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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIF.  
LOS ANGELES  
BY: 

FILED

8 United States District Court  
9 Central District of California

11 Charles Nichols,  
12 PLAINTIFF,  
13 vs.  
14 KAMALA D. HARRIS, Attorney  
15 General, in her official capacity as  
16 Attorney General of California, CITY  
17 OF REDONDO BEACH and DOES 1  
18 to 10,  
19 Defendants.

) Case No.:  
) CV-11-9916 SJO (SS)

) **SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT**  
) **COMPLAINT FOR**  
) **DECLARATORY AND/OR**  
) **PROSPECTIVE INJUNCTIVE**  
) **RELIEF**  
) **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES**  
) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**  
) 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988  
) FIRST AMENDMENT  
) SECOND AMENDMENT  
) FOURTH AMENDMENT  
) FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

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**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2201, 2202 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988.

2. Venue lies in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

**PARTIES**

3. PLAINTIFF CHARLES NICHOLS is a natural person and citizen of the United States and of the State of California and was at all material times a resident of Los Angeles County.

4. At all relevant times, DEFENDANT KAMALA HARRIS (KAMALA HARRIS, HARRIS) was, and currently is, the Attorney General of the State of California and she is obligated to supervise her agency and comply with all statutory duties under California Law. She is charged with enforcing and interpreting California Statutes including, but not limited to, California Penal Code Sections 25850, 26350, 26400, 26150, 26155, 26165, 26175, 26180, 26185, 26190, 26200, 26202, 26205, 26210, and 26215. KAMALA HARRIS has concurrent prosecutorial jurisdiction with the state's 58 District Attorneys, and she is bound by a duty to seek substantial justice and avoid the filing of criminal charges in which she knows (or should know) are not supported by probable cause. HARRIS also has an independent duty to disclose information beneficial to the accused and by extension she has a duty to prevent wrongful arrests in the first place when she has the power to do so. When she deems it advisable or necessary in the public interest, or when directed to do so by the Governor, she shall assist any district attorney in the discharge of his duties, and may, where she deems it necessary, take full charge of any investigation or prosecution of violations of law of which the superior court has jurisdiction. In this respect she has all the powers of a district

1 attorney, including the power to issue or cause to be issued subpoenas or other  
2 process. See Article 5, Section 13 of the California Constitution and Cal. Gov't  
3 Code §§ 12510, 12511 & 12550. She is being sued solely in her official capacity  
4 and solely for Declarative and/or prospective injunctive relief.  
5

6 5. At all relevant times, DEFENDANT CITY OF REDONDO BEACH  
7 (“CITY”) is and was a duly organized public entity, form unknown, existing under  
8 the laws of the State of California. At all relevant times, CITY was the employer  
9 of the police officers, prosecutors and DOE defendants who injured PLAINTIFF.  
10

11 6. PLAINTIFF is uncertain of the exact identity of any additional individual  
12 defendants who participated in the violation of his constitutionally protected rights.  
13 PLAINTIFF therefore names these individuals as DOE Defendants and reserves  
14 the right to amend this complaint when their true names are ascertained.  
15 Furthermore, if/when additional persons and entities are discovered to have  
16 assisted and/or lent support to the wrongful conduct of the DEFENDANTS named  
17 herein, PLAINTIFF reserves the right to amend this complaint to add those persons  
18 and/or entities as Defendants.  
19

### 20 BACKGROUND ALLEGATIONS

21 7. The United States Supreme Court in its landmark decision on the Second  
22 Amendment, *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 128 S. Ct. 2783, 2809 (2008),  
23 broadly confirmed the rights of Americans to keep and bear arms. While the  
24 opinion recognizes some limits to this right (i.e., prohibitions on concealed  
25 weapons in public, prohibitions on dangerous and unusual weapons, limitations on  
26 the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, and laws forbidding  
27 carrying firearms in sensitive locations like schools and public buildings), the right  
28 itself is broad and occupies an important place in our constitutional history. The

