



JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS

As District Attorney, I am dedicated to the strong, swift prosecution of juvenile offenders. I am equally dedicated to the prevention of crime. Preventing crime means working with the community. Participating in collaborative efforts that include schools, police and community leaders is an important tool in prevention. It is my hope that this overview of juvenile proceedings within our jurisdiction will be helpful to your having a better understanding of the juvenile criminal justice system.

I look forward to our continued work with the members of this community to keep the Cape and Islands a safe environment for our children.

Sincerely,

Michael O'Keefe
District Attorney

JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over delinquency matters, youthful offenders, child requiring assistance (CRA), care and protection proceedings, and adult criminal complaints of contributing to the delinquency of minors. With the exception of youthful offender cases, juvenile court proceedings are closed to the general public.

DELINQUENCY MATTERS

A person between the ages of seven and eighteen charged with a criminal offense is considered a juvenile. He or she will be prosecuted in one of the five juvenile courts for the Cape & Islands District (Martha's Vineyard, Falmouth, Barnstable, Orleans and Nantucket). An individual who is eighteen or older is considered an adult. Criminal matters for adults are handled in District Court or Superior Court.

A juvenile may be prosecuted as a Youthful Offender which allows the judge to sentence the individual as a juvenile or as an adult. A person can be considered a Youthful Offender if he or she committed the offense between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. Also the offense must be considered a felony, a crime that would be punishable by imprisonment in state prison if committed by an adult, and the juvenile must have:

- a) been previously committed to the department of youth services, *or*
- b) committed an offense that involves the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm, *or*
- c) violated certain firearm statutes.

In order for a juvenile case to be prosecuted as a Youthful Offender, the case must be presented to a Grand Jury for indictment. A Grand Jury is a twenty-three person panel that listens to evidence presented by the prosecutor and decides whether there is sufficient evidence to issue the indictment. Once an indictment is returned, the case proceeds in Juvenile Court. Youthful Offender cases are open to the public. The judge has a wider range of sentencing options such as DYS (Department of Youth Services) commitment until the youth's twenty-first birthday or any sentence permitted by law in the adult court.

INITIATING THE CASE

Cases begin in the Juvenile Court with the issuance of a criminal complaint or an arrest by the police. A complaint is a sworn statement by a police officer or a private citizen that states the law which has been violated and the facts that support the allegation. Police complaints and private citizen complaints are issued by a clerk magistrate in the Juvenile Court after he determines that there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that the juvenile committed the crime.

ARRAIGNMENT/BAIL

A juvenile is either summonsed into court or brought in under arrest by a police department or DYS (Department of Youth Services). An arraignment is the formal proceeding in which the juvenile is charged with a crime.

At the Juvenile Court, the juvenile and his family are met by a probation officer to determine whether the juvenile qualifies for a court-appointed lawyer. The probation department also gathers background information on the juvenile such as criminal history, DCF (Department of Children and Families) involvement, and any other family issues which are relevant to the proceeding.

Once the juvenile is arraigned, the District Attorney can request that the juvenile be held on bail. The purpose of bail is to assure the juvenile's appearance on the next court date. If bail is set, the juvenile has a right to a bail review hearing in the Superior Court.

PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS/MOTIONS

An arraignment is followed by one or more pre-trial hearings. The prosecutor and defense counsel meet to exchange information and discuss whether the case will be resolved before trial. The exchange of information is governed by rules of criminal procedure under a process called "discovery." Once discovery is complete, the prosecutor or defense counsel may file motions with the court to address unresolved issues about pieces of evidence or issues of law. Some examples are: motions to suppress evidence or statements by the juvenile and motions to inspect evidence.

It is common for there to be a continuance between each pretrial hearing and motion date to

give the prosecutor and defense counsel an opportunity to prepare for the next stage in the process.

DISPOSITIONS/DISMISSALS

Any time prior to trial, defense counsel and the prosecutor may decide to resolve the case. The judge plays a significant role in this process. There are various ways in which a case is resolved prior to trial:

Dismissal- A case may be dismissed prior to trial for many reasons. A prosecutor may decide to dismiss a case after he or she determines there is not sufficient evidence to present to a jury. For example, the judge may have excluded evidence after a motion to suppress or a witness may be unavailable or uncooperative. Defense counsel may also file a motion to dismiss on legal grounds.

