

SUFFOLK COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT



COMMON GROUND

SEPTEMBER 2026



SUMMER ENRICHMENT PROGRAM





SHERIFF'S MESSAGE

SEPTEMBER 2026

Greetings,

Welcome to the September edition of the Common Ground Newsletter. In this issue, we celebrate the successful completion of our annual Summer Enrichment Program, highlighting this year's graduation and capstone presentations. We also celebrate the graduation of COTA Class 26-02, welcoming sixteen new officers to the

Department's custody staff, each prepared to serve with integrity and commitment. Additionally, we feature our Commercial Driver's License (CDL) Program, which provides our returning citizens with valuable skills and potential employment opportunities to support their transition back into the community.

Lastly, we share our community outreach efforts with you, including our participation in several Back to School events, where we distributed school supplies like notebooks and pencils to help local students start the new school year.

We hope that you'll enjoy reading these and other stories in this issue, and we look forward to bringing you more insight and information about the form and functions of the Department in the editions to come.

~Sheriff Steven W. Tompkins

COMMON GROUND NEWSLETTER

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SCSD WELCOMES 16 NEW OFFICERS AT COTA 26-02 GRADUATION



The Suffolk County Sheriff's Department welcomed sixteen new correction officers into the ranks of custody staff during the Correction Officer Training Academy (COTA) 26-02 Graduation Ceremony. This ceremony took place at the Winthrop High School Auditorium and welcomed elected representatives to celebrate the graduates' achievement, marking an especially memorable evening in COTA history. Surrounded by families, colleagues, instructors, and members of the Winthrop community, the COTA 26-02 class received support from all directions for their commitment to preserving public safety and dignity for all persons across Suffolk County.

State Senator Lydia Edwards and State Representative Jeffrey Turco attended the ceremony to show their respect and delivered special addresses to the graduating class.

Special Sheriff Mark Lawhorne also spoke to the graduates about the significance of the profession they were entering: "Think about what [it] really means; this job is about much more than a badge, a uniform, and a paycheck," Lawhorne said. He encouraged the graduates to carry the Department's mission of "public safety, professional service, and positive change" into their careers, reminding them that every interaction with an incarcerated person, visitor, colleague, or member of the public is an opportunity to uphold that mission. "There will be moments when doing the right thing is not necessarily the easiest thing. That is when your training matters."

Class President Officer Dawn-tayia Kelly reflected on the shared challenges that brought the class together. Addressing her classmates and new cowork-

ers, Kelly said, "After practicals, bag inspections, and those days when your body and your mind were tired, we kept going together."

The ceremony concluded with a surprise recognition for Sergeant Dennis DeCarney, who received a Sheriff's Outstanding Service Award for his actions in saving lives at the Winthrop Harbormaster. His recognition served as another reminder of the outstanding service at the heart of the Department's work.

Congratulations to the graduates of COTA 26-02: Luis Alvarez, Anderson Ciceron, Kadeen Dancy, Tu Dang, Andre Goncalves, Chavie Gonsalves, Dawntayia Kelly, Brian Langan, Rodnel Louis, Jean Medard, Alexander Peguero, Rajon Porter, Myles Robinson, Stephen Thetonia, Wilson Valmont, and Damian Wood.



