

W.K. Kellogg Foundation Community Engagement Scholarship Award

Project Title: The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project

Applicant: Rebecca Campbell, Ph.D., Professor

Department of Psychology

College of Social Sciences

Michigan State University

316 Physics Road, Room 127C

East Lansing, MI 48823

Office Phone: (517) 432-8390; Cell Phone: (517) 282-9153

Email: rmc@msu.edu

Community Partners: Wayne County Prosecutor's Office

Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board

Michigan State Police

Wayne County SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners)

SECTION 1: Abstract

In August 2009, approximately 11,000 sexual assault kits (SAKs) were found in a police property storage facility in Detroit, Michigan. A SAK (also termed a “rape kit”) contains biological evidence collected from victims’ bodies after the assault (e.g., semen, blood, saliva) that can be analyzed for DNA, which can be instrumental in solving crimes, prosecuting rapists, and preventing future attacks. However, the vast majority of the Detroit SAKs had never been submitted for forensic DNA testing—they had been untouched and forgotten for decades.

Detroit is one of a growing number of U.S. cities that have discovered large numbers of untested SAKs in police storage. To address this national-scale problem, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funded the Detroit SAK Action Research Project to develop model best practices. From 2011 to 2015, Dr. Rebecca Campbell and Detroit-area practitioners conducted a multidisciplinary, mixed-methods project that sought to: 1) assess the scope of the problem; 2) determine why Detroit amassed so many untested rape kits; 3) develop a plan for testing kits; and 4) create a protocol for notifying victims and providing them with support services.

Detroit stakeholders and the research team worked together to implement a number of reforms based on the findings of this project, including: new policies to test all SAKs in Detroit; new training programs for practitioners on trauma-informed care; the formation of a new sexual assault cold case investigation and prosecution unit; and the passage of a new state law, MI Act 227 of Public Acts 2014, which requires all SAKs in Michigan to be submitted for DNA testing. Our results have been widely disseminated to the scientific community (10 peer-reviewed publications and 8 conference presentations), the policy arena (4 policy briefs published with NIJ), and multidisciplinary practitioners (14 conference presentations, many with Detroit partners as co-presenters).

SECTION 2: Relationship and Reciprocity between the Community and the University

Sexual violence is a pervasive social problem, as national epidemiological data indicate that 17-25% of women are sexually assaulted in their lifetimes. When victims seek help after an assault, they are advised to have a sexual assault kit (SAK) collected in order to preserve forensic evidence of the crime. A SAK (“rape kit”) contains biological evidence (e.g., semen, blood, saliva) that can be analyzed for DNA, which can be instrumental in solving crimes, prosecuting rapists, and preventing future attacks. However, in jurisdictions throughout the United States, police do not routinely submit SAKs for DNA testing, and instead, kits are shelved in police property, unprocessed and ignored for years. Conservative estimates indicate that there are 200,000 – 400,000 untested SAKs in U.S. police departments, and large stockpiles of kits have been documented in hundreds of cities, sometimes totaling more than 10,000 untested SAKs in a single city.

In August 2009, stakeholders in Detroit, Michigan discovered that they too had large numbers of untested rape kits when ~11,000 SAKs were found in a remote police property facility. Nearly all of these rape victims were African American women and girls, most of whom were living in poverty. Horrific, violent crimes had been committed against some of the city’s most vulnerable citizens, and little had been done to help them. Public officials demanded action to restore victims’ trust and protect public safety. To create sustainable solutions, a university-community partnership was created and this team was awarded a grant by National Institute of Justice to develop model national best practices and policies on untested SAKs.

The multidisciplinary partners in the Detroit SAK Action Research Project included the Michigan State Police (with the Detroit police), Wayne County Prosecutor’s Office, Michigan State Police Forensic Science Crime Laboratory, Wayne County Sexual Assault Forensic

Examiners, and the Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board. Together with the research partners at Michigan State University, this project sought to: 1) assess the scope of the problem; 2) determine why Detroit had so many untested rape kits; 3) develop a plan for testing these SAKs; and 4) create a trauma-informed protocol for notifying victims and providing support services. The researchers also collected data on how this project impacted the community and how the findings were used to create sustainable reforms.

