



U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Bureau of Justice Assistance

## PROGRAM BRIEF

of

## TASC PROGRAMS

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME

NCJRS  
MAR 24 1987  
ACQUISITIONS

104341

104341

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/Bureau of Justice Assit./  
Office of Justice Programs/U.S. Dept.  
of Justice  
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

PROGRAM BRIEF

Guidelines for Implementation and Operation of

TASC PROGRAMS

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME

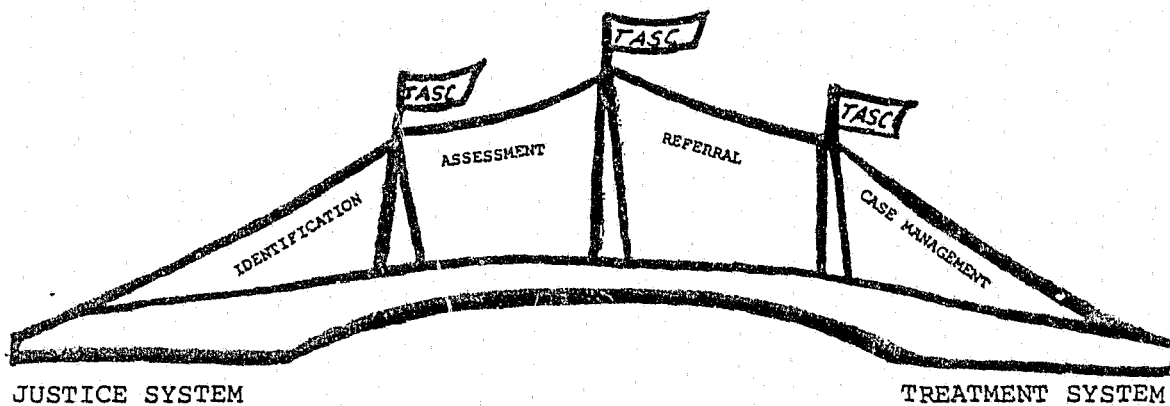
that are eligible for  
Criminal Justice Block Grant Support  
Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

JANUARY 1987

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. The TASC Bridge.....	1
II. TASC Mission and Philosophy.....	2
III. The Development and Success of TASC.....	3
IV. Current Block Grant Funding Objectives and Requirements.....	6
V. Critical TASC Program Elements and Performance Standards.....	8
VI. References and Resources for Additional Assistance	
A. Selected Bibliography.....	21
B. Technical Assistance and Training Cooperative Agreement.....	23
C. A Glossary of TASC Terms.....	24
VII. National TASC Consortium Directory.....	27

## I. THE TASC BRIDGE



- o Legal Sanctions
- o Community Safety
- o Punishment

- o Therapeutic Relationships
- o Changing Individual Behavior
- o Reducing Personal Suffering

## II. THE TASC MISSION AND PHILOSOPHY

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) provides an objective and effective bridge between two separate institutions: the justice system with legal sanctions that reflect community concerns for public safety and punishment and the treatment community with emphasis on therapeutic relationships as a means for changing individual behavior and reducing the personal suffering associated with substance abuse and other problems. Under TASC auspices, community-based treatment is made available to drug dependent individuals who would otherwise burden the justice system with their persistent and associated criminality.

TASC programs were initiated nearly fifteen years ago in response to recognized links between substance abuse and criminal behavior. The mission of TASC is to participate in justice system processing, as early in the continuum as acceptable to participating agencies. TASC identifies, assesses and refers appropriate drug and/or alcohol dependent offenders accused or convicted of non-violent crimes to community-based substance abuse treatment as an alternative or supplement to existing justice system sanctions and procedures. TASC then monitors the drug dependent offender, or clients', compliance with individually tailored progress expectations for abstinence, employment, and improved social-personal functioning. It then reports treatment results back to the referring justice system component. Clients who do not follow, or violate, conditions of their justice mandate, TASC or treatment agreement, are usually returned to the justice system for continued processing or sanctions.

TASC combines the influence of legal sanctions for probable or proven crimes with the appeal of such innovative justice system dispositions as deferred prosecution, creative community sentencing, diversion, pre-trial intervention, probation, and parole supervision to motivate treatment cooperation by the substance abuser. Through treatment referral and closely supervised community reintegration, TASC aims to permanently interrupt the vicious cycle of addiction, criminality, arrest, prosecution, conviction, incarceration, release, readdiction, criminality, and rearrest.

TASC programs not only offer renewed hope to drug and alcohol dependent clients by encouraging them to improve their lifestyles while retaining important community ties, but they also provide important incentives to other justice and treatment system participants. TASC can reduce the costs and relieve many substance abuse-related processing burdens within the justice system through assistance with such responsibilities as addiction-related medical situations, pre-trial screening, and post-trial supervision.

The treatment community also benefits from TASC's legal focus which seems to motivate and prolong clients' treatment cooperation and ensures clear definition and observation of criteria for treatment dismissal or completion. Public safety is also increased through TASC's careful supervision of criminally involved clients during their community-based treatment.

### III. THE DEVELOPMENT AND SUCCESS OF TASC

In 1962, a landmark Supreme Court decision, *Robinson vs. California*, defined chemical addiction as an illness rather than a crime, and also held that the State could force an addict to submit to treatment and could impose criminal sanctions for failure to comply with the treatment program. In the context of the times, when penal coercion was disavowed as an effective rehabilitation incentive and community-based treatment for substance abuse was only slowly gaining acceptability and credibility, alternatives to routine criminal justice system processing for drug dependent offenders seemed worthy of serious consideration.

In the years following, several conceptual and strategic models were developed to implement these new understandings. By the early '70s a Presidential-appointed Special Study Commission on Drugs established a definite link between drugs - particularly narcotics - and crime. A small number of addicts were found to be responsible for a large percentage of crimes and a disproportionate share of criminal justice system resources were being absorbed by their recidivism.

Discussions on how to link treatment and the judicial process and interrupt the relationship between drugs and property crimes took place among the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the White House-established Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP), and the National Institute on Mental Health's Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse (DNADA) - predecessor to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

The resulting Federal initiative, modeled after earlier experiments with diversion programs and two demonstration projects in New York City and Washington, D.C., was funded under the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 and christened TASC - Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime. The first TASC project, opened in Wilmington, Delaware, in August of that year, provided pretrial diversion for opiate addicts with non-violent criminal charges who were identified in the jail lock-up by urine tests and interviews. After assessment of their treatment suitability and needs, arrestees who volunteered for TASC were referred and escorted to appropriate community-based treatment and monitored for continued compliance with treatment requirements. Successful completion usually resulted in dismissed charges.