Pre-trial probation- By statute, the Juvenile Court may place a juvenile on probation prior to trial. The juvenile does not have to admit that he or she is delinquent of the offense charged. If the juvenile fulfills the term of her or his probation successfully, the court will dismiss the charges.

Continued Without a Finding- This disposition is a result of an “admission to sufficient facts” by the juvenile. The juvenile admits that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a delinquent finding. The juvenile is then put on probation for a specified period of time. After successful completion of any court-ordered probation terms, the case is dismissed. If the juvenile violates the terms of probation, he or she is brought before the court to be adjudicated a delinquent and sentenced accordingly.

Delinquent- The juvenile is adjudicated a delinquent either by admitting that he or she has committed the crime he or she is accused of or by a jury’s verdict. Once a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, he or she can be put on probation or committed to the DYS.

A prosecutor must assess each case before recommending a disposition prior to trial. Some of the factors considered are: the strength of the Commonwealth’s evidence, the impact the crime has had on a victim, the effect a trial would have on a victim, and the juvenile’s past criminal history.

A juvenile may present the court with a plea known as a “defendant-capped plea.” A juvenile either admits to sufficient facts or pleads delinquent to the offense and recommends through defense counsel an appropriate sentence. The court may adopt the juvenile’s recommendation over the Commonwealth’s objection. The Commonwealth will object where the prosecutor believes a more stringent sentence would be appropriate. If the court does not agree with the juvenile, the defense counsel has a right to withdraw the plea, and the case proceeds to trial.

TRIAL

All juvenile trials are closed to the public unless the juvenile is tried as a Youthful Offender. A trial can be a bench trial or a jury trial. At a bench trial, a judge hears the evidence and determines whether the Commonwealth has proven its case against the juvenile. In a jury trial, a six-person panel hears the evidence and must render a unanimous decision for “delinquent” or “not delinquent.” A Youthful Offender case requires a twelve-person jury. If found delinquent, the judge sentences the juvenile. Most jury trials are tried in the Barnstable Juvenile Court.

At trial the Commonwealth is represented by an assistant district attorney and the juvenile is represented by defense counsel.

The Commonwealth has the burden of proving its case beyond a reasonable doubt. This is achieved by presenting evidence through witness testimony, documentation, and physical evidence. The juvenile does not have to present any evidence.

SENTENCING

Once a juvenile tenders a plea or is adjudicated delinquent after trial, both the prosecutor and defense counsel present their arguments for appropriate sentencing to the court. Victims have a right to be heard at this stage of the proceeding. A victim may choose to make an oral statement to the court or submit a written Victim Impact Statement. A judge may sentence a juvenile to probation or DYS commitment.

PROBATION

In most cases a juvenile is sentenced to probation. Once the juvenile is sentenced, he or she is referred to the probation department to be assigned a probation officer. The terms of probation can be specifically set by the judge or left to the probation department to determine what is appropriate given the juvenile's offense, history of drug/alcohol use, school performance, or family issues. Some examples of probation terms are restitution to the victim, drug/alcohol evaluation, counseling, random drug screening, school attendance, and community service.

Probation Revocation- If the juvenile does not comply with the terms of probation or commits a new crime. Probation can be revoked after a hearing in court.

The judge can extend probation to include new terms or terminate probation and commit the juvenile to DYS.

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Once a male juvenile is sentenced to a DYS commitment, he is transported to the Old Colony Brockton Facility for an assessment. Females are sent to the Zara Cisco Brough Center in Westborough MA. Both facilities are staff-secured. The assessment usually takes between 30-45 days. A DYS caseworker meets with the family and youth to determine which program would be most appropriate for the youth given the criminal history, drug/alcohol abuse, necessity for a particular type of counseling, or other family issues.

Plymouth and Brewster treatment facilities are short term secure location. They are a therapeutic environment that includes education, counseling, and outdoor activities that stress self-esteem. A more secure treatment is the Goss Facility in Taunton, which is similar to an adult jail.

After successful completion of the treatment placement, the juvenile returns to the community, i.e., home, foster-care, or further placement. The DYS caseworker continues to supervise the juvenile until his or her eighteenth birthday. The level of supervision varies from

24-hour electronic monitoring to weekly one-on-one meetings with the caseworker. Terms of “conditional liberty” usually include school attendance or full-time employment, remaining drug and alcohol free, and participating in counseling.

