

121. *City of Chicago v. Morales*, 527 U.S. 41 (1999).

Chicago's Gang Congregation Ordinance, which prohibits "criminal street gang members" from "loitering" with one another or with other persons in any public place after being ordered by a police officer to disperse, violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The ordinance violates the requirement that a legislature establish minimal guidelines for law enforcement.

Justices concurring: Stevens, O'Connor, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer  
Justices dissenting: Scalia, Thomas, Rehnquist, C.J.

122. *Watchtower Bible & Tract Soc'y v. Village of Stratton*, 536 U.S. 150 (2002).

The Ohio village's ordinance making it a misdemeanor offense to engage in door-to-door advocacy without first registering with the mayor and receiving a permit, required to be shown to an officer or resident who so requests, violates the First Amendment. The free and unhampered distribution of pamphlets is "an age-old form of missionary evangelism," and is also important for the dissemination of ideas unrelated to religion. The ordinance is not narrowly tailored to serve the village's "important," interests in preventing crime, preventing fraud, and protecting privacy.

Justices concurring: Stevens, O'Connor, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer  
Justices concurring specially: Scalia, Thomas  
Justice dissenting: Rehnquist, C.J.

123. *Polar Tankers, Inc. v. City of Valdez, Alaska*, 557 U.S. \_\_\_, No. 08-310 (2009).

Alaska city's "ordinance imposing a personal property tax upon '[b]oats and vessels of at least 95 feet in length' that regularly travel to the City, are kept or used within the City, or which annually take on at least \$1 million worth of cargo or engage in other business transactions of comparable value in the City," violates the Tonnage Clause (Art. I, § 10, cl. 3).

Justices concurring: Breyer, Scalia, Kennedy, Ginsburg, Alito  
Justices concurring specially: Roberts, C.J., Thomas  
Justice dissenting: Stevens, Souter

124. *McDonald v. Chicago*, 561 U.S. \_\_\_, No. 08-1521, slip op. (2010).

A Chicago ordinance effectively banning handgun possession by almost all private citizens who reside in the city, and an Oak Park, Illinois ordinance that makes it "unlawful for any person to possess . . . any firearm" including handguns, violate the Second Amendment. A plurality of the Court found that the Second Amendment is fully applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment, as self-defense through use of firearms is "fundamental to the Nation's scheme