

***Overview of Child Requiring  
Assistance (CRA)***



**June 2017**

***Municipal Police Training Committee***

***Dan Zivkovich, Executive Director***

**I. Summary of Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, §§ 39E-L.**

The following is a summary of Child Requiring Assistance (hereinafter "CRA") which replaced Child in Need of Services. CRA applies to children between the ages of six (6) and eighteen (18) who fall into one of the following five (5) status offenses.

**A. Status Offenses**

1. Runaways: Repeatedly runs away from the home of the child's parent, legal guardian or custodian.
2. Stubborn Child: Repeatedly fails to obey the lawful and reasonable commands of the child's parent, legal guardian or custodian, thereby interfering with their ability to adequately care for and protect the child.
3. Habitual School Offender: Repeatedly fails to obey lawful and reasonable regulations of the child's school.
4. Habitually Truant: A school-aged child not excused from attendance under the lawful and reasonable regulations of such child's school, who willfully fails to attend school for more than eight (8) days in a quarter.
5. Sexually Exploited Child: Any person under the age of 18 who has been subjected to sexual exploitation because such person:
  - (1) is the victim of the crime of sexual servitude pursuant to section 50 of chapter 265 or is the victim of the crime of sex trafficking as defined in 22 United States Code 7105;
  - (2) engages, agrees to engage or offers to engage in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee, in violation of subsection (a) of section 53A of chapter 272, or in exchange for food, shelter, clothing, education or care;
  - (3) is a victim of the crime, whether or not prosecuted, of inducing a minor into prostitution under section 4A of chapter 272; or
  - (4) engages in common night walking or common streetwalking under section 53 of chapter 272.

Any child that falls within one of the five status categories, (Runaway, Stubborn Child, Habitual School Offender, Habitually Truant, or is a Sexually Exploited Child) and fails to obey a summons pursuant to §39E OR a police officer has probable cause to believe the child has run away from the home of parents or guardians and will not respond to a summons, then a police officer can place the child in "custodial protection." Any child placed in "custodial protection," **CANNOT BE CONFINED:** a) in handcuffs, shackles or similar restraints, b) placed in a court lockup, locked facility, or jail cell, and c) cannot be taken to the police station in connection with any proceeding under §§39E to 39I.

**B. Age**

Applications for assistance can be filed on a child between the ages of six (6) and eighteen (18). Cases must be dismissed on the child's eighteenth (18<sup>th</sup>) birthday with the

exception of young adults in the Department of Children and Families (DCF) care requiring permanency hearings.

**C. Parent, Guardian, or Custodian of Child**

Only a parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a child having custody of such child, may initiate an application for assistance if said child is a runaway, meaning the child repeatedly runs away from home, or is a stubborn child, meaning the child refuses to obey the lawful and reasonable commands of said parent or guardian resulting in the parent or guardian's ability to adequately care for and protect said child. See attached Parent/Legal Guardian/Custodian Application Form.

**D. Sexually Exploited Child**

A parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a child having custody of such child, and a police officer, may file an application for assistance for a sexually exploited child, as defined by *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, § 21*. The application must also state whether the child is a runaway or stubborn child. See attached Parent/Legal Guardian/Custodian/Law Enforcement Application for Sexually Exploited Child Form.

Any person, before or after an arraignment, in a delinquency or criminal proceeding for a violation of *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, 272, § 53* or *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, 272, § 53A(a)* may file a Care and Protection Petition on behalf of a sexually exploited child, including an emergency commitment under *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, 119, § 24*.

**E. School District**

A "representative from a school district" may initiate an application for assistance if said child is habitually truant, meaning the student has failed to attend school for more than eight (8) school days in a quarter, or the said student is a habitual school offender, meaning the student fails to obey the lawful and reasonable regulations of the child's school. All school-based offenses must be dismissed on the child's sixteenth (16<sup>th</sup>) birthday.

When a truancy application is filed, the application must state whether or not the child and the child's family have participated in the truancy prevention program, if one is available, and provide a statement of the specific steps taken under the truancy prevention program to prevent the child's truancy.

