Print Name and Title

LAW OFFICE OF RONALD TALMO RONALD TALMO, Esq. #78376 1055 N. Main St., Suite 1100 Santa Ana, California 92701 (714) 558-8427

MAR 1 0 1999

LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT

ORIGINAL FILED

Attorney for Petitioner, V & M Associates, Inc.

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

V & M ASSOCIATES, INC.,

Petitioner,

Vs.

CITY OF LONG BEACH,

Respondent.

No.

B0206790

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF; PETITION FOR WRIT
OF MANDATE, PURSUANT TO
CCP § 1085, COMPELLING THE
ON AND ISSUE AN
ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT

#### Petitioner alleges:

- 1. Petitioner is a Corporation, existing under the laws of the State of California, who seeks an entertainment permit for the Flamingo Theater, located at 2421 E. Artesia Blyd., in the City of Long Beach. The type of entertainment contemplated to be offered at the Flamingo Theater is protected under the U.S. Constitution, and Article 1, Section 2 of the State Constitution.
- 2. Respondent, the City of Long Beach, was, and now is, an administrative agency created and existing under the laws of California, possessing concurrent jurisdiction to approve entertainment permits within the City of Long Beach, along with the Department of Financial Management who actually issues such permits.
  - 3. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.110 prohibits persons from carrying on,

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Complaint for Declaratory Relief; Petition for Writ of Mandate, CCP § 1085

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maintaining, or conducting any entertainment activity within the City without first obtaining an entertainment permit. Section 5.72.115 defines "entertainment activity" as any activity conducted for the primary purpose of diverting or entertaining clientele in a premises open to the general public. Said activity shall include, but shall not be limited to, dancing, whether by performers or patrons of the establishment, live musical performances, instrumental or vocal, when carried on by more than two persons or, whenever amplified; musical entertainment provided by a disc jockey or karaoke, or any similar entertainment activity involving amplified reproduced music.

- 4. On September 22, 1997, Petitioner submitted an application for an entertainment permit to the Department of Financial Management. Petitioner's proposed use of the premises was for an adult theater featuring on-stage semi-nude and nude dancing with accompanying recorded music, played through an amplified sound system, to patrons 18 years of age and older. Petitioner also proposed to offer a type of entertainment known within the industry as "couch dancing", whereby a partially clothed female entertainer performs a close proximity dance with a patron of the establishment. As nude dancing would be offered at Petitioner's establishment, only non-alcoholic beverages would be served.
- 5. Respondent characterizes Petitioner's establishment as an adult entertainment business within the meaning of the City's Municipal Code. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 21.15.110 E provides that a "Cabaret" meaning a nightclub, theater, or other establishment which features live performances by topless and/or bottomless dancers, exotic dancers, strippers, wrestlers, or similar entertainers, and where such performances are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or display specific anatomical areas, is an adult entertainment business. Section 21.15.110 I defines specified anatomical areas as (1) less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, and female breast below the point immediately above the top of the areola; and (2) human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered. Section 21.15.110 J defines specified sexual activities as (1) actual or simulated sexual intercourse, anal intercourse, oral or anal copulation, bestiality, pedophilia, necrophilia, direct physical stimulation of unclothed genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship, or the use of excretory

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functions in the context of sexual a relationship; (2) clearly depicted human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation, arousal, or tumescence; (3) use of human or animal masturbation, sodomy, oral copulation, coitus, ejaculation; (4) fondling or touching of nude human genitals, pubic region, buttocks or female breast; (5) masochism, erotic or sexually oriented torture, beating or the infliction of pain; (6) erotic or lewd touching, fondling, or other contact with an animal by a human being; and (7) human erection, urination, menstruation, vaginal or anal irrigation.

- 6. As a consequence of being characterized as an adult entertainment business, as defined by Section 21.15.110, Petitioner is further required to conform his establishment to certain enumerated development standards, particularly pertaining to adult entertainment businesses, in order to ensure that the use of the establishment, as an adult entertainment business, does not adversely impact adjacent uses. For example, Long Beach Municipal Code Section 21.45.110 A prohibits adult entertainment businesses from being located within certain distances from other types of land uses, such as a church, City park, or public school. Section 21.45.110 C requires an adult entertainment business to provide security guards, state licensed, armed, uniformed, and approved by the Long Beach Police Department, the number of which to be determined ad hoc by the Chief of Police. Section 21.45.110 E requires all areas of adult entertainment businesses to be illuminated at a minimum of one-foot candle, minimum maintained and evenly distributed at ground level. Section 21.45.110 F prohibits adult entertainment businesses from operating between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.
- 7. Subsequent to Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit to feature nude entertainment, the City of Long Beach amended Chapter 5.72 of their municipal code, concerning entertainment permits, to prohibit public nudity within the City, notwithstanding any connection with speech and/or expressive activity. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.140 C prohibits an owner or other person with managerial control over any adult entertainment business from permitting any person on the premises of an adult entertainment business to engage in a live showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering, and/or the female breasts with less than a fully opaque covering over any part of the nipple or areola and/or covered male genitals in a

discernibly turgid state. Section 5.72.140 C also prohibits any person from performing for patrons any entertainment except upon a stage at least 18 inches above the level of the floor which is separated by a distance of at least 6 feet from the nearest area occupied by patrons, and no patron shall be permitted within 6 feet of the stage while the stage is occupied by an entertainer.

- 8. Respondent has a clear, present, and ministerial duty to accept and process applications for entertainment permits pursuant to Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120. Specifically Section 5.72.120 C requires the Director of Financial Management to refer an application for an entertainment permit to all concerned City departments for investigation. Those concerned departments are required to file a report stating their recommendations regarding the approval or denial of such permit within 60 days of receiving the request from the Director of Financial Management. After receiving the reports from the City departments, Section 5.72.120 D 1 mandates the Director of Financial Management to transmit the application, together with those reports and recommendations of the City departments, to the City Council for a hearing.
- 9. Pursuant to Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D 4, if the City Council determines that (1) the application is complete and truthful; (2) where the applicant is an entity, that the entity is a bona fide entity, organized and conducted for a lawful purpose; (3) the persons interested in the ownership and operation of the entity and the officers and trustees of the entity are law abiding persons and persons who will operate and conduct the business or activity in a lawful manner; and (4) the public peace, welfare, and safety will not be impaired, than the City Council is required to either approve the application, grant a short-term permit under Section 5.72.126, or deny the application altogether.
- 10. Notwithstanding the approval by the City Council, Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D prohibits the business from operating until the Director of Financial Management actually issues the permit. Section 5.72.120 D 4 mandates the issuance of the permit provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees.
  - 11. Petitioner has obtained approval by all City departments concerned with the operation

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of Petitioner's business. The Department of Planning and Building has conditionally approved the modifications Petitioner proposed to make to the existing structure in converting the structure to an adult entertainment theater.

- 12. Petitioner has a clear, present, and substantial right to the performance of Respondent's duty in that Petitioner has duly applied for an entertainment permit, deemed complete by the Department of Financial Management on November 13, 1997, but Respondent has failed and refused to forward the application to the City Council as mandated by Section 5.72.120 D 1.
- 13. Petitioner is beneficially interested in the issuance of the writ in that Petitioner has duly applied for an entertainment permit, and pursuant to Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.110, is prohibited from operating without such permit.

# THE CITY OF LONG BEACH'S ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT APPLICATION BY WHICH THE APPLICATION MUST BE APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED

- 14. The U.S. Constitution requires that applications for licenses and permits, which impact First Amendment protected activities, be acted upon within a reasonably brief period of time to avoid the unconstitutional prior restraint of protected speech, which would result from any undue delay.
- 15. The City of Long Beach's application process for approving or disapproving entertainment permits is constitutionally defective, as it related to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, in that it lacks any time limits by which the City Council must act on his application for an entertainment permit.
- 16. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D requires the Director of Financial Management to transmit the application, together with the reports and recommendations of the City departments, to the City Council for hearing and shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing which shall be held before the City Council on the first available hearing date.
  - 17. Section 5.72.120 D lacks any definite time limits by which the hearing must take

place. The absence of any definite and objective time limits by which this hearing must take place enables the City Council to indefinitely delay any such hearing required by Section 5.72.120 D. Indeed, under Section 5.72.120 D, the City Council could decide that the next available hearing date is 6 months from the date on which the Director of Financial Management transmits the application to them. Alternatively, other City matters may occupy future hearing dates. In any case, the potential exists that the hearing will take place beyond the reasonably brief time period mandated by the U.S. Constitution.

- 18. The City of Long Beach's application process for approving or disapproving entertainment permits is also constitutionally defective, as it related to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, in that it lacks any time limits by which the Director of Financial Management must actually issue the entertainment permit in the event the City Council approves such application after an eventual hearing.
- 19. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D 4, provides in relevant part, that upon approval of the application by the City Council, the Director of Financial Management shall issue the permit, provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees. Section 5.72.120 D 4 further provides that the **applicant** shall have 180 days after City Council approval to obtain the permit, and failure to do so within that period shall render the City Council approval void, unless an extension of the compliance period is granted by the City Council before the compliance period has ended.
- 20. In the event Petitioner has complied with all conditions imposed by any City department, the Director of Financial Management can still abstain from issuing the permit because Section 5.72.120 D 4 lacks any time periods by which the issuance of the entertainment permit must take place. Indeed, in the event the Director of Financial Management withholds issuance of the entertainment permit for more than 180 days of the City Council's approval, Petitioner would be required to re-submit his application, as the City Council's approval would be rendered void pursuant to Section 5.72.120 D 4.

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21. The U.S. Constitution also requires permit schemes, which impact First Amendment protected activities, to prescribe adequate and definite standards by which to guide City officials when they set permit fees. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.110 A 4 allows the City to collect a non-refundable investigation and notification fee, as set by City Council resolution, at the time the application is filed.

22. Pursuant to Section 5.72.110 A 4, the City is free to collect whatever fees the City deems appropriate at the time the application for an entertainment permit is filed. Depending on the type of entertainment the applicant proposes to offer, the City is able to set the notification and investigation fee, financially impossible for the applicant to meet, that could effectively bar certain types of establishments within the City of Long Beach that the City disagrees with. As a matter of economics, if the City Council sets a disproportionately excessive fee that the applicant cannot meet, the applicant does not conduct business in the City of Long Beach. Thus, the City of Long Beach could set Petitioner's notification and investigation fee to prevent him from exercising his First Amendment protected activities.

23. Pursuant to Section 5.72.120 D 3 C, the applicant for an entertainment permit is required to pay all costs of notice of the hearing, required to be given to affected property owners and occupants, in the manner prescribed by the Director of Financial Management. This Section also affords City officials excessive discretion to set disproportionately excessive fees in order to silence Petitioner's First Amendment protected speech.