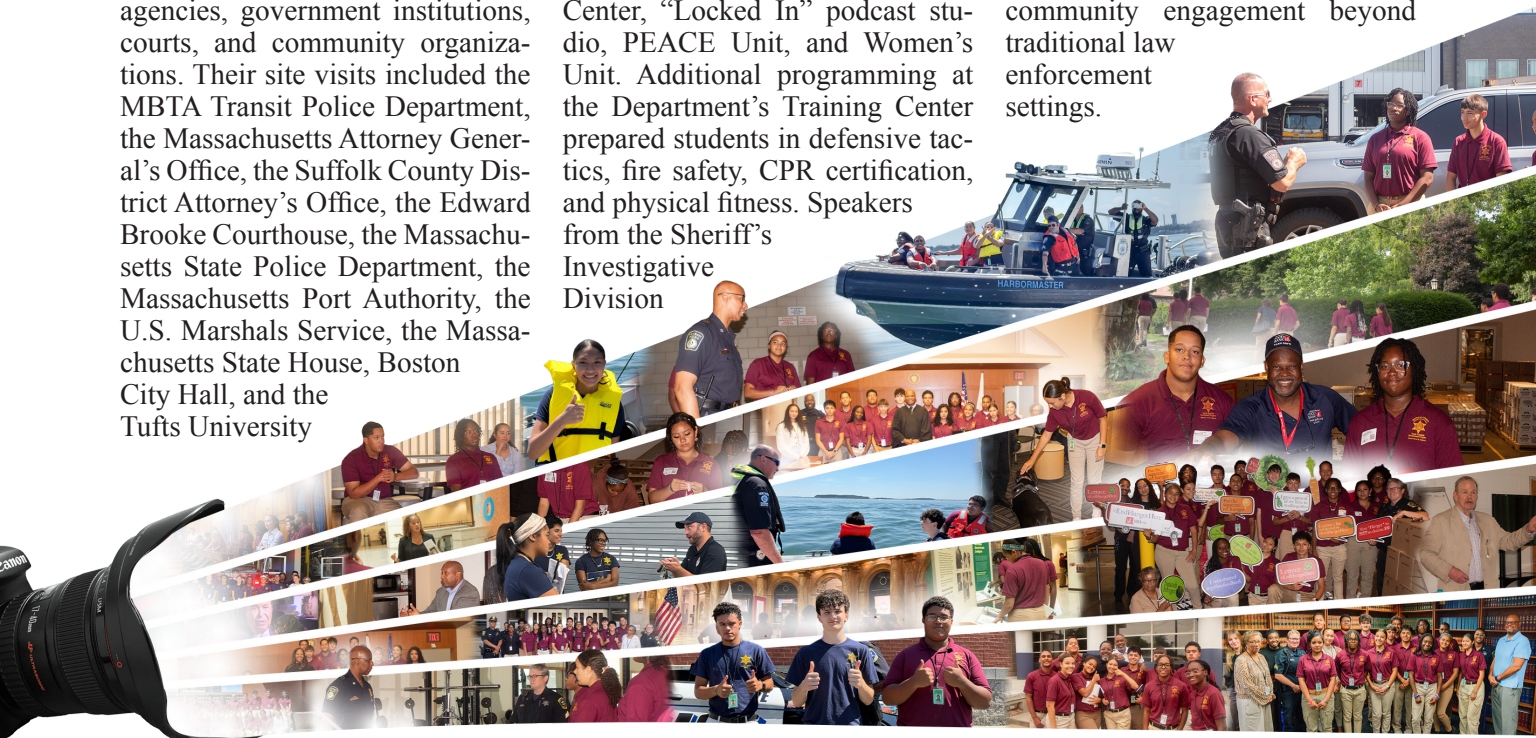
SNAPSHOTS FROM THE SUMMER: THE SEP 2026 CLASS

A group of 18 students, members of the SEP 2026 class, are posed for a group photo. They are arranged in two rows, with some sitting on a low brick wall and others standing behind them. Most students are wearing maroon polo shirts with a small logo on the chest and khaki pants. One student in the front row is wearing a light blue button-down shirt. They are all smiling and looking towards the camera. The background features a large brick building and a modern glass-walled building in the distance under a clear blue sky. The text "SNAPSHOTS FROM THE SUMMER: THE SEP 2026 CLASS" is overlaid in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters at the top of the image.