When a habitual school offender application is filed, the application must state that the child has repeatedly failed to obey the lawful and reasonable regulations of the school as well as a statement of the specific steps taken by the school to improve the child's conduct.

See attached School District Application Form.

**F. Right to Counsel**

The law requires children to be notified of their right to counsel upon the filing of an application and have counsel present at all subsequent hearings. The law also provides that parents have the right to counsel at any hearing "regarding custody of the child."

**G. Clerk & Court**

- (i) Filing the Application: Upon filing an application, the Clerk is required to provide information in writing to let the petitioner know the possible ramifications of an application to the court and schedule a preliminary hearing within 15 days of the application being filed.
- (ii) Preliminary Hearing: Probation will recommend either; (a) dismiss the application for lack of probable cause, (b) refer the child and parent for Informal Assistance, or (c) schedule a fact-finding hearing.
- (iii) Informal Assistance: The Informal Assistance period has been shortened to ninety (90) days, which may be extended for an additional ninety (90) days. The maximum period of Informal Assistance is one hundred and eighty (180) days.
- (iv) Bail: The law eliminates bail, but allows the court to release the child on conditions or grant temporary custody to DCF for no longer than 45 days.
- (v) Trial: The "fact-finding hearing" is a bench trial with the same "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard for adjudication. The law eliminates the right to a jury trial.

**I. Disposition**

- (i) Motion to Dismiss the Application: At any time prior to the Disposition Hearing, the petitioner or any other party may file a motion to dismiss the application for assistance.
- (ii) Disposition Hearing: After the case has been adjudicated, the court is required to convene a conference in order to discuss and determine the appropriate treatment, services, placement and conditions for the child, with written recommendations from the probation officer. The Disposition Hearing will not take place until this conference has been completed.
- (iii) Disposition Order: The first disposition order will last no longer than 120 days. At the end of the Disposition Review Hearing, the case may be extended for 90 days if the purpose of the order has not been accomplished. The judge may extend the order three (3) additional times; however the case must be dismissed within 390 days.

**NOTE:** All cases must be dismissed on the child's eighteenth (18<sup>th</sup>) birthday with the exception of young adults in DCF care requiring permanency hearings.

**J. Warrant of Protective Custody**

A judge may order a Warrant of Protective Custody after the child fails to respond to a summons issued for the preliminary hearing or in the case of an emergency. The warrant is similar to a Warrant of Apprehension and is to be served in the same manner. Therefore the child must be delivered to the court before 4:30pm. After 4:30pm, the

warrant expires. A Warrant of Protective Custody is not entered into the Warrant Management System.

When an officer takes a child into custody upon the execution of a Warrant of Protective Custody, the officer shall immediately notify the juvenile's parent/guardian as well as Juvenile Probation. Police should transport the child to the Juvenile Court where the CRA case originated by delivering the child to the Clerk's Office as well as file the return of service. Police officers cannot use handcuffs, shackles or similar restraints when placing a juvenile in custody pursuant to a Warrant of Protective Custody and CANNOT bring the juvenile to the police station.

If police are unable to transport the juvenile to the Juvenile Court where the CRA case originated and are unable transfer custody of the juvenile to the parent/guardian, police may take the juvenile to the local Juvenile Court while completing the Police Officer/Law Enforcement Affirmation Form.

#### **K. Custodial Protection**

In accordance with *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, § 39H*, a child may be taken into custodial protection for engaging in the behavior described in the definition of "child requiring assistance" only if,

1. the child has failed to obey a summons, or
2. the law enforcement officer initiating such custodial protection has probable cause to believe that such child has run away from the home of his parents or guardian and will not respond to a summons.

After a law enforcement officer has taken a child into "custodial protection," the officer shall immediately notify the child's parent, guardian, or other person legally responsible for the child's care. Notification must be made to DCF if the officer has reason to believe that the child is or has been in the care or custody of DCF.

