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**United States District Court**  
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EROTIC SERVICE PROVIDER LEGAL  
EDUCATION & RESEARCH PROJECT, ET  
AL.,

No. C 15-01007 JSW

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
DISMISS**

GEORGE GASCON, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Re: Docket No. 21

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Now before the Court is the motion to dismiss filed by Defendant Kamala D. Harris, in her official capacity as Attorney General of the State of California. This case, filed by Plaintiffs Erotic Service Provider Legal, Education & Research Project (“ESPLERP”), three former erotic service providers who wish to engage in sexual activity for hire in the district, and a disabled male who desires to procure the services of an erotic service provider in the privacy of his own residence, challenges the constitutionality of California Penal Code section 647(b) (“Section 647(b)”), which criminalizes the commercial exchange of sexual activity. Plaintiffs seek to have this Court strike down Section 647(b), and claim that the statute, on its face and as applied, violates their Fourteenth

1 Amendment rights to substantive due process, their First Amendment rights to free speech and  
2 freedom of association, their substantive due process rights to earn a living, and violates analogous  
3 provisions of the California Constitution.

4 Defendant moves to dismiss the complaint, without leave to amend, for failure to state a  
5 claim upon which relief can be granted pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).  
6 Defendant claims that there is no fundamental right to engage in prostitution or to solicit prostitution  
7 and claims that any relationship between the prostitute and the client is not expressive association  
8 protected by the Constitution.

### 9 **BACKGROUND**

10 California first criminalized prostitution in 1872 by statute when it enacted Penal Code  
11 section 647. The original provision defined “vagrants” to include “every lewd and dissolute person,  
12 who lives in and about houses of ill-fame, and every common prostitute,” and held such vagrants  
13 subject to a \$500 fine or imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months. (Request for Judicial  
14 Notice (“RJN”), Ex. A.)<sup>1</sup> In 1961, this original vagrancy statute was repealed and replaced by the  
15 provision that anyone who solicited or engaged in any act of prostitution would be found guilty of  
16 disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. (RJN, Ex. B.) The current version of the statute provides that  
17 anyone who “solicits or who agrees to engage in or who engages in any act of prostitution,” defined  
18 as “any lewd act between persons for money or other consideration,” is guilty of the misdemeanor of  
19 disorderly conduct. Cal. Penal Code. § 647(b). Although the term “lewd” is not defined in the  
20 statute, California courts have interpreted the term to mean the touching of the genitals, buttocks, or  
21 female breast, for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification. *See, e.g., People v. Freeman*, 46  
22 Cal.3d 419, 424 (1988). Thus, anyone in California who, in exchange for money or other  
23 consideration, engages in, agrees to engage in, or solicits a sexual act for the purpose of sexual  
24 arousal or gratification of the client or the prostitute is guilty of a misdemeanor.

25 Plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of the statute, both on its face and as applied,  
26 criminalizing the commercial exchange of consensual, adult sexual activity. Plaintiffs seek a

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28 <sup>1</sup> Defendant requests that the Court take judicial notice of former sections of the California  
Penal Code. These provisions are judicially noticeable pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201 and  
the Court GRANTS the request.

1 declaration that the law is unconstitutional and seek permanent injunctive relief prohibiting its  
 2 enforcement. Plaintiffs allege five claims.<sup>2</sup> In their first claim for relief, Plaintiffs allege that  
 3 Section 647(b) “violates the right to substantive due process as guaranteed by the Fourteenth  
 4 Amendment.” (Complaint ¶ 35.) Plaintiffs allege that the “rights of adults to engage in consensual,  
 5 private sexual activity (even for compensation) is a fundamental liberty interest . . . deeply rooted  
 6 in this nation’s history and tradition and one that is implicit in the concept of ordered liberty.” (*Id.* ¶  
 7 36.) Therefore, Plaintiffs contend, their challenge to Section 647(b) must be subject to strict  
 8 scrutiny. Plaintiffs allege there is “not even a legitimate governmental interest which could possibly  
 9 justify California’s prostitution laws. The government has no interest in regulating such activities so  
 10 long as the activities occur in private amongst consenting adults in furtherance of their liberty  
 11 interest in their own sexual behavior.” (*Id.* ¶ 37.)

