

Preface

Your Revised Volume 9A of *McQuillin the Law of Municipal Corporations* provides the latest legal case law and analysis related to municipal licensing power. All the aspects of actions to enforce police ordinances are also reported in detail in this volume.

City ordinances prohibiting licenses for strip clubs from offering alcoholic beverages has been held to be not violative of First Amendment as ordinances furthered government's interest in combating criminal activities. These types of licensing denials have been upheld as the licensing ordinances furthered governmental interest in combating criminal activities, including increased drug use, lewd conduct, and prostitution, and other negative secondary side effects such as depressed property values in area, offensive litter, and frequent late-night dangerous driving along with resulting property damage and goes no greater than necessary to further these important governmental interests.

Another emerging area of licensure is the constitutionality of city licensure of transportation network providers through personal phone applications that provide ridesharing services in comparison to the same regulatory burdens on taxicab owners. It has been held that ridesharing services and taxi services were not similarly situated and thus the city's failure to subject the transportation network providers, that provided ridesharing services, to the same regulatory burdens as taxicab owners and operators did not violate the taxicab owners' and operators' equal protection rights. The taxis, but not the providers, were permitted to take on as passengers persons who hailed them on the street, provider customers were required to create contractual relationship with provider prior to using its services, providers assumed primary responsibility for screening potential drivers and hiring only those found to be qualified, provider passengers received more information in advance about their prospective rides, and taxicabs generally were driven more miles in

hope of being hailed.

Additionally, this volume also reports on municipal licenses and permits for parades and meetings. The legality of advance time requirements for permits is examined in great detail. Accordingly, in order to pass constitutional muster, the discretion vested in an administrative official to grant or withhold a permit for a parade or other public assemblage must be guided by narrow, objective, and definite standards contained within the ordinance.

This and much more can be found in Revised Volume 9A. In addition, your newly revised McQuillin Volume 9A has been filled throughout with cross-references to the WestKey numbers, pertinent law review articles, ALR annotations and Am Jur References.

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