THE CITY OF LONG BEACH'S ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS IS CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFECTIVE IN THAT IT GRANTS EXCESSIVE SUBSTANTIVE DISCRETION TO CITY OFFICIALS IN DECIDING WHETHER TO APPROVE AND ISSUE AN ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT

24. The U.S. Constitution further requires permit schemes, which impact First Amendment protected activities, to contain definite and objective standards by which to guide the decision maker in approving or disapproving such permits, to avoid the danger of self-

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censorship. The City of Long Beach's entertainment permit scheme, as it relates to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, endows City officials with excessive substantive discretion in deciding whether to approve or disapprove his entertainment permit.

- 25. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D 4 provides that at the hearing, if the City Council determines that (1) the application is complete and truthful; (2) where the applicant is an entity, it is a bona fide entity, organized and conducted for a lawful purpose; (3) the applicant, the persons interested in the ownership and the operation of the entity, and the officers and trustees of the entity are law abiding persons and persons who will operate and conduct the business or activity in a lawful manner; and (4) that the public peace, welfare, and safety will not be impaired, than either the application shall be approved, a short-term permit, as described in Section 5.72.126, shall be approved, or denied.
- 26. The City of Long Beach's entertainment permit application process is constitutionally defective in that it allows the City Council to consider whether the applicant is a law abiding person who will operate and conduct the business in a lawful manner. Section 5.72.120 D 4 lacks any definite and objective standards by which to measure the applicant's conduct, as well as the conduct of those other persons interested in the ownership and operation of the business, as it relates to the operation of Petitioner's business. For instance, what conduct makes the Petitioner not a law abiding person who will not operate and conduct the business in a lawful manner. Thus, the City Council is free to define and apply their definition of what a law abiding person is, and exercise discretion in determining whether the persons interested in the ownership and operation of Petitioner's business will operate and conduct the business in a lawful manner.
- 27. Section 5.72.120 D 4 also allows the City Council to consider whether the public peace, welfare and safety will be adversely affected in deciding whether to approve an application for an entertainment permit. Such vague standards as public peace, welfare and safety do not comport with the definite and objective standards required under the U.S. Constitution, in the context of permit and licensing schemes that impact First Amendment protected activities. The City Council is endowed with incredible discretion in determining whether the public peace, welfare and safety are adversely affected. This amount of unconstitutional discretion allows the

City Council to disapprove Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit for any reason and clothe the denial of Petitioner's entertainment permit with a determination that the public peace, welfare and safety are adversely affected, thus effectively censoring Petitioner's First Amendment protected speech.

- 28. Section 5.72.120 D 4 requires that in the event the City Council approves the application for an entertainment permit, the Director of Financial Management shall issue the permit, provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City Department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees.
- 29. The ability for any concerned City department to impose any conditions on Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit, along with the Director of Financial Management's power to forestall the issuance of an entertainment permit, if in the Director's opinion those conditions have not been satisfied, further renders City officials with an unconstitutional amount of discretion in deciding whether to issue Petitioner an entertainment permit. For example, Long Beach Municipal Code Section 21.45.110 C, allows the Chief of Police to determine the number of security guards required at an adult entertainment business, and also allows the Chief to increase that number at any time, if it is determined, in the Chief's discretion, that such increase is necessary to protect the public peace and the surrounding neighborhood. In the context of First Amendment protected activities, such as Petitioner's, the ability for the Chief of Police to prescribe any number could have the effect of prohibiting Petitioner from operating as an adult entertainment business. It could be cost prohibitive on Petitioner's business to require him to employ 5 security guards. City officials are thus able to deny Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities by requiring the employment of a prohibitive number of security guards.
- 30. The 180 day period, under Section 5.72.120 D 4, in which the applicant for an entertainment permit has to comply with those conditions before the Director of Financial Management is required to issue the entertainment permit, allows the City sufficient time to amend any ordinance concerning the operation of Petitioner's adult entertainment business, and allows City departments the ability to impose any additional requirements in which Petitioner

31. The excessive substantive discretion in which the City of Long Beach's Municipal Code Chapter 5.72, concerning entertainment permits, endows City officials, in the context of Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, amounts to an unconstitutional prior restraint.

# A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DEPRIVATION OF PETITIONER'S RIGHTS UNDER THE U.S. CONSTITUTION HAS ACCRUED

- 32. The Director of Financial Management, in not forwarding Petitioner's application to the Long Beach City Council for hearing, has deprived Petitioner of his First Amendment rights, giving rise to a cause of action under Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 33. The delay resulting from the City Council not being able to decide and approve
  Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit has deprived Petitioner of his First
  Amendment rights under the U.S. Constitution, and Article I, Section 2 of the State Constitution.

# THE FAILURE TO ACT UPON PETITIONER'S ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT APPLICATION HAS VIOLATED THE PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT STREAMLINING ACT, AS CONTAINED IN GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 65920 et. seq.

34. The Permit Streamlining Act, applicable to all public agencies, including charter cities, was enacted in order to ensure a clear understanding of the specific requirements which must be met in connection with the approval of *development projects* and to expedite decisions on such projects. For the purposes of the Streamlining Act, *development project*, as defined in Government Code Section 65928, means any project undertaken for the purpose of development, including a project involving the issuance of a permit for construction or reconstruction, but not a permit to operate. Government Code Section 65928 further provides that a *development project* does not include any ministerial projects proposed to be carried out by public agencies.

Government Code Section 65931 provides that a *project* means any activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use, by one or

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more public agencies.

- 35. Government Code Section 65952 (a) provides that any public agency which is a responsible agency for a development project that has been approved by the lead agency shall approve or disapprove the development project within either 180 days from the date on which the lead agency has approved the project, or within 180 days of the date on which the completed application for the development project has been received and accepted as complete by that responsible agency, whichever period is longer.
- 36. Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit was deemed complete by the Department of Financial Management as of November 13, 1997. The 180 day time period by which such applications must be either approved or disapproved, as mandated by the provisions of the Permit Streamlining Act, expired as of May 12, 1998. Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit has not been approved or disapproved within the statutorily mandated time period.
- 37. Government Code Section 65956 (b) provides that in the event a lead agency or a responsible agency fails to act to approve of disapprove a development project within the time limits required by this article, the failure to act shall be deemed approval of the permit application for the development project. However, the permit shall be deemed approved only if the public notice required by law has occurred.
- 38. Petitioner is informed and believes that his application for an entertainment permit, presently before the City of Long Beach, is covered by the provisions of the Permit Streamlining Act. Petitioner's proposed use of the establishment as an adult entertainment theater requires him to obtain an entertainment permit before operating. Petitioner has made substantial additions and modifications to the existing structure in order to conform with both adult entertainment industry standards, and the City of Long Beach's special development standards, as contained in Chapter 21.45 of the City's municipal code, applicable solely to adult entertainment businesses. Without an entertainment permit, Petitioner's business would be rendered useless.
- 39. Petitioner is informed and believes that the City of Long Beach's position is that Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit is not covered by the Permit Streamlining

- 40. Petitioner has exhausted administrative remedies by requesting immediate consideration and issuance of his entertainment permit from the Department of Financial Management.
- 41. Petitioner has no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law, other than the relief sought in this petition, in that Petitioner can only obtain an entertainment permit by Respondent acting on Petitioner's application, and damages would be an inadequate, as well as unobtainable relief.

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- 1. That the court issue an alternative writ of mandate commanding Respondent to forward the completed application to the City Council, according to law, or to show cause before this court, at a time specified by court order, why Respondent has not done so and why a peremptory writ should not issue.
- 2. That the court require Respondent to issue an entertainment permit with basic fire and safety conditions, as a matter of law, because Respondent has failed to act on Petitioner's application within the statutorily prescribed period, pursuant to Government Code Section 65956 (b).
- 3. That, on the return of the alternative writ and the hearing of this petition, this court issue its peremptory writ of mandate commanding Respondent to forward the completed application to the City Council, according to law.
- 4. That the court order Respondent to issue Petitioner an entertainment permit, with basic fire and safety conditions, on the grounds that Respondent's entertainment permit scheme is constitutionally defective.
- 5. For DECLARATORY RELIEF, declaring whether or not Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit is covered by the Permit Streamlining Act, as contained in Government Code Section 65920 et. seq.
  - 5. For costs of suit herein incurred;
  - 6. For attorneys fees; and
  - 7. For such other and further relief as the court may deem proper.

Dated: March 10, 1999

Respectfully Submitted,

Ronald Talmo,

Attorney for Petitioner,

#### **VERIFICATION**

I, Vasken Tatarian, am the Petitioner in the above entitled proceeding. I have read the foregoing petition and know the contents thereof. The same is true of my knowledge, except as to those matter which are therein alleged on information and belief, and as to those matter, I believe it to be true.

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

Dated: 3 - 9 - 99

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Petitioner, Vasken Tatarian V & M Associates, Inc.

LAW OFFICE OF RONALD TALMO 1 RONALD TALMO, Esq. #78376 1055 N. Main St., Suite 1100 2 Santa Ana, California 92701 ORIGIN'I, FILED (714) 558-8427 3 Attorney for Petitioner and Plaintiff, V & M Associates, Inc. 4 APR 23 1999 5 6 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 10 11 No. BC206790 V & M ASSOCIATES, INC., 12 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR Petitioner and Plaintiff ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS; DECLARATORY RELIEF; AND VS. FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHT VIOLATIONS CITY OF LONG BEACH, Respondent and Defendant 17 Petitioner alleges: COMMON ALLEGATIONS 18 1. Petitioner is a Corporation, existing under the laws of the State of California, who 19 seeks an entertainment permit for the Flamingo Theater, located at 2421 E. Artesia Blvd., in the 20 City of Long Beach. The type of entertainment contemplated to be offered at the Flamingo 21 Theater is protected under the U.S. Constitution, and Article 1, Section 2 of the State 22 Constitution. 23 2. Respondent, the City of Long Beach, was, and now is, an administrative agency created 24 and existing under the laws of California, possessing concurrent jurisdiction to approve 25 entertainment permits within the City of Long Beach, along with the Department of Financial 26 Management who actually issues such permits. 27 3. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.110 prohibits persons from carrying on, 28 First Amended Complaint: Declaratory Relief; CCP § 1094.5; 42 U.S.C. § 1983

maintaining, or conducting any entertainment activity within the City without first obtaining an entertainment permit. Section 5.72.115 defines "entertainment activity" as any activity conducted for the primary purpose of diverting or entertaining clientele in a premises open to the general public. Said activity shall include, but shall not be limited to, dancing, whether by performers or patrons of the establishment, live musical performances, instrumental or vocal, when carried on by more than two persons or, whenever amplified; musical entertainment provided by a disc jockey or karaoke, or any similar entertainment activity involving amplified reproduced music.