LEAA issued program guidelines for replication of the TASC model - focusing on pretrial diversion and sentencing alternatives for drug dependent offenders - and awarded "seed" grants with the understanding that successful demonstration projects would gain local or State funding to continue the programs within a three year period. In 1972-73, 13 TASC projects were initiated by local jurisdictions in 11 States. By 1975, 19 more such projects had started, making a total of 29 operational sites in 24 States. Before Federal funding was withdrawn in 1982, TASC projects were developed at 130 sites in 39 States and Puerto Rico.

LEAA made a special effort to fund TASC programs in a variety of geographic areas and jurisdictions, including large metropolitan areas, smaller cities, suburban and rural counties, regional conglomeration and statewide networks of sites. Original client participation criteria were also expanded to include polydrug and alcohol abusers, juveniles, and, in some places, domestic violence and mental health demonstration projects. Also evolving were TASC services to the alcohol and drug related traffic offender.

All of the TASC programs funded by LEAA were required to conduct independent evaluations of their effectiveness, and more than 40 of these local assessments were completed over the ten-year period of LEAA oversight. Although a few evaluators found some TASC programs had overly optimistic expectations for client success or were underutilized, the majority concluded that local TASCs effectively:

- o intervened with clients to reduce drug abuse and criminal activity;
- o linked the criminal justice and treatment systems; and
- o identified previously untreated drug dependent offenders.

During the same period, three national assessments of the TASC program focused on the success of multiple sites in meeting general TASC goals. Evaluators of five early TASC projects in 1974 (System Sciences) concluded that these sites each handled a substantial proportion of repeat offenders with long histories of addiction, initiated more than half of the identified clients (55 percent) into their first treatment experience, and reduced their criminal recidivism.

A 1976 study of 22 operational TASC sites by the Lazar Institute found several commonalities in the success of TASC programming: TASC had gained the broad based support of the justice system; its legally sanctioned referral mechanism to treatment was found more effective than informal treatment initiations and therefore had the support of the treatment system; its monitoring function was found to improve the clients' treatment performance; and TASC involvement seemed to reduce rearrest rates - only eight percent of clients in all sites were known to have been rearrested for new offenses while in the TASC program. However, TASC continued to have no solid data base instrument that would allow for long-term evaluation and comparison of the programs' impact on drug-related crime or the processing burdens of the justice system.

A subsequent 1978 evaluation of 12 TASC sites by System Sciences found the model offered a beneficial and cost effective alternative to the criminal justice system for handling drug abusing offenders; that its major functions and procedures were effective; that a majority of clients were admitted to TASC prior to trial; that its threat of legal sanctions added a positive factor to the treatment process; that projects achieved remarkably progressive success rates with clients (considering the seriousness of the crimes and the

drugs involved); and that the quality of the staff was more important to program success than organizational and other factors. Poor recordkeeping and information management, however, were once more found to be widespread among TASC programs.

Two reports from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS) have examined the impact of TASC or similar programs for drug dependent offenders on clients' in-treatment and post-treatment behavior. These 1983 and 1985 studies compare criminal-justice-involved clients (in TASC and under other justice system supervision) with voluntary controls on demographic characteristics, treatment retention, treatment progress, and predatory behaviors in the year following treatment termination.

Criminal-justice-referred clients, were more likely to be male, nonwhite, younger, and to have previous justice-system involvement in the year before treatment than volunteer counterparts. More important, TASC clients were found to improve as much with regard to drug use, employment and criminal behavior as other clients during the first six months of treatment. TASC clients under legal coercion also tended to remain in both residential and outpatient drug free treatment modalities 6-7 weeks longer than other criminal-justice-referred or voluntary clients - a finding usually associated with better treatment outcomes. The monitoring/ case management function of TASC seemed to encourage this longer treatment participation. Unfortunately, predatory crime and arrest before treatment were still the most consistent predictors of criminal reinvolvement as measured by arrest records and self-reports, in the first post-treatment year.

Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the "success" of TASC is the continued fiscal and program support provided to more than 100 sites in 18 States after Federal funding was withdrawn in 1980. Many of these local programs also continued communications with each other through a National TASC Consortium, which was reestablished in 1984.

Overall, these studies demonstrate TASC's success and effectiveness in programming through specific critical program elements. The specific program elements shown to be successful through various studies and evaluations were: the establishment of the broad based support by the justice and treatment systems; the use of an offender eligibility criteria that assists in the early identification, assessment and referral of the previously unidentified drug dependent offender; and a comprehensive monitoring or case management system that holds the client accountable and has proven to reduce client rearrest rates and improve the treatment performance of the drug dependent offender.

Conversely, these studies have also shown that the lack of data collection and evaluation as critical program elements have hindered TASC programming. Furthermore, staff training is indeed a critical program element as the staff is seen as a major focus in the programs' success.



#### IV. CURRENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDING OBJECTIVES AND REQUIREMENTS

After a nearly five-year funding hiatus, the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 revived Federal endorsement and fiscal support for TASC. This legislation authorizes a criminal justice block grant program to encourage State and local government implementation of specific programs deemed highly likely to improve criminal justice system functioning - with a special emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice has administrative authority for the block grants and published regulations for grant applicants in May 1985.

The Act designates 18 eligible purposes for which funds may be subgranted to local or State agencies by the recipient State offices. Among these are "purpose 8" programs that "identify and meet the needs of drug-dependent offenders." TASC, in turn, is one of only 11 specific models cited in the legislation as immediately eligible, given its "proven" and successful track record.

The BJA - under the coordination of the Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs and in consultation with the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention - selected TASC as one of the 11 "certified" programs because of its extensive earlier demonstration and evaluation.

TASC and similar projects that "identify and meet the needs of the drug-dependent offender" are also included among the seven prescribed purposes of 1986 Drug Enforcement, Education and Control legislation authorizing State block grant awards for improving State and local control efforts (Subtitle K, Part M). The final guidelines for these monies are due for publication in January 1987 and will also be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

As part of its administrative responsibilities for encouraging and assisting with the development of viable and effective TASC projects, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has assumed authority for defining and improving TASC's:

- o orthodoxy;
- o transferability; and
- o permanency.

Orthodoxy implies the clear definition of essential, distinct and interrelated elements of a model - both functional and organizational that, in their totality, comprise a core program. Such elements must be sufficiently accepted by and adhered to among program practioners to distinguish the generic framework and performance standards form other similar programs and to ensure their

replication. Orthodoxy also includes common understanding of terminology that is critical to clear communication.