Throughout the program, students visited a range of law enforcement agencies, government institutions, courts, and community organizations. Their site visits included the MBTA Transit Police Department, the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, the Edward Brooke Courthouse, the Massachusetts State Police Department, the Massachusetts Port Authority, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Massachusetts State House, Boston City Hall, and the Tufts University

Several visits provided students with a closer look at the Department's own operations. They toured the Suffolk County House of Correction, including its booking, kitchen, education, medical, behavioral health, culinary, Ricard Paciti Re-entry & Transitional Center, "Locked In" podcast studio, PEACE Unit, and Women's Unit. Additional programming at the Department's Training Center prepared students in defensive tactics, fire safety, CPR certification, and physical fitness. Speakers from the Sheriff's Investigative Division

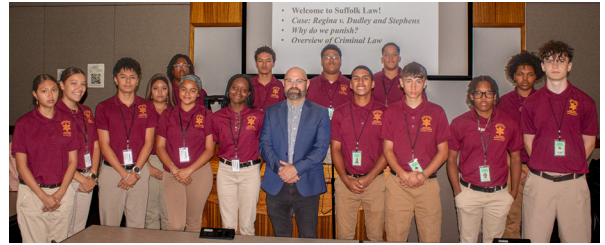
Students also participated in activities at the Boston Police Department Fun Day at the Melnea A. Cass Recreation Center and volunteered at the Greater Boston Food Bank, expanding their understanding of public service and community engagement beyond traditional law enforcement settings.



The program's educational curriculum complemented these site visits with lessons addressing the legal, social, and personal dimensions of criminal justice. Students attended lectures on Civics, Street Law, and Financial Literacy in collegiate classrooms at Suffolk Law School and Roxbury Community College. Public speaking practice and a capstone research project further equipped participants with practical skills for their professional and personal development. Through sessions led by instructors, including Professor Randall Foote, Dr. Stephen Cody, and Executive Director of "The Fort" Rachael Rollins, students were encouraged to examine the relationship between public institutions, individual rights, cultural diversity, implicit bias, mental health, and community well-being.

The program also gave students opportunities to engage directly with public officials and professionals across the Commonwealth's legal system. From conversations about constitutional protections and courtroom procedures to discussions of career pathways and public service, SEP participants were encouraged to ask questions, develop their interests, and consider the range of professions that contribute to the criminal legal system.

As the SEP 2026 Cohort concluded its summer, participants left with firsthand exposure to public service careers and a foundation for continued exploration of their educational and professional goals.



Dr. Stephen Cody and SEP Cohort at Suffolk Law University

A GRADUATION WITH HONORS: SEP CONCLUDES THE SUMMER WITH CAPSTONE RESEARCH



As the summer came to a close, the Suffolk County Sheriff's Department's 2026 Summer Enrichment Program celebrated the accomplishments of its fifteen students during a graduation



ceremony held at Roxbury Community College on August 14. Joined by their family members, Department staff, and SEP mentors, the graduates presented the culmination of their summer research and classroom learning through a capstone project examining the foundations of the American criminal legal system.

This year's capstone project centered on the U.S. Constitution and its role in shaping the rights, responsibilities, and limitations of government institutions. Working in three groups, students developed infographics exploring constitutional amendments, landmark Supreme Court decisions, and the respective responsibilities of prosecution and defense in the criminal legal process. Their presentations reflected lessons in civics, criminal law, constitutional rights, and the relationship between government authority and individual protections, offering premier analyses beyond traditional classroom learning as they prepare for their future academic endeavors and careers in criminal law and law enforcement.

Instructors Dr. Stephen Cody, Randall Foote, and Rachael Rollins, who contributed to the students' summer instruction and mentorship, attended the capstone presentations. Their participation offered students an opportunity to share their work with educators who are leaders in their field and who had helped guide their learning throughout the program.

Through their research presentations, the graduates demonstrated their ability to engage with complex legal concepts, collaborate with their peers, organize dense information, and communicate their findings through thoughtful design preparation and public speaking to an audience of Department colleagues, including Suffolk County House of Correction Superintendent Michael Lally.

As the 2026 SEP cohort deeper moves into the new school year, the Department celebrates the students' achievements and the knowledge they gained through their summer of enrichment. Congratulations to the SEP Class of 2026!

