

Update on Juvenile Concerns within the City of Gloversville

Juvenile Curfew Discussions and Meetings

Juvenile crime, delinquency, and quality-of-life concerns are not unique to the City of Gloversville. Every community faces its own circumstances that contribute to these problems, and Gloversville is no exception.

The Gloversville Police Department and City officials have been working on these issues for a considerable period of time. There is no single or simple solution. While a juvenile curfew may become one component of the City's response, an ordinance by itself will not solve the underlying problems confronting our community.

Accountability Must Be Part of the Solution

Any successful approach must include meaningful accountability—not only for juveniles, but also for parents and guardians when circumstances warrant it.

If a parent or guardian is cited under a future curfew ordinance, there must be a meaningful process following that enforcement action. Likewise, when a juvenile or family is identified as needing assistance, appropriate referrals should be made to available services.

Where appropriate and legally permissible, participation in prevention, diversion, counseling, mentoring, educational, substance-use, or other supportive programming should be considered as part of a coordinated response.

Enacting a juvenile curfew without adequate support services, realistic enforcement mechanisms, and a system of accountability is unlikely to produce meaningful or lasting change.

Researching Other Municipalities

Since the juvenile curfew issue was raised at the Public Safety Committee meeting on July 10, the Police Department and City officials have continued researching the issue.

Numerous municipalities have enacted juvenile curfews. Before Gloversville adopts similar legislation, however, we should understand how those ordinances have actually worked in practice.

Among the questions we are seeking to answer are:

- What circumstances led the municipality to enact its curfew?
- Is the ordinance actively enforced?
- Has enforcement resulted in a measurable reduction in juvenile crime, disorder, or other juvenile-related problems?

- What additional workload has the ordinance placed upon law enforcement, courts, probation, Family Court, social services, and other agencies?
- Has the municipality been successful in holding parents or guardians accountable where appropriate?
- What prevention, diversion, mentoring, recreational, or other support services were established to complement enforcement?
- What lessons did those communities learn after implementation, and what would they do differently today?

These are important questions that should be answered before the City moves from discussion to legislation.

July 29 — Glove City Coalition and Catholic Charities

On Wednesday, July 29, representatives met with the Glove City Coalition and Catholic Charities of Fulton and Montgomery Counties to discuss substance-use prevention strategies and the role substance use and related social issues can play in juvenile behavior.

This meeting was part of the broader effort to identify not only enforcement strategies, but also prevention and intervention opportunities.

August 13 — Community Stakeholder Meeting

Following the August 11 Common Council meeting, a broad group of community stakeholders met on Thursday, August 13 to discuss juvenile issues and possible solutions.

Participants included representatives from:

- Gloversville Enlarged School District administration and Board of Education
- Fulton County Probation Department
- Fulton County District Attorney's Office
- Fulton County Department of Social Services
- City government and the Common Council
- City legal counsel
- Gloversville Police Department administration, Patrol, School Resource Officer program, Detective Division, and PBA

The discussion centered on what these agencies and organizations can do collectively to develop a reasonable, sustainable, and workable response.

One important point became clear: many of the children creating problems within the community are also experiencing difficulties in school or are already involved with Family Court, Probation, Social Services, or other systems.

The group also discussed the practical realities of the current juvenile justice system, including increased workloads for law enforcement, Probation, Family Court, and Child

Protective Services; the significant costs associated with juvenile detention; legal and practical limitations surrounding detention for curfew violations; and the challenges associated with establishing meaningful parental accountability.

A significant portion of the discussion focused on **early intervention**—reaching children at younger ages, before negative influences become firmly established, and providing opportunities to redirect them toward positive activities, relationships, and environments.

Potential Prevention and Intervention Programs

Several possible initiatives are being explored.

Expanded Youth Programming: Programs that provide children with structured, positive activities during after-school and evening hours. The Loft currently provides an important after-school resource, but operates only on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A more comprehensive program could provide young people with a safe and positive environment on a more consistent basis.

Youth Mentoring: A structured mentoring program could connect young people with responsible adults who can provide positive role models, encouragement, guidance, and stability.

Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC): Establishing a JROTC program in partnership with the Gloversville Enlarged School District could provide interested students with structure, leadership development, discipline, teamwork, citizenship, and opportunities for personal growth.