Transferability means a model's adaptability or potential for replication in a variety of settings because it meets common needs, has simplicity of purpose, can be easily implemented, and garners continuing support. Transferability adds flexibility to the core standards required by orthodoxy and encourages both communication and innovation.

Permanency is defined as durability and stability and expressed in the adequacy of program resources - both human and material - for continuing commitment and organizational viability. Permanency implies a network of well qualified peers dedicated to maintaining program operations and visibility across specific site and time boundaries.

The following program elements and performance standards have been defined as "critical" to TASC programs by a 16-member Advisory Panel of program practitioners and experts approved by the BJA Monitor of TASC projects and convened to discuss and vote on solicited recommendations for these elements from the existing network of TASC programs. The initial draft of these critical elements and performance measures was recirculated among field practitioners for further review and comment.

The timeframes for implementing each of these "critical program elements" will vary from one local jurisdiction to another. It should, however, take no more than three months to have the organizational elements in place. To have the program fully operational - to include all operational elements - should take no more than another three months. Overall, it will take at least six months for the program to run effectively and efficiently with all participating systems understanding one another's goals and responsibilities.

## V. CRITICAL TASC PROGRAM ELEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

### TASC PROGRAM ELEMENTS

#### ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENTS

##### - ELEMENT 1 -

A BROAD BASE OF SUPPORT WITHIN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM WITH A PROTOCOL FOR CONTINUED AND EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

##### - ELEMENT 2 -

A BROAD BASE OF SUPPORT WITHIN THE TREATMENT SYSTEM WITH A PROTOCOL FOR CONTINUED AND EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

##### - ELEMENT 3 -

AN INDEPENDENT TASC UNIT WITH A DESIGNATED ADMINISTRATOR

##### - ELEMENT 4 -

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR REQUIRED STAFF TRAINING

##### - ELEMENT 5 -

A DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM TO BE USED IN PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

#### OPERATIONAL ELEMENTS

##### - ELEMENT 6 -

A NUMBER OF AGREED UPON OFFENDER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

##### - ELEMENT 7 -

PROCEDURES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE OFFENDERS THAT STRESS EARLY JUSTICE AND TREATMENT INTERVENTION

##### - ELEMENT 8 -

DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSMENT AND REFERRAL

##### - ELEMENT 9 -

DOCUMENTED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR RANDOM URINALYSIS AND OTHER PHYSICAL TESTS

##### - ELEMENT 10 -

PROCEDURES FOR OFFENDER MONITORING THAT INCLUDE CRITERIA FOR SUCCESS/FAILURE, REQUIRED FREQUENCY OF CONTACT, SCHEDULE OF REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION OF TERMINATION TO THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

-- ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENTS --

ELEMENT 1: BROAD-BASED SUPPORT BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Purpose

To establish and maintain necessary communication and formal agreements for client referrals from justice system components and effective and accountable operation of TASC.

Performance Standards

1. Documentation of a meeting(s) convened by TASC staff with each justice system representative (e.g., from the defense and prosecuting attorneys' offices, courts, probation, parole, police, corrections, jail, etc.) within two months of program initiation to:
  - o provide participants with an explanation and written description of the TASC mission and services; and
  - o negotiate a memorandum(s) of understanding between TASC and cooperating justice system components outlining TASC responsibilities and procedures for service delivery and the minimum requirements for effective justice system communication.
2. Documented procedures outlining an understanding of contacts and expectations between TASC and each participating component of the justice system that specify - at minimum - client screening responsibilities, referral arrangements, court appearance/testimony requirements, progress reporting, termination criteria, and protocols.
3. A documented schedule and protocol for regular communications between TASC and participating justice system components, including court activities.

ELEMENT 2:            BROAD-BASED SUPPORT BY THE TREATMENT COMMUNITY

Purpose

To establish and maintain the necessary linkages and understanding between TASC personnel and representatives of the treatment community for ensuring the availability of appropriate treatment program options, making effective client referrals and conducting necessary tracking and monitoring activities.

Performance Standards

1. Documentation of a meeting(s) convened by TASC personnel within two months of program initiation with representatives of State/local authorities that license, approve and/or certify substance abuse and other appropriate treatment agencies to:
  - o provide a full explanation and written description of TASC services and requirements; and
  - o solicit cooperation from those treatment modalities that will serve the TASC clientele and that are officially approved and reflect the locally available continuum of care.
2. Written agreements between TASC and each cooperating treatment agency that detail - at minimum - client eligibility criteria for TASC and treatment, standard procedures for referrals, normal services provided during treatment (including schedules), TASC and treatment success/failure criteria, and routine TASC monitoring/progress reporting/termination notification requirements.
3. A documented schedule and protocol for regular communications between TASC and cooperating treatment system agencies.

ELEMENT 3:      AN INDEPENDENT TASC UNIT WITH A DESIGNATED  
ADMINISTRATOR

Purpose

To ensure TASC program integrity and organizational capability to carry out the program mission and meet agreed upon expectations of the justice and treatment systems.

Performance Standards

1. Documentation should appear in the original TASC proposal to establish an independent TASC unit, including:
  - o articles of incorporation for a non-profit agency or specific written assurances from the administrator(s) of the host organization(s) that TASC will function as a full-time and independent unit;
  - o an organizational chart that showing TASC as an independently functioning entity; and
  - o confirmation that a full-time and qualified TASC administrator(s) with the appropriate experience in the field of substance abuse and/or criminal justice has been hired or appointed, including a specific job description.
2. Appropriate written policies and procedures for TASC operations and services.

ELEMENT 4:        POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR REGULAR STAFF TRAINING

Purpose

To ensure that all professional TASC staff sufficiently understand both the TASC mission and philosophy and specific procedures of their local site, thus enabling them to perform their designated job function according to the specific site's established performance standards.

Performance Standards

1.    An annually revised and documented training plan for the TASC unit that includes TASC-related goals for the organization, for each individual staff member, and the necessary policies, procedures and schedule for that plan's implementation.
2.    Documented provision of at least 32 hours of TASC-relevant training annually to each professional TASC staff member (e.g., TASC mission and philosophy, pharmacology, sentencing practices, assessment of drug dependency, substance abuse treatment modalities and expectations, case management).
3.    Documentation in personnel records that each TASC staff member is provided with an up-to-date written description of the TASC program, his or her individual job responsibilities, and appropriate operational guidelines for job performance within a specified time period after employment or promotion.

ELEMENT 5:        A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION-PROGRAM EVALUATION SYSTEM

Purpose

To provide timely, accurate and necessary information to TASC administrators and other staff for managing and developing program services, determining operational effectiveness, providing appropriate information to funding sources, and meeting public information needs.