12 Plaintiffs’ second claim for relief alleges violations of the First Amendment. Plaintiffs  
 13 contend their right to freedom of speech is violated by Section 647(b), because the statute “makes  
 14 pure speech a criminal activity. The statute also utilizes speech to make an otherwise lawful act  
 15 (engaging in sexual activity in private or even agreeing to engage in sexual activity at some point in  
 16 the future) a crime based solely on the speaker’s message and the content of his or her speech.” (*Id.*  
 17 ¶ 44.)

18 In their third claim for relief, Plaintiffs allege that Section 647(b) violates liberty interests  
 19 protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the substantive due process right to earn a living. (*Id.* ¶  
 20 51.) Plaintiffs allege in this claim for relief that the statute “severely infringes on the ability to earn  
 21 a living though one’s chosen livelihood or profession, it unconstitutionally burdens the right to  
 22 follow any of the ordinary callings of life; to live and work where one will; and for that purpose to  
 23 enter into all contracts which may be necessary and essential to carrying out those pursuits.” (*Id.*)

24 In their remaining claim for relief, for violation of the First Amendment freedom of  
 25 association, Plaintiffs allege that Section 647(b) “severely infringes on the rights to freedom of  
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27 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs do not contest the motion to dismiss their fifth claim for violations of the California  
 28 Constitution under the Eleventh Amendment. (Reply at 15.) Accordingly, the fifth claim for relief is  
 DISMISSED without leave to amend.

1 association . . . [b]y prohibiting the commercial exchange of private sexual activity, many persons  
2 in the State of California, including Plaintiffs herein, are unable to enter into and maintain certain  
3 intimate and private relationships.” (*Id.* ¶ 56.)

4 On May 15, 2015, Defendant moved to dismiss the complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of  
5 Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) on the basis that Plaintiffs cannot state a claim for constitutional violations  
6 resulting from the State’s criminalization of prostitution. Defendant seeks dismissal of the  
7 complaint without leave to amend.

8 The Court shall address additional facts as necessary to its analysis in the remainder of this  
9 Order.

## 10 ANALYSIS

### 11 A. Legal Standard on Motion to Dismiss.

12 A motion to dismiss is proper under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) where the  
13 complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. The Court’s “inquiry is limited to  
14 the allegations in the complaint, which are accepted as true and construed in the light most favorable  
15 to the plaintiff.” *Lazy Y Ranch LTD v. Behrens*, 546 F.3d 580, 588 (9th Cir. 2008). Even under the  
16 liberal pleadings standard of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), “a plaintiff’s obligation to  
17 provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a  
18 formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v.*  
19 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)).

20 Pursuant to *Twombly*, a plaintiff must not merely allege conduct that is conceivable but must  
21 allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 570. “A claim has  
22 facial plausibility when the Plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the  
23 reasonable inference that the Defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556  
24 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). If the allegations are insufficient to state a  
25 claim, a court should grant leave to amend, unless amendment would be futile. *See, e.g. Reddy v.*  
26 *Litton Indus., Inc.*, 912 F.2d 291, 296 (9th Cir. 1990); *Cook, Perkiss & Lieche, Inc. v. N. Cal.*  
27 *Collection Serv., Inc.*, 911 F.2d 242, 246-47 (9th Cir. 1990).

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1 As a general rule, “a district court may not consider material beyond the pleadings in ruling  
2 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion.” *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 453 (9th Cir. 1994), *overruled on other*  
3 *grounds, Galbraith v. County of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2002) (citation omitted).  
4 However, documents subject to judicial notice may be considered on a motion to dismiss. In doing  
5 so, the Court does not convert a motion to dismiss to one for summary judgment. *See Mack v. South*  
6 *Bay Beer Distrib.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986), *overruled on other grounds by Astoria Fed.*  
7 *Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. Solimino*, 501 U.S. 104 (1991).