The law enforcement officer, in consultation with the probation officer, shall then immediately make all reasonable diversion efforts so that such child is delivered to the following types of placements, and in the following order of preference:

- i. To one of the child's parents, or to the child's guardian or other responsible person known to the child, or to the child's legal custodian including the department of children and families or the child's foster home upon the written promise, without surety, of the person to whose custody the child is released that such parent, guardian, person or custodian will bring the child to the court on the next court date; or
- ii. Forthwith and with all reasonable speed take the child directly and without first being taken to the police station house, to a temporary shelter facility licensed or approved by the department of early education and care, a shelter home approved by a temporary shelter facility licensed or approved by said department of early education and care or a family foster care home approved by a placement agency licensed or approved by said department of early education and care; or

- iii. Take the child directly to the juvenile court in which the act providing the reason to take the child into custodial protection occurred if the officer affirms on the record that the officer attempted to exercise the options identified in clauses (i) and (ii), was unable to exercise these options and the reasons for such inability. See *Police Officer/Law Enforcement Affirmation Form*.

## **II. CRA-Warrant of Protective Custody – Executed During Daytime Hours**

1. Take the juvenile into custody ONLY after confirming with the Juvenile Court that the Warrant of Protective Custody is active.
2. Notify the juvenile's parent(s)/guardian, DCF if the juvenile is in their custody, and Juvenile Probation.
3. Contact DCF and file a 51A if the circumstances warrant such action.
4. Bring the juvenile directly to the Juvenile Court where the CRA case originated. The juvenile must be delivered to the court (Clerk's Office) before 4:30pm.
5. If the CRA case originated in a different division of the Juvenile Court which serves the officer's department and the officer is unable to deliver the juvenile to the court, the officer is to make arraignments to place the juvenile into the custody of the juvenile's parent(s)/guardian/custodian or responsible person known to the juvenile, upon the written promise, that the person whose custody the juvenile is released will bring the juvenile to the juvenile court on the next court date. See *sample Juvenile Release Form*.

**Note:** If an officer is unable to transfer custody of the juvenile to his/her parent(s)/guardian and is also unable to deliver the juvenile to the Juvenile Court where the CRA case originated, then the officer should:

6. Bring the juvenile to the local Juvenile Court. The police officer is required to complete the Police Officer/Law Enforcement Affirmation Form only when he/she has taken a child into Custodial Protection pursuant to G.L. c, 119 §39H or without a Warrant of Protective Custody.

**Note:** CRA law states that juveniles may not be handcuffed, shackled or placed in similar restraints and cannot be transported to the police station. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, § 34* prohibits police from transporting a juvenile in a police wagon. Upon arrival at the Juvenile Court, officers are to bring the juvenile through front door and directly to the clerk's office.

## **III. JUVENILE RUNAWAYS**

Take the juvenile into "Custodial Protection" only if, the officer has probable cause to believe that: (1) the child has failed to obey a summons, or (2) that such child has run away from the home of his/her parents or guardian and will not respond to a summons.

**Note:** This may apply to a juvenile runaway who has an active Warrant of Protective Custody – Runaway but has been located after court hours, or a juvenile runaway who has been entered into NCIC as a runaway/missing person and no CRA petition has been filed with the juvenile court.

1. Notify parent/guardian or DCF if the juvenile is their custody.
2. File a 51A if the circumstances warrant such action.
3. Consult with Juvenile Probation and make all reasonable diversion efforts so that such child is delivered to the following types of placements, and in the following order of preference:
  - i. To the juvenile's parent(s)/guardian/custodian or responsible person known to the juvenile, upon the written promise, that the person whose custody the juvenile is released will bring the juvenile to the juvenile court on the next court date. *See sample Juvenile Release Form.*

If parent(s)/guardian/custodian or responsible person is unavailable, then; if after court hours see subparagraph (ii).

- ii. **If after court hours (Nights/Weekends/Holidays)**, contact the Massachusetts Runaway Assistance Program via Mass 2-1-1. Mass 2-1-1 will provide police with the name and address of the closest Emergency Service Program.

**Note:** CRA law states that juveniles may not be handcuffed, shackled or placed in similar restraints and cannot be transported to the police station. *Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 119, § 34* prohibits police from transporting a juvenile in a police wagon.