Performance Standards

1. To define those standardized reports to be used by a specific site or jurisdiction that will provide the most practical information to the program administrators and staff.
2. Documented procedures for regularly scheduled, quality-controlled data collection on standardized data collection forms that include information on:
  - o number of potential TASC clients identified/referred/accepted from each cooperating component of the justice system;
  - o client demographics and socio-economic characteristics - age, race, sex, education, employment status - at admission to TASC;
  - o other TASC-related client characteristics at admission - criminal or other charges, drug dependent status, primary drug of abuse or other diagnosis, urinalysis or other diagnostic testing results;
  - o number of clients within the TASC system at each milestone of the program, from interview with the client to admission into treatment to progress through treatment, including successful or unsuccessful termination from TASC, client rearrest and intervening court appearances, during a specified time period;
  - o number of specified services provided to TASC clients by designated staff during a specified time period;
  - o number of clients with different TASC/treatment outcomes - success/failure categories, rearrest rate and other subcategories - during the specified time period; and
  - o expenditures by budget line-item category during the specified time period.
3. Analysis of the data collected to determine program effectiveness, problem resolution, public information, management planning, program evaluation and quality control.
4. Documented evidence that the collected data are reported to the appropriate administrator(s) and staff.



-- OPERATIONAL ELEMENTS --

ELEMENT 6:            CLEARLY DEFINED CLIENT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Purpose

To set clear standards for inclusion and exclusion of individuals from TASC programs so that all TASC staff and cooperating justice system components and treatment agencies understand exactly who is eligible for TASC services.

Performance Standards

1.    Client eligibility criteria must be formally established and include, at a minimum, the following three elements:
  - o    justice system involvement - evidenced by a formal charge or diversion agreement for each TASC client excluding anyone accused or convicted of a violent crime, unless otherwise ordered by the court;
  - o    current and/or previous drug dependence - carefully defined and evidenced by clients' own testimony, medical and/or social histories from other agencies, physical examination, urinalysis, and/or other laboratory testing;
  - o    informed voluntary consent - evidenced by a signed agreement to participate in the TASC program and comply with the TASC, justice and treatment requirements detailed in a written statement that is read to/by the candidate before acceptance.
2.    Written evidence that established client eligibility criteria are understood and agreed to by each cooperating justice system component and treatment agency.

ELEMENT 7:            SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF  
TASC CANDIDATES WITHIN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Purpose

To ensure the earliest appropriate identification and screening of TASC candidates within the justice system.

Performance Standards

1. Documented procedures for initial screening of TASC candidates by each cooperating justice system component that clearly specify which agency, TASC or justice, has responsibility and how the maximum number of potential TASC-eligible clients will be identified from the total pool of detainees/arrestees/offenders at that point in the system.
2. Evidence that the program is seeking to have clients referred to them by the justice system at the earliest point possible in the justice continuum, from:
  - o deferred prosecution;
  - o bail;
  - o pre-trial;
  - o pre-sentencing;
  - o sentencing;
  - o probation; to
  - o parole.

ELEMENT 8:

DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSMENT AND REFERRAL

Purpose

To provide a standardized assessment process for potential TASC clients that ensures all eligibility criteria are met, clients' appropriateness for treatment and modality determined with standardized data collected.

Performance Standards:

1. Documentation of a face-to-face assessment interview with each potential TASC client by a qualified TASC staff member within a specified time period from the initial justice system referral point.
2. Standardized assessment instruments and procedures for confirming, at minimum, each potential client's:
  - o drug dependent status;
  - o justice involvement and justice history;
  - o agreement to participate in TASC, an understanding of confidentiality rules and regulations and the understanding of and agreement to follow TASC and treatment program rules and regulations;
3. Determination of appropriateness for a specified type/modality of substance abuse treatment noting specified need(s) for ancillary services.
4. Referral to and acceptance by the recommended treatment agency within 48 hours of TASC assessment. Should immediate placement be unavailable due to waiting lists, office monitoring by TASC staff must be available for an interim period.
5. Data must be collected from assessment
  - o See Program Element #5.

ELEMENT 9:           POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND TECHNOLOGY FOR MONITORING  
TASC CLIENTS' DRUG-USE/ABUSE STATUS -- THROUGH  
URINALYSIS OR OTHER PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Purpose

To reliably monitor each client's use/abuse of, or abstinence from, specified drugs.

Performance Standards

1. Documented procedures for conducting urinalysis or other appropriate physical tests for the presence of specified drugs on each TASC client - including instructions for collecting, processing, analyzing, and recording findings from the specimens.
2. Specification of specimen collection and/or testing frequency for each phase of TASC participation - according to clients' progress level. Clients referred to outpatient treatment must comply with random requests for specimen submissions during at least the first six months of TASC participation.
3. Formal contract(s) with certified or licensed laboratories/professionals to conduct urinalysis and other tests of physical specimens that specify all quality control procedures and standards and how a chain of custody will be established that is legally acceptable evidence. This will also include the certification of any on-site equipment and licensing of on-site personnel.

ELEMENT 10:

MONITORING PROCEDURES FOR ASCERTAINING CLIENTS'  
COMPLIANCE WITH ESTABLISHED TASC AND TREATMENT  
CRITERIA AND REGULARLY REPORTING THEIR PROGRESS  
TO REFERRING JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Purpose

To ensure effective and efficient tracking and case management of all clients' progress through the treatment system, including accurate and timely reporting of their status to referring justice system components.