8 **B. Plaintiffs’ Substantive Due Process Claim to Right to Sexual Privacy is Dismissed.**

9 Plaintiffs’ central claim is predicated upon the individual’s right under the Fourteenth  
10 Amendment to engage in private, consensual intimate conduct without governmental intrusion.  
11 Defendant contends that there is no fundamental right protected by the Constitution or recognized by  
12 precedent to engage in prostitution or to solicit it.

13 The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no state shall “deprive  
14 any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.  
15 In *Lawrence v. Texas*, the Supreme Court determined that the Due Process Clause protects the  
16 fundamental right to liberty:

17 Liberty protects the persons from unwarranted government intrusions into a dwelling  
18 or other private places. In our tradition the State is not omnipresent in the home.  
19 And there are other spheres of our lives and existence, outside the home, where the  
20 State should not be a dominant presence. Freedom extends beyond spatial bounds.  
Liberty presumes an autonomy of self that includes freedom of thought, belief,  
expression, and *certain intimate conduct*.

21 539 U.S. 558, 562 (2003) (emphasis added).

22 Plaintiffs contend that the Supreme Court’s decision in *Lawrence* fundamentally changes the  
23 definition and scope of the liberty interest individuals maintain under the Due Process Clause and  
24 requires the application of strict scrutiny in this matter. In *Lawrence*, the Court struck down a Texas  
25 law which prohibited two persons of the same sex from engaging in certain intimate sexual conduct,  
26 sodomy. *Id.* at 564-67. The Supreme Court reconsidered and overruled its previous decision in  
27 *Bowers v. Hardwick*. 478 U.S. 186, 190 (1986). In *Bowers*, the Court defined the issue as “whether  
28 the Federal Constitution confers a fundamental right upon homosexuals to engage in sodomy and

1 hence invalidates the laws of the many States that still make such conduct illegal and have done so  
2 for a very long time.” *Id.* The Court in *Lawrence* recognized that the *Bowers* Court had failed “to  
3 appreciate the extent of the liberty at stake.” 539 U.S. at 567. Rather than defining the liberty  
4 interest so narrowly as the right to engage in homosexual conduct, the Court recognized “an  
5 emerging awareness that liberty gives substantial protection to adult persons in deciding how to  
6 conduct their private lives in matters pertaining to sex.” *Id.* at 572. The Court reasoned, “[w]hen  
7 sexuality finds overt expression in intimate conduct with another person, the conduct can be but one  
8 element in a personal bond that is more enduring.” *Id.* at 567.

9 In overturning *Bowers*, the *Lawrence* Court, relying upon intervening Supreme Court  
10 authority, “reaffirmed the liberty interest protected by the Due Process Clause” and “again  
11 confirmed that our laws and tradition afford constitutional protection to personal decisions  
12 relating to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, child rearing and  
13 education.” *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 573-74. “In explaining the respect the Constitution demands  
14 for the autonomy of the person in making these choices,” the Court stated:

15 These matters, involving the most intimate and personal choices a person may  
16 make in a lifetime, choices central to personal dignity and autonomy, are central  
17 to the liberty protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. At the heart of liberty is the  
18 right to define one’s own concept of existence, of meaning, of the universe, and of  
the mystery of human life. Beliefs about these matters could not define the  
attributes of personhood were they formed under compulsion of the State.

19 *Id.* at 574 (quoting *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pa. v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 851 (1992)).  
20 The Court’s emphasis in defining the liberty interest focused on the choices relating to protected  
21 relationships in which the intimate conduct occurs, not solely on the contours of the intimate  
22 conduct itself.

23 The Court is not persuaded by Plaintiffs’ contention that the Supreme Court has shifted the  
24 definition of the protected liberty interest to comprise merely sexual or intimate conduct, as opposed  
25 to the relationship in which the sexual or intimate conduct occurs. The Court similarly is not  
26 persuaded by Defendant’s contention that the due process analysis here should be predicated  
27 exclusively upon an asserted fundamental right to commercial sex. Plaintiffs’ assertion of a  
28 fundamental liberty interest in sex is too broad, and Defendant’s assertion of a fundamental liberty

1 interest in commercial sex is too narrow. Rather, this case challenges particular intimate conduct  
2 within a specific context in that courts have deigned not to afford constitutional protection.