# **CRA WARRANT DAYTIME**

- 1. Take the juvenile into custody after verifying the Warrant of Protective Custody is still active.**
- 2. Notify juvenile's Parent/Guardian & Juvenile Probation.**
- 3. File a 51A if necessary.**

**CRA WARRANT – Issued by the Juvenile Court which serves the Officer's Department.**

**CRA WARRANT – Issued by a Juvenile Court which DOES NOT Serve the Officer's Department.**

1. Bring the juvenile directly to the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office before 4:30pm - Monday through Friday.

- No handcuffs, shackles or similar restrains shall be used and the juvenile is to be brought directly to the Clerk's Office.

2. Juvenile Probation will take over at this point.

1. The preferred option is to bring the juvenile to the court where the CRA warrant originated. If unable to do so, make arrangements for the parent/guardian to take custody of the juvenile.

2. Obtain **written promise** from the parent / guardian that the juvenile will appear in the juvenile court on the next court date.

3. If unable to transfer custody of the juvenile to the parent/guardian, then transport the juvenile to the local juvenile court before 4:30pm and **complete the Law Enforcement Affirmation Form.**

- No handcuffs, shackles or similar restrains shall be used and the juvenile is to be brought directly to the Clerk's Office.

# ***RUNAWAY***

***NIGHTTIME  
WEEKENDS  
HOLIDAYS***

- 1. Take the juvenile into Custodial Protection.**
- 2. Notify the juvenile's Parent/Guardian & Juvenile Probation.**
- 3. File a 51A if necessary.**
- 4. Locate the juvenile in the NCIC system as well as notify the entering Law Enforcement Agency.**

## **Release to Parent/Guardian or Responsible Adult**

Obtain written promise that the juvenile will appear in court on the next court date.

## **Unable to Transfer Custody to Parent/Guardian or Responsible Adult**

CONTACT the Massachusetts Runaway Assistance Program via MASS 2-1-1.

Mass 2-1-1 will provide police with the name and address of the closest Emergency Service Provider.

COUNTY[IES] DIVISION

TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS  
JUVENILE COURT DEPARTMENT



DOCKET NO.

Child's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ D.O.B. \_\_\_\_\_

The applicant is the child's:

- mother    father    legal guardian    custodian with custody of the child

The applicant alleges that the above named child and the child's family require assistance as defined in G.L. c. 119, § 21, in that said child who is between the ages of six and eighteen:

- repeatedly runs away from the home of a parent, legal guardian or custodian

OR

- repeatedly fails to obey lawful and reasonable commands of a parent, legal guardian, or custodian, thereby interfering with the parent's, legal guardian's or custodian's ability to adequately care for and protect said child

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name and Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

JV-086 (11/05/2012)

COUNTY(IES) DIVISION	TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS JUVENILE COURT DEPARTMENT	DOCKET NO.
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Child's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ D.O.B. \_\_\_\_\_

The applicant is:

- child's mother   
  child's father   
  child's legal guardian  
 custodian with custody of the child   
  law enforcement/police officer

The applicant alleges that the above named child and the child's family require assistance as defined in G.L. c. 119, § 21, in that said child who is between the ages of six and eighteen is a sexually exploited child as defined in G.L. c. 119, § 21, and:

- repeatedly runs away from the home of a parent, legal guardian or custodian

OR

- repeatedly fails to obey lawful and reasonable commands of a parent, legal guardian, or custodian, thereby interfering with the parent's, legal guardian's or custodian's ability to adequately care for and protect said child

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name and Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Number

JV-087 (11/05/2012)

COUNTY(IES) DIVISION

TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS  
JUVENILE COURT DEPARTMENT



DOCKET NO.

Child's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ D.O.B. \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_ Current Grade \_\_\_\_\_

The applicant alleges that the above named child and the child's family require assistance as defined in G.L. c. 119, § 21, in that said child who is between the ages of six and eighteen:

is habitually truant.

The child and the child's family  have  have not participated in a truancy prevention program. A truancy prevention program  is  is not available at this time. *If a program was available and the child and family did not participate, state the reason for their non-participation.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*If the child and family participated in a program, state specific steps taken under the program to prevent the child's truancy.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Separate sheet attached.

repeatedly fails to obey lawful and reasonable regulations of the child's school.