Programs such as these require funding to establish and sustain. They also require people—both dedicated volunteers and paid professional staff. None represents an overnight solution, but meaningful prevention requires a long-term investment in our young people.

August 18 — Meeting with New York State Senator Mark Walczyk

On Tuesday, August 18, Senator Mark Walczyk met with Mayor Gary Antonucci, Councilwoman Jessica McNamara, Chief Michael Garavelli, and Detective Sergeant Andrew Wilson to discuss juvenile issues and potential solutions.

The discussion included possible grant funding through New York State and the Division of Criminal Justice Services, as well as potential legislative changes that could assist communities dealing with chronic juvenile problems.

The group also discussed aspects of New York's Raise the Age reforms and whether legislative changes could provide additional tools for addressing repeat juvenile behavior and circumstances involving parents or guardians who knowingly fail to exercise appropriate supervision. Potential amendments to existing statutes, including provisions relating to Endangering the Welfare of a Child, were among the subjects discussed.

Senator Walczyk also identified a successful youth program operating in Ogdensburg—a community facing some challenges similar to those experienced in Gloversville—the **Ogdensburg Boys & Girls Club**.

The Ogdensburg program has operated since 1964 and provides structured after-school and evening programming throughout the school year, along with special activities. Its operation is supported through a combination of community organizations, government youth funding, fundraising, foundation support, and private donations.

The success of this model raises an important question for Gloversville:

Could a similar comprehensive youth center be developed here?

With the appropriate community partnerships, leadership, funding, facilities, volunteers, and professional staff, this concept deserves serious consideration.

A program of this nature would not replace enforcement or accountability. Rather, it could become another important component of a comprehensive strategy—giving young people somewhere positive to go, responsible adults to interact with, and opportunities they may not otherwise have.

August 20 — New York State National Guard / JROTC Discussion

On Thursday, August 20, representatives met with members of the New York State National Guard in Gloversville to begin exploring the feasibility of establishing a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) program in conjunction with the Gloversville Enlarged School District.

The purpose of this discussion was to better understand program requirements, available resources, potential partnerships, and the steps necessary to determine whether a JROTC program could be successfully established in Gloversville.

Moving Forward

The juvenile concerns discussion has started an important community conversation, but the issue is much larger than whether the City should establish a particular hour when juveniles must be off the streets.

A curfew may ultimately have a role in our overall strategy. But enforcement must be accompanied by **accountability, prevention, intervention, opportunity, and community involvement**.

Our goal should not simply be to take a troubled child off the street tonight.

Our goal should be to reduce the likelihood that the same child is back on that street tomorrow night—and to intervene early enough that another child never reaches that point.

That requires law enforcement, parents, schools, courts, Probation, Social Services, elected officials, community organizations, businesses, volunteers, and residents to work together.

The Police Department will continue researching juvenile curfew ordinances and their effectiveness in comparable communities. At the same time, we will continue working with our community partners to examine prevention and diversion programs, mentoring opportunities, expanded youth programming, potential JROTC opportunities, available grant funding, and the feasibility of developing a comprehensive youth center or Boys & Girls Club-type program for the Gloversville community.

As part of this continuing community conversation, a Community Meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, August 27, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. in the Gloversville High School Auditorium, 199 Lincoln Street, Gloversville, New York 12078. The public is invited and encouraged to attend. The meeting will be structured as a question-and-answer forum, with representatives from multiple agencies and organizations participating as a panel to provide information, answer questions, and discuss the juvenile concerns facing our community and the coordinated efforts being explored to address them.

A proposed local law establishing a juvenile curfew within the City of Gloversville is also being released with this update for public review. Residents are encouraged to review the proposed legislation in advance of the community meeting. The proposed local law is intended to provide the public with a clear understanding of what is currently being considered and to allow residents the opportunity to come to the meeting prepared with questions and feedback.

There is no single solution to the juvenile problems facing our City.

There can, however, be a **coordinated solution**—one that combines reasonable enforcement with meaningful accountability while also providing young people with structure, opportunity, support, and a better path forward.

Michael F. Garavelli

Chief of Police

Gloversville Police Department

Local Law _____

Intro LL-

Councilmember _____ presented the following and moved its adoption:

**LOCAL LAW CREATING CHAPTER 118 OF THE GLOVERSVILLE CITY CODE:
JUVENILE OVERNIGHT CURFEW**

Section 1. Title.