- 4. On September 22, 1997, Petitioner submitted an application for an entertainment permit to the Department of Financial Management. Petitioner's proposed use of the premises was for an adult theater featuring on-stage semi-nude and nude dancing with accompanying recorded music, played through an amplified sound system, to patrons 18 years of age and older. Petitioner also proposed to offer a type of entertainment known within the industry as "couch dancing", whereby a partially clothed female entertainer performs a close proximity dance with a patron of the establishment. As nude dancing would be offered at Petitioner's establishment, only non-alcoholic beverages would be served. Petitioner's application was deemed complete by the Department of Financial Management on November 13, 1997.
- 5. Respondent characterizes Petitioner's establishment as an adult entertainment business within the meaning of the City's Municipal Code. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 21.15.110 E provides that a "Cabaret" meaning a nightclub, theater, or other establishment which features live performances by topless and/or bottomless dancers, exotic dancers, strippers, wrestlers, or similar entertainers, and where such performances are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on specified sexual activities or display specific anatomical areas, is an adult entertainment business. Section 21.15.110 I defines specified anatomical areas as (1) less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, and female breast below the point immediately above the top of the areola; and (2) human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered. Section 21.15.110 J defines specified sexual activities as (1) actual or simulated sexual intercourse, anal intercourse, oral or anal copulation, bestiality, pedophilia, necrophilia, direct physical stimulation of unclothed

genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship, or the use of excretory functions in the context of sexual a relationship; (2) clearly depicted human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation, arousal, or tumescence; (3) use of human or animal masturbation, sodomy, oral copulation, coitus, ejaculation; (4) fondling or touching of nude human genitals, pubic region, buttocks or female breast; (5) masochism, erotic or sexually oriented torture, beating or the infliction of pain; (6) erotic or lewd touching, fondling, or other contact with an animal by a human being; and (7) human erection, urination, menstruation, vaginal or anal irrigation.

- by Section 21.15.110, Petitioner is further required to conform his establishment to certain enumerated development standards, particularly pertaining to adult entertainment businesses, in order to ensure that the use of the establishment, as an adult entertainment business, does not adversely impact adjacent uses. For example, Long Beach Municipal Code Section 21.45.110 A prohibits adult entertainment businesses from being located within certain distances from other types of land uses, such as a church, City park, or public school. Section 21.45.110 C requires an adult entertainment business to provide security guards, state licensed, armed, uniformed, and approved by the Long Beach Police Department, the number of which to be determined ad hoc by the Chief of Police. Section 21.45.110 E requires all areas of adult entertainment businesses to be illuminated at a minimum of one-foot candle, minimum maintained and evenly distributed at ground level. Section 21.45.110 F prohibits adult entertainment businesses from operating between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.
- 7. Subsequent to Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit to feature nude entertainment, the City of Long Beach amended Chapter 5.72 of their municipal code, concerning entertainment permits, to prohibit public nudity within the City, notwithstanding any connection with speech and/or expressive activity. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.140 C prohibits an owner or other person with managerial control over any adult entertainment business from permitting any person on the premises of an adult entertainment business to engage in a live showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering, and/or the female breasts with less than a fully

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opaque covering over any part of the nipple or areola and/or covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state. Section 5.72.140 C also prohibits any person from performing for patrons any entertainment except upon a stage at least 18 inches above the level of the floor which is separated by a distance of at least 6 feet from the nearest area occupied by patrons, and no patron shall be permitted within 6 feet of the stage while the stage is occupied by an entertainer.

- 8. The City of Long Beach's authority to prohibit nudity derives from AB 726, amending Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6, relating to adult entertainment. Before the enactment of AB 726, cities were allowed to directly regulate the exposure of the genitals or buttocks or of the breasts of any person who acts as a waiter, waitress, or entertainer, if such ordinance related to live acts, demonstrations, or exhibitions occurring in public places, and places open to the public view. Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6 also expressly exempted theaters, concert halls, or similar establishments which are primarily devoted to theatrical performances, from its provisions. AB 726 declared that Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6 shall not be construed to preempt the legislative body of any city or county from regulating an adult or sexually oriented business, or similar establishment in the manner, and to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. AB 726 eliminated Penal Code § 318.5's and § 318.6's exemption for theaters pursuant to the Supreme Court's holding in Barnes v. Glen Theatre, Inc. (1991) 501 U.S. 560, upholding a prohibition on total nudity in adult entertainment businesses. However, AB 726 excludes any adult or sexually oriented business that has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be, or by action of a local body allowing the business to operate on or before July 1, 1998, as, a theater, concert hall, or similar establishment primarily devoted to theatrical performances.
- 9. Respondent has a ministerial duty to accept and process applications for entertainment permits pursuant to Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120. Specifically Section 5.72.120 C requires the Director of Financial Management to refer an application for an entertainment permit to all concerned City departments for investigation. Those concerned departments are required to file a report stating their recommendations regarding the approval or

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denial of such permit within 60 days of receiving the request from the Director of Financial Management. After receiving the reports from the City departments, Section 5.72.120 D 1 mandates the Director of Financial Management to transmit the application, together with those reports and recommendations of the City departments, to the City Council for a hearing.

- 10. Pursuant to Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D 4, if the City Council determines that (1) the application is complete and truthful; (2) where the applicant is an entity, that the entity is a bona fide entity, organized and conducted for a lawful purpose; (3) the persons interested in the ownership and operation of the entity and the officers and trustees of the entity are law abiding persons and persons who will operate and conduct the business or activity in a lawful manner; and (4) the public peace, welfare, and safety will not be impaired, than the City Council is required to either approve the application, grant a short-term permit under Section 5.72.126, or deny the application altogether.
- 11. Notwithstanding the approval by the City Council, Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D prohibits the business from operating until the Director of Financial Management actually issues the permit. Section 5.72.120 D 4 mandates the issuance of the permit provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees.
- 12. Petitioner has obtained approval by all City departments concerned with the operation of Petitioner's business. The Department of Planning and Building has conditionally approved the modifications Petitioner proposed to make to the existing structure in converting the structure to an adult entertainment theater.
- 13. On December 17, 1997, a Site Plan Review Committee approved the Petitioner's project as a theater which than allowed the Petitioner to operate with full nudity upon completion of construction.
- 14. On April 6, 1999, Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit was approved by the City Council, subject to the conditions that (1) the operation of the establishment shall be limited to those activities and elements approved by the City Council, (2) Petitioner agrees to reimburse the City whenever excessive police services, as determined by the Chief of Police, are

required as the result of any incident or nuisance arising out of or in connection with the Petitioner's operations, (3) Petitioner shall employ two permitted authorized security guards at all times during hours of operations, along with the Chief of Police's authority to increase that number in the event that the police department receives a substantial increase in the number of complaints; (4) the Chief of Police has the authority to require security officer presence if any noise, and disturbance complaints or trash left in the parking lot is attributed to the operation of the business; (5) Petitioner is required to maintain full compliance with all applicable laws, ordinances and stated conditions, (6) Petitioner shall keep all doors closed at all times during the operation of the business, except in case of emergency; (7) Petitioner shall not allow any sound to be audible from any area outside of the business; (8) and Petitioner is subject to revocation proceedings if any violations of the new amendments to Municipal Code Sections 5.72.140, 5.72.145, and 9.20.040 occurs at Petitioner's establishment.

### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

## (ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS PER CCP § 1094.5)

- 15. Petitioner hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-14 of this first amended complaint as though fully set forth in this paragraph.
- 16. The decision of the City Council on April 6, 1999 to impose eight conditions on the granting of the entertainment permit was in excess of their jurisdiction and in abuse of their discretion, in that the Long Beach Municipal Code does not grant the City any power to impose any conditions on an entertainment permit, and the discretion that is granted to City officials violated the First Amendment to the federal Constitution, and Article 1 Section 2 of the State Constitution.
- 17. The U.S. Constitution requires that applications for licenses and permits, which impact First Amendment protected activities, be acted upon within a reasonably brief period of time to avoid the unconstitutional prior restraint of protected speech, which would result from any undue delay.
- 18. The City of Long Beach's application process for approving or disapproving entertainment permits is constitutionally defective, as it related to Petitioner's First Amendment

protected activities, in that it lacks any time limits by which the City Council must act on his application for an entertainment permit.

- 19. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D requires the Director of Financial Management to transmit the application, together with the reports and recommendations of the City departments, to the City Council for hearing and shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing which shall be held before the City Council on the first available hearing date.
- 20. Section 5.72.120 D lacks any definite time limits by which the hearing must take place. The absence of any definite and objective time limits by which this hearing must take place enables the City Council to indefinitely delay any such hearing required by Section 5.72.120 D. Indeed, under Section 5.72.120 D, the City Council could decide that the next available hearing date is 6 months from the date on which the Director of Financial Management transmits the application to them. Alternatively, other City matters may occupy future hearing dates. In any case, the potential exists that the hearing will take place beyond the reasonably brief time period mandated by the U.S. Constitution.
- 21. The City of Long Beach's application process for approving or disapproving entertainment permits is also constitutionally defective, as it related to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, in that it lacks any time limits by which the Director of Financial Management must actually issue the entertainment permit in the event the City Council approves such application after an eventual hearing.
- 22. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D 4, provides in relevant part, that upon approval of the application by the City Council, the Director of Financial Management shall issue the permit, provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees. Section 5.72.120 D 4 further provides that the applicant shall have 180 days after City Council approval to obtain the permit, and failure to do so within that period shall render the City Council approval void, unless an extension of the compliance period is granted by the City Council before the compliance period has ended.

 23. In the event Petitioner has complied with all conditions imposed by any City department, the Director of Financial Management can still abstain from issuing the permit because Section 5.72.120 D 4 lacks any time periods by which the issuance of the entertainment permit must take place. Indeed, in the event the Director of Financial Management withholds issuance of the entertainment permit for more than 180 days of the City Council's approval, Petitioner would be required to re-submit his application, as the City Council's approval would be rendered void pursuant to Section 5.72.120 D 4.

- 24. The U.S. Constitution further requires permit schemes, which impact First

  Amendment protected activities, to contain definite and objective standards by which to guide
  the decision maker in approving or disapproving such permits, to avoid the danger of selfcensorship. The City of Long Beach's entertainment permit scheme, as it relates to Petitioner's
  First Amendment protected activities, endows City officials with excessive substantive discretion
  in deciding whether to approve or disapprove his entertainment permit.
- 25. Long Beach Municipal Code Section 5.72.120 D 4 provides that at the hearing, if the City Council determines that (1) the application is complete and truthful; (2) where the applicant is an entity, it is a bona fide entity, organized and conducted for a lawful purpose; (3) the applicant, the persons interested in the ownership and the operation of the entity, and the officers and trustees of the entity are law abiding persons and persons who will operate and conduct the business or activity in a lawful manner; and (4) that the public peace, welfare, and safety will not be impaired, than either the application shall be approved, a short-term permit, as described in Section 5.72.126, shall be approved, or denied.
- 26. The City of Long Beach's entertainment permit application process is constitutionally defective in that it allows the City Council to consider whether the applicant is a law abiding person who will operate and conduct the business in a lawful manner. Section 5.72.120 D 4 lacks any definite and objective standards by which to measure the applicant's conduct, as well as the conduct of those other persons interested in the ownership and operation of the business, as it relates to the operation of Petitioner's business. For instance, what conduct makes the Petitioner not a law abiding person who will not operate and conduct the business in a lawful manner.