The following specific steps were taken to address the child's conduct: *(attach sheet if needed)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_


Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name and Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

JV-088 (11/05/2012)

COUNTY[IES] DIVISION	<b>TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS</b> <b>JUVENILE COURT DEPARTMENT</b> 	DOCKET NO.
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**Application for Child Requiring Assistance**

In Re: \_\_\_\_\_



I swear and affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury that I was unable to deliver the child to:

1. one of the child's parents, or to the child's guardian or other responsible person known to the child, or the child's legal custodian including the Department of Children and Families or the child's foster home upon written promise, without surety, of the person to whose custody the child is released that such parent, guardian, person or custodian will bring the child to the court on the next date;

2. a temporary shelter licensed or approved by the Department of Early Education and Care, a shelter home approved by a temporary shelter facility licensed or approved by said department of early education and care or a family foster care home approved by a placement agency licensed or approved by said department of early education and care;

for the following reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Signature

\_\_\_\_\_ Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_ Title

JV-094 (11/05/2012)

### **Runaway Assistance Program (RAP)<sup>1</sup>**

Following consultation with a probation officer, the police officer may contact the Runaway Assistance Program (RAP) for assistance in placing a runaway. RAP is a new program to assist police officers who are dealing with runaways during the hours that juvenile court is closed, (evenings, weekends and holidays). RAP provides a safe place where police can bring a runaway child, age 17 and under. Police can access the RAP program by contacting Mass211, a statewide 24/7 information and referral program. Mass211 is accessed by dialing "2-1-1" on any phone. Mass211 acts as the "dispatcher" for the Runaway Assistance Program.

If appropriate, Mass211 will refer the officer to the closest Emergency Service Program (ESP). ESPs are funded by the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS), the Department of Mental Health, and Massachusetts Behavioral Health Partnership. Twenty one (21) ESP locations are involved with the Runaway Assistance Program; Mass211 maintains an updated list of ESPs that are participating in the program. Once a police officer has delivered the child safely to an ESP, the officer is free to leave.

The ESP will then conduct an assessment of the child. Once the assessment is completed, the child may be hospitalized, or referred to a Non-secure Alternative to Lock-up Program (ALPs). Non-secure ALPs are funded by the Department of Children and Families. ALPs will provide a placement, (foster home or group home), for a runaway child during the hours that juvenile court is closed, (evenings weekends and holidays). ALPs will transport a runaway child to court on the next working day that court is open. Four ALP providers cover all geographic regions of the state. Mass211 maintains an updated list of ALPs that are participating in the program.

**Note:** At any time, any child who is taken into custodial protection by a police officer shall, if necessary, be taken to a medical facility for treatment or observation. When transporting a juvenile, *officers should follow your own departmental policy, however CRA law requires that juveniles should not be handcuffed or shackled.*

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<sup>1</sup> The material in this section regarding the Runaway Assistance Programs (211) and Family Resource Centers were produced by the **Office of Health and Human Services and Office of Youth Children and Families.**  
Revised June 2017