For more information please click on the following link:

<http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dys/>

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS
DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S JUVENILE DIVERSION
PROGRAM

First-time non-violent offenders may qualify to participate in the Cape and Islands District Attorney’s Juvenile Diversion Program. This program focuses on holding juveniles accountable for their actions by mandated community service. Participants are referred by local police departments, juvenile probation, clerk magistrates, and school personnel. The juvenile must meet certain criteria to participate, including having no prior criminal record and a willingness to complete all requirements of the program.

The juvenile and parent must sign a contract agreeing to perform community service, complete an online evidence based educational course, remain drug and alcohol free, submit to random urine testing, counseling (if appropriate), and payment of restitution. Each juvenile is supervised by a caseworker over a period of six months. If the juvenile successfully completes the requirements of the individualized program, the complaint is dismissed, and there will be no criminal record. If the juvenile does not complete the program, his or her case will proceed to arraignment in the Juvenile Court.

For more information please click on the following link:

<http://www.mass.gov/capeda/community-programs/juvenile-diversion/>

BARNSTABLE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE YOUTH PROGRAMS

Sheriff's Youth Ranch- The 13-acre town-owned Sheriff's Youth Ranch is home to many programs operated by the Barnstable County Sheriff's Office.

Youth Academy- the Barnstable County Sheriff's Youth Academy is a collaborative effort bringing together specially trained staff from correctional, educational, police and treatment facilities to provide a supportive environment in which Barnstable County youth between the ages of 12 and 16 can develop pro-social skills and increased resiliency.

Specifically, the Youth Academy is committed to helping youth achieve important physical, emotional and intellectual developmental goals. The focus is on self-control, respect, teamwork, integrity, communication, and decision-making skills.

The Youth Academy operates during the summer. It runs four (4) consecutive weeks. The hours of operation are 8:30am to 1:00pm. A typical day at the Youth Academy consists of physical fitness training, "march and drill" exercises, classroom activities, and other personal development learning experiences. Guest speakers include: U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Army, F.B.I., Barnstable County Fire Training Division, Barnstable Police Department, and Barnstable County Sheriff's Office staff.

B.A.R.S. Program (Bring Awareness & Reality to Students)

The purpose of the B.A.R.S program is to expose youth to the consequences of crime and the harsh realities of prison life. Students are brought into the Barnstable County Correctional Facility for a tour of the facility. A uniformed officer explains the day-to-day living conditions and operation of the facility. The tour ends in the Shock Unit, a military style substance abuse treatment program, and students have the opportunity to direct questions to Shock Unit "community members". The program is designed to eliminate the false impressions of jail life being "macho" or "cool" in any way. Listening to inmates speak about their life choices helps students consider the choices they must make on a daily basis.

The B.A.R.S. "extended" program brings a corrections officer and inmates directly into the schools to discuss alcohol and other drugs, violence, and crime. The importance of education and positive influences are emphasized as major factors in enabling young people to make responsible, healthy choices. Students are invited to ask questions to staff and inmates. The program includes a prison tour and conversation with prison inmates. Participants learn about the realities of prison life and the life choices the prisoners made that resulted in their ultimate incarceration. Staff and inmates help participants identify and change delinquent behaviors. A juvenile can be referred to the program by the school, police, courts or the District Attorney's Office.

For more information on the Sheriff's program please click on the following link:

http://www.bsheriff.net/community_relations.html

CHOICES AND CONSEQUENCES- Coming soon

This seminar is a prevention and intervention program which is a coordinated effort between District Attorney's Office and the probation department. Each 2 1/2-hour seminar includes powerful speakers who have experienced firsthand the effects of substance abuse, underage drinking and driving. An inmate from the Barnstable House of Correction who is serving time for a drug or alcohol related offense may also speak to the participants.

CHANGING LIVES THROUGH LITERATURE

A program coordinated with the Juvenile Judge, Probation and Community Resources:

"At the heart of the Changing Lives philosophy is the notion that literature, one of the great common denominators of the human experience, has the power to affect our thoughts and behavior...we can recognize ourselves and others in the characters of great books, and in so doing gain much-needed understanding about who we are and who we want to be—in our most private thoughts and in the relationships and actions that link us to others."