The project partners met on-site at the prosecutor's office twice a month for three years. Meetings were facilitated by a grant-funded project coordinator, who was a representative of the prosecutor's office, in order to build local capacity for long-term sustainability of the initiative after the initial grant funding ended. Decision making was participatory as all disciplines had input, though final authority rested with the senior-most official within each organization given the complex legal issues inherent in this project. To ensure a transparent work process, the researchers and practitioners established memoranda of understanding outlining roles and responsibilities, data use agreements, privacy and confidentiality practices, guiding ethical principles, conflict resolution strategies, and release of information/dissemination agreements (including provisions to co-publish and co-present).

SECTION 3: Impacts

3.1 On Community Partners

Detroit stakeholders did not initially agree about what should be done with these rape kits; some argued all should be tested, but others contended only some merited DNA testing because they felt not all victims were credible. The group could not reach consensus, so the research team explained how these debates could become empirical questions—we could study why SAKs were not tested and evaluate strategies for moving forward. We conducted longitudinal interviews with Detroit police, prosecutors, hospital ER doctors, forensic nurses, and victim advocates, and reviewed nearly 1,500 archival records (e.g., police reports, policy and procedure manuals) to understand why so many kits were not submitted for DNA testing. Across these data sources, there was clear and compelling evidence that the police held negative, victim-blaming beliefs about sexual assault victims, which was why they decided not to submit rape kits for DNA testing. Police often misinterpreted behavioral indications of trauma (e.g., fragmented memories) as signs that the victim was lying. Based on these findings, police leadership asked the research team to create a new training program for their sex crimes and patrol units on research-based best practices for working with victims of trauma.

The partners also decided that these older rape cases needed to be re-opened and the kits should indeed be tested. We randomly selected 1,600 SAKs for forensic testing, and 785 SAKs yielded DNA samples that were eligible for the federal criminal DNA database, CODIS (Combined DNA Index System). From those uploads, there were 455 CODIS hits, meaning there was a match to an offender's DNA profile (i.e., solving or confirming the offender's identity). Furthermore, 127 of those CODIS hits were to another sexual assault case, meaning that there were DNA matches across multiple rape cases and the offender was a serial rapist. Statistical

projections indicated that all ~11,000 rape kits should be tested as a matter of public safety and judicial integrity in the event there had been wrongful convictions of innocent individuals who could now be cleared by DNA testing.

This project contributed to a major culture shift within all partner Detroit organizations regarding rape kit testing. This change was particularly notable within the police department, as one participant described:

“We didn’t believe these kits deserved to be tested . . . and then we tested them and guess what, there are some seriously dangerous people out there . . . If that doesn’t change the way you think about this, I don’t know what would . . . the way we’ve been thinking about this was wrong. Flat-out wrong.”

The partners worked together to implement a number of significant practice, policy, and legislative changes, including: 1) testing all ~11,000 previously-unsubmitted SAKs in Detroit; 2) training all Detroit-area practitioners (across all disciplines) on trauma-informed best practices; 3) forming a new cold case sexual assault investigation and prosecution unit; and 4) passing new Michigan legislation that requires all SAKs released to law enforcement agencies to be submitted for DNA testing (MI Act 227 of Public Acts 2014).

3.2 On University Partners

This university-community collaboration embodies the commitment of Michigan State University as a land-grant university to develop solutions to society's most challenging problems. This partnership highlights how research can benefit public policy, and how community partners can transform scholarship through their voices and lived experiences. For the students of Michigan State University, this project provided direct, hands-on learning opportunities in participatory action research and criminal justice social policy. Given the sensitivity of this topic (sexual assault), the legal complexities of this project (these were open criminal sexual conduct cases), and the risk of vicarious trauma for all team members due to heavy exposure to traumatic material, we had to exercise considerable care when involving students in this project. We created a 30-hour training program for the fifteen undergraduate and graduate students who worked as research assistants on the project, which included instruction on the dynamics of sexual assault, the neurobiology of trauma, community services for victims, and self-care strategies to prevent vicarious trauma and burnout. Our undergraduate and graduate students were closely supervised and supported by senior team leaders. Throughout the project, the research team shared in-progress findings with our Detroit partners, and students were able to participate as speakers and group facilitators in these presentations to learn how to translate research results for diverse audiences. Three graduate students (thus far) have completed major degree requirements through their participation in this project: Sheena Horsford, Ph.D., research practicum in human development and family studies; Jessica Shaw, Ph.D. dissertation ("Justifying Injustice: How the Criminal Justice System Responds To Sexual Assault," which won the American Psychological Association's Division 27 Award for Best Dissertation); and Hannah Feeney, MA thesis ("Victim Notification of Rape Survivors Assaulted as Adolescents").

