

What Is TASC? And How It Came To Be!



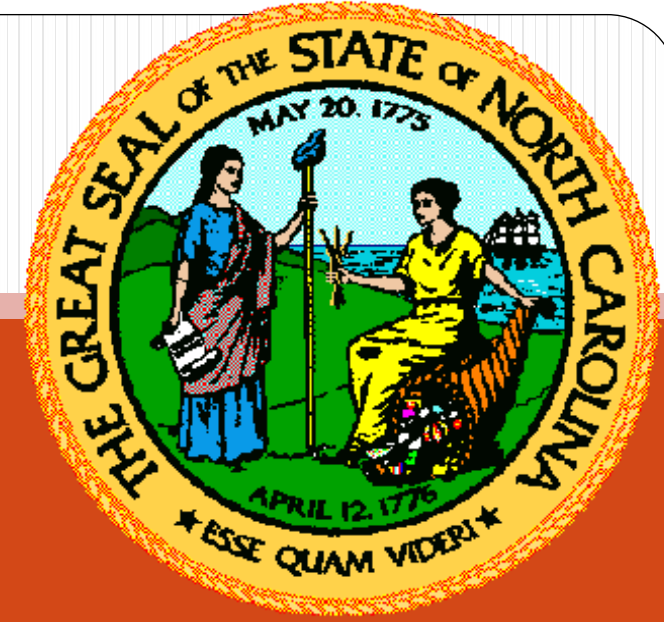
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Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) A National Perspective

In 1962, the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that addiction is an illness, not a crime, and that states may compel people to submit to treatment, and also impose criminal sanctions for non-compliance. In the early 1970's, federal agencies began developing the concept of linking treatment and the judicial process for the specific purpose of interrupting the relationship between addictive behavior and criminal activity. The result was an initiative named (TASC) Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes. Around 2000, the name was changed to Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities.

TASC and TASC-like programs are currently in 38 states.

North Carolina TASC Network



In 1978, the first TASC programs were developed in North Carolina, and by 2002, they were in all 100 counties. The NC TASC Network serves as a critical link between justice and treatment systems for offenders. The TASC Care Management Model reduces the burden and improves the outcomes of the justice and treatment systems by objectively balancing public safety with the need to restore individuals' health and self-sufficiency via access to an array of services. TASC operates within these systems by memorandum of agreement with the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services; the Division of Adult Correction; and the Administrative Office of the Courts and is the only state in the country which has unified the TASC Network under this central administration.

TASC Services

- **Screening & Assessment**
- **Referral & Placement**
- **Care Planning, Coordination, & Management**
- **Reporting Progress to Justice System**



TASC primary role includes:

- Assessing for treatment and recovery and support needs;
- Matching clients with appropriate levels of care;
- Developing and adjusting care plans;
- Referring clients to and ensuring placement in community-based treatment and support services;
- Integrating service needs and supervision requirements;
- Monitoring client progress and reporting to the criminal justice system.

The TASC model approach is used in:

- Pretrial Diversion Programs
- Treatment Courts
- Day and Evening Reporting Programs
- Community Corrections
- Juvenile Case Management
- Mental Health Courts
- Child Welfare and Family Treatment programs
- Re-entry and Jail Transitional Programs

TASC Role with Veterans Court in Harnett, Cumberland, Buncombe, & Forsyth Counties

- Serve on the development and implementation team
- Provide screening and/or assessments for Dart-Cherry & BMSATCW (Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women) 90-day inpatient substance abuse programs
- Coordinate community treatment referral services for those without VA benefits
- Attend court meetings as needed



Buncombe County VTC



Judge Marvin Pope

District Attorney
Mr. Jeremy Ingle

Clerk Of Court
Steve Cogburn

Public Defender
Ms. LeAnn Melton

Mentor Supervisor
Mr. Darrell McCurry

Katie Stewart
VA Outreach

RHA Mental Health

TASC
Kerri Thomason

Mentor
(Team Ldr)

Buncombe County
Veterans Services
Kevin Turner

ABCCM VRQ
Katie Caswell

ABCCM VRQ
Jerry Higgs

Mentor
(Team Ldr)

Probation
Jared Sutton

Probation
Joan McCurry

Vietnam Veterans of
America

Mentor
(Team Ldr)

WCU Evaluator
Dr. Jaime Vaske

South College

Veteran
Organizations

Mentor
(Team Ldr)

Eagle Scouts

ELAB

Buncombe County/
Asheville

Mentor
(Team Ldr)

Management
Support
Mentors

Court Coordinator
Dr. Eric Howard

Court Case Manager