3 “In protecting ‘certain kinds of highly personal relationships,’ the Supreme Court has most  
4 often identified the source of protection as the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment.”  
5 *IDK, Inc. v. Clark County*, 836 F.2d 1185, 1192 (9th Cir. 1988) (quoting *Roberts v. United States*  
6 *Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 618 (1984)). The Supreme Court has long recognized that the Constitution,  
7 because it “is designed to secure individual liberty, [] must afford the formation and preservation of  
8 certain kinds of highly personal relationships a substantial measure of sanctuary from unjustified  
9 interference by the State.” *Roberts*, 468 U.S. at 618. Without precisely identifying which intimate  
10 relationships merit constitutional protection, the Supreme Court has noted that “certain kinds of  
11 personal bonds have played a critical role in the culture and traditions of the Nation by cultivating  
12 and transmitting shared ideals and beliefs.” *Id.* at 618-19. The relationships granted protection by  
13 the Fourteenth Amendment “are those that attend the creation and sustenance of a family” and  
14 similar “highly personal relationships.” *Id.* at 619-620. “The individuals are deeply attached and  
15 committed to each other as a result of their having shared each other’s thoughts, beliefs, and  
16 experiences. By the very nature of such relationships, one is involved in a relatively few intimate  
17 associations during his or her lifetime.” *IDK*, 836 F.2d at 1193. The Supreme Court has held that  
18 the Constitution protects “those relationships, including family relationships, that presuppose ‘deep  
19 attachments and commitments to the necessarily few other individuals with whom one shares not  
20 only a special community of thoughts, experiences, and beliefs but also distinctively personal  
21 aspects of one’s life.’” *Board of Directors of Rotary Int’l v. Rotary Club of Duarte*, 481 U.S. 537,  
22 545 (1987) (citing *Roberts*, 468 U.S. at 618). In the context of intimate relations, “[w]hen sexuality  
23 finds overt expression in intimate conduct with another person, the conduct can be but one element  
24 in a personal bond that is more enduring.” *Lawrence*, 539 U.S. at 567.

25 In order to determine whether any particular relationship merits the protection of the Due  
26 Process Clause, courts may consider factors such as “the group’s size, its congeniality, its duration,  
27 the purposes for which it was formed, and the selectivity in choosing participants.” *IDK*, 836 F.2d at  
28 1193; *see also Roberts*, 468 U.S. at 620 (holding that constitutionally protected relationships “are



1 distinguished by such attributes as relative smallness, a high degree of selectivity in decisions to  
2 begin and maintain the affiliation, and seclusion from others in critical aspects of the relationship.”).

3 The Ninth Circuit has determined that a couple comprised of an escort and a client

4 possesses few, if any, of the aspects of an intimate association. It lasts for a short  
5 period and only as long as the client is willing to pay the fee. . . . While we may  
6 assume that the relationship between them is cordial and that they share  
7 conversation, companionship, and other activities of leisure, we do not believe  
8 that a day, an evening, or even a weekend is sufficient time to develop deep  
9 attachments or commitments. In fact, the relationship between a client and his  
10 or her paid companion may well be the antithesis of the highly personal bonds  
11 protected by the fourteenth amendment.

12 *IDK*, 836 F.2d at 1193. Similarly, here, the Court finds precedent dictates that the intimate  
13 association between a prostitute and client, while it may be consensual and cordial, has not merited  
14 the protection of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *See, e.g., Lawrence*, 539  
15 U.S. at 578 (distinguishing its holding from application in the context of public conduct or  
16 prostitution); *Muth v. Frank*, 412 F.3d 808, 818 (7th Cir. 2005) (holding that, pursuant to *Lawrence*,  
17 there is no cognizable fundamental right to private consensual sexual conduct). Having defined the  
18 asserted right to constitutional protection within a particular relationship, and having found that the  
19 relationship has not historically been granted recognition as fundamental, the Court finds that  
20 Section 647(b) does not challenge a fundamental right requiring the application of strict scrutiny in  
21 assessing its constitutionality. *See Raich v. Gonzales*, 500 F.3d 850, 864-66 (2007); *see also*  
22 *Williams v. Morgan*, 478 F.3d 1316, 1320 (11th Cir. 2007). The Court follows a long precedent of  
23 recognizing unenumerated fundamental rights as protected by substantive due process. However,  
24 the Court is cautious not to extend constitutional protection to cover an asserted substantive due  
25 process right here as it would place “the matter outside the arena of public debate and legislative  
26 action” where it more properly resides. *See Raich*, 500 F.3d at 863 (citing *Washington v.*  
27 *Glucksberg*, 521 U.S. 702, 720 (1997)).