This Local Law shall be known and may be cited as the "City of Groversville Juvenile Overnight Curfew Law."

Section 2. Legislative Findings and Purpose.

The Common Council of the City of Groversville hereby finds and declares as follows:

A. The City of Groversville has a substantial and important governmental interest in protecting the health, safety and welfare of minors within the City; protecting minors from becoming victims of crime, violence, exploitation and other harmful conduct; preventing juvenile involvement in unlawful activity; preserving public peace and order; and promoting appropriate parental supervision of minor children.

B. The City has experienced incidents involving unsupervised minors in public places during overnight hours, including incidents involving disorderly conduct, fighting, violence, property offenses, disturbances and other conduct presenting risks to minors and to members of the public.

C. The Common Council has considered information supplied by the Groversville Police Department concerning juvenile-related calls for service, incidents, arrests, victimization, disturbances and other activity occurring within the City, including activity occurring during overnight hours.

D. Based upon the record developed in connection with this Local Law, the Common Council finds that unsupervised presence of minors in public places during the late-night and early-morning hours addressed by this chapter presents identifiable risks to the safety and welfare of minors and contributes to circumstances in which minors may become victims of, participants in, or witnesses to unlawful or dangerous activity.

E. The Common Council recognizes that parents and legal guardians possess the primary responsibility and authority for the care, supervision and upbringing of their children and that parental rights are entitled to substantial constitutional protection.

F. This chapter is therefore not intended to substitute governmental judgment for reasonable parental judgment, nor to prohibit parents or guardians from authorizing their children to engage in legitimate activities during overnight hours.

G. The Common Council further recognizes that minors possess constitutional rights, including rights of speech, religion, assembly, association and interstate travel, and intends that this chapter be interpreted and enforced in a manner fully consistent with the United States Constitution, the

Constitution and laws of the State of New York, the New York Family Court Act and all other applicable law.

H. Accordingly, this chapter contains broad exceptions for minors who are accompanied by responsible adults; acting with specific parental authorization; traveling to or from employment, school, religious, civic, recreational or other legitimate activities; responding to emergencies; exercising constitutional rights; engaging in interstate travel; or otherwise engaging in conduct that the City may not lawfully prohibit.

I. The purpose of this chapter is protective and preventive rather than punitive. A minor's presence in a public place during curfew hours, standing alone, shall not constitute a criminal offense under this chapter.

J. Nothing contained in this chapter is intended to create, enlarge or modify the authority of a police officer to arrest, detain, take into custody, search, question or otherwise restrict the liberty of a minor except to the extent independently authorized by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York.

K. The Common Council finds that a narrowly tailored overnight curfew, containing substantial exceptions preserving parental authority and constitutionally protected activity and implemented primarily through warnings, parental notification and protective intervention, is substantially related to the City's important governmental interests in protecting minors and promoting public safety.

Section 3. Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

CURFEW HOURS

The period beginning at 10:00 p.m. on any day and ending at 5:00 a.m. on the immediately following day.

EMANCIPATED MINOR

A person under seventeen years of age who is legally emancipated under applicable New York law or whose circumstances otherwise establish legal independence from parental custody or control.

EMERGENCY

An unforeseen circumstance or combination of circumstances requiring immediate action to protect a person from bodily injury, illness or other substantial harm; to obtain emergency medical, police, fire or other emergency assistance; to prevent substantial damage to property; or to respond to another urgent circumstance in which compliance with the curfew would be unreasonable or impracticable.

GUARDIAN

A person legally appointed or otherwise authorized by law to have the care, custody or control of a minor.

MINOR

Any unemancipated person who has not attained seventeen years of age.

PARENT

A natural parent, adoptive parent, foster parent, stepparent having responsibility for the minor, or other person legally charged with or exercising lawful care or custody of a minor.

PARENTAL AUTHORIZATION

Express permission given by a minor's parent or guardian for the minor to engage in a specific lawful activity, errand, journey or course of conduct during curfew hours.

Parental authorization may be communicated verbally, electronically, in writing or by any other reasonably verifiable means and shall not be required to be in any particular form.

PUBLIC PLACE

Any street, highway, sidewalk, alley, public parking area, park, playground, public building or grounds, recreational area, common area, or other place located within the City of Gloversville that is generally open or accessible to the public.