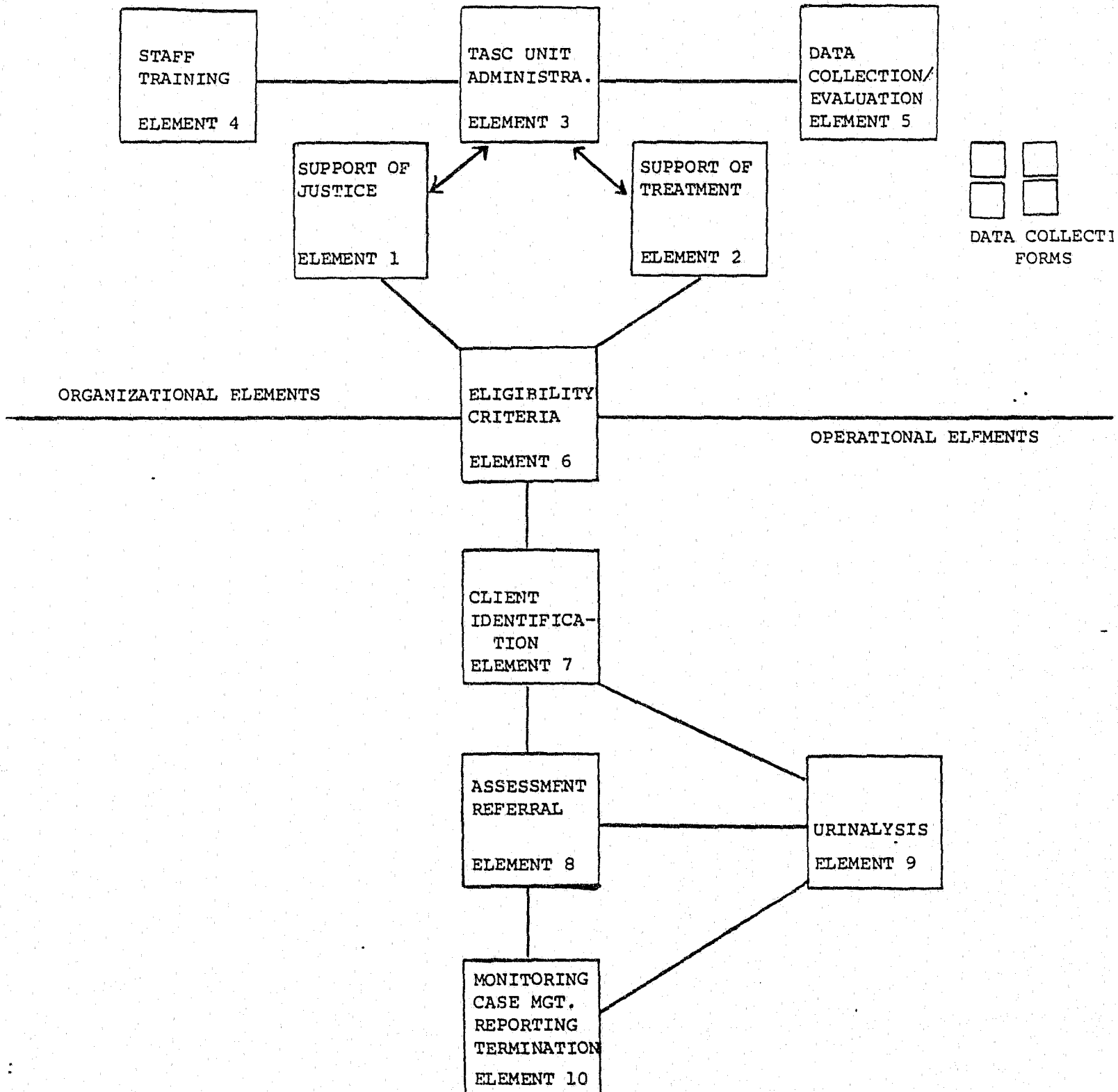
Performance Standards

1. Documented criteria for successful and unsuccessful TASC termination that are agreed to by cooperating justice system components and treatment agencies and include - at minimum:
  - o Success for:
    - completion of a master case management plan that is documented and approved within 30 days of treatment admission by TASC, the treatment program and the client; and
    - compliance with other court/legal orders.
  - o Failure for:
    - a specified number of unexcused absence from scheduled treatment or TASC appointments;
    - a specified number of positive urinalysis tests or other physical evidence of continuing drug use or abuse;
    - re-arrest; and/or
    - lack of cooperation/participation in the treatment program - evidenced by the treatment counselor's consistent and formal complaints or documented rulebreaking.
2. Individual client treatment and TASC case management plans that are periodically revised/reviewed with the client and specify - at a minimum - the treatment services to be delivered, the frequency and justification for contacts with TASC and treatment counselors, and the content/frequency of progress reports to TASC and the referring justice system component.

3. Documented procedures for reporting clients' treatment progress to referring justice system components must include:
  - o notification of each client's TASC acceptance, treatment placement, and service plan - within a specified time after justice system referral;
  - o specified intervals for (a) TASC receipt of progress reports from the treatment agency - at least monthly - and (b) dissemination of these progress reports to justice on a regular basis - at least monthly - through the orientation phase and initial treatment phase of each specific treatment modality; and
  - o immediate notification - within 24 hours - of any client's TASC termination.
4. Documentation in a separate file folder for each TASC client of his/her progress through the system - from TASC admission to discharge - including written notation by the assigned TASC counselor of the date and content for decision-making purposes of all face-to-face and telephone contacts with the client or (on his/her behalf) representatives of the referring justice system component and receiving treatment agency(s).

# TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME

The TASC System Flow by Element



## VI. REFERENCES AND RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

### A. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

#### 1. History and Evolution of TASC Programs

Mecca, A.M., "TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) Historical Perspective and Future Implications." Offender Rehabilitation Vol. 2, No. 3 (Spring 1978): 279-94.

Mayer, M.J., "Issues in Interface Program Development." Justice Treatment Interface 1978: 65-80.

Weissman, J.C., "Survey of State Drug Offender Diversion Authorities." Contemporary Drug Problems Vol. 7, Winter 1978: 533-56

#### 2. Technical Assistance for TASC Program Development

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc., Technical Assistance to Support TASC Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation Program. Washington, D.C.: NIJ, 1982 (NCJ # 89690)

National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc., TASC: An Approach to Dealing With the Substance Abusing Offender-Guideline for the Development of a TASC Project. Washington, D.C.: LEAA, 1978 (NCJ # 68655)

#### 3. Evaluation of TASC Programs

Collins, J.J., Allison, M., "Legal Coercion and Retention in Drug Abuse Treatment"; Hospital and Community Psychiatry, Vol. 34, No. 12 (December 1983): 1145-1149

Hirschel, J.D., and McCarthy B.R., "TASC-drug Treatment Program Connection-Corruption of Treatment Objectives?" Journal of Offender Counseling, Services and Rehabilitation, V8, N1-2 (Fall/Winter 1983): 117-140 (NCJ # 092858)

Washington State Legislature Legislative Budget Committee, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime Programs in Pierce and Snohomish Counties - Performance Audit, Olympia, WA: NIJ, 1983 (NCJ # 091798)

Arizona Auditor General's Office, Performance Audit of the Pima and Maricopa County Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime Programs, Phoenix, AZ: NIJ, 1980. (NCJ # 075978)



System Science, Inc., Final Report - Evaluation of TASC, Phase II.  
Bethesda, MD: LEAA, 1978. (NCJ # 51931)

Lazer Institute, Phase I Report, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) National Evaluation Program, Washington, D.C.:  
LEAA, 1976. (NCJ # 34057)

#### 4. The Relationship Between Drugs and Crime

Gropper, B.A., "Probing the Links Between Drugs and Crime." National Institute of Justice Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.:  
NIJ, (February 1985), (NCJ # 096668)