# Runaway Assistance Program Flow Chart

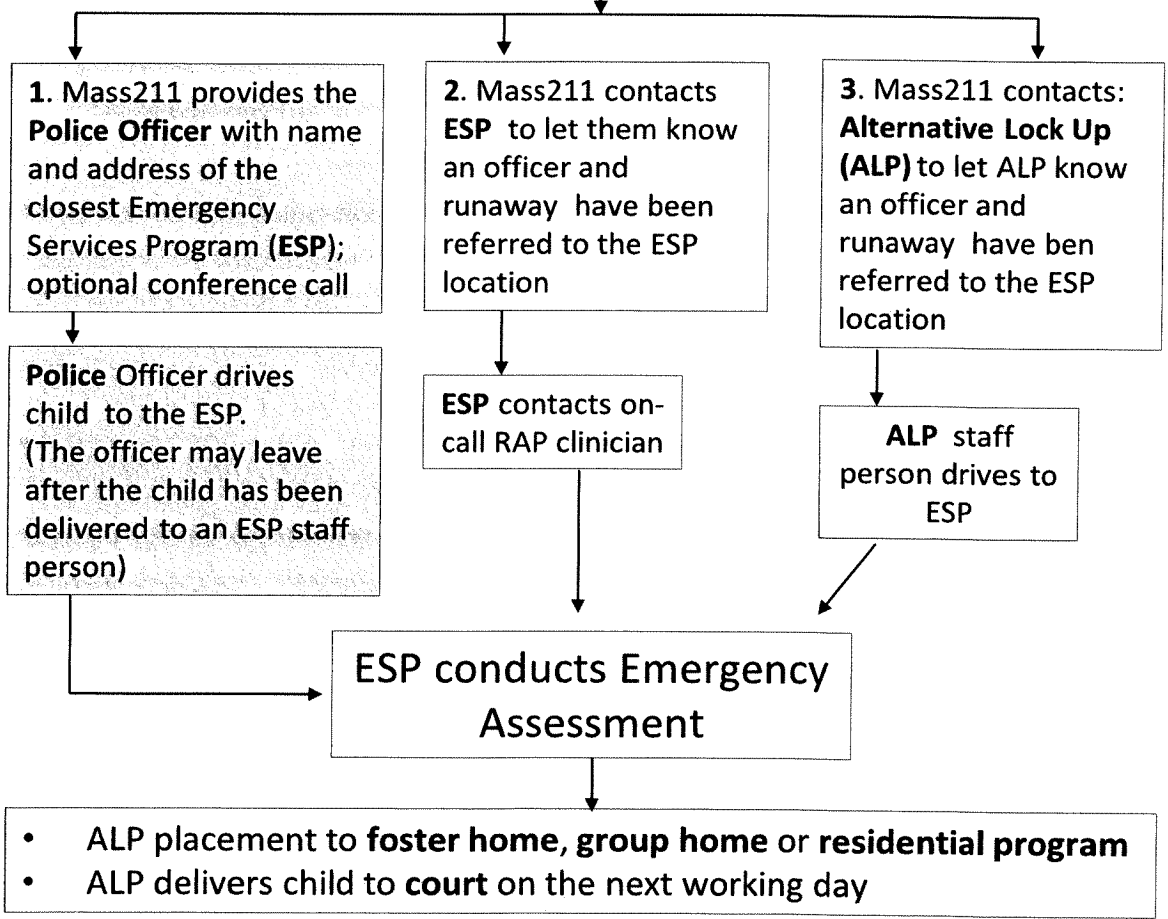
**Police Encounter a Runaway**

1. Police attempt to locate **parent or other responsible adult**
2. Police contact **DCF** if child is known to be in DCF custody
3. Police contact **Probation** if parent can't be located and child is not in DCF custody

After consultation with probation, the police officer (or dispatcher) will:

## Dial "211"

- Identify him/herself and municipality that employs the officer.
- Provide the child's name, age, date of birth, gender, last known address, other...



**SAMPLE  
JUVENILE RELEASE FORM**

Case# \_\_\_\_\_

**JUVENILE**

**PARENT /GUARDIAN/CUSTODIAN**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_

SS# \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

I, being the above named, Parent/Guardian/Custodian, or responsible person known to the juvenile, or Representative of Emergency Service Program, hereby promise to be responsible for the above named juvenile.

I promise to be responsible for the above-named juvenile's appearance in the \_\_\_\_\_ Juvenile Court, on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ A.M.

At this time I request that the above named juvenile be released to my custody.

**Probation Officer Notified:**

**X** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Parent/Guardian/Custodian,**

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Representative of the Emergency**

**Service Program**

In accordance with the above request, the above named juvenile was released from the custody of the \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Officer in Charge**

### **FAMILY RESOURCE CENTERS**

The Secretary of the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) has established a statewide network of child and family service programs and family resource centers (FRCs). FRCs provide community-based, multi-cultural programs, including:

- Evidence based parenting classes,
- Youth and parent support groups,
- Grandparent support groups,
- Information and referral services,
- Early childhood services,
- Assessment services, and
- Education programs for families whose children range from birth to age eighteen (18).