The term shall not include the interior of a private residence or other private property upon which the minor is lawfully present with the consent of the owner, occupant or other person authorized to grant such consent.

RESPONSIBLE ADULT

A person eighteen years of age or older who has been authorized by a parent, guardian or by law to accompany, supervise or exercise temporary care or control over a minor.

Section 4. Overnight Curfew Established.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, a minor under seventeen years of age shall not remain, wander, stroll, play, congregate or otherwise be present in or upon a public place within the City of Gloversville during curfew hours. The mere presence of a minor in a public place during curfew hours shall not, without reasonable inquiry into the circumstances and consideration of the exceptions contained in this chapter, be deemed a violation of this chapter.

Section 5. Exceptions.

Section 4 of this chapter shall not apply when a minor is:

A. Accompanied by Parent or Guardian.

Accompanied by the minor's parent or guardian.

B. Accompanied by Responsible Adult.

Accompanied by a responsible adult with the knowledge or authorization of the minor's parent or guardian.

C. Acting With Parental Authorization.

Engaged in a specific lawful activity, errand, journey or course of conduct with the express authorization of the minor's parent or guardian. This exception shall include, but shall not be limited to, a minor traveling to or from the home of a friend or relative, obtaining food or necessary household items, walking a pet, assisting a family member, or performing another legitimate activity specifically authorized by the parent or guardian.

D. Employment.

Engaged in lawful employment or traveling by a reasonably direct route to or from the minor's place of employment. This exception shall include reasonable time necessary for transportation before or after the minor's work period.

E. School Activities.

Traveling to, attending, participating in or returning from a school-sponsored, school-supervised or school-related activity.

F. Religious Activities.

Traveling to, attending, participating in or returning from a religious service, religious education program, youth program or other activity sponsored or supervised by a church, religious institution or religious organization.

G. Civic, Community or Recreational Activities.

Traveling to, attending, participating in or returning from an activity sponsored, organized or supervised by a governmental entity, civic organization, nonprofit organization, community organization, athletic organization, recreational organization or other responsible adult or organization.

H. Legitimate Public Entertainment or Social Activity.

Traveling to, attending or returning from a lawful public entertainment, sporting, cultural, recreational or social event with the knowledge or authorization of the minor's parent or guardian.

I. Emergency.

Engaged in conduct reasonably necessary because of an emergency.

J. Seeking Assistance.

Seeking or attempting to obtain police, fire, emergency medical, medical, mental-health, domestic-violence, social-service, child-protective or other emergency or protective assistance for the minor or another person.

K. Constitutional Rights.

Engaged in, traveling to or from, or otherwise participating in activity protected by the United States Constitution or the Constitution of the State of New York, including the lawful exercise of freedom of speech, religion, assembly, association, petition or expression.

L. Interstate or Intrastate Travel.

Engaged in interstate travel or traveling through the City as part of a bona fide journey from one location to another.

M. Residence or Adjacent Property.

On the property where the minor resides, or on the sidewalk or other public area immediately adjacent to the minor's residence, provided that the minor is not otherwise engaged in unlawful conduct.

N. Reasonable Necessity.

Engaged in lawful conduct that is reasonably necessary because of circumstances not specifically enumerated in this section and for which application of the curfew would be unreasonable or inconsistent with the purposes of this chapter.

O. Other Lawful Exception.

Engaged in any activity that may not constitutionally or lawfully be prohibited by the City.

Section 6. Police Inquiry.

A. During curfew hours, a police officer who observes a person in a public place and reasonably believes that person to be a minor to whom this chapter may apply may, consistent with applicable constitutional and statutory limitations, make reasonable inquiry concerning:

1. the person's age;
2. the person's identity;
3. the person's reason for being in the public place;
4. whether the person is accompanied by or acting with authorization from a parent, guardian or responsible adult; and
5. whether any exception under Section 5 applies.

B. Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing a stop, detention, search, seizure, arrest or custodial interrogation that would otherwise be prohibited by law.

C. Whenever reasonably practicable, an officer shall provide a minor with a reasonable opportunity to explain the circumstances of the minor's presence in the public place and to identify any applicable exception before taking enforcement or protective action.