28 Because the Court finds there is no fundamental right at issue, it must apply rational basis  
scrutiny to the challenged statute. *See Romers v. Evans*, 517 U.S. 620, 631 (1996) (“[I]f the law  
neither burdens a fundamental right nor targets a suspect class, we will uphold the [law] so long as it  
bears a rational relation to some legitimate end.”). Rational basis review is a highly deferential



1 standard that prescribes only the very outer limits of a legislature’s power. *Id.* Courts “are  
2 compelled under rational-basis review to accept a legislature’s generalizations even where there is  
3 an imperfect fit between means and ends.” *Heller v. Doe*, 509 U.S. 312, 319-320 (1993) (internal  
4 citations omitted). Indeed, a court applying rational basis review may “go so far as to hypothesize  
5 about potential motivations of the legislature, in order to find a legitimate government interest  
6 sufficient to justify the challenged provision.” *Gill v. Office of Personnel Management*, 699 F.  
7 Supp. 2d 374, 387 (D. Mass. 2010) (citing *Shaw v. Oregon Public Employees’ Retirement Bd.*, 887  
8 F.2d 947, 948-49 (9th Cir. 1989) (internal quotation omitted)).

9         However, rational basis review is not “toothless.” *Mathews v. de Castro*, 429 U.S. 181, 185  
10 (1976). Rather, it requires that the legislation not be enacted for arbitrary or improper purposes. In  
11 order for a law to be legitimate, it must be “properly cognizable” by the government asserting it and  
12 “relevant to interests” it “has the authority to implement.” *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living*  
13 *Center*, 473 U.S. 432, 441 (1985). The law must bear a logical relationship to the purpose it  
14 purports to advance. *See Romer*, 517 U.S. at 632-33; *see also Gill*, 699 F. Supp. 2d at 387. Lastly,  
15 the justification for the law may not rely on factual assumptions that exceed the bounds of rational  
16 speculation. *Lewis v. Thompson*, 252 F.3d 567, 590 (2d Cir. 2001) (citing *Heller*, 509 U.S. at 320  
17 (holding that speculation, while permissible, must still be “rational”)).

18         Here, Defendant asserts that the statute survives scrutiny under the rational basis test because  
19 criminalizing prostitution is rationally related to numerous legitimate government interests. Those  
20 government interests include, for instance, preventing a climate conducive to violence against  
21 women and potential human trafficking, preserving the public health, and deterring the  
22 commodification of sex. *See, e.g., Coyote Pub., Inc. v. Miller*, 598 F.3d 592, 600 (9th Cir. 2010)  
23 (“The federal government acknowledges the link between prostitution and trafficking in women and  
24 children, a form of modern day slavery.”); *see also Love v. Superior Court*, 226 Cal. App. 3d 736,  
25 742 (1990) (finding that the legislature “identified sexual contact as a primary means of transmitting  
26 the AIDS virus and ‘prostitutes who pass on the infection to their clients’ as a specific group of  
27 concern”); *United States v. Carter*, 266 F.3d 1089, 1091 (9th Cir. 2001) (citations omitted) (holding  
28 that “prostitution involved ‘a serious potential risk’ of contracting a sexually transmitted disease”);

1 *see also Coyote*, 598 F.3d at 603 (holding that the state’s interest in preventing commodification  
2 “may be motivated in part by concerns about the indirect consequences of permitting such sales, but  
3 they are also driven by an objection to their inherent commodifying tendencies – the buying and  
4 selling of things and activities integral to a robust concept of personhood.”). This Court finds that,  
5 following the holding in *Lawrence*, moral disapproval is not an adequate or rational basis for  
6 criminalizing conduct. However, there are “justifications for criminalizing prostitution other than  
7 public morality, including promoting public safety and preventing injury and coercion.” *Reliable*  
8 *Consultants, Inc. v. Earle*, 517 F.3d 738, 746 (5th Cir. 2008). Accordingly, the Court finds that  
9 Defendant has proffered sufficient legitimate government interests that provide a rational basis to  
10 justify the criminalization of prostitution in California.