1 right to keep and bear arms is implicit in our understanding of ordered liberty and  
2 is deeply rooted in the traditions of our country. The Second Amendment right is  
3 not the only provision in the Bill of Rights that has controversial public safety  
4 implications. The provisions of the Bill of Rights have governed law enforcement  
5 practices, the prosecution of cases including criminal cases and the punishment of  
6 offenders. All of these have disputed public safety implications. Despite this, self-  
7 defense is the central component of the Second Amendment right and is enshrined  
8 in Article I, Section 1 our own State Constitution. The core lawful purpose of self-  
9 defense does not disappear the moment a private citizen steps outside his home.  
10 *Heller* has provided for a number of presumptively lawful regulatory measures  
11 noted above such as prohibitions on the carrying of concealed firearms in public,  
12 but neither the state nor local governments can prohibit private citizens from  
13 carrying firearms openly, except in sensitive places. *Heller* tells us “This [Open  
14 Carry] is the right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States...”

15  
16 8. This case involves an important constitutional principle, that neither the state  
17 nor local governments may prohibit PLAINTIFF or similarly situated individuals  
18 from openly carrying a fully functional firearm (loaded and unloaded) for the  
19 purpose of self-defense (or for other lawful purposes) in non-sensitive public  
20 places such as public streets, sidewalks, parking lots, open public spaces, his  
21 residential property, within his motor vehicle including any attached camper or  
22 trailer regardless of whether or not the motor vehicle or attached camper or trailer  
23 is used as a primary or temporary residence or no residence at all. Places which  
24 are not sensitive places where the carrying of loaded firearms can be prohibited;  
25 such as in schools and government buildings and where there exists a State or  
26 Federal law which constitutionally prohibits the carrying of a loaded firearm in  
27 those sensitive places are not at issue. PLAINTIFF similarly does not challenge  
28 any state or Federal prohibition on the carrying of weapons concealed or in the

1 licensing of the carrying of a weapon concealed in a public place or any of the  
2 other presumptively lawful prohibitions stated in the *Heller* decision.

3  
4 9. California law has expanded its ban on carrying a firearm in public to such a  
5 great extent that PLAINTIFF, and tens of millions of similarly situated persons in  
6 California, violate the ban by merely stepping outside the door of his home onto  
7 his own residential property. In particular, California courts have construed the  
8 ban on carrying firearms in a public place to include private residential property.  
9 California courts have also construed that a loaded handgun, inside of a chest of  
10 drawers, inside of a trailer towed behind a motor vehicle is a public place even  
11 though the trailer was being used as a primary residence by the defendant. The  
12 California legislature has enacted two recent bans on the open carry of unloaded  
13 firearms in public. Assembly Bill 144 made it a crime to openly carry an unloaded  
14 handgun in a public place and Assembly Bill 1527 made it a crime to openly carry  
15 an unloaded firearm in a public place which is not a handgun (e.g., rifle shotgun) in  
16 an incorporated city or city and county. Neither bill provides for a self-defense  
17 exception. Both bills prohibit transport of an unloaded firearm except for directly  
18 between two places where it is legal to possess a firearm. Prior to the enactment of  
19 these two bills it was possible to openly carry an unloaded firearm in public places  
20 with ammunition at the ready and to load the firearm should one find himself in  
21 “grave, immediate danger,” with an exception within 1,000 feet of a K-12 public or  
22 private school, where handguns had to be carried unloaded in a fully enclosed,  
23 locked container unless one had permission from the school (see Penal Code  
24 section 626.9). This prohibition did not apply to the Open Carry of unloaded long  
25 guns. However, the California courts are split on what constitutes a “loaded”  
26 firearm. One appellate court held (correctly) that a firearm is not loaded unless  
27 there is a live round in the firing chamber while another held that an unloaded  
28

1 firearm is "loaded" if it simply has a magazine or clip containing ammunition  
2 attached to the firearm and there is no ammunition in the firing chamber.  
3