Watters, J.K., Reinerman, C., Fagan, J., "Causality Context, and Contingency - Relationships Between Drug Abuse and Delinquency: Contemporary Drug Problems, V12, N3 (Fall 1985): 351-373. (NCJ # 099663)

Blount, W.R., "Alcohol, Drugs and Crime." Journal of Drug Issues, V12, N2 and 3 (Spring/Summer 1982): Complete Issues. (NCJ # 083079)

Green, B.T. "Examination of the Relationship Between Crime and Substance Use in Drug/Alcohol Treatment Population." International Journal of the Addictions, V16, N4, (1981) 627-645. (NCJ # 084609)

Inciardi, J.A., Drugs - Crime Connection. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, Inc., 1981

#### 5. Urinalysis and the Offender

Wish, E. D., et al., Analysis of Drugs and Crime Among Arrestees in the District of Columbia - Final Report. Washington, D.C.:  
NIJ, 1980 (NCJ # 077835)

Toborg, M.A., Bellassai, J.P., Yezer, A.M.J., The Washington, D.C., Urine Testing Program for Arrestees and Defendants Awaiting Trial: A Summary of Interim Findings. Washington, D.C.:  
NIJ, 1986

Wish, E.D., Brady, E., Cuadrado, M., Urine Testing of Arrestees: Findings from Manhattan. New York City: NIJ, 1986

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

To enhance and complement the provision of Criminal Justice Block Grants to the States, the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorizes the award of discretionary grants to public or non-profit agencies for four purposes, one of which is technical assistance (TA) and training to States and local governments.

In May of 1986, the BJA exercised this authority by entering into a cooperative agreement with the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD) to provide national technical assistance and training related to TASC programming. This TA and training is available to States that are implementing newly approved TASC or "purpose 8" projects as part of the 1984 Act and also to pre-existing TASC sites desiring problem resolution or further development. The training and on-site assistance is provided by TASC practitioners and other experts from the justice and substance abuse treatment fields.

NASADAD's TA and Training project will:

- o provide specifically requested on-site technical assistance;
- o recommend and convene a select Advisory Panel to make revisions/refinements in the critical program elements outlined in the TASC Program Brief;
- o develop a TASC Implementation Manual that elaborates performance standards for the revised/refined critical program elements;
- o design and field test a model training curriculum for TASC projects; and
- o assess the feasibility and utility of internships as a method for TASC training.

For questions regarding TA and training efforts, contact:

Beth Weinman, Director, Criminal Justice Program  
Assistance  
National Association of State Alcohol and  
Drug Abuse Directors  
444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 520  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
202/783-6868

R. John Gregrich, Government Project Manager  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20531  
202/272-6838

### C. A GLOSSARY OF TASC TERMS

1. **Ancillary Services:** auxiliary or supplemental assistance provided to the TASC client in addition to primary treatment for drug and/or alcohol problems (e.g., employment training, medical services unrelated to the dependency, financial counseling).
2. **Assessment:** the evaluation or appraisal of a TASC candidate's suitability for substance abuse treatment and placement in a specific treatment modality/setting, including information on current and past use/abuse of drugs, justice system involvement, and medical, family, social, educations, military, employment and treatment histories.
3. **Case Management Plan:** An individualized scheme for securing, coordinating and monitoring the appropriate treatment interventions and ancillary services for each TASC client's successful TASC, treatment and justice system outcomes.
4. **Chain of Custody:** necessary safeguards for ensuring the "purity" and intactness of specific materials collected for later use as legal evidence in court -- most usually applied in TASC projects to clients' urine specimens that are forwarded for laboratory analysis.
5. **Court Liaison:** communications between TASC and justice system personnel for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding during the transaction of judicial business -- most frequently referring to court visibility and testimony about specific clients by TASC staff.
6. **Criteria:** a rule, standard, principle or test by which the TASC client is measured, judged or assessed (e.g., success/failure in treatment, eligibility for TASC participation).
7. **Drug Dependent:** a loss of self control with reference to the use of licit or illicit substances, including alcohol, to the extent that physical, psychological, or social problems and/or harm result.
8. **Eligibility:** meeting the requisite criteria qualifying one to be chosen.
9. **Identification:** the act of establishing whether an offender is a TASC candidate -- potentially eligible for acceptance into the project.

10. Justice System Components: any functioning part of the legal administration continuum -- from police through parole.
11. Monitoring: supervising or overseeing clients through the application of specific criteria in efforts to determine their "progress" and success/failure.
12. Office Monitoring: temporary supervision by TASC staff of a client who is waiting for available space in a treatment program after assessment/acceptance by the TASC project -- generally including orientation to TASC and the specific treatment facility, urine monitoring, and some social skills counseling.
13. Referral: assignment of a TASC client to the most appropriate and available treatment facility and/or other ancillary service.
14. Reporting: officially accounting to TASC and/or the referring justice system component for the client's cooperation with an approved treatment plan, using prescribed and objective facts and observations.
15. Screening: a systematic examination of all accused or convicted offenders at particular point(s) in justice system processing to determine their potential suitability or eligibility for TASC.
16. Tracking: maintaining contact with and keeping informed about the whereabouts of each TASC client.
17. Treatment Modality: specific types of therapeutic processes or interventions that may be used for treatment of substance abuse and can be conducted in residential or outpatient settings (e.g., methadone maintenance, drug free counseling, detoxification, psychotherapy, other forms of chemotherapy).
18. Urinalysis: examination of urine samples by various technical methods to determine the presence or absence of specified drugs or their metabolized traces.
19. Voluntary Informed Consent: agreement by the TASC candidate to participate in the project after a thorough and completely comprehensible explanation of its advantages and disadvantages, including potential benefits and sanctions by the justice system, TASC and treatment program rules and requirements, confidentiality effects, and known consequences of successful or unsuccessful termination.