THE STATE COURTS AGAINST ROAD RAGE (SCARR)

The State Courts Against Road Rage (SCARR) course was developed to educate younger drivers charged with serious motor vehicle violations. **SCARR** is intended to:

- Make students face the driving behaviors that got them into the class and discuss how they will change that behavior
- Make them understand the possible serious consequences involved with irresponsible and dangerous driving
- Educate them on how to handle and prevent dangerous driving scenarios

Reasons for Completing SCARR:

A Massachusetts JOL License or Permit holder that commits certain categories of motor vehicle violations is required under law to complete the **SCARR** program. Drivers may also be mandated to complete **SCARR** as assigned by a specific court.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Authorized school personnel can search a student, his or her possessions, or places under the student's control if there is a "particularized" suspicion--an "articulable" reason to believe the student knowingly possesses some contraband. The school can only search those places where they reasonably believe they will find contraband. Contraband is any item that cannot be legally possessed, such as drugs, alcohol, or weapons.

Searches by school personnel are permissible without a warrant if they are acting without police direction and they have a reasonable suspicion that they will find contraband in the place to be searched. Reasonable suspicion means the authorized school personnel must have more than a hunch or a whim to believe a student has contraband. The Supreme Court wrote in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* "reasonable suspicion" is "a common sense conclusion about human behavior upon which practical people ... are entitled to rely." An eyewitness to drug use or possession may provide the school with reasonable grounds to search. Anonymous tips, standing alone, usually do not provide reasonable suspicion.

If a school official is relying on information from another student or teacher to establish reasonable suspicion, before the search is conducted, the person who wishes to conduct the search should know:

how the person who provided the information knows there is contraband (did he or she see it personally?) and

whether the person who gives the information is reliable (why do I believe this person?)

“Protective sweeps” are searches that are conducted without “particularized suspicion.” Lockers or areas of the school can be searched on a routine basis if the search is based on a written policy. Student handbooks should include the policy that lockers are not the exclusive possession of students and are subject to random searches. Protective sweeps should not be used to target an individual student unless there is a particularized suspicion.

QUESTIONING STUDENTS

Schools may question students about violations of school rules and criminal laws without advising them of their Constitutional Rights. This questioning cannot be conducted on behalf of the police or with the aid of the police. The court will scrutinize any statements to make sure they were given voluntarily and without coercion.

JUVENILE COURT’S OTHER FUNCTIONS

CHILD REQUIRING ASSISTANCE

A parent, legal guardian, or custodian with custody of the child may file an application stating that the child is:

A Runaway (age 6-18) who repeatedly runs away from the home of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian;

A Stubborn child (age 6-18) who fails to obey the lawful and reasonable commands of the parent, legal guardian, or custodian which interferes with his or her ability to care for the child;

A person who represents the school district where your child attends can file an application stating that your child is a:

Habitual Truant (age 6-16) who fails to attend school for more than 8 days in a quarter without a proper excuse;

Habitual School Offender (age 6-16) who fails to obey the lawful and reasonable commands of the school;

The parent will meet with the Clerk Magistrate or his designee. The Clerk will determine if any community based services are available and if so, refer family to such services prior to accepting application. If family has already attempted community based services, Clerk will accept application and set for preliminary hearing within 7 days. A preliminary hearing judge shall decide whether case will go to fact finding or informal.

For more information in the Child Requiring Assistance please click on following link:

<http://www.mass.gov/courts/docs/courts-and-judges/courts/juvenile-court/child-requiring-assistance-parent-handout.pdf>

CARE AND PROTECTIONS

The Juvenile Court also has jurisdiction over cases involving abuse or neglect of a child under eighteen years old. Care and Protection proceedings start with a report of abuse or neglect. Mandated Reporters, such as teachers, doctors, guidance counselors, social workers, and police officers* who are acting in their professional capacity must report cases of child abuse and neglect to the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Other people with knowledge may report this information to DCF, although they are not mandated by law to do so.

If the case is screened in by DCF, a caseworker will conduct a 10-day investigation of the allegation. If DCF supports the allegation, a caseworker will work with the family to address the problems or they may proceed in Juvenile Court for temporary custody. If it is determined it is an emergency situation, DCF can petition the Juvenile Court to receive immediate custody, thus removing the child from the home. This hearing must occur within seventy-two hours of the removal. All parties, including the child, both parents, and DCF are represented by counsel. The

Juvenile Court also presides over a final determination hearing, deciding whether the DCF will gain permanent custody.

*These are only a few examples of mandated reporters. See Mass. Gen Laws Ch. 119, Sec 51A <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVII/Chapter119/Section51a> or contact DCF.