- 27. Section 5.72.120 D 4 also allows the City Council to consider whether the public peace, welfare and safety will be adversely affected in deciding whether to approve an application for an entertainment permit. Such vague standards as public peace, welfare and safety do not comport with the definite and objective standards required under the U.S. Constitution, in the context of permit and licensing schemes that impact First Amendment protected activities. The City Council is endowed with incredible discretion in determining whether the public peace, welfare and safety are adversely affected. This amount of unconstitutional discretion allows the City Council to disapprove Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit for any reason and clothe the denial of Petitioner's entertainment permit with a determination that the public peace, welfare and safety are adversely affected, thus effectively censoring Petitioner's First Amendment protected speech.
- 28. Section 5.72.120 D 4 requires that in the event the City Council approves the application for an entertainment permit, the Director of Financial Management shall issue the permit, provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City Department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees.
- 29. The ability for any concerned City department to impose any conditions on Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit, along with the Director of Financial Management's power to forestall the issuance of an entertainment permit, if in the Director's opinion those conditions have not been satisfied, further renders City officials with an unconstitutional amount of discretion in deciding whether to issue Petitioner an entertainment permit. For example, Long Beach Municipal Code Section 21.45.110 C, allows the Chief of Police to determine the number of security guards required at an adult entertainment business, and also allows the Chief to increase that number at any time, if it is determined, in the Chief's discretion, that such increase is necessary to protect the public peace and the surrounding neighborhood. In the context of First Amendment protected activities, such as Petitioner's, the

ability for the Chief of Police to prescribe any number could have the effect of prohibiting Petitioner from operating as an adult entertainment business. It could be cost prohibitive on Petitioner's business to require him to employ 5 security guards. City officials are thus able to deny Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities by requiring the employment of a prohibitive number of security guards.

- 30. The 180 day period, under Section 5.72.120 D 4, in which the applicant for an entertainment permit has to comply with those conditions before the Director of Financial Management is required to issue the entertainment permit, allows the City sufficient time to amend any ordinance concerning the operation of Petitioner's adult entertainment business, and allows City departments the ability to impose any additional requirements in which Petitioner must comply with before his entertainment permit will issue. Such excessive discretion, allows the Director of Financial Management the ability to indefinitely forestall Petitioner from engaging in his First Amendment protected activities.
- 31. The excessive substantive discretion in which the City of Long Beach's Municipal Code Chapter 5.72, concerning entertainment permits, endows City officials, in the context of Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, amounts to an unconstitutional prior restraint.
- 32. Under AB 726, Petitioner was recognized as a theater, prior to July 1998, but the City Council, by imposing condition # 8, has so refused to recognize, despite the Site Plan Review Committee's decision.

## SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(42 U.S.C § 1983: FIRST AMENDMENT)

- 33. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-32 of this first amended complaint as though fully set forth in this paragraph.
- 34. In Baby Tam & Co., Inc. v. City of Las Vegas (9th Cir. 1998) 98 D.A.R. 9897, the 9th Circuit held that a licensing scheme involving a prior restraint on First Amendment protected activities must provide an avenue for prompt judicial review, which can only be satisfied by the opportunity for a prompt hearing and prompt decision by a judicial officer. The 9th Circuit stated that the final word on permit denials impacting First Amendment protected activities must be left

in the hands of judicial officers, rather than local censors.

- 35. The City of Long Beach's entertainment application process ignores any mechanism for prompt judicial review, and allows the City Council to have the final word on entertainment permits involving First Amendment protected activities.
- 36. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's licensing scheme, Plaintiff is deprived of his federal right to engage in Free Speech, and has suffered damages according to proof at trial. Such damages include loss of income.
- 37. Additionally, Plaintiff has been denied his First Amendment right by the City's Decision to not process his application until April 6, 1999, thereby suffering general damages and loss of income.

#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(42 U.S.C. § 1983: EQUAL PROTECTION)

- 38. Plaintiff hereby incorporates paragraphs 1-37 of this first amended complaint as though fully set forth in this paragraph.
- 39. The City of Long Beach has imposed a no nudity requirement upon Plaintiff, but has not imposed such a requirement on a similar adult entertainment business in the City of Long Beach, namely Angels Theatre.
- 40. There is no legitimate governmental interest for the City of Long Beach to treat Petitioner's establishment in a different manner than other such establishments, similarly situated.
- 41. The City of Long Beach has arbitrarily decided to impose a no nudity requirement on Plaintiff, and has chosen not to impose such requirement on Angels Theatre merely on the basis of the date in which Plaintiff's establishment is set to open. There is no compelling governmental interest served in permitting Angels Theatre to allow the exhibition of live nude entertainment, but not allowing Plaintiff.
- 42. As a direct and proximate result of the unequal treatment by the City, Plaintiff has and will suffer according to proof at trial.

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43. The Permit Streamlining Act, applicable to all public agencies, including charter cities, was enacted in order to ensure a clear understanding of the specific requirements which must be met in connection with the approval of *development projects* and to expedite decisions on such projects. For the purposes of the Streamlining Act, *development project*, as defined in Government Code Section 65928, means any project undertaken for the purpose of development, including a project involving the issuance of a permit for construction or reconstruction, but not a permit to operate. Government Code Section 65928 further provides that a *development project* does not include any ministerial projects proposed to be carried out by public agencies.

Government Code Section 65931 provides that a *project* means any activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use, by one or more public agencies.

44. Government Code Section 65952 (a) provides that any public agency which is a responsible agency for a development project that has been approved by the lead agency shall approve or disapprove the development project within either 180 days from the date on which the lead agency has approved the project, or within 180 days of the date on which the completed application for the development project has been received and accepted as complete by that responsible agency, whichever period is longer.

- 44. Plaintiff's application for an entertainment permit was deemed complete by the Department of Financial Management as of November 13, 1997. The 180 day time period by which such applications must be either approved or disapproved, as mandated by the provisions of the Permit Streamlining Act, expired as of May 12, 1998. Plaintiff's application for an entertainment permit has not been approved or disapproved within the statutorily mandated time period.
- 45. Government Code Section 65956 (b) provides that in the event a lead agency or a responsible agency fails to act to approve of disapprove a development project within the time limits required by this article, the failure to act shall be deemed approval of the permit

46. Plaintiff is informed and believes that his application for an entertainment permit, presently before the City of Long Beach, is covered by the provisions of the Permit Streamlining Act. Plaintiff's proposed use of the establishment as an adult entertainment theater requires him to obtain an entertainment permit before operating. Plaintiff has made substantial additions and modifications to the existing structure in order to conform with both adult entertainment industry standards, and the City of Long Beach's special development standards, as contained in Chapter 21.45 of the City's municipal code, applicable solely to adult entertainment businesses. Without an entertainment permit, Plaintiff's business would be rendered useless.

47. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the City of Long Beach's position is that Plaintiff's application for an entertainment permit is not covered by the Permit Streamlining Act because the issuance of an entertainment permit involves merely a permit to operate, and thus excluded from the Permit Streamlining Act under the definition of development project as contained in Government Code Section 65928.

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WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays:

- 1. That this court issue its peremptory writ of mandate, ordering Respondent to issue an entertainment permit without conditions.
  - 2. For general and special damages on the second and third causes of action.
- 3. For a judicial declaration, declaring whether or not Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit is covered by the Permit Streamlining Act, as contained in Government Code Section 65920 et. seq.
  - 4. For costs of suit herein incurred;
  - 5. For attorneys fees; and
  - 6. For such other and further relief as the court may deem proper.

Dated: 4/23/99

Respectfully Submitted,

Attorney for Petitioner and Plaintiff,

V & M Associates, Inc.

#### **VERIFICATION**

I, Vasken Tatarian, am the Petitioner and Plaintiff in the above entitled proceeding. I have read the foregoing petition and know the contents thereof. The same is true of my knowledge, except as to those matter which are therein alleged on information and belief, and as to those matter, I believe it to be true.

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

Dated: 4-21-99

Petitioner and Plaintiff
Vasken Tatarian
V & M Associates, Inc.

LAW OFFIC LAW OFFIC N. M. 1055 N. M. SANTA AN 9. (714) 558-8427; TAX 5.

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LAW OFFICE OF RONALD TALMO 1 RONALD TALMO, Esq. #78376 1055 N. Main St., Suite 1100 2 Santa Ana, California 92701 3 (714) 558-8427 Attorney for Petitioner, and Plaintiff, V & M ASSOCIATES, Inc. 4 5 6 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 **COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES** 9 10 No. BC206790 V & M ASSOCIATES, INC., 11 ASSIGNED TO: Judge Ernest Hiroshige, Petitioner and Plaintiff, 12 Department 54 NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE; COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF; AND VS. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 £16 Trial Date: None CITY OF LONG BEACH, Discovery Cutoff: None 17 Respondent and Defendant. Dept: 54 18 Time: 9:30 a.m. Date: May 26, 1999 19 TO THE ABOVE ENTITLED COURT, AND TO THE RESPONDENT, AND 20 DEFENDANT, THE CITY OF LONG BEACH: 21 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 26, in Department 54 at 9:00 a.m., or soon 22 thereafter as the matter may be heard, Petitioner, V & M ASSOCIATES, INC., will move for an 23 order directing the Long Beach City Council to issue Petitioner an entertainment permit with 24 basic fire and safety conditions only, on the grounds that the application of Long Beach 25 Municipal Code Chapter 5.72 to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities is an 26 unconstitutional prior restraint, and denies Plaintiff of rights guaranteed under the Equal 27

Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This motion will be based upon the First

Amended Complaint for Administrative Mandamus, the attached memorandum of points and authorities, and all other evidence submitted during argument on the motion. Dated: 4-23-99 Respectfully Submitted, penald Talus Attorney for Petitioner and Plaintiff, V & M ASSOCIATES, INC. NOTICE OF MOTION ON COMPLAINT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS; CCP § 1094.5