4 10. The theoretical ability to secure a license to openly carry a loaded firearm is  
5 meaningless in light of Penal Code sections 26150 and 26155 which prevent  
6 anyone living in a county with 200,000 or more people from securing a license to  
7 openly carry a loaded gun. Virtually everyone in the state of California lives in a  
8 place where state law prohibits the issuance of a license to openly carry a loaded  
9 firearm (i.e., anyone who lives in a county with 200,000 people or more people)  
10 including PLAINTIFF who lives in the County of Los Angeles.  
11

12 11. Aside from the population limitation, an individual seeking a license to carry  
13 a loaded and exposed weapon or a concealed weapon is required to apply for a  
14 license from either the head of a municipal police department or county sheriff.  
15 PLAINTIFF'S city of residence does not have a police chief and the custom and  
16 policy of the Sheriff of Los Angeles County is to not issue permits absent showing  
17 of an extraordinary need which as a practical matter means almost no one can carry  
18 a loaded gun in Los Angeles County.  
19

20 12. Indeed DEFENDANT HARRIS has instructed all issuing authorities in  
21 California not to issue a license to openly carry a handgun to PLAINTIFF and  
22 similarly situated individuals on page 1 of her "STANDARD APPLICATION  
23 FOR LICENSE TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON (CCW)" prepared by  
24 the Attorney General pursuant to California Penal Code section 26175 which also  
25 provides for her to revise the application form. DEFENDANT HARRIS has  
26 refused to either create or revise the application form to accommodate  
27 PLAINTIFF'S and similarly situated individuals Second Amendment right to  
28 openly carry a loaded firearm in public for the purpose of self-defense and other

1 lawful purposes. Given the above, the constitutional right to bear arms as  
2 enshrined in the Second Amendment and as recently interpreted by the Supreme  
3 Court is being violated on a daily basis in California.

4  
5 13. This case involves a second important constitutional principle that neither  
6 the state nor its local governments can deny a license to PLAINTIFF or similarly  
7 situated persons to openly carry a loaded firearm in non-sensitive public places  
8 based on the population of the county in which a person who is not prohibited from  
9 possessing a firearm resides or because he resides in a city or county within the  
10 state in which state law does not provide for the issuance of a license to openly  
11 carry a loaded firearm in non-sensitive public places.

12  
13 **STATE LAWS AND CITY ORDINANCES**

14 14. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by  
15 reference with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

16  
17 15. Section 25850 states in pertinent part:

18 25850. (a) A person is guilty of carrying a loaded firearm when the person  
19 carries a loaded firearm on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or  
20 on any public street in an incorporated city or in any public place or on any public  
21 street in a prohibited area of unincorporated territory.

22 (b) In order to determine whether or not a firearm is loaded for the purpose of  
23 enforcing this section, peace officers are authorized to examine any firearm carried  
24 by anyone on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public  
25 street in an incorporated city or prohibited area of an unincorporated territory.

26 Refusal to allow a peace officer to inspect a firearm pursuant to this section  
27 constitutes probable cause for arrest for violation of this section. (Note that  
28

1 California Penal Code **section 25850** does not contain a self-defense exception as  
2 did prior section 12031.)

3  
4 16. California Penal Code **section 26350** states in pertinent part:

5 26350. (a) (1) A person is guilty of openly carrying an unloaded handgun  
6 when that person carries upon his or her person an exposed and unloaded handgun  
7 outside a vehicle while in or on any of the following:

8 (A) A public place or public street in an incorporated city or city and county.

9 (B) A public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated area of a county or  
10 city and county.

11 (C) A public place in a prohibited area of a county or city and county.

12 (2) A person is guilty of openly carrying an unloaded handgun when that person  
13 carries an exposed and unloaded handgun inside or on a vehicle, whether or not on  
14 his or her person, while in or on any of the following:

15 (A) A public place or public street in an incorporated city or city and county.

16 (B) A public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated area of a county or  
17 city and county.

18 (C) A public place in a prohibited area of a county or city and county.

19  
20 17. California Penal Code **section 26400** states in pertinent part:

21 26400. (a) A person is guilty of carrying an unloaded firearm that is not a  
22 handgun in an incorporated city or city and county when that person carries upon  
23 his or her person an unloaded firearm that is not a handgun outside a vehicle while  
24 in the incorporated city or city and county.