## VI. NATIONAL TASC CONSORTIUM DIRECTORY

### ALABAMA

L. Foster Cook  
TASC Project Director  
3015 Seventh Avenue, South  
Birmingham, AL 35233

### ARIZONA

Central Office  
Arizona Department of Corrections  
Resource Unit  
2256 N. 15th Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Barbara Zugor  
TASC Project Director  
1313 N. Second St., Suite 12  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Gary Hardy  
TASC Project Director  
209 S. Tuscon Blvd., Suite B  
Tuscon, AZ 85716

Mary Jane Daughenbaugh  
TASC Program Manager  
Yuma Behavioral Health Services, Inc.  
1073 West 23rd Street  
Yuma, AZ 85364

### CALIFORNIA

Susan Skidmore  
TASC Project Coordinator  
Sonoma Co. Mental Health Service Dept.  
837 Fifth Street  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

### FLORIDA

William Chester Bell  
Volusia County TASC  
4401/2 S. Beach Street  
Daytona Beach, FL 32104

Michael Miller  
The Village South  
200 S.E. 6th Street  
Suite 605-605  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301

David Anderson  
Lee Mental Health Center  
2789 Ortiz Avenue, S.E.  
Ft. Myers, FL 33906

King Holzendorf  
River Region Human Services  
1045 Riverside Avenue  
Suite 236  
Jacksonville, FL 32204

David Gonzales  
P.A.D.'s 10th Judicial TASC  
P.O. Box 1066  
Lakeland, FL 33802

Edward S. Cooke  
1500 N.W. 12th Avenue  
Room 75  
Miami, FL 33136

Greg Kaufman  
Human Development Center of Pasco  
P.O. Box 428  
New Richey, FL 33552

Cathy Sullen  
The Door - TASC  
100 W. Columbia Street  
Orlando, FL 32806

Escambia County TASC  
1190 W. Leonard Street  
Pensacola, FL 32501

Thomas Turner  
Institute for Human Resource  
Development - TASC  
4400 Bayou Blvd., Suite 8-D  
Pensacola, FL 32503

Duncan Bowen  
Brevard Mental Health Ctr. - TASC  
1770 Cedar Street  
Rockledge, FL 32955

Robert Piper  
Storefront TASC  
1670 Main Street  
Sarasota, FL 33577

Carl Shaun  
Tri-County Mental Health Services  
P.O. Drawer F-1  
St. Augustine, FL 32085

Frank B. Francisco  
DISC Village TASC  
307 E. 7th Avenue  
Suite 205, B-9  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Vickie Tanaka  
DACCO TASC  
3200 Henderson Blvd.  
Tampa, FL 33541

Vickie Helms  
Lake/Sumter TASC  
112 Sinclair Avenue  
Tarvares, FL 32778

Clyde J. Smith  
Palm Beach County TASC  
P.O. Box 1989  
West Palm Beach, FL 33402

Charles Fritch  
The Grove TASC Project  
P.O. Box 3655  
Winter Springs, FL 32708

#### ILLINOIS

Melody Heaps, Executive Director  
TASC, Inc.  
1500 N. Halsted, 2nd Floor  
Chicago, IL 60622

M. Susan Stein, Director of Program  
Services  
TASC, Inc.  
1500 N. Halsted, 2nd Floor  
Chicago, IL 60622

Edwardo Rodrigues  
Regional I Coordinator  
TASC, Inc.  
1500 N. Halsted, 2nd Floor  
Chicago, IL 60622

Nancy MacDonald  
Region II Coordinator  
TASC, Inc.  
119 Church Street, Suite 217  
Rockford, IL 61101

Mildred Brooke  
Region III Coordinator  
TASC, Inc.  
118 Hillsboro Avenue  
Edwardsville, IL 62025

Ken Thornburg  
Director of Planning and  
Program Development  
TASC, Inc.  
1500 N. Halsted, 2nd Fl.  
Chicago, IL 60622

#### MARYLAND

Gregory Hanes  
TASC Project Director  
Baltimore Co. Alternative  
Sentencing Program/TASC  
Bosley Avenue, Towson Town Blvd.  
Towson, MD 21204

TASC Project  
105 Fleet Street  
Rockville, MD 20850

#### MAINE

TASC/Early Intervention  
Sheriff Frank Hackett  
Kennebec County Jail  
Augusta, ME 04330

TASC/Early Intervention  
Sheriff William T. Wright  
Somerset County Jail  
High Street  
Skowhegan, ME 04976

TASC/Early Intervention  
Sheriff Alton Howe  
Oxford County Sheriff's Department  
26 Western Avenue  
South Paris, ME 04281

#### MICHIGAN

Ying I. Gee, Program Director  
Office of Substance Abuse Service  
Executive Plaza, Ninth Fl.  
North Tower  
1200 Sixth Street  
Detroit, MI 48226

Dr. Theda T. Bishop  
Director of Probation  
Detroit Recorder's Court  
Main Drug Intake  
1441 St. Antoine  
Detroit, MI 48826

Dr. Jerome Gallagher  
Correctional Assessment and  
Treatment Services  
Ingham County Jail  
630 North Cedar Street  
Mason, MI 48854

#### MISSOURI

John Larson, TASC Project Director  
Kansas City Drug Program  
3044 Gillham Road  
Kansas City, MO 64108

#### NEW JERSEY

Maureen Tables, TASC Evaluator  
New Routes Alcoholism Program  
Neck Road, R.D. #2  
Burlington, NJ 08016

David Litwin  
Camden County Probation Department  
500 Market Street  
Camden, NJ 08102

Kathryn Kelly, TASC Evaluator  
Pretrial Intervention Program  
Central Main Room  
Cape May Courthouse  
Cape May, NJ 08210

Joanne Alfieri, TASC Evaluator  
Criminal Case Management Office  
Drug Unit  
Union County Courthouse  
Elizabeth, NJ 07207

Colleen Costello, Coordinator  
TASC ARP Unit  
65 East Broadway  
Hackensack, NJ 07601

John Parran, TASC Evaluator  
Hudson Co. Administration Bldg.  
595 Newark Avenue  
Jersey City, NY 07306

Mary Hunt, TASC Evaluator  
Atlantic County TASC  
Atlantic County Courthouse  
Mays Landing, NJ 08330

Janice Jackson  
TASC Evaluator  
Mercer County Courthouse  
P.O. Box 8068  
Trenton, NJ 08650

David Meshowski, TASC Evaluator  
Middlesex Co. Probation Department  
P.O. Box 789  
New Brunswick, NJ 08903

Pamela Douglas  
State TASC Coordinator  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
Municipal Court Services Division  
CN-037  
Trenton, NJ 08625

Mark Sprock, TASC Evaluator  
Gloucester Co. Probation Department  
Alcohol Unit  
P.O. Box 368  
Woodbury, NJ 08096

#### NEW YORK

Matt Cassidy  
Division Director  
TASC  
286 Old County Road  
Minneola, NY 11501

Rosemary Kelly  
TASC Project Director  
Education Assistance Center  
286 Old Country Road  
Minneola, NY 11501

Rene Fiechter, Esq.  
Deputy Director/Counsel  
Education Assistance Center  
382 Main Street  
Port Washington, NY 11050

Patricia Doyle  
TASC Program Director  
85 Court Street, Room 103  
White Plains, NY 10601