Thank you to our partners, speakers, and instructors, Rachael Rollins, Randall Foote, Dr. Stephen Cody, Russell Holmes, Alex Richardson, Rebecca Leonard, Sheriece M. Perry, Esq., and others.

Special thanks to all our Department staff, including: Lucretia Goodson, Sgt. Stacey Wood, Isabella Lopez-Marín, Officer Ashleigh Keith, Lt. Richard St. Germain, Officer Aramis Rivera, Lt. Brittney Carroll, the Chelsea Training Division Staff, Anthony Mosley, MaryEllen McGorry, Peter Van Delft, Lakie Jones, DaShanna Pitts, Superintendent Jose Mojica, Superintendent Michael Lally, Special Sheriff Mark Lawhorne, and last, but certainly not least, Sheriff Steven W. Tompkins.





2026 Summer Enrichment Program

Capstone

U.S. Constitution as Basis for Legal System

The U.S. Constitution

The Foundation of
American Criminal Justice

The U.S. Constitution established the rights of *all people* under the law and the rules that govern how crimes are investigated, prosecuted, and punished. It limits government power while protecting individual rights through due process, separation of powers, and judicial review.

Written by the Framers
Defines 3 Branches of Government
7 Articles, 27 Amendments



BILL OF RIGHTS

Ratified in 1791 to limit federal power and protect basic personal freedoms.



It added protections for people accused of crimes. More than half directly affect criminal investigations, prosecutions, and punishment.

10 First
Amendments

7,000 - 8,000
Petitions per year

60 - 80
Seen by Court



The Constitution is the highest law, and the Supreme Court is its referee.

Through *judicial review* (established 1803, *Marbury v Madison*), the Court can strike down any law or presidential action that violates the Constitution. Because the Constitution sits above normal government actions, Congress and the President cannot undo a ruling by simply passing a new law.

THE POWER OF THE SUPREME COURT

I IV V VI VII VIII A m e n d m e n t s

Protects personal freedoms from government control

Protects from unreasonable searches by the government

Protects from unfair government treatment during legal and criminal processes

Guarantees right to a speedy public trial, right to a lawyer, charges against them and witnesses

Protects right of citizen to have a jury trial in federal courts with civil cases

Punishments must be fair and fit the crime

CONGRESS
SENATE
100, 2 senators per state
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
435 total, represents state pop.

POWER
Drafts and passes new laws, declares war, controls taxing, spending, and federal budget

Criminal Justice role: defines crimes, sets penalties, creates criminal procedure statutes, funds law enforcement

CHECKS
Executive: confirms or rejects presidential nominations

Judicial: confirms or impeaches judges, amends court decision statute

LEGISLATIVE C r e a t e s



EXECUTIVE E n f o r c e s



PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
CABINET

Nominated by president, approved by Senate (52 vote majority)

POWER
Conducts foreign policy, negotiates treaties, commands armed forces, ensures federal laws are executed

Criminal Justice role: D.O.J., F.B.I., U.S. Marshal, State Governor, Attorney General, District Attorney, Police Department, Sheriff's

CHECKS
Legislative: signs or vetos legislation, emergency sessions, pushes agendas

Judicial: appoints judges, issues pardons, enforces court orders

SUPREME COURT
9 justices
COURTS OF APPEALS
FEDERAL COURTS

POWER
Interprets Constitution and laws, reviews lower-court decisions

Criminal Justice role: Determines constitutionality, protects rights, resolves appeals, interprets statutes

CHECKS
Legislative: declares laws unconstitutional, interprets statutory intent, presides over impeachment

Executive: declares actions unconstitutional, immunity from executive control

JUDICIAL I n t e r p r e t s



RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

XIII Banned Slavery
1 8 6 1 "...except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted..."

Establishes constitutional connection between criminal conviction and the state's authority to deprive a person of liberty, contributing to mass criminalization & incarceration.

XIV Citizenship
1 8 6 8 Due Process
Equal Protection

Through the 14th Amendment, the Supreme Court gradually incorporated the Bill of Rights against the states. Today, state and local police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional systems are also constrained by constitutional rights.