LAW OFFICE OF RONALD TALMO -1 RONALD TALMO, Esq. # 78376 1055 N. Main St., Suite 1100 2 Santa Ana, California 92701 3 (714) 558-8427 Attorney for Petitioner, V & M ASSOCIATES, Inc. 4 5 6 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 9 10 No. BC206790 V & M ASSOCIATES, INC., 11 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND Petitioner and Plaintiff, 12 AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONER & PLAINTIFF'S FIRST VS. AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS; CITY OF LONG BEACH, DECLARATORY RELIEF; AND FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS Respondent and Defendant. Petitioner and Plaintiff, V & M ASSOCIATES, Inc., hereby submits the following 17 memorandum of points and authorities in support of his first amended complaint for 18 Administrative Mandamus, CCP § 1094.5, Declaratory Relief, and Federal Civil Rights 19 Violations: 20 11111 21 1//// 22 23 1//// 11111 24 11111 25 26 ///// 11111 27 28 11111 POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

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2	§ 5.72.110
1	§ 5.72.115
3	§ 5.72.120.D
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l	§ 5.72.140
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6	§ 9.20.040
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8	§ 21.45.110 C

#### I. **FACTS**

Petitioner, V & M Associates, owns a parcel of property, located at 2421 E. Artesia Blvd, in the City of Long Beach. Petitioner proposes to convert the existing structure into an adult theater, the "Flamingo Theatre", offering semi-nude and nude dancing to consenting patrons 18 years of age and older. Long Beach Municipal Code, hereinafter "LBMC", § 5.72.110 prohibits persons from carrying on, maintaining, or conducting any entertainment activity within the City without first obtaining an entertainment permit. LBMC § 5.72.115 defines, "entertainment activity as any activity conducted for the primary purpose of diverting or entertaining clientele in a premises open to the general public...Said activity shall include, but shall not be limited to, dancing, whether by performers or patrons of the establishment, live musical performances, instrumental or vocal, when carried on by more than two persons, or whenever amplified; musical entertainment provided by a disk jockey or karaoke, or any similar entertainment activity involving amplified reproduced music." The City of Long Beach would also characterize Petitioner's establishment as an adult entertainment business within the meaning of Chapter 21.45 of its municipal code 1.

On September 22, 1997, Petitioner submitted an application for an entertainment permit

1 LBMC § 21.15.110 E provides that a "cabaret" meaning a nightclub, theater, or other establishment which features live performances by topless and/or bottomless dancers, exotic dancers, strippers, wrestlers, or similar entertainers, and where such performances are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on "specified sexual activities" or display "specific anatomical areas", is an adult entertainment business. § 21.15.110 I defines specific anatomical areas as (1) less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttocks, and female breast below the point immediately above the top of the areola; and (2) human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered. § 21.15.110 J defines specified sexual activities as (1) actual or simulated sexual intercourse, anal intercourse, oral or anal copulation, bestiality, pedophilia, necrophilia, direct physical stimulation of unclothed genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship, or the use of excretory functions in the context of sexual a relationship; (2) clearly depicted human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation, arousal, or tumescence; (3) use of human or animal masturbation, sodomy, oral copulation, coitus, ejaculation; (4) fondling or touching of nude human genitals, pubic region, buttocks or female breast; (5) masochism, erotic or sexually oriented torture, beating or the infliction of pain; (6) erotic or lewd touching, fondling, or other contact with an animal by a human being; and (7) human erection, urination, menstruation, vaginal or anal irrigation.

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to the City of Long Beach's Department of Financial Management 2. Petitioner listed on-stage semi-nude and nude dancing as the type of entertainment proposed to be offered at the establishment. Petitioner also listed, what is commonly referred to within the industry as "couch dancing", whereby a partially clothed female entertainer performs a close proximity dance with a patron of the establishment, as entertainment proposed to be offered. Petitioner's application for his entertainment permit was deemed complete by the Department of Financial Management on November 13, 1997. On December 17, 1997 a Site Plan Review Committee approved the Petitioner's project as a theater.

Pursuant to LBMC § 5.72.120 D 4, if the City Council determines that (1) the application is complete and truthful; (2) where the applicant is an entity, that the entity is a bona fide entity, organized and conducted for a lawful purpose; (3) the persons interested in the ownership and operation of the entity and the officers and trustees of the entity are law abiding persons and persons who will operate and conduct the business or activity in a lawful manner; and (4) the public peace, welfare, and safety will not be impaired, than the City Council is required to either approve the application, grant a short-term permit under Section 5.72.126, or deny the application altogether. Notwithstanding the approval by the City Council, LBMC § 5.72.120 D prohibits the business from operating until the Director of Financial Management actually issues the permit. § 5.72.120 D 4 mandates the issuance of the permit provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees.

Subsequent to Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit to feature nude entertainment, the City of Long Beach amended Chapter 5.72 of their municipal code, concerning entertainment permits, to prohibit public nudity within the City, notwithstanding any connection with speech and/or expressive activities. LBMC § 5.72.140 C prohibits an owner or other person with managerial control over any adult entertainment business from permitting any person on the premises of an adult entertainment business to engage in a live showing of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A true and exact copy of Petitioner's application is attached hereto as Exhibit 'A' POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

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human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering, and/or the female breasts with less than a fully opaque covering over any part of the nipple or areola and/or covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state. Section 5.72.140 C also prohibits any person from performing for patrons any entertainment except upon a stage at least 18 inches above the level of the floor which is separated by a distance of at least 6 feet from the nearest area occupied by patrons... and no patron shall be permitted within 6 feet of the stage while the stage is occupied by an entertainer.

Notwithstanding the fact that Petitioner's application was deemed complete by the Department of Financial Management, Petitioner's application was not heard by the City Council until April 6, 1999. On April 6, 1999, Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit was approved by the City Council, subject to the conditions that (1) the operation of the establishment shall be limited to those activities and elements approved by the City Council, (2) Petitioner agrees to reimburse the City whenever excessive police services, as determined by the Chief of Police, are required as the result of any incident or nuisance arising out of or in connection with the Petitioner's operations, (3) Petitioner shall employ two permitted authorized security guards at all times during hours of operations, along with the Chief of Police's authority to increase that number in the event that the police department receives a substantial increase in the number of complaints; (4) the Chief of Police has the authority to require security officer presence if any noise, and disturbance complaints or trash left in the parking lot is attributed to the operation of the business; (5) Petitioner is required to maintain full compliance with all applicable laws, ordinances and stated conditions, (6) Petitioner shall keep all doors closed at all times during the operation of the business, except in case of emergency; (7) Petitioner shall not allow any sound to be audible from any area outside of the business; (8) and Petitioner is subject to revocation proceedings if any violations of the new amendments to Municipal Code Sections 5.72.140, 5.72.145, and 9.20.040 occurs at Petitioner's establishment. The relevant portions of those Code Sections prohibit Petitioner from allowing Flamingo entertainers to appear in a state of nudity while on the premises.

#### **ARGUMENT** II.

- THIS COURT SHOULD ISSUE A PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDATE, A. DERING RESPONDENT TO ISSUE AN ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT WITH BASIC FIRE AND SAFETY CONDITIONS ONLY
  - Petitioner Was Recognized As A Theater By The City Of Long Beach On 1. December 17, 1997 And Is Thus Exempt From The Provisions Of AB 726

AB 726 amended Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6, relating to adult entertainment. Before the enactment of AB 726, Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6 allowed local governments to directly regulate the exposure of the genitals or buttocks or of the breasts of any person who acts as a waiter, waitress, or entertainer, if such ordinance related to live acts, demonstrations, or exhibitions occurring in public places, and places open to the public. Former Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6 also expressly exempted theaters, concert halls, or similar establishments which are primarily devoted to theatrical performances, from its provisions. AB 726 declared that Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6 shall not be construed to preempt the legislative body of any city or county from regulating an adult or sexually oriented business, or similar establishment in the manner, and to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution and the California Constitution.

Thus, AB 726 eliminated the exemption for theaters and other similar establishments provided by Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6, pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in Barnes v. Glen Theatre, Inc. (1991) 501 U.S. 560, upholding a state's prohibition on nudity in adult entertainment businesses over First Amendment scrutiny. Notwithstanding a city's authority to prohibit nudity altogether in any adult entertainment business, under the amended Penal Code § 318.5 and § 318.6, AB 726 excludes any adult or sexually oriented business that has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be, or by action of a local body allowing the business to operate on or before July 1, 1998, as a theater, concert hall, or similar establishment primarily devoted to theatrical performances.

Petitioner's establishment, even though not operating as such, was recognized, and allowed to operate, by the City of Long Beach well before July 1, 1998. On December 17, 1997, the City of Long Beach, through its Department of Planning and Building, conditionally

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approved a Site Plan Review calling for the conversion of the existing structure at 2421 E. Artesia to an entertainment building. The approval of Petitioner's project as a theater, before July 1, 1998 allows Petitioner to operate his establishment with full nudity upon the completion of construction, as Petitioner is exempted by the provisions of AB 726.

The City Of Long Beach's Entertainment Permit Application Process Is An Unconstitutional Prior Restraint As It Relates To Petitioner's First Amendment 2. Protected Activities

A. The Long Beach City Council has too much discretion in determining whether to grant or deny Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit

As previously discussed, the type of entertainment Petitioner seeks to feature at the Flamingo Theatre is protected speech under the First Amendment. Schad v. Borough of Mount Ephraim (1981) 452 U.S. 61. The City of Long Beach's application process for approving or disapproving entertainment permits is constitutionally defective, as it relates to First Amendment protected activities, in that it allows both the City Council and the Director of Financial Management the ability to impose arbitrary investigation and notification fees on an applicant seeking to offer entertainment protected by the First Amendment, thus enabling city officials to censure protected speech. It is a fundamental concept of First Amendment jurisprudence that a law subjecting the exercise of First Amendment freedoms to the prior restraint of a license must contain narrow, objective and definite standards to guide the licensing authority, so as to remove any opportunity for the licensing authority censor or abridge First Amendment freedoms. (See e.g. Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham (1969) 394 U.S. 147; and Cantwell v. Conneticut (1940) 310 U.S. 296). Because the City of Long Beach requires that Petitioner obtain a permit before engaging in First Amendment protected activities, the City's entertainment permit application process is subject to scrutiny under the analytical framework of prior restraint jurisprudence. (See e.g. Baby Tam & Co., Inc. v. City of Las Vegas (9th Cir. 1998) 98 DJ D.A.R. 9789).

In Forsyth County, Ga. V. Nationalist Movement (1992) 505 U.S. 123, an organization filed suit challenging the constitutionality of the County's assembly and parade ordinance. The ordinance imposed a \$1,000 advance fee for a permit to conduct a parade, procession, or open air public meeting. The ordinance further provided that the fee could be adjusted in order to meet the

expenses incident to the administration of public order in the matter licensed. It was argued that the ordinance was facially invalid because it does not prescribe adequate standards for the administrator to apply when he sets a permit fee. The Court held that the ordinance was an unconstitutional prior restraint of speech because the ordinance lacked narrowly drawn, reasonable, and definite standards to guide the fee determination and allowed city officials to examine to content of the speech activity to determine estimated expenses. The Court found that a government regulation that allows arbitrary application is inherently inconsistent with a valid time, place, and manner regulation because such discretion has the potential for becoming a means of suppressing a particular view. *Forsyth County* at 130. The court reasoned that how much to charge for police protection is left to the whim of the administrator, and that he is not required to rely on any objective factors nor provide any explanation for his decision. The Court also reasoned that nothing in the law or its application prevents the official from encouraging some views and discouraging others through the arbitrary application of fees. *Forsyth County* at 133.