D. An officer may make reasonable efforts to verify information provided by the minor, including contacting a parent, guardian, employer, responsible adult, school, organization or other person identified by the minor.

E. A minor shall not be required to possess written documentation establishing parental authorization, employment or participation in an exempt activity where the circumstances may otherwise reasonably be verified.

Section 7. Protective Intervention.

A. The primary purpose of police action under this chapter shall be to safeguard the minor, restore appropriate parental or adult supervision, and protect public safety.

B. When a police officer reasonably determines, after appropriate inquiry, that:

1. the person is a minor subject to this chapter;
2. the minor is present in a public place during curfew hours;
3. no exception contained in Section 5 reasonably appears to apply; and
4. intervention is otherwise lawful under applicable New York law,

the officer may take such protective action as is authorized by law and reasonably appropriate under the circumstances.

C. Such action may include, where legally permissible:

1. directing the minor to return home;
2. contacting the minor's parent or guardian;
3. requesting that the parent, guardian or responsible adult respond to the minor's location;
4. transporting or arranging transportation of the minor to the minor's residence or another safe location;
5. bringing the minor to the Gloversville Police Department or another lawful and appropriate location for the limited purpose of facilitating the minor's safe return to a parent, guardian or responsible adult; or

6. contacting an appropriate county, state, juvenile, child-protective or emergency agency when circumstances warrant.

D. Any protective intervention under this chapter shall last no longer than reasonably necessary to accomplish a lawful protective purpose.

E. Nothing in this chapter shall independently authorize the arrest or custodial detention of a minor for the sole reason that the minor was present in a public place during curfew hours.

F. Nothing in this chapter shall authorize incarceration or confinement of a minor as punishment for a curfew violation.

G. Any arrest, custodial detention, search, issuance of an appearance ticket, juvenile proceeding, referral to Family Court or other enforcement action must be independently authorized by New York State law.

Section 8. Parental Notification and Release.

A. When a minor is the subject of protective intervention under this chapter, the Gloversville Police Department shall make reasonable efforts to promptly notify a parent or guardian.

B. The parent or guardian may be requested to respond to the Police Department or other designated location and assume custody and supervision of the minor.

C. Upon the arrival of the parent, guardian or other authorized responsible adult, the minor should be released to that person unless continued custody or other action is independently authorized or required by law.

D. The Police Department may provide the parent or guardian with written notice containing:

1. the circumstances under which the minor was encountered;
2. the requirements of this chapter;
3. the applicable curfew hours;
4. information concerning future violations;
5. information concerning available juvenile, family, community or social-service resources, where appropriate; and
6. notice that continued failure to exercise legally required supervision may result in investigation or enforcement under otherwise applicable law when the facts support such action.

Section 9. Graduated Response.

The Police Department may utilize any of the following responses to violations of this chapter when consistent with the circumstances and applicable law:

1. determining whether an exception applies.
2. warning or counseling the minor where appropriate.
3. contacting the parent or guardian.
4. facilitating the minor's safe return home or to an appropriate responsible adult; and
5. documenting the encounter.
6. document the repeated incidents.

7. refer or recommend the family for appropriate youth, probation, diversion, social-service or community resources where authorized by law; and
8. investigate whether the circumstances establish probable cause for an offense or other proceeding independently authorized by New York State law.

Nothing in this section requires use of a warning or graduated response where the officer has probable cause to believe that a separate crime or offense has occurred, a person is in danger, or immediate action is otherwise authorized or required by law.

Section 10. Responsibility of Parent or Guardian.

- A. Parents and guardians remain responsible for exercising such care, supervision and control over minor children as required by New York State law.
- B. A parent or guardian who knowingly authorizes a minor to engage in conduct falling within an exception under Section 5 shall not violate this chapter merely because the authorized activity occurs during curfew hours.
- C. A minor's violation of this chapter shall not, standing alone, establish that the parent or guardian has committed Endangering the Welfare of a Child or any other offense under New York State law.
- D. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent a police officer from investigating the conduct of a parent, guardian or other legally responsible person where the circumstances reasonably indicate neglect, abandonment, endangerment or other unlawful conduct.
- E. Where the facts and circumstances establish probable cause to believe that a parent, guardian or other person has committed Endangering the Welfare of a Child under § 260.10 of the New York Penal Law, or any other offense under New York State law, the Police Department may take such enforcement action as is independently authorized by state law.
- F. Repeated curfew-related encounters involving the same minor may be considered together with all other relevant facts and circumstances in determining whether further investigation, referral or enforcement is appropriate; however, repeated curfew violations shall not create an irrebuttable presumption that a parent or guardian has committed a crime.