WHY DO WE PUNISH PEOPLE FOR CRIMES?

Rehabilitation
Deterrence
Incapacitation
Restoration
Retribution



1 in 179
U.S. residents is incarcerated
1.9 million

Group I: Ricardo Abbott-Rodriguez, Luke Imperato, Dayani Rodas Dubon, Chizaram Odinigwer, Larissa Sariva
Mentor: Professor Randall Foote

The first group examined the Constitution as the foundation of the American criminal justice system, exploring the separation of powers, judicial review, the Bill of Rights, and the Reconstruction Amendments. Their infographic also considered the purposes of punishment, including rehabilitation, deterrence, incapacitation, restoration, and retribution. By connecting constitutional principles with the structure of the criminal legal system, the students examined how government institutions exercise authority while remaining subject to legal constraints.

2026 Summer Enrichment Program

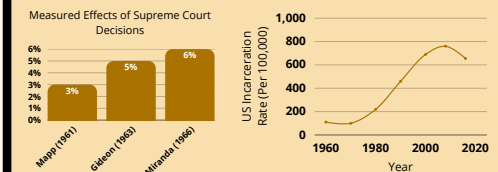
Capstone

Constraints on Law Enforcement & Government

With time comes change

The Constitutional amendments created the bedrock for the criminal legal system, governing how law enforcement agencies interact with the public and operate on criminal activity. They are designed to balance state and federal authority while protecting the freedoms of the people.

The Supreme Court is responsible for interpreting these amendments, setting precedent for future cases and reimagining criminality.



Constitutional protections expanded in the 1960s, while U.S. incarceration later rose more than 7x.

LANDMARK SUPREME COURT CASES SET THE PRECEDENT

MIRANDA V ARIZONA 1966

Ernesto Miranda was charged for rape and kidnapping. After being questioned for 2 hours in police custody without being read his rights to a lawyer, he confessed. In 1963, he was convicted.

The Supreme Court overturned his conviction, establishing a nationwide code of conduct known as the "Miranda warning."



V

GIDEON V WAINRIGHT 1963

Clarence Gideon couldn't afford a defense attorney, and requested the court appoint him one. He represented himself and was sentenced to 5 years. He filed a writ of habeas corpus petition to the Florida Supreme Court, which was denied.

The Supreme Court established that free legal counsel must be offered to charged felons.



VI

HEART OF ATLANTA V US 1964

Motel in Georgia refused accommodation for black people. The motel argued a commerce clause in the Civil Rights Act exceeded Congress' power.

The Supreme Court unanimously held Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, affirming that Congress can ban racial discrimination in public places.

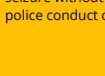


XIV

MAPP V OHIO 1961

Dollree Mapp's house was raided on suspicion of hiding a suspected bomber. The police conducted a search without a warrant and found inappropriate images that violated Ohio codes. She was convicted on obscene material possession.

Established no unreasonable search and seizure without a warrant, regulating police conduct on obtained evidence.



IV

O'CONNOR V DONALDSON 1975



Kenneth Donaldson, a diagnosed paranoid schizophrenia, was committed to a state hospital for 15 years against his will. He sued for being deprived "right to liberty."

Ruled that mental patients cannot be confined against their will, establishing legal threshold for danger posed to themselves or others.

XIV

BRANDENBURG V OHIO 1969

Clarence Brandenburg was arrested for racist remarks and advocating for violence due to suppression of a KKK gathering.

Held that free speech was violated, broadening protections for political dissent and establishing outlawed speech as directly inciting "imminent lawless action."

I

V Protecting Due Process and Preventing Government Abuse

Prevents law enforcement from using intimidation, threats, or pressure to obtain confessions. Police officers must respect a suspect's constitutional rights during questioning, and prosecutors cannot rely on illegally obtained confessions to secure a conviction. The government must also follow fair procedures throughout the criminal justice process instead of acting arbitrarily.