A core concept underlying the First Amendment is that permit and licensing schemes which impact First Amendment protected activity, such as Petitioner's, must contain definite and objective standards by which to guide the decision maker in approving or denying such permits to avoid the danger of self-censorship inherent in permit schemes which afford officials with broad discretion. A long line of decisions has held unconstitutional ordinances governing the issuance of licenses to conduct First Amendment activities where administrative officials were granted excessive discretion in determining whether to grant or deny a license. (See e.g. *Staub v. City of Baxley* (1958) 355 U.S. 313, holding unconstitutional an ordinance which allowed officials to grant or deny a permit for persons to solicit citizens to join an organization based upon the "character of the applicant" and the "effects on the general welfare"; *Schneider v. State* (1939) 308 U.S. 147, holding unconstitutional an ordinance which permitted city officials to deny a license if the applicant was "not of good moral character"; and *Largent v. Texas* (1943) 318 U.S. 418, holding unconstitutional an ordinance which provided that a permit could be granted for the distribution of religious publications if city officials deemed it "proper and

advisable"). A fortiori, an ordinance, impacting First Amendment freedoms, is unconstitutional if no standards whatever are set forth to circumscribe the discretion of officials in granting or denying licenses. *Burton v. Municipal Court* (1968) 68 Cal.2d 684 at 691. The City of Long Beach's entertainment permit scheme, as it relates to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, is fraught with the danger of censorship because it endows City officials with excessive substantive discretion in deciding whether to approve or deny his entertainment permit.

In Dease v. City of Anaheim (C.D. Cal. 1993) 826 F.Supp. 336, the City of Anaheim enacted a Conditional Use Permit Ordinance which required Adult Entertainment Businesses to obtain a permit before featuring "nude" or "semi-nude" dancing. The Anaheim Municipal Code gave the planning commission certain criteria to follow in determining whether to grant or deny such a permit. Specifically, the ordinance provided:

"In granting any such conditional use permit the Planning Commission may establish such conditions as it may determine to be reasonably necessary to safeguard and protect the public health and safety and promote the general welfare and to insure the development of any use authorized in accordance with approved plans. Before the Planning Commission can issue a Conditional Use Permit, it must find that the proposed use will not (1) adversely affect the adjoining land uses and the growth and development of the area, (2) be detrimental to the peace, health, safety, and general welfare of the area, (3) create an undue burden by generating excessive traffic, or (4) be detrimental to the peace, health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Anaheim."

It was argued that the ordinance was an unconstitutional prior restraint because it confers excessive substantive discretion on city officials to decide whether to grant or deny a permit. The Court stated that Anaheim's ordinance vests the Planning Commission with the power to decide who may or may not obtain a permit. *Dease* at 344. The Court held that because the Commission's decision making is not guided by definite and objective standards, the ordinance infringed upon the First Amendment rights of the permittee. *Id* at 344. The Court explained that the Commission's ability to make decisions based on ambiguous criteria such as the general welfare of the community effectively gives the Commission the power to make decisions on any basis at all, including an impermissible basis, such as the content of the speech. *Id* at 344. Anaheim's permit scheme was held to be a prior restraint on protected speech because it essentially required the permittee to obtain the government's permission or approval before

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engaging in speech. Id at 342.

Similarly, LBMC § 5.72.120 D 4, one of the criteria which the City Council may consider in determining whether to grant or deny Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit is the degree, if any, in which the public peace, welfare, and safety would be impaired. This amount of discretion, as it relates to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, allows city officials to grant or deny Petitioner's application for any reason. The lack of definite and objective criteria to guide city officials in granting or denying Petitioner's application renders the City of Long Beach's entertainment permit application process a prior restraint. Virtually the same offensive language, public peace, welfare, and safety, used in Long Beach's municipal code, was held unconstitutional in *Dease*.

In *Perrine v. Municipal Court* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 656, Perrine challenged the provisions of a Los Angeles Municipal Ordinance which allowed the City to deny an applicant a permit to operate an adult bookstore if the applicant was previously convicted of certain enumerated crimes. In holding that provision unconstitutional, the California Supreme Court reasoned that the City is not limited to denying a license on the basis of a conviction of any of the enumerated crimes, but must determine whether the applicant or any of his associates have committed any of those crimes, a determination that may be fraught with uncertainty. *Perrine* at 663. Even in the absence of First Amendment considerations, an ordinance regulating the right to engage in a lawful occupation or business must bear a rational relationship to a valid governmental purpose. *Id* at 663. Thus, the Court held the standards for excluding persons from engaging in such commercial activities must bear some reasonable relation to their qualifications to engage in those activities. *Id* at 663. The Court explained that the ordinance's broad exclusion for past criminal convictions goes far beyond any constitutionally permitted restriction on the right to engage in a lawful occupation or business. *Id* at 664.

In the present case, LBMC § 5.72.120 D 4 allows the City Council, in deciding whether or not to approve Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit, to consider if the applicant, the persons interested in the ownership and the operation of the entity, and the officers and trustees of the entity are law abiding persons and persons who will operate and conduct the

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27 28 business activity in a lawful manner. In light of the First Amendment considerations, this provision allows the City Council unbridled discretion in determining if the applicant is a law abiding persons who will operate and conduct the business activity in a lawful manner. There are no standards by which the City Council must follow in making this determination. Such discretion cannot pass constitutional muster under the Supreme Court's prior restraint analysis. Even in the absence of First Amendment considerations, the lack of any standards for determining if the applicant is a law abiding person who will operate and conduct the business activity in a lawful manner, allows the City Council to make arbitrary determinations that bear no reasonable relation to the applicant's ability to operate the business.

Furthermore, LBMC § 21.45.110 C, allows the Chief of Police to determine the number of security guards required at an adult entertainment business, and also allows the Chief to increase that number at any time, if it is determined, in the Chief's discretion, that such increase is necessary to protect the public peace and surrounding neighborhood. In the context of First Amendment protected activities, the ability for the Chief of Police to prescribe any number, vests the Chief with unlimited discretion in determining how many security guards are necessary to protect the public peace and surrounding neighborhood. Such discretion allows the Chief to impose any number which could have the effect of prohibiting Petitioner from operating as an adult business because of the increased costs in hiring more employees.

Finally the ability for the concerned City departments to impose any conditions on Petitioner's application for any entertainment permit, along with the Director of Financial Management's power to forestall the issuance of an entertainment permit, if in the Director's opinion those conditions have not been satisfied, further renders Long Beach City official's with an unconstitutional amount of discretion. The Long Beach Municipal Code lacks any standards by which to guide the concerned City departments in the imposition of those conditions.

B. The Long Beach Municipal Code lacks any time limits by which City officials must act on and issue Petitioner's entertainment permit

In People v. Library One, Inc. (1991) 229 Cal. App.3d 973, the defendants were charged with the use of a premises for an adult business without a conditional use permit, in violation of

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the Los Angeles County Code. The defendants argued that the permit scheme applicable to such types of adult businesses was an unconstitutional prior restraint because it lacked time limits by which county officials were required to comply with in either issuing or denying a permit to operate. The defendant's position was essentially that, under the code, county officials could indefinitely postpone deciding on an application, thus precluding such First Amendment protected businesses from operating in the County. The Court held that the code provisions, requiring a business license and a conditional use permit as prerequisites to the operation of an adult bookstore and picture arcade, constituted an invalid prior restraint, notwithstanding their validity as a content-neutral time, place, and manner restriction, since they did not specify any time limit for the denial or issuance of a license or permit. *Library One, Inc.* at 975. The Court explained that licenses which impact First Amendment rights are required to provide procedural safeguards, such as requiring a licensing authority to grant or deny permits to operate within a reasonably brief period of time, to avoid unwarranted suppression of protected speech. *Id* at 984.

In Freedman v. Maryland (1965) 380 U.S. 51, a state statute required exhibitors of motion pictures to submit films to submit all films to a State Board of Censors for licensing in advance of exhibition. The defendant, charged with not obtaining a license prior to showing a film, argued that the statute violated his First Amendment rights to free speech because the licensing scheme amounted to a prior restraint. The Supreme Court, in reversing the defendant's conviction, held that (1) the burden of proving a film is unprotected expression must rest on the censor; (2) that the exhibitor must be assured that the censor will, within a specified brief period, either issue a license or go to court to restrain showing the film; (3) and the procedures employed must also assure a prompt final judicial decision, to minimize the deterrent effect of an interim and possibly erroneous denial of a license. Freedman at 58-59.

Similarly in *FW/PBS*, *Inc. v. City of Dallas* (1990) 493 U.S. 215, the City of Dallas's licensing ordinance, pertaining to sexually oriented businesses, was challenged as an unconstitutional prior restraint because it lacked no time limits upon which city officials had to act on the license. The Ordinance Stated that the chief of police shall approve the issuance of a sex-oriented business license to an applicant within 30 days after receipt of an application, but

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the license may not issue if the premises have not been approved by the health department, fire department, and building officials, as being in compliance with applicable laws and ordinances. The Supreme Court applied the holding in *Freedman* (1965) 380 U.S. 51, and ruled that even though the chief of police had to act upon the application within 30 days, the absence of time limits within which health, fire, and building officials were required to approve the establishment, rendered the ordinance unconstitutional. *FW/PBS*, *Inc.* (1990) 493 U.S. 215 at 227. The Supreme Court stated that the core policy underlying *Freedman* is that a license for First Amendment protected businesses must be issued within a reasonable brief period of time because undue delay results in the constitutional suppression of protected speech.

In the present case, the City of Long Beach's application process for approving or disapproving entertainment permits is constitutionally defective, as it relates to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, in that it lacks any time limits by which the City Council must act upon Petitioner's application for an entertainment permit. LBMC § 5.72.120 D requires the Director of Financial Management to transmit the application, together with the reports and recommendations of the City departments, to the City Council for hearing and shall notify the applicant of the time and place of the hearing which shall be held before the City Council on the first available hearing date. § 5.72.120 D lacks any definite time limits by which the hearing must take place. The absence of any definite and objective time limits by which the hearing before the City Council must take place enables the City Council to indefinitely delay any such hearing required by § 5.72.120 D. Indeed, under § 5.72.120 D, the City Council could decide that the next available hearing date is 6 months from the date on which the Director of Financial Management transmits the application to them. Alternatively, other City matters may occupy future hearing dates. In any event, the potential exists that the hearing will take place beyond the reasonably brief time period mandated by the long line of Supreme Court cases such as Freedman v. Maryland (1965) 380 U.S. 51. Unless the City Council approves an application for an entertainment permit, the Director of Financial Management does not issue the permit.