25  
26 18. California Penal Code **section 26150** states in pertinent part:  
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1           26150. (a) When a person applies for a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or  
2 other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the sheriff of a county  
3 may issue a license to that person upon proof of all of the following:

4           (1) The applicant is of good moral character.

5           (2) Good cause exists for issuance of the license.

6           (3) The applicant is a resident of the county or a city within the  
7 county, or the applicant's principal place of employment or business is in the  
8 county or a city within the county and the applicant spends a substantial period of  
9 time in that place of employment or business.

10          (4) The applicant has completed a course of training as described in Section  
11 26165.

12          (b) The sheriff may issue a license under subdivision (a) in either of the  
13 following formats:

14           (1) A license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of  
15 being concealed upon the person.

16           (2) Where the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons according to  
17 the most recent federal decennial census, a license to carry loaded and exposed in  
18 only that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed  
19 upon the person.

20  
21          19. California Penal Code **section 26155** is substantially identical to section  
22 26150 except that “the chief or other head of a municipal police department  
23 of any city or city and county” is substituted for “the sheriff of a county”  
24 and:

25           (c) Nothing in this chapter shall preclude the chief or other head of a municipal  
26 police department of any city from entering an agreement with the sheriff of the  
27 county in which the city is located for the sheriff to process all applications for  
28

1 licenses, renewals of licenses, and amendments to licenses, pursuant to this  
2 chapter.

3  
4 20. California Penal Code **section 26160** states in pertinent part:

5 26160. Each licensing authority shall publish and make available a written  
6 policy summarizing the provisions of Section 26150 and subdivisions (a) and (b)  
7 of Section 26155.

8  
9 21. California Penal Code **section 26165** requires a course of training of up to  
10 24 hours before a license may be issued.

11  
12 22. California Penal Code **section 26175** states in pertinent part:

13 26175. (a) (1) Applications for licenses, applications for amendments to  
14 licenses, amendments to licenses, and licenses under this article shall be uniform  
15 throughout the state, upon forms to be prescribed by the Attorney General.

16 (2) The Attorney General shall convene a committee composed of one  
17 representative of the California State Sheriffs' Association, one representative of  
18 the California Police Chiefs Association, and one representative of the Department  
19 of Justice to review, and as deemed appropriate, revise the standard application  
20 form for licenses. The committee shall meet for this purpose if two of the  
21 committee's members deem that necessary.

22 (c) The standard application form for licenses described in subdivision (a) shall  
23 require information from the applicant, including, but not limited to, the name,  
24 occupation, residence, and business address of the applicant, the applicant's age,  
25 height, weight, color of eyes and hair, and reason for desiring a license to carry the  
26 weapon.

27 (i) Any license issued upon the application shall set forth the licensee's name,  
28 occupation, residence and business address, the licensee's age, height, weight, color

1 of eyes and hair, and the reason for desiring a license to carry the weapon, and  
2 shall, in addition, contain a description of the weapon or weapons authorized to be  
3 carried, giving the name of the manufacturer, the serial number, and the caliber.  
4

5 23. California Penal Code **section 26180** states in pertinent part:

6 26180. (a) Any person who files an application required by Section 26175  
7 knowing that any statement contained therein is false is guilty of a misdemeanor.  
8

9 24. California Penal Code **section 26185** states in pertinent part:

10 26185. (a) (1) The fingerprints of each applicant shall be taken and two  
11 copies on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice shall be forwarded to the  
12 department.

13 (2) Upon receipt of the fingerprints and the fee as prescribed in Section 26190,  
14 the department shall promptly furnish the forwarding licensing authority a report of  
15 all data and information pertaining to any applicant of which there is a record in its  
16 office, including information as to whether the person is prohibited by state or  
17 federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.

18 (3) No license shall be issued by any licensing authority until after receipt of the  
19 report from the department.