## NORTH CAROLINA

Ellis Edney  
Blue Ridge Area MH/MR/SAS  
356 Baltimore Avenue  
Asheville, NC 28801

Roy Sonovick  
Alamance-Caswell Area Mh/MR/SAS  
1946 Martin Street  
Burlington, NC 27215

Tonda Wilde  
Open House/TASC  
145 Remont Road  
Charlotte, NC 28203

Holly Fitzgerald  
Drug Counseling & Evaluation  
Services/TASC  
904 Ramseur Street  
Durham, NC 27701

James Miller  
TASC Program  
400 Pelt Drive  
Fayetteville, NC 28301

Wheaton Casey  
Greensboro Drug Action Council  
TASC  
330 S. Greene Street  
Greensboro, NC 27401

Tracy Gersh  
High Point Drug Action Council  
TASC  
P.O. Box 2714  
High Point, NC 27260

Laurel Hill  
Substance Abuse Coordinator  
Pitt Area MH/MR/SAS  
306 Stantonburg Road  
Greenville, NC 27834

Gary Cole, Treatment Coordinator  
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services  
NC Dept.. Human Resources  
Division of MH/MR/SAS  
325 N. Salisbury Street  
Raleigh, NC 27611

Jeff Cheek  
Drug Action of Wake County  
2809 Industrial Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27609

Pam Zande  
Council on Drug Abuse  
P.O. Box 2110  
Winston-Salem, NC 27102

## OKLAHOMA

L.L. Young, Deputy Director  
Oklahoma Department of Corrections  
3400 Martin Luther King Blvd.  
P.O. Box 1140  
Oklahoma City, OK 73136

District I TASC  
201 Court Street Suite 201  
Muskogee, OK 74401

Andrea D. Bynum  
TASC Coordinator  
District II TASC  
1328 S. Denver  
Tulsa, OK 74129

Ken Lester  
TASC Coordinator  
District III TASC  
P.O. Box 669  
McAlester, OK 74502

Bob Phipps  
TASC Coordinator  
District IV TASC  
915 "C" Avenue Suite 103  
Lawton, OK 73502

Pat Lindley  
TASC Coordinator  
District V TASC  
808 West Maine  
Enid, OK 73701

District VI TASC  
9640 South May  
Oklahoma City, OK 73119

## OREGON

Linda Tyon, Executive Director  
TASC of Oregon Inc.  
1727 N.E. 13th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97212

Bill Wasson, Director  
Marion Co. Community Corrections  
TASC Project  
220 High Street, N.E.  
Salem, OR 97301

## PENNSYLVANIA

John O'Neil Director  
Lehigh County TASC Office  
Lehigh Co., Intake Unit  
834 Hamilton Mall  
Allentown, PA 18102



Roger Dawson, Executive Director  
Bucks County TASC Office  
Neshaminy Manor Center  
Building G. Third Floor  
Doylestown, PA 18901

Dennis Overmoyer, Project Director  
Erie County TASC Office  
Serenity Hall, Inc.  
414 West Fifth Street  
Erie, PA 16507

Robert W. Esty, M.S.W.,  
Executive Director  
Chester County Council on Addictive  
Disease, Inc./TASC  
313 East Lancaster Avenue  
Exton, PA 19341

Timothy J. Merlin, Director  
Mon-Yough/Winstmoreland Drug &  
Alcohol Services - TASC  
105 West Fourth Street, Suite 1  
Greensburg, PA 15601

Smitty Brown, Program Director  
Department of Drug & Alcohol Services  
Dauphin County TASC Office  
17 South Second Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17101

Charles Walker, Director  
Montgomery County TASC Office  
325 Swede Street  
Norristown, PA 19401

Richard Asarian, Ph.D., Director  
Allegheny County TASC Office  
Arrot Building, 17th Floor  
Wood & Fourth Streets  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Thomas Xavios, Director  
Berks County TASC Office  
36 North Sixth Street, Second Fl.  
Reading, PA 19601

Chester Co. TASC  
120 South High Street  
West Chester, PA 19380

Ned Delaney, Director  
Luzerne/Wyoming Co. TASC  
Court Advocate Program  
15 S. Franklin St., 3rd Fl.  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701

Linda Morse  
York/Adams County TASC  
York Alcohol & Drug Services  
40 North George Street  
York, PA 17401

Stover Clark.- State TASC Director  
PA Department of Health  
Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs  
Room 923, Health & Welfare Bldg.  
P.O. Box 90  
Harrisburg, PA 17102

#### PUERTO RICO

Julio Rosa, Director  
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico  
Department of Justice  
G.P.O. Box 192

Ponce TASC  
P.O. Box 7321  
Ponce, PR 00731

Carmen Rodriguez  
TASC Project Director  
Department of Addiction Services  
P.O. Box B-Y  
Rio Piedreas Station  
Rio Piedreas, PR 00928 1474

#### RHODE ISLAND

Gail Lamphere, TASC Project  
Director  
Division of Substance Abuse  
Department of Mental Health,  
Retardation and Hospital  
Administration Building  
Rhode Island Medical Center  
Cranston, RI 02920

#### TEXAS

Emmanuel Fernandez  
Capitol Area Planning Council/TASC  
2520 I.H. 35 South  
Suite 100  
Austin, TX 78704

#### VIRGINIA

Martha S. Ransome  
Case Management Supervisor  
804 W. Main Street  
Richmond, VA 23220

WASHINGTON

Nancy Anderson-Taylor/TASC Director  
Jim Mattson, Executive Director  
Drug Abuse Council  
3408 Colby  
Everett, WA 98201

James R. Larsen, Administrator  
Office of the Administrator of Courts  
State of Washington  
1206 S. Quince Street  
Mail Stop EZ - 11  
Olympia, WA 98504

Terree Schmidt-Whelan, Director  
Pierce County Alliance  
1201 South 11th  
Tacoma, WA 98405

Robert Okey, TASC Director  
Clark Co. Community Corrections  
703 W. 15th  
P.O. Box 5000  
Vancouver, WA 98668

Joseph McDonald, Ph.D.  
Executive Director  
King County TASC  
Alternative Intervention Resources  
410 Jones Building  
1331 Third Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101

Janice Sutherland, Director  
Spokane County TASC  
W1801 Broadway, Suite 102  
Spokane, WA 99201

Roger Darnell  
TASC Coordinator  
Yakima County Community Services Dept..  
3 County Courthouse  
Yakima, WA 98901

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING CONTACT:

Beth A. Weinman, Director, Criminal Justice Program Assistance  
National Association of State Alcohol and  
Drug Abuse Directors  
444 North Capitol St. N.W.  
Suite 520  
Washington, D.C. 20001