

City of Gainesville

City Hall 200 East University Avenue Gainesville, Florida 32601

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 020021 Version: 1 Name: Disorderly Conduct (B)

Type: Ordinance Status: Adopted

File created: 6/24/2002 In control: City Attorney

On agenda: Final action: 7/8/2002

Title: DISORDERLY CONDUCT WHICH THREATENS PUBLIC SAFETY OR BREACH OF THE PEACE (B)

ORDINANCE NO. 0-02-27 An ordinance of the City of Gainesville, Florida, amending sections 17-4(a) (9) and 17-4(a)(10) of the Code of Ordinances by proscribing the conduct that threatens the public safety or breach of the peace; providing directions to the codifier; providing a severability clause;

providing a repealing clause; and providing an immediate effective date.

Sponsors:

Indexes:

Code sections:

Attachments: 1. 020021.TIF, 2. 020021_First Reading ORDINANCE NO. 0-02-27_20030101, 3. 020021_a Second

Reading ORDINANCE NO. 0-02-27 20030101, 4, 020021 b Second Reading ORDINANCE NO. 0-

02-27 20030101, 5. 020021 a Disorderly Conduct 20030101, 6. 020021 b Disorderly

Conduct_20030101

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
7/8/2002	1	City Commission	Adopted on Final Reading (Ordinance)	Pass
6/24/2002	1	City Commission	Adopted on First Reading (Ordinance)	Pass
6/10/2002	0	City Commission	Approved as Recommended	Pass

DISORDERLY CONDUCT WHICH THREATENS PUBLIC SAFETY OR BREACH OF THE PEACE (B)

ORDINANCE NO. 0-02-27

An ordinance of the City of Gainesville, Florida, amending sections 17-4(a)(9) and 17-4(a)(10) of the Code of Ordinances by proscribing the conduct that threatens the public safety or breach of the peace; providing directions to the codifier; providing a severability clause; providing a repealing clause; and providing an immediate effective date.

The City Commission adopt the proposed ordinance.

On May 20, 2002, Judge Aymer "Buck" Curtin issued an Order in a criminal case that declared section 17-4(a)(9), Gainesville Code of Ordinance to be unconstitutionally vague and overbroad. This ordinance addresses blocking or impairing pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The underlying basis for the court's finding was that the ordinance did not sufficiently define the illegal conduct.

This ordinance more specifically defines the restrictive standard relating to the blocking of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.