GLOSSARY

Acquittal: a formal determination that there is insufficient evidence to prove a person who is charged with an offense committed the crime charged.

Adjudication: a final decision made by the court such as a conviction or a finding that a juvenile is delinquent.

Admission of Sufficient Facts: a formal acknowledgment by a defendant that there is sufficient evidence to warrant a guilty finding or, in the case of a juvenile, a delinquent finding.

Appeal: a formal process by which either the prosecution or defense counsel can request a higher court to review decisions made by the District Court or Juvenile Court Judge.

Arraignment: the initial court appearance where formal notice of charges is given to the defendant, the defendant enters a plea, and bail or other conditions of release are set by the judge.

Bail: an amount of money the defendant must post to insure he will appear on the next court date. The judge can set conditions of release in lieu of bail (i.e., remain drug free)

Bench Trial: a trial at which the judge hears witness testimony and decides the facts of the case (compare jury trial).

Continued Without a Finding (CWOFF): a procedure where a juvenile admits there are sufficient facts for a finding of delinquent. Instead of entering a delinquent finding on the record, the case is continued for a specified period of time. During that time, the juvenile is on probation. Upon successful completion of probation, the case is dismissed. If the juvenile does not successfully complete probation, after a hearing the court can enter a delinquent finding and sentence accordingly.

Conviction: a final determination by the court that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged. This can be the result of a plea or trial. Once there is a conviction the judge will sentence the defendant.

CORI: Criminal Offender Record Information.

Department of Youth Services (DYS): a government agency responsible for the holding facilities for committed juveniles.

Delinquent: a child between seven and seventeen who violates any city ordinance or town by-law or who commits any offense against a law of the Commonwealth.

District Attorney: an elected official who is responsible for enforcing the criminal laws by representing the citizens of the Commonwealth in court. Each District Attorney has a team of prosecutors (Assistant District Attorneys) who handle the cases in Juvenile, District, Superior Courts and Appeals Court.

District Court: a court that has jurisdiction over cases involving adults charged with misdemeanors or felonies that are punishable by incarceration in the House of Correction for up to two and one-half years.

Grand Jury: a group of twenty-three citizens who review evidence presented by the District Attorney's office in order to determine if there is enough evidence --probable cause-- to indict an individual. If there is sufficient evidence, the defendant is charged in Superior Court.

Indictment: the formal process by which the Commonwealth charges a person with a crime once the Grand Jury determines there is sufficient evidence to do so.

Jurisdiction: rules that outline which court will hear a specific case based on where the crime was committed and the type of case presented. For example, cases involving juveniles are heard in a specialized Juvenile Court.

Misdemeanor: a criminal offense which is punishable by incarceration in the House of Correction or a fine if the individual is an adult.

Mistrial: a trial which is terminated prior to its completion because of a problem that arises during the trial which would make it unfair to continue or where there is a hung jury (a jury that cannot come to a unanimous decision).

Nolle Prosequi: a formal decision by the prosecutor not to prosecute a case.

Personal Recognizance: pre-trial release of a defendant on the promise to appear on the next court date.

Plea Agreement: an admission of guilt by the defendant to pending charges based on an agreement with the prosecution to a specific sentence or terms of probation. This agreement must be approved by the judge in order to become final.

Probable Cause: a set of facts sufficient for a reasonable person to believe that a crime was committed by a particular person.

Probable Cause Hearing:

1) a proceeding in District Court in which the prosecution presents evidence of a crime. The judge determines if there is sufficient evidence to transfer the case to Superior Court for a hearing before the Grand Jury; or

2) a proceeding held by a judge or clerk magistrate to determine if there is sufficient evidence to charge an individual who was arrested without a warrant.

Probation: a court-ordered sentence during which time the defendant must not commit any new offenses and must follow orders of the court for a specified period of time (i.e., counseling, drug screens, restitution). Failure to comply may result in incarceration.

Restitution: an amount of money the court orders a defendant to pay a victim for out-of-pocket expenses.

Subpoena: a court order to appear in court to give testimony.

Superior Court: a court that has jurisdiction over all criminal matters but usually only exercises jurisdiction on the more serious cases. The Superior Court has the power to sentence an individual to State Prison as well as the House of Correction.

Warrant: an order by the court empowering the police to arrest an individual or search a particular place.

