#### Headquarters U.S. Air Force

Integrity - Service - Excellence

# Central Registry Board CRB



Susan B. Bowes, Col, USAF, BSC, LICSW



#### **Background**

- Prior to 2005
  - Family Maltreatment Case Management & Treatment Board
    - Limitations
      - Lack of consistency across bases
      - Extraneous information presented
      - Board composition
- AF FAP Concerns regarding Family Maltreatment Definitions
  - Need for Consistency
  - Processes/decisions are inherently unjust unless committee is consistent
    - Unfair to AF Families
    - Undermines AF credibility about response to abuse/neglect



#### **Background**

- Definitions developed by University of NY at Stony Brook and AF family maltreatment experts:
  - Input from Civilian and AF spouse and child maltreatment experts – definitions used by all 50 States and D.C. were reviewed
  - Review of civilian and military definitions/conceptualizations
  - Creation, field testing, and refinement of definitions
- Tested on Four AF Bases in 2002
- CRB tested at 12 bases
- 40 bases launched June 05 through June 06



#### CRB Roll-Out

- First Phase
  - New Definitions
    - Standardization
    - Decreased subjectivity
    - More buy-in from command
- Second Phase
  - CRB Launch
    - New board membership
      - Only members with relevant case information
      - Chaired by Vice Commander
    - Focus only on meeting criteria or not
      - Treatment planning occurs in clinical setting



## Implementation Challenges

- Leadership buy-in
  - Time investment
    - Some bases need two meeting per month
    - Scheduling difficulty
  - New way of thinking about Family Advocacy
    - More involvement
- New presentation requirements for Family Advocacy team
  - Treatment managers aren't present, FAO needs to <u>fully</u> know cases
  - Treatment managers had to learn new way to assess & document
    - Had to document pain levels, location in rooms, fear reactions and levels



### Implementation Challenges

- Keeping team from moving into treatment recommendations
- Other agencies not being able to attend felt slighted and FAP still needed to work with them
- Command had to come to trust process
  - This took a few to several months



#### Challenges a Decade Later...

- Transient leadership always re-training
- Treatment Manager reluctance to only give information pertaining to act and impact – trained to write document everything
- Chair wanting to do it his/her way regardless of training
  - Going into more depth or having full assessment read
  - Redirecting leaders to stick to the to the allegations
- Legal getting too 'legalistic'
  - i.e. pushing "minimum force" as 'no force'



#### Benefits Beyond Better Reliability

- Commander involvement
- Better CRB attendance
- Team members less likely to try to "sway" team's vote
- Consistent process between bases
  - More buy in from command they knew the process and so they felt it was fair
- Less subjectivity
- Less emotionality



#### CRB Membership

- Chairperson ~ Vice Wing Commander
  - Sets expectation that members will attend each CRB
  - Ensures each CRB member (except OSI) offers a vote
  - Ensures all CRB members and alternates are trained/prepared

#### Members:

- Staff Judge Advocate Representative (Attorney)
- Security Forces Representative
- Command Chief Master Sergeant
- Family Advocacy Officer (FAO)
- Office of Special Investigations Agent (as needed)
- Unit Representative (Sq CC/First Sergeant)



- Training for CRB Roll-Out
  - Bases assigned either telephonic or in-person assistance
    - Similar outcomes slightly better with telephonic assist
- On-Going Training
  - CRB Bootcamp for all new Family Advocacy Officers
    - Mandated within 6 months of taking over program
    - 1 day didactics, 1 day with AF Family Advocacy leadership, 1 day practicing (mock board)
  - Computer-based training with post-test
    - Definitions and process
    - Required for all new CRB members including First Sergeants and Commanders



#### CRB Bootcamp

- CRB computer based trainers
- Working with Vice Wing Commander (Chair)
  - Chair's role
  - Training the Chair
- CRB Preparation
  - Working with Administrative Assistants
    - Letters to commanders, active duty and partner
    - Web-based training and tracking
    - Setting up meetings, agenda, etc



#### CRB Bootcamp

- FAO Role on CRB
  - Source of clinical assessment information
  - Behavior health and family maltreatment expert
  - Educator/advisor on CRB process
  - Coach on definitions
  - CRB Takes Team Work—FAO takes the lead
  - FAO supports each Core CRB Member to prep for the CRB
  - FAO informs CC/CCF...no surprises at CRB
- Understanding the Definitions
- Mock CRB



#### Preparation

- Family Advocacy
  - Documentation prepared by case managers for the FAO to use in CRB
    - provides account of incident from each person
    - Highlight where the stories diverge
    - Provide information about impact to victim
    - Credibility: any historical information to help CRB members determine credibility
- Command
  - Must be prepared to discuss incident
- Law Enforcement
  - All relevant reports



- Central Registry Board
  - Must have 2/3 quorum
  - Command is only present for their case(s)
  - Each case should generally only take between 5-10 minutes
- Run-down of a case
  - Chair discusses confidentiality and introduces case
  - **FAO presents referral information** 
    - Identifies type of victim, type of maltreatment and alleged offender/victim(s)
  - Chair solicits incident summary from command and actions to date
  - Other members provide relevant input regarding criteria



- Run-down of a case (continued)
  - FAO provides relevant information from interviews and any medical documentation
  - Questions/clarification for CRB members
  - Family Advocacy Program Assistant initiates Web Based Decision Template (Act & Impact)
  - Chair uses Decision Tree to guide voting process
  - Team votes on the Act
    - If case meets criteria for the Act, chair moves to Impact
    - If case meets criteria for Impact, chair moves to exclusions
    - If case does not meet criteria for any exclusions, case "meets criteria" for the Central Registry
  - Referrals that have multiple victims or types of abuse go through the voting process for each case separately



#### **Quality Assurance**

- When CRB was launched, bases were monitored for 6 CRBs to assure fidelity of program
  - To determine if CRB vote was consistent with AFMOA
  - To provide feedback to FAO & CRB chair on effectiveness of CRB and provide recommendations to improve process
- For continued monitoring, Family Advocacy Program Assistants complete surveys after every CRB and send to FAP headquarters
  - This records time spent per case & CRB attendance
- FAP headquarters also monitor substantiation rates per base to compare against AF averages and will offer assistance to Wg/CVs &/or FAO when suggested