The unconstitutionality of the City of Long Beach's entertainment permit application process is further compounded by LBMC § 5.72.120 D 4, which provides that upon approval of

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the application by the City Council, the Director of Financial Management shall issue the permit, provided that the applicant has met all conditions imposed by any City department, has complied with all applicable laws, and has paid the applicable license tax and permit fees...The **applicant** shall have 180 days after City Council approval to obtain the permit, and failure to do so within that period shall render the City Council approval void, unless an extension of the compliance period is granted by the City Council before the compliance period has ended. LBMC § 5.72.120 D 4 also lacks any definite and objective period by which the Director of Financial Management must approve or deny Petitioner's application. In the event Petitioner has complied with all conditions imposed by any City, paid the applicable license tax and permit fees, the Director of Financial Management is still able to abstain from issuing the permit because the municipal code does not provide any time limits by which the Director is required to issue the permit.

# C. The Long Beach Municipal Code lacks an avenue for prompt judicial review in the event that Petitioner's application is denied

In Baby Tam & Co<sub>2</sub>, Inc. v. City of Las Vegas (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) 98 DJ D.A.R. 9897, Baby Tam sought and was denied a business license to operate as an adult bookstore. The licensing scheme under review provided that if a bookstore license is denied, the applicant may file a petition for a writ of mandamus in a Nevada State Court. The issue in the case was whether or not the provision allowing for the applicant to file a writ of mandamus in the event a bookstore license was denied, satisfied the procedural safeguards required under Freedman v. Maryland (1965) 380 U.S. 51. The Supreme Court held in Freedman that (1) the burden of proving a film is unprotected expression must rest on the censor; (2) that the exhibitor must be assured that the censor will, within a specified brief period, either issue a license or go to court to restrain showing the film; (3) and the procedures employed must also assure a prompt final judicial decision, to minimize the deterrent effect of an interim and possibly erroneous denial of a license. Freedman at 58-59. The Appellate Court in Baby Tam & Co., Inc. held that mere access to judicial review does not satisfy the Freedman requirement that a licensing scheme involving a prior restraint provide an avenue for prompt judicial review, and that the requirement can only be satisfied by the opportunity for a prompt hearing and prompt decision by a judicial officer. Baby

Tam & Co., Inc. at 9790.

The court reasoned that the requirement that a judicial officer decide whether or not the denial of a permit to engage in First Amendment protected activities is necessary because the First Amendment cannot tolerate a prior restraint that gives the effect of finality to the licensing official's decision to deny a license. *Id* at 9790. The Court stated that only a judicial determination in an adversary proceeding ensures the necessary sensitivity to freedom of expression. *Id* at 9790. "The use of the word "final", in *Freedman*, in conjunction with judicial determination and judicial decision means that the judicial officers should make the final decision denying a license rather than a state censor, if judicial review is sought. *Id* at 9791.

The City of Long Beach's entertainment application process completely ignores any mechanism for prompt judicial review, and thus would allow the City Council's decision to deny Petitioner's entertainment permit application to be final. Thus, pursuant to the Long Beach Municipal Code, the City has the last word on whether Petitioner may engage in speech or not, and in the event Petitioner's application is denied, he would be prevented from operating pending his decision on whether to seek judicial review. Allowing government censors the ability to determine who may engage in speech and who may not was exactly what the decision in *Baby Tam & Co., Inc.* was meant to prevent. In fact, under the other *Freedman* requirements, the City of Long Beach would be required to bear the burden of going to court and justifying a license denial. Because it lacks an avenue for prompt judicial review, the City of Long Beach's entertainment permit application process, as it relates to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, amounts to an unconstitutional prior restraint.

B. BY IMPOSING A NO NUDITY REQUIREMENT ON PLAINTIFF'S ENTERTAINMENT PERMIT, THE CITY OF LONG BEACH HAS NOT TREATED PLAINTIFF IN THE SAME MANNER AS OTHER ADULT THEATERS SIMILARLY SITUATED

The City of Long Beach has a similar adult entertainment business operating in the City. That business, known as Angels Theatre, features customary ballroom nude dancing. While the City of Long Beach has chosen not to impose a no nudity requirement on Angels Theatre, the City has chosen to require Plaintiff's establishment to comply with LBMC § 5.72.140 C, which

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prohibits adult entertainment businesses from allowing its entertainers to appear in a state of nudity.

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no state shall deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. This principle of equal protection preserved by both state and federal Constitutions, of course, does not preclude the state from drawing distinctions between different groups of individuals, but it does require that, at a minimum, persons similarly situated with respect to the legitimate purpose of the law, receive like treatment. *Brown v. Merlo* (1973) 8 Cal.3d 855 at 861. The federal constitutional standard has been phrased as follows: "The Equal Protection Clause denies to States the power to legislate that different treatment be accorded to persons placed by a statute into different classes on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute...A classification must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike." *Reed v. Reed* (1971) 404 U.S. 71 at 75-76.

When a legislative body provides that one group of people shall receive different treatment from another, the provisions of our constitution demand more than nondiscriminatory application within the class established, they also impose a requirement of some rationality in the nature of the class singled out. *Estevanovich v. City of Riverside* (1999) 1999 DJ D.A.R. 845 at 847. A state may not rely on a classification whose relationship to an asserted goal is so attenuated as to render the distinction arbitrary or irrational. *Id* at 847.

#### 1. <u>Legitimate Governmental Purpose</u>

In imposing a no nudity requirement upon the operation of Plaintiff's establishment, the City of Long Beach's purpose must be to combat the so-called "secondary effects" municipalities have associated with adult entertainment businesses. These secondary effects include increased crime, depreciation of property values, and neighborhood blight. If the City's purpose in prohibiting nudity was other than regulating such secondary effects, the no nudity condition would amount to a content-based regulation, and thus would not survive scrutiny under well established First Amendment jurisprudence. (See, *Barnes v. Glen Theatre, Inc.* (1991) 501 U.S.

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650; and Tily B., Inc. v. City of Newport Beach (1998) 99 DJ D.A.R. 68)

#### 2. Classification Scheme

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Within the classification of adult entertainment businesses, the City of Long Beach has chosen to allow entertainers of Angels Theatre to appear nude, while prohibiting entertainers at Plaintiff's establishment from doing so. If the City's goal in prohibiting nudity is to reduce the secondary effects associated with adult entertainment businesses, as it must be, than there is no legitimate reason to allow nudity in one adult business while prohibiting it in the other. Recently, in Estevanovich v. City of Riverside (1999) 1999 DJ D.A.R. 845 at 850, the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals held that a municipal code regulating hours of operation in poolrooms, arbitrarily and irrationally singled out poolrooms from other businesses that remain open all night, such as bowling alleys, dart parlors, card parlors, truck stops, mini-marts, and midnight basketball leagues, in order to reduce criminal activity. It is well settled that a statute makes an improper and unlawful discrimination if it confers particular privileges upon a class arbitrarily selected from a larger number of person all of whom stand in the same relation to the privileges granted and between whom and the persons not so favored no reasonable distinction or substantial difference can be found justifying the inclusion of the one and the exclusion of the other. Id at 848. The City of Long Beach's goal in reducing the secondary effects of Plaintiff's business must be inherently suspect.

#### III. CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing discussion, a Writ of Mandate should issue to compel Respondent to issue the entertainment permit, with basic fire and safety conditions **only** because the application process, as it relates to Petitioner's First Amendment protected activities, is an unconstitutional prior restraint. The imposition of a no nudity requirement on Plaintiff's establishment violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Dated: 4/23/99

Respectfully Submitted,

By Ronald Talmo

Attorney for Petitioner and Plaintiff,

V & M Associates, Inc.

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Exhibit 'A'