11 **C. Plaintiffs’ Claims to Freedom of Speech and Association are Dismissed.**

12 Plaintiffs allege a claim for violation of their First Amendment rights to free speech on the  
13 basis that Section 647(b) makes the solicitation or the agreement to engage in prostitution a crime.  
14 (Compl. ¶ 43.) Accordingly, they contend that the statute makes “pure speech a criminal activity.”  
15 (*Id.* ¶ 44.)

16 Plaintiffs further allege a claim for violation of their First Amendment rights to freedom of  
17 association on the basis that Section 647(b) severely infringes the rights of individuals to enter and  
18 maintain certain intimate or private relationships. (*Id.* ¶¶ 55-56.)

19 Both parties agree that Defendant’s arguments regarding Plaintiffs’ free speech and  
20 association claims under the First Amendment are premised entirely upon the threshold contention  
21 that the criminal statute banning prostitution violates constitutional principles. However, having  
22 found that Section 647(b) does not violate the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, the Court  
23 finds that there is no constitutional bar to banning commercial speech related to illegal activity. *See*  
24 *Central Hudson Gas & Elec. Corp. v. Public Service Comm’n of New York*, 447 U.S. 557, 563  
25 (1980) (citing *Pittsburgh Press Co. v. Human Relations Comm’n*, 413 U.S. 376, 388 (1973))  
26 (holding that the government may ban commercial speech related to illegal activity).

27 Furthermore, as the Court has already held, the First Amendment’s protection of freedom of  
28 association does not protect the relationships at stake in the context of prostitution. The

1 “Constitution protects against unjustified government interference with an individual’s choice to  
2 enter into and maintain certain intimate or private relationships.” *Rotary Club of Duarte*, 481 U.S.  
3 at 545. Because the Court has found that Section 647(b) does not impermissibly interfere with  
4 protected intimate relationships under the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court similarly finds that the  
5 statute does not violate Plaintiffs’ associational rights under the First Amendment.

6 **D. Plaintiffs’ Substantive Due Process Claim to Right to Earn a Living is Dismissed.**

7 Plaintiffs’ claim for violation of their substantive due process right to earn a living by the  
8 commercial exchange of sex is eviscerated by the Court’s finding that Plaintiffs have not stated an  
9 actionable substantive due process claim related to the criminalization of prostitution. Plaintiffs  
10 cannot demonstrate that they maintain a liberty or property interest protected by the Constitution in  
11 this chosen, illegal profession. *See, e.g., Conn v. Gabbert*, 526 U.S. 286, 291-92 (1999) (holding  
12 that the liberty component of the Fourteenth Amendment includes some generalized due process  
13 right to choose one’s field of private employment, but the right is nevertheless subject to reasonable  
14 government regulation). A protectable liberty interest in employment arises only “where not  
15 affirmatively restricted by reasonable laws or regulations of general application.” *Blackburn v. City*  
16 *of Marshall*, 42 F.3d 925, 941 (5th Cir. 1995). This Court has found as a matter of law, that  
17 Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that they have a protectable liberty interest in the profession of  
18 prostitution. And the State’s generalized regulation banning such a profession does not pose a due  
19 process problem. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have not demonstrated that, by virtue of the state’s  
20 criminal statute, they have been deprived of a substantive due process right to earn the living of their  
21 choosing.

22 **CONCLUSION**

23 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s motion to dismiss with leave to  
24 amend. Plaintiffs may file an amended complaint in accordance with the terms of this Order and  
25 consistent with their obligations under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by no later  
26 than May 6, 2016. Defendants shall have 21 days thereafter to file their response, or answer the


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1 operative complaint. If no amended complaint is filed by May 6, 2016, this case shall be dismissed  
2 with prejudice.

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: March 31, 2016

  
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JEFFREY S. WHITE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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