20 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if the license applicant has previously  
21 applied to the same licensing authority for a license to carry firearms pursuant to  
22 this article and the applicant's fingerprints and fee have been previously forwarded  
23 to the Department of Justice, as provided by this section, the licensing authority  
24 shall note the previous identification numbers and other data that would provide  
25 positive identification in the files of the Department of Justice on the copy of any  
26 subsequent license submitted to the department in conformance with Section  
27 26225 and no additional application form or fingerprints shall be required.  
28

1 (c) If the license applicant has a license issued pursuant to this article and the  
2 applicant's fingerprints have been previously forwarded to the Department of  
3 Justice, as provided in this section, the licensing authority shall note the previous  
4 identification numbers and other data that would provide positive identification in  
5 the files of the Department of Justice on the copy of any subsequent license  
6 submitted to the department in conformance with Section 26225 and no additional  
7 fingerprints shall be required.

8  
9 25. California Penal Code **section 26190** requires fees and provides for  
10 additional testing costing applicant up to \$150 in addition to the required fees.

11  
12 26. California Penal Code **section 26200** states in pertinent part:

13 26200. (a) A license issued pursuant to this article may include any  
14 reasonable restrictions or conditions that the issuing authority deems warranted,  
15 including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which  
16 the licensee may carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being  
17 concealed upon the person.

18  
19 27. California Penal Code **section 26202** states in pertinent part:

20 26202. Upon making the determination of good cause pursuant to Section  
21 26150 or 26155, the licensing authority shall give written notice to the applicant of  
22 the licensing authority's determination. If the licensing authority determines that  
23 good cause exists, the notice shall inform the applicants to proceed with the  
24 training requirements specified in Section 26165. If the licensing authority  
25 determines that good cause does not exist, the notice shall inform the applicant that  
26 the request for a license has been denied and shall state the reason from the  
27 department's published policy, described in Section 26160, as to why the  
28 determination was made.

1 28. California Penal Code **section 26205** states in pertinent part:

2 26205. The licensing authority shall give written notice to the applicant  
3 indicating if the license under this article is approved or denied. The licensing  
4 authority shall give this notice within 90 days of the initial application for a new  
5 license or a license renewal, or 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal  
6 background check from the Department of Justice, whichever is later. If the license  
7 is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied.

8  
9 29. California Penal Code **section 26210** states in pertinent part:

10 (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), if a licensee's place of residence was the  
11 basis for issuance of a license, any license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or  
12 26155 shall expire 90 days after the licensee moves from the county of issuance.

13 (e) If the license is one to carry loaded and exposed a pistol, revolver, or other  
14 firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the license shall be revoked  
15 immediately upon a change of the licensee's place of residence to another county.

16  
17 30. California Penal Code **section 26215** states in pertinent part:

18 26215. (a) A person issued a license pursuant to this article may apply to the  
19 licensing authority for an amendment to the license to do one or more of the  
20 following:

21 (1) Add or delete authority to carry a particular pistol, revolver, or other firearm  
22 capable of being concealed upon the person.

23 (2) Authorize the licensee to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm  
24 capable of being concealed upon the person.

25 (3) If the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons according to the  
26 most recent federal decennial census, authorize the licensee to carry loaded and  
27 exposed in only that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being  
28 concealed upon the person.

1 (4) Change any restrictions or conditions on the license, including restrictions as  
2 to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which the person may carry a  
3 pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.  
4

5 31. California Penal Code **section 26220** states in pertinent part:

6 26220. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and in subdivision  
7 (c) of Section 26210, a license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 is valid  
8 for any period of time not to exceed two years from the date of the license.

9 (b) If the licensee's place of employment or business was the basis for issuance of  
10 a license pursuant to Section 26150, the license is valid for any period of time not  
11 to exceed 90 days from the date of the license. The license shall be valid only in  
12 the county in which the license was originally issued. The licensee shall give a  
13 copy of this license to the licensing authority of the city, county, or city and county  
14 in which the licensee resides. The licensing authority that originally issued the  
15 license shall inform the licensee verbally and in writing in at least 16-point type of  
16 this obligation to give a copy of the license to the licensing authority of the city,  
17 county, or city and county of residence. Any application to renew or extend the  
18 validity of, or reissue, the license may be granted only upon the concurrence of the  
19 licensing authority that originally issued the license and the licensing authority of  
20 the city, county, or city and county in which the licensee resides.