VI Guaranteeing a Fair Trial

Limits the government's power by requiring fairness throughout the trial process. Law enforcement and prosecutors cannot keep defendants unaware of the charges against them or prevent them from defending themselves. Courts must provide legal representation when necessary and ensure that trials are conducted openly and fairly. These protections help prevent wrongful convictions and government abuse of power.

VIII Preventing Excessive and Cruel Punishment

Limits the power of judges, correctional facilities, and the government by preventing overly harsh treatment of individuals. Courts cannot set unreasonably high bail simply to keep someone in jail before trial, and prisons must provide humane conditions for inmates. The amendment ensures that even people who have been convicted of crimes are protected from abuse or punishments that violate constitutional standards.

LOVING V VIRGINIA 1967

Richard Loving, a white man, and Mildred Jeter, a black woman, traveled from Virginia, where inter-racial marriage was illegal, to D.C. to be married. Upon returning home, they were charged and sentenced to 1 year in prison.

The Supreme Court found the law unconstitutional, legalizing inter-racial marriage.



XIV

OBERGEFELL V HODGES 2015

James Obergefell and John Arthur, a same-sex couple from Ohio, married in Maryland. When Arthur died in 2013 and his marriage was not honored on the death certificate, Obergefell, along with three other widowers, sued their states.

The Supreme Court established that same-sex marriage was legal across all states, due to the Equal Protection Clause.



XIV

Group II: Miles Cole, Andrew Chevez, Melanie Solis, Peter Rosa, Amariah Montaque
Mentor: Professor Randall Foote

The second group focused on constitutional protections and government limitations through landmark Supreme Court cases. Their research included Mapp v. Ohio, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Obergefell v. Hodges, Loving v. Virginia, and other major decisions addressing due process, legal representation, search and seizure, equal protection, and the rights of individuals in custody. The group's work demonstrated how judicial decisions have shaped the protections available to people interacting with law enforcement and the courts.



MASSACHUSETTS
Suffolk County
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

2026 Summer Enrichment Program

Capstone

Responsibilities of Prosecution & Defense

The State vs. the Accused

The Prosecution and Defense are integral parts of the court system. They have opposing roles, but share a common goal of achieving a fair and just trial.

Prosecutors represent the government and fight for justice under the constitution.

Defenders represent the accused, prevent conviction, and protects the constitutional rights and interests of their clients.

ARRAIGNMENT

The first part of the court process where formal charges and pleas are presented so the defendant and court know the charges.

TRIAL

The second part of the court process where both sides provide opening statements, evidence, and arguments.

RESOLUTION

The third part of the court process where cases can end in a guilty/not guilty finding or a plea.

PROSECUTION

LIMITATIONS

Unreasonable searches or seizures – **Mapp v Ohio (1961)**
Submit illegal obtained evidence
Compel self-incrimination
Discriminatory/selective prosecution – **U.S. v Armstrong (1996)**
Coach experts or witnesses
Withhold exculpatory evidence – **Brady v Maryland (1963)**
Seek punishment that violates constitutional protection
Convict without proof beyond reasonable doubt

IMPORTANCE TO THE CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM

The Prosecution determines **who enters the criminal process, which charges are brought, and how cases are resolved.**

They ensure laws are enforced and decides if the accused:

- Goes to trial or accepts a plea
- What degree they've been charged (misdemeanor, felony)
- Receives incarceration, probation, diversion, or dismissal

PAST

PRE-MODERN

No formal prosecutors
Kings, Chiefs and community leaders settled disputes
Traditional laws determined punishment



WARREN COURT ERA 19th-20th Century

Prosecutors develop with police departments
Criminal codes, ethics, and plea bargains expand
Increased control in charging decisions
"winning case" → seeking justice

PRESENT

Review police investigations

File criminal charges

Present evidence in court

Make fair decisions and hold the accused accountable, not just win cases

Challenges:

- High caseloads
- Disparities in charging
- Political incentives

FUTURE

Further reliance on AI and technology:

- Forensics
- Flock camera
- Police body cameras

Greater use of digital evidence

Continue fairness and justice



DEFENSE

LIMITATIONS

Present false evidence
Knowingly mislead the court
Knowingly assist perjury
Obstruct justice
Represent a client where conflicts of interest can't be resolved
Disregard client's informed decisions and constitutional rights

The defense is limited by the available evidence, resources, and the law.