Section 11. No Criminal Offense Created for Minor.

- A. A minor's violation of the overnight restrictions contained in this chapter shall not, by itself, constitute a misdemeanor, violation or other criminal offense under the Penal Law.
- B. No fine or term of imprisonment shall be imposed upon a minor solely for violating the curfew established by this chapter.
- C. Nothing herein shall prevent enforcement of any other applicable federal, state or local law based upon conduct separate and apart from the minor's mere presence in a public place during curfew hours.

Section 12. Enforcement Guidelines.

A. The Chief of Police is authorized to establish written policies, procedures and general orders consistent with this chapter and applicable state and federal law governing implementation of the Juvenile Overnight Curfew.

B. Such procedures may address:

1. officer contacts with minors;
2. verification of age;
3. determination and verification of exceptions;
4. parental notification;
5. transportation of minors;
6. appropriate locations for temporary protective supervision;
7. documentation of encounters;
8. repeated encounters;
9. referrals to appropriate agencies and services;
10. protection of constitutional rights;
11. compliance with the New York Family Court Act and Criminal Procedure Law; and
12. collection of statistical information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of this chapter.

C. Police Department policies shall not narrow or eliminate any exception established by this chapter.

D. Enforcement shall be undertaken in a neutral and nondiscriminatory manner and shall not be based upon race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability or any other classification protected by law.

Section 13. Data Collection and Review.

A. The Gloversville Police Department shall maintain appropriate statistical information concerning enforcement of this chapter.

B. To the extent practicable, such information should include:

1. the number of curfew-related encounters;
2. the age of minors involved;
3. the time and general location of encounters;
4. whether an exception was determined to apply;
5. whether the minor was returned home or released to a responsible adult;
6. whether a separate criminal offense or juvenile matter was involved;
7. whether the encounter involved a minor as a victim of crime;
8. repeated encounters involving the same minor; and
9. such other non-identifying information as the Chief of Police determines useful in evaluating the effectiveness of the chapter.

C. The Chief of Police or designee shall periodically report aggregate information to the Common Council concerning implementation and effectiveness of this chapter.

D. The Common Council intends that such information be used to determine whether the curfew continues to bear a substantial relationship to the City's objectives of protecting minors, reducing juvenile victimization and unlawful activity, and promoting public safety.

Section 14. Construction.

A. This chapter shall be liberally construed to accomplish its protective purposes while preserving the constitutional and statutory rights of minors and parents.

B. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to:

1. prohibit constitutionally protected conduct;
2. interfere unreasonably with parental authority;
3. create criminal responsibility where none exists under New York State law;
4. enlarge the arrest or detention authority of a police officer;
5. supersede or conflict with the New York Family Court Act, Criminal Procedure Law, Penal Law or other general law;
6. authorize a search or seizure prohibited by the United States Constitution or New York State Constitution; or
7. restrict a minor from seeking emergency, governmental, medical, social-service or protective assistance.

C. Where this chapter may reasonably be interpreted in more than one manner, it shall be interpreted in the manner most consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of New York.

Section 15. Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or part of this Local Law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or part directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

The Common Council hereby declares that it would have enacted this Local Law and each section, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more portions thereof may subsequently be declared invalid.

Section 16. Supersession.

This Local Law is adopted pursuant to the authority granted to the City under the New York Constitution, the Municipal Home Rule Law and the City's police powers.

Nothing herein is intended to supersede any provision of New York State law governing the arrest, detention, custody, prosecution or adjudication of minors except to the extent that such supersession is expressly authorized by law and expressly stated herein.

Section 17. Effective Date.

This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State in accordance with the Municipal Home Rule Law.

Seconded by Councilmember: _____

Aye: _____

Nay: _____

Dated: _____

	Aye	Nay		Aye	Nay
<u>ANADIO</u>			<u>ROWBACK</u>		
<u>BRAY</u>			<u>RUBSCHA</u>		
<u>HITCHCOCK</u>			<u>STOVER</u>		
<u>MCNAMARA</u>					