Youthful Offender: a juvenile between the ages of fourteen and eighteen who is charged with a felony and

- 1)has been previously committed to DYS *or*
- 2)has committed an offense involving the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm *or*
- 3)has violated a firearm law.

The Commonwealth proceeds by indictment. Once the juvenile is adjudicated a Youthful Offender by a plea or trial, the sentencing judge has the power to sentence the individual as an adult.

DIRECTORY

Police Departments

Aquinnah Police Department

State Road
Chilmark, MA 02535
508-645-2313

Barnstable Police Department

1200 Phinney's Lane
Hyannis, MA 02601
508-775-0387

Bourne Police Department

175 Main Street
Buzzards Bay, MA 02532
508-759-4420

Brewster Police Department

631 Harwich Rd.
Brewster, MA 02632
508-896-7011

Chatham Police Department

249 George Ryder Road
Chatham, MA 02633
508-945-1213

Chilmark Police Department

Cross Road
Chilmark, MA 02535
508-645-3310

Dennis Police Department

90 Bob Crowell Road
South Dennis, MA 02660
774-352-1411

Edgartown Police Department

72 Pease's Point Way- South
Edgartown, MA 02539
508-627-4343

Falmouth Police Department

750 Main Street
Falmouth, MA 02540
774-255-4527

Harwich Police Department

183 Sisson Road
Harwich, MA 02645
508-430-7541

Mashpee Police Department

19 Frank Hicks Road
Mashpee, MA 02649
508-539-1480

Massachusetts State Police

Nantucket Barracks
Nantucket, MA 02554
508-228-0706

Massachusetts State Police

Oak Bluffs Barracks
Temahigan Avenue
Oak Bluffs, MA 02557
508-693-0545

Massachusetts State Police

South Yarmouth Barracks
Route 28
South Yarmouth, MA 02664
508-398-2323

Massachusetts State Police

Bourne Barracks
Bourne Rotary
Bourne, MA 02532
508-759-4488

Nantucket Police Department

4 Fairground Road
Nantucket, MA 02554
508-228-1212

Oak Bluffs Police Department

Oak Bluffs Avenue
Oak Bluffs, MA 02557
508-693-0750

DIRECTORY (continued)

Police Departments

Orleans Police Department

90 South Orleans Road
Orleans, MA 02563
508-255-0117

Provincetown Police Department

14 Shankpainter Road
Provincetown, MA 02657
508-487-1213

Sandwich Police Department Route 6A

Sandwich, MA 02563
508-888-3343

Tisbury Police Department

Off Main Street
Vineyard Haven, MA 02568
508-696-4240

Truro Police Department

Town Hall Road
Truro, MA 02666
508-487-8730

Wellfleet Police Department

36 Gross Hill Rd
P.O. Box 832
Wellfleet, MA 02667
508-349-3702

West Tisbury Police Department

P.O. Box 520
West Tisbury, MA 02575
508-693-0020

Yarmouth Police Department

One Brad Erickson Way,
West Yarmouth, MA 02673
508-775-0445

Agencies

Sheriff's Youth Ranch

Sheriff James Cummings
Shaun Cahill: Youth Programs
6000 Sheriff Place, Bourne MA 02668
508-375-6120

Department of Youth Services

20 E. Willow Ave
Hyannis, MA 02601
508-790-9324

Department of Children & Families

500 Main Street
Hyannis, MA 02601
508-760-0200
fax: 508-790-3006

Independence House

Agency for Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention
Hyannis, MA 02601
1-800-439-6507
<http://independencehouse.com/>

District Attorney's Office

Cape & Islands District
District Attorney: Michael O'Keefe
Assistant District Attorneys- Juvenile
Eileen Moriarty, Elizabeth Sweeney
3231 Main Street
Barnstable, MA 02630
508-362-8113

Juvenile Diversion Program

Director – Nora Zoino
3231 Main Street
Barnstable, MA 02630
508-362-8113

PROBATION

Barnstable County

Barnstable Court House
P.O. Box 427 Barnstable, MA 02630
508-362-8606

Falmouth Court House

161 Jones Road
Falmouth, MA 02540
508-495-1693

Martha's Vineyard Island

2 Mariner's Way Unit 4
Edgartown, MA 02539
508-627-8983

Nantucket Island

16 Broad Street
Nantucket, MA 02554
508-325-4265

Orleans Court House

237 Rock Harbor Road
Orleans, MA 02563
508-255-4700