21 (c) A license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 is valid for any period of  
22 time not to exceed three years from the date of the license if the license is issued to  
23 any of the following individuals:

24 (1) A judge of a California court of record.

25 (2) A full-time court commissioner of a California court of record.

26 (3) A judge of a federal court.

27 (4) A magistrate of a federal court.

28 (d) A license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 is valid

1 for any period of time not to exceed four years from the date of the license if the  
2 license is issued to a custodial officer who is an employee of the sheriff as  
3 provided in Section 831.5, except that the license shall be invalid upon the  
4 conclusion of the person's employment pursuant to Section 831.5 if the four-year  
5 period has not otherwise expired or any other condition imposed pursuant to this  
6 article does not limit the validity of the license to a shorter time period.

7 (e) A license issued pursuant to Section 26170 to a peace officer appointed  
8 pursuant to Section 830.6 is valid for any period of time not to exceed four years  
9 from the date of the license, except that the license shall be invalid upon the  
10 conclusion of the person's appointment pursuant to Section 830.6 if the four-year  
11 period has not otherwise expired or any other condition imposed pursuant to this  
12 article does not limit the validity of the license to a shorter time period.

13  
14 32. California Penal Code **section 17030** states in full:

15 17030. As used in this part, "prohibited area" means any place where it is  
16 unlawful to discharge a weapon.

17  
18 33. Defendant CITY OF REDONDO BEACH broadly defines "Park" to include  
19 all "open space." The Redondo Beach City ordinances state in pertinent part:

20 **4-35.01 Definitions.**

21 "Park" shall mean any publicly owned or leased property established, designated,  
22 maintained, or otherwise provided by the City for recreational use or enjoyment,  
23 including, but not limited to, any public areas located within or directly adjacent to  
24 such property such as picnic areas, playgrounds, sports fields, athletic fields, sports  
25 courts, trails, walkways, pathways, gardens, parking lots, parkettes, aquatic centers,  
26 skateboard parks, community centers, senior centers, land designated by the City  
27 as parkland or open space, landscaped or planted areas, and other buildings or  
28

1 structures. The term “park” shall not include the beach as defined in Section 5-  
2 8.01(a)(1) of this Code.” Emphasis added.

3  
4 **4-35.06 Vehicles in parks.**

5 No person shall drive any motorized vehicle within any portion of any park,  
6 excluding park parking lots. This section shall not apply to service vehicles used to  
7 maintain or operate the park, or to police or emergency vehicles. (§ 1, Ord. 3051  
8 c.s., eff. June 18, 2010)

9  
10 **4-35.20 Weapons and explosives in parks.**

11 (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to use, carry, fire or discharge any firearm,  
12 air gun, paint gun, BB gun, slingshot, archery device of any kind, or any other  
13 form of weapon across, in or into a park. This subsection shall not apply to law  
14 enforcement officers.

15  
16 34. Redondo Beach municipal ordinance 5-8.01(a)(1) states:

17 “Beach” means the public beach or shoreline area bordering the Pacific Ocean,  
18 owned, managed or controlled by the State of California, County of Los Angeles or  
19 the City of Redondo Beach or that is open to the general public and located within  
20 the City of Redondo Beach. For the purposes of this section, the beach shall  
21 include all indoor and outdoor areas of the land in the City that extends 1,000 feet  
22 seaward from the low mean tide line and landward to the following described lines:  
23 to the top of the seaward face of the coastal bluffs west of the Esplanade from the  
24 City’s southerly border to the southerly edge of the first residential private property  
25 on the west side of the Esplanade and to the westerly edge of the private properties  
26 on the west side of the Esplanade from Avenue A to Ainsworth Court at George  
27 Freeth Way; to the westerly edge of the public sidewalk from Ainsworth Court to  
28 the extended line of the southerly edge of the Redondo Beach Pier; to the westerly