IMPORTANCE TO THE CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM

The defense determines serves as a **constitutional check on government power.**

They prevent unlawful convictions and support due process by:

- Testing the validity of evidence
- cross-examining witnesses
- protecting against coerced confessions

PAST

Defendants had few legal protections

Many people had to represent themselves in court

Affordability: defense lawyers were not always available to everyone

Courts often focused more on punishment than fairness

Defendants had limited rights during trials

Evidence was mostly physical or based on witness statement



PRESENT

Defense lawyers protect the defendants constitutional rights

Defendants have the right to legal representation

Lawyers challenge evidence presented by prosecutors

Defense attorneys can question witnesses in court

Lawyers use DNA, video, and digital evidence to build case



FUTURE

Defense lawyers may rely more on artificial intelligence and digital tools to help detect errors or bias in algorithms

Lawyers could use technology to analyze large amount of evidence

Less punitive, more rehabilitative deferment

Trauma-informed representation



Group III: Isahelly Ruiz, Raymond Nunez, Cordellia Cornish, Amirah Shackelford, Maikol Arias

Mentor: Dr. Stephen Cody, Rachael Rollins

The third and final group explored the distinct responsibilities of prosecution and defense throughout the criminal legal process. Their infographic examined the stages of arraignment, trial, and resolution, as well as attorneys' constitutional and ethical responsibilities. Students also considered the evolving role of technology in criminal justice, including digital evidence, forensic tools, and the potential applications and challenges of artificial intelligence.

DRIVING TOWARD A SECOND CHANCE.

SCSD'S CDL PROGRAM PUTS RESIDENTS ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS



For someone preparing to return home after incarceration, a second chance can begin with something as practical as learning a new skill.

At our Richard P. Pacitti Reentry and Transitional Center, returning citizens are connected and provided with services, education, workforce development training, and other resources designed to help them successfully transition back into their communities. Among those opportunities is the Commercial Driver's License (CDL) preparation program available for both men and women, giving them the knowledge and preparation needed to pursue a career in commercial driving.

Leading that effort is Wayne Lane, a fully accredited CDL instructor and founder of Switching Lanes with Wayne, L.L.C. Lane brings something particularly meaningful to the classroom, understanding the journey his students are preparing to make because he has lived it himself. Mr. Lane, a formerly incarcerated man who served more than two decades in different correctional institutions, returned to the community

and began planning a better future. In 2003, he earned his CDL and what began as an opportunity to find employment became the foundation for a career. Completing his training within a week, he started to drive across the country. His experience showed him the difference that access to an opportunity can make. Today, he uses that experience to help others find their own path forward. Through Switching Lanes with Wayne, which he established in 2024, Mr. Lane provides CDL preparation in correctional facilities and community settings, including the Suffolk County Sheriff's Department.

The five-week program prepares participants for the challenges ahead by covering topics such as permit preparation, air brakes, and pre-trip inspections to ethics, substance use awareness, and career readiness. Mr. Lane understands that returning home after incarceration means adjusting to a different environment, setting new routines, and staying focused on long-term goals. His own journey has taught him the importance of eliminating distractions and taking advantage of opportunities when they arise.