Accepted 9=22-97

Completed to-31-97

11-13-97

## APPLICATION FOR PERMIT CITY OF LONG BEACH

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## IF CORPORATION

Name of Corporation:    M. AS OLIATA   INC.	Check one: M Profit  [] Non Profit  If a non profit corporation, please attach copies of both State and Feder	al tax exempt certificates.
Deta and Piece of Incorporation:    Please attach certified copies of Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, and all amendments thereto to this application.    Names and residence address of officers (members of executive board):    OFFICER   ADDRESS   NATIO BH MADD   Personnear   PHONE NUMBER	V.M. Associating Inco	
Date and Place of Incorporation:  Location of Hadquarters:  2721 F. Avery Co.  Names and residence address of officers (members of executive board):  Names and residence address of officers (members of executive board):  Names and residence address of officers (members of executive board):  NoFFICER:  ADDRESS MATID BH mAD:  President  7215 F. French and L. Andrew C. 1724 77 749 9  View President  18449 Bench and L. Andrew C. 1724 77 749 9  View President  Secretary:  Same on Vica 2725 Let V NoKEHN Thros. 1611  Number of shares issued by corporation:  Other  Number of shares issued by corporation:  Other  Number of shares retained by corporation:  Charles French and addresses of shareholders, if ten (10) or less, state also the number and type of shares:  Charles French 2422 2 121 F. Marsin Blue Long Bench  Charles French 2422 2 121 F. Marsin Blue Long Bench  Charles French 2422 2 121 F. Marsin Blue Long Bench  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Address of principal officers:  5215 F. French 2422 1 Andrew  Addres	Name of Corporation: 1793650	~
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Number of shares issued by corporation: _/o =	Treasurer & Sum in Via President VASKEN TATORION	•••
Number of shares Issued by corporation: Number of shares retained by corporation: 1000 Number of shares retained by corporation: 1000 Number of shares retained by corporation: 1000 Number and addresses of shareholders, if ten (10) or less, state also the number and type of shares:  Name and address of agent for service of process designated by Corporation with Secretary of State of California:  Charles Farmer 2000 2000 2. The Called Block Annhammed Ann		
Name and address of agent for service of process designated by Corporation with Secretary of State of California:  Charly Farmo 24003. STate College Blad. Analysis OA 92806  Principal Place of Business: 2-121 F. Lates in Blad. Long Bench  (If different than business address for which permit is sought)  Address of principal officers: \( \frac{5}{215} \) \( \frac{5}{25} \)	Number of shares issued by corporation: /oon Number of shares retained by corpo	
Name and address of agent for service of process designated by Corporation with Secretary of State of California:  Charly Firence 2 for 3. STate college 8(v). Analysis OA 92806  Principal Place of Business: 2121 F. Lates a Blood. Long Beach  (If different than business address for which permit is sought)  Address of principal officers: 5215 F. Ferry house. Analysis CA 92807  Names and Addresses of all agents and employees authorized to negotiate or otherwise represent individuals in connection with any transaction with the City of Long Beach:  Place & Date of filing Fictitious Business Name Statement:  County(ies) in which Fictitious Business Name Statement is (are) filed:  L. A. County, V.M. Feb.  State whether you are Licensed by any governmental agency to engage in any Business. If so, list each such license held, the City in which held, the number and expiration date thereof:  TYPE OF LICENSE CITY NUMBER EXP. DATE  [] Yes  No Is this applicant a subsidiary of a present corporation or business?  If yes, explain  How long has the corporation or business been in operation?  One Year	Names and addresses of shareholders, if ten (10) or less, state also the number and type of shareholders.	.rd:
Address of principal officers: \$\frac{\fra	Name and address of agent for service of process designated by Corporation with Secretary of	1 4.0.
Names and Addresses of all agents and employees authorized to negotiate or otherwise represent individuals in connection with any transaction with the City of Long Beach:  Flexitious Name(s):  Flexitious Place & Date of filing Fictitious Business Name Statement:  County(ies) in which Fictitious Business Name Statement is (are) filed:  County(ies) in which Fictitious Business Name Statement is (are) filed:  L. A. County, J.M. Accounty, the Advance of the City in which held, the number and expiration date thereof:  TYPE OF LICENSE  CITY NUMBER  EXP. DATE  If yes, explain  How long has the corporation or business been in operation?		
Fictitious Name(s): Flaming - The Toler Place & Date of filing Fictitious Business Name Statement: 4/97 power John Place & Date of filing Fictitious Business Name Statement: 4/97 power John Place & Date of filing Fictitious Business Name Statement is (are) filed: L. A. County, V.M. Accounty, V.M. Accounty, V.M. Accounty, V.M. Accounty in which held, the number and expiration date thereof:  TYPE OF LICENSE CITY NUMBER EXP. DATE  NO Is this applicant a subsidiary of a present corporation or business?  If yes, explain	Address of principal officers: 5215 E. Fern hoven Land Annhance	
Place & Date of filing Fictitious Business Name Statement:  County(ies) in which Fictitious Business Name Statement is (are) filed:  L. A. C.O. L.	with any transaction with the City of Long Beach:	individuals in connection
County(ies) in which Fictitious Business Name Statement is (are) filed:  L.A. County, V.M. Accounty, V.M. Accou	Fictitious Name(s): Flaming - The I	pera N. Jasiot Ju
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TYPE OF LICENSE CITY NUMBER EXP. DATE  A  A  Is this applicant a subsidiary of a present corporation or business?  If yes, explain  How long has the corporation or business been in operation?		County, V.M. LESD
TYPE OF LICENSE  NUMBER  EXP. DATE  NUMBER  I Yes  I Yes  I Yes  I Yes  Number  Number	State whether you are Licensed by any governmental agency to engage in any Business. If so, if	ist each such license neid,
How long has the corporation or business been in operation?	TYPE OF LICENSE CITY NUMBER EXP. DATE	
How long has the corporation or business been in operation?	N/A	
How long has the corporation or business been in operation?		<del>- 42-12-11</del>
How long has the corporation or business been in operation?		<del></del>
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1 7 1	How long has the corporation or business been in operation?	

NAME MASIE AFTERDI			
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STATE ZIP	CITY: STATE	ech, D	
RESIDENCE PHONE NUMBER: 714-279-9499	Business Phone Nu	OBER -	Control of the Contro
RACE W SEX M HAIR BYOW	EYES BYOW ()	HEIGHT 5 5	WEIGHT /UD
DATE OF BIRTH TICAL		DRIVERS LICENSE NUMBE	
CORPORATE OFFICER (Information requested is necessary for		Identification and inves	ingation)
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PLACE OF BUILT		DRIVERS LICENSE NUM	ER CONTRACT

# GENERAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

[] Yes	X) No	Will liquor be sold and consumed on the premise?
If Yes: ✓	TYPE OF LIC	ENSE NUMBER OF LICENSE CLUB OR COMMERCIAL
	On sale beer d	
	<u>54</u> No	Is a bona fide eating place provided on the premises? (Bona fide eating place masns a place which is regularly used for serving meals for compensation, which has suitable kitchen facilities containing conveniences for cooking an assortment of foods for ordinary meals other than fast foods, sandwiches or salads. The kitchen must contain proper refrigeration for food and must comply with all applicable regulations of the Health and Human Services Department).  If yes, list types of food sold:
1 Yes 20	11 No hairanna	If no, list any food products sold:  Are non-alcoholic beverages sold?  How many tables for seating? 90 Pallon?  Are other types of business conducted on the premises?
[] Yes	Y No M No	Are other types of business conducted on the premises?  If yes, list type(s):  Are pool tables provided?  If yes, indicate number:
[] Yes	MNo	Is there a license for the pool tables? If yes, license number:
[] Yes	KI No	Are amusement machine(s) and/or jukebox(es) provided?  If yes, indicate number and type:
[] Yes	X No	Is there a license for the amusement machine(s) and or jukebox(es)?  If yes, decal number:  Owner of machine(s) and/or Jukebox(es):  Name:  Address:
[]Yes	No	Are minors allowed on the premises?
M Yes	[] No	Are the premises open to the general public?
[/] Yes	[ ] No	Will security officers be provided?  If yes, number of security officers:  To pattol The Premise

Yes	[] No	Other type of secur If yes, describe typ	A	in for		<del></del>
Days and	hours security	officers or other secu	rity will be provid	ed: FyT	, vin v of	The faulty
SUNDA	Y MONDAY	TUESDAY WED	NESDAY THURS	DAY. FRIDA	YEESATU	Z /A W
18.00	+ 1Pto 2:0	11 6 23 11 4	DS. 73 11. 4	Z JUNE Z	SDAM 25	<u>vo</u> er
3 b	- 2000	a said				
[1] Yes	[] No	Will an admission If yes, fee schedule	fee be charged?	es basid	or Pron	depending on de
[] Yes	MNo	Is there a private at	rea for exclusive us mbership and fees:	e of members at	nd their gues	its offly? 18 2. 1. 1. 1. pas.
Yes	[] No	Will guests of men If yes, schedule of	nbers pay an admiss fee or other charge	sion fee or othe	charges?	depending on de
	and closing hou			The second second second second	FRIDAY	SATURDATE
<u> </u>	SUNDAY	1	WEDNESDAY	)(	11	11
LOPEN				2.	7-	7.
CLOSE Yes	[] No		es within 300 feet?			
[] Yes	No	What type?: Silver Foundation Are there residence Approximately ho	es within 300 feet?  Yelman-1	him free f	Pauls to	7/2 6.51
Yes	[] No	Is parking availab	le?			
Yes	[] No	Is parking facility If no, address of p	part of the busines parking facility:	s premises?		-
		part of business p	arrangement made remises: (Attach co	ntract if applicab	ile)	illty if not
		Days and hours p	arking facility will	be available:	<u> </u>	
		How many space	s? _A//>			and the same of th

Type of	Entertainm	RESTAURANT OR ENTERTAINMENT/TAVERN
Lypo or	M1144	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
[]Yes	No	Instrumental entertainment by more than one musician?
[] Yes	M No	Singing entertainment?  If yes, number of persons singing:
Yes Yes	[]No	Disk Jockey?
) Yes	. [] No	Vauueville, floor show or cabaret entertainment?
M Yes	[] No	Adult entertainment as defined in Section 21.15.110 (attached) of the Long Beach Municipal Code?
[] Yes	M No	Dancing by patrons, guest or customers?
	No	Any other type of entertainment not listed above? Table Dance
		If was give a brief description of each entertainment activity: Bikini) and or
		Dancing on table aven for Castomers
[] Yes	VI No	Is there a dance floor?
	/ X ·	Length; Width: Square Feet: Material;
<b>0</b> 1 - 1 1		or entertainment and/or dancing? 11" A.M. To 2 no A.M.
Schedule	of time ic	of autolifingur miniot nations?

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#### RELEASE FORM

The undersigned, on behalf of \( \sum\_{\text{N}} \) Associates, hereby authorizes the City of Long Beach, by and through its appropriate officers, agents and employees, to verify and confirm the information contained in this application and to conduct such other investigations as may be reasonably required by the City of Long Beach, its officers, agents and employees for the purpose of determining the capability, fitness and capacity of \( \sum\_{\text{N}} \) Associate to obtain the \( \frac{\text{Enloyer} \) permit/license.

The applicant, by signing this application, consents that service of any notice required or provided for by the laws, rules, regulations, or ordinances of the City of Long Beach upon the person at the address designated in this application as the business address, will constitute sufficient and legal notice. Any change in the person or the address listed in the application may be made only in writing to the Director of Financial Management.

The applicant consents and agrees that full compliance will be made with all applicable State laws and City ordinances governing the conduct of the particular type of business activity for which a business license or permit is requested. The applicant by signing this application understands that any incomplete or false information may constitute grounds for denial.

I swear under penalty of perjury that I have read the forgoing application and that all information and statements made by the undersigned/applicant regarding this application are true and correct.

Signature Prish Vice Prish. 9-29-97

Bit. N9169031

Witnessed by: Patricia be Beauty



## SECRETARY OF STATE

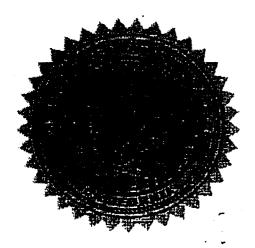
### **CORPORATION DIVISION**

I, BILL JONES, Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify:

That the annexed transcript has been compared with the corporate record on file in this office, of which it purports to be a copy, and that same is full, true and correct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I execute this certificate and affix the Great Seal of the State of California this

NOV 12 1996



Billyones

Secretary of State

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

ENDORSED FILED in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Collingia

V.M. ASSOCIATES, INC.

ENGY 1 2 1996

I

The name of the corporation is V.M. Associates, Inc.

II

BILL JONES, Suppliery of State

The purpose of this corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which a corporation may be organized under the business, the trust company business, or the than the banking sion permitted to be incorporated by the California Corporations code.

III

The name and address in the State of California of this corporation's initial agent for service of process is: Charles M. Farano, 2100 So. State College Blvd., Anaheim, California 92806.

IV

This corporation is authorized to issue only one class of shares of stock; and the total number of shares which this corporation is authorized to issue is 1,000,000 without par value.

The liability of the directors of the corporation for monetary California law. Oliminated to the fullest extent permissible under

VI

Any director, officer, employee or other agent of this corporation or other person serving at the request of the corporation, shall be indemnified for breach of duty to the corporation and its stockholders, to the fullest extent permissible under California law.

e#

I hereby declare that I am the person who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, which execution is my act and deed.

11/8/96