FRCs offer specific services for families with children who may be frequently absent from school, have serious problems at school or at home, have run away or are living on the streets, or are being exploited. Through the work of the FRCs, families can focus on strengthening their bonds, connecting to others, and engaging in their communities.

Any family member with any issue may receive a referral or direct assistance through the FRCs. The FRCs are divided into two categories, full sites and micro sites. Both offer the same services, however, micro sites have reduced hours of operation.

<p><b>Amherst</b> The Bridge Family Resource Center 101 University Avenue, Suite A3 Amherst, MA 01002 (413) 549-0297</p>	<p><b>Boston</b> Boston-Suffolk County Family Resource Center 780 American Legion Highway Roslindale, MA 02131 (617) 469-8501</p>
<p><b>Brockton</b> The Family Center- Community Connections of Brockton 1367 Main Street Brockton, MA 02301 (508) 857-0272</p>	<p><b>Fall River (Micro)</b> Fall River Family Resource Center 45 Rock Street Fall River, MA 02720 (508) 567-1735</p>
<p><b>Fitchburg (Micro)</b> MOC Fitchburg Family Resource Center 356B Broad Street, 4th Floor Fitchburg, MA 01420 (978) 829-0163</p>	<p><b>Greenfield</b> Community Action Family Center 90 Federal Street Greenfield, MA 01301 (413) 475-1555</p>
<p><b>Hyannis/Barnstable</b> Cape Cod Family Resource Center 29 Bassett Lane Hyannis, MA 02601 (508) 815-5100</p>	<p><b>Lawrence</b> Family and Community Resource Center 530 Broadway, 3rd Floor, Suite 301 Lawrence, MA 01841 (978) 975-8800</p>
<p><b>Lowell</b> NFI Family Resource Center of Greater Lowell 27 Prescott Street Lowell, MA 01852 (978) 455-0701</p>	<p><b>Lynn (Micro)</b> Family Forward Resource Center 16 City Hall Square Lynn, Ma 01901 (781) 598-9467</p>
<p><b>Nantucket (Micro)</b> Nantucket Family Resource Center 20 Vesper Lane, L-1 Gouin Village</p>	<p><b>New Bedford</b> The Family Resource and Development Center 128 Union Street, 3rd Floor</p>

Nantucket, MA 02554 (508) 332-6821	New Bedford, MA 02740 (508) 994-4521
<b>North Adams (Micro)</b> The Family Place 61 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Suite 218, North Adams, MA 01247 (413) 663-7588	<b>Oak Bluffs / Martha's Vineyard (Micro)</b> Island Wide Youth Collaborative: A Massachusetts Family Resource Center 111 Edgartown Road Oak Bluffs, MA 02557 (508) 693-7900
<b>Pittsfield</b> Family Resource Center, Berkshire Children and Families 480 West Street Pittsfield, MA 01201 (413) 442-5333	<b>Quincy</b> Quincy Family Resource Center 1120 Hancock Street Quincy, MA 02169 (617) 481-7227
<b>Springfield</b> <i>The Springfield Family Support Programs Family Resource Center</i> 18 Gaucher Street Springfield, MA 01109 (413) 733-7699	<b>Worcester</b> <i>Worcester Connections Family Resource Center</i> 484 Main Street, Suite 460, 4th Floor Worcester, MA 01608 (508) 796-1411

***New Micro Family Resource Centers (services to begin on or before August 1, 2017)***

<b>Athol (Micro)</b> <i>North Quabbin Family Resource Center (Proposed Location)</i> 423 Main Street Athol, MA 01331 (978) 249-5070	<b>Framingham (Micro)</b> <i>Framingham Family Resource Center (Proposed Location)</i> 88 Lincoln Street Framingham, MA 01701 (508) 620- 0010
<b>Holyoke (Micro)</b> <i>Holyoke Enlace de Familias Family Resource Center (Proposed Location)</i> 299 Main Street Holyoke, MA 01040 (413) 532-9300	

The current status and hours of operation of a particular Family Resource Center can be found at [www.frcma.org](http://www.frcma.org).