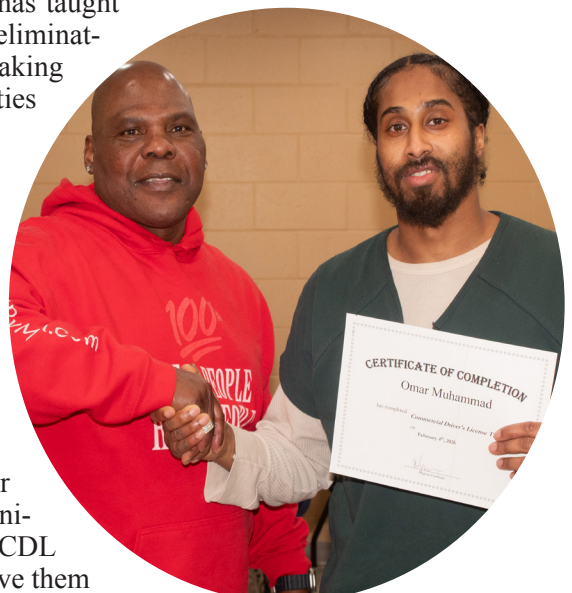
One of the unique aspects of Lane's work is that he can see the reentry process of his students from multiple stages. He may first meet participants in his classes while they are still incarcerated and preparing for release, then encounter them again in the community as they continue their CDL training. His goal is to give them

a head start by making a complicated process easier to understand and by showing them that a career is possible after incarceration.

"Getting my CDL helped me establish myself after returning home, and now I have the opportunity to help others pursue that same sense of direction and independence." Stated Mr. Lane.

His mission continues this month at our reentry center, as ten women are scheduled to graduate from the current CDL preparation cohort, followed by sixteen men graduating the program. New cohorts are scheduled to begin in October, carrying on an effort that gives returning citizens another tool to build stability and pursue meaningful CORI-friendly employment.

If you would like to learn more about Wayne Lane and his CDL Program, visit: <https://www.switchinglaneswithwayne.com/> and stay tuned as he recently sat down for an episode of the SCSD's "Locked In" Podcast where he shares more about his journey, the experiences that shaped his life, and the work he does to help others move forward.





SHERIFF STEVEN W. TOMPKINS &
THE SUFFOLK COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

REMEMBER

P A T R I O T D A Y



25th Anniversary



AROUND SUFFOLK COUNTY: BACK TO SCHOOL

6TH ANNUAL BACK TO SCHOOL BBQ & SCHOOL SUPPLY EVENT AT DORCHESTER PARK:

On August 19, SCSD joined volunteers from the Corey C. Griffin Foundation, Saint John Paul II Catholic Academy Lower Mills, MAMLEO, and other community partners for the sixth annual Back to School BBQ & School Supply Event. As families gathered to celebrate the upcoming school year, students received new backpacks and essential school supplies, while children and families visiting the SCSD table collected free notebooks, pencils,



and Department swag. The event offered an opportunity for SCSD personnel to connect with local families, support students preparing for the school year, and participate in a community-wide effort to ensure young people have the resources they need to succeed. The Department extends its appreciation to all participating community partners for inviting SCSD to take part in this annual celebration.

BACKPACKS & BLOCK PARTY CHEER ON BLUE HILL AVE:

The Suffolk County Sheriff's Department's External Affairs officers joined local community partners at the Bradshaw Family Foundation's Boston on the Block Back to School Festival at Harambee Park on Saturday, August 22.



Through the foundation's generous backpack donations, students and families received essential school supplies, including SCSD notebooks and pencils, along with fingerprinting kits from the National Child Identification Program. The event brought community members across Blue Hill Avenue together to support student readiness, giving families valuable resources, including free barbering haircuts to help children prepare for their return to the classroom.

NOW HIRING

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YOUR FUTURE IN LAW
ENFORCEMENT STARTS HERE

BENEFITS:

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*PAID OVERTIME, HOLIDAYS, AND CREDIT TIME**
- PAID LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TRAINING
- GENEROUS MEDICAL, AND RETIREMENT PLANS
- FREE DENTAL AND VISION PLANS
- TUITION REMISSION: GO TO STATE COLLEGE FOR FREE

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- 20 YEARS OF AGE
- HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA
- U.S. CITIZENSHIP
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MASSACHUSETTS
Suffolk County
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Sheriff Steven W. Tompkins