This project also provided a two-year NIJ-funded post-doctoral fellowship for advanced training in participatory action research for Dr. Giannina Fehler-Cabral. We have been able to touch hundreds more MSU students through frequent guest lectures about this project in undergraduate and graduate courses in psychology, human development & family studies, criminal justice, and sociology, and through two university-wide colloquia.

Given the growing national problem of untested SAKs and the dearth of empirical research to guide public policy on rape kit testing, we have invested considerable effort in scientific dissemination to support evidence-based practice. To date, we have published ten peer-reviewed articles in top-tier journals (nine include post-doc and graduate student co-authors); two additional articles are currently under review (see Section 6: Appendix). Our substantive findings have been published in diverse disciplinary journals spanning psychology, criminal justice, forensic sciences, and nursing. Reflective of our commitment to engaged scholarship, we have also published papers about the process of conducting community-based collaborative research to share how we built a sustainable partnership and how we addressed complex ethical challenges in handling sensitive data, protecting victims' privacy, and respecting organizational confidentiality. We have presented our work in seven academic conference presentations, including papers presented at the American Society of Criminology, American Evaluation Association, American Psychological Association, and the Joint Statistical Meetings Conference.

SECTION 4: Lessons Learned and Best Practices

In this action research project, the researchers used rapid assessment methods to collect data about the problems at hand, share findings-in-progress with community partners monthly, and then work together to create, implement, and evaluate change strategies until successful solutions were institutionalized. For example, to create a trauma-informed victim notification protocol, the research team interviewed local, state, and national mental health experts regarding the potential risks and challenges of re-contacting rape victims years after the assault to tell them their SAKs had finally been tested and their legal cases had been re-opened. The Detroit SAK collaborative then held a two-day, off-site retreat to review these data, identify guiding principles for practice, and develop a pilot notification protocol. Consistent with our commitment to victim-centered, multidisciplinary practice, the protocol stipulates that victim advocates from Wayne County Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners will participate in the notifications with law enforcement personnel to ensure that survivors have immediate supportive services available from MSW-level victim advocates if needed. The evaluation results indicated that the notification methods were well-received by rape survivors and did not cause adverse reactions, so the final protocol was institutionalized for wide-spread implementation.

The research team systematically documented the lessons learned in this project to share with other jurisdictions that are struggling with large numbers of untested SAKs. For each major phase of work (assessing scope, understanding root causes, developing a testing plan, developing a victim notification protocol), we created “Step by Step Guides” that outline each decision point in the process, a summary of relevant research to inform discussions about the issue, and the final decisions reached by the Detroit team. For example, the Step-By-Step Guide for creating a victim notification protocol provides a sample “Retreat Planning Packet” that includes the

resources, group activities, case study examples, and facilitation guides used to create our protocol. We also created “Lessons Learned” infographics to highlight strategies for successful multidisciplinary team partnerships.

These resources were released nationally through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service as part of our grant final report (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248680.pdf>).

We collaborated with the NIJ Communications Department to develop policy and practice dissemination products, including an interactive web feature story, “Sexual Assault Kits: Using Science to Find Solutions” (<http://nij.gov/unsubmitted-kits/Pages/default.aspx>), which includes video interviews with Dr. Campbell and other Detroit team members. Project findings and lessons learned were disseminated through a series of four NIJ policy bulletins (see Section 6: Appendix). Together with our practitioner colleagues, we have co-presented four national webinars on how participatory research can shape public policy, including one for Harvard University’s Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation and one for the National State Legislators Conference. To translate our findings for front-line practice, we have presented our work at eleven practitioner-oriented conferences, including the 2014 keynote address at the International Association of Forensic Nurses Annual Meeting, at which representatives from each partner organization shared the stage to describe how the project transformed their organization’s practices.

SECTION 5: Future

Long-term sustainability was a fundamental goal of this action research project, and to that end, the NIJ grant budget provided for a full-time practitioner coordinator to strengthen local ownership and investment in this issue. From those efforts, the Detroit SAK team was able to secure funds from the state Attorney General's Office to test all remaining previously-unsubmitted SAKs. The Wayne County Prosecutor's Office received a federal Department of Justice (DOJ) Grants to Encourage Arrest award to create a cold case investigation and prosecution notification unit. The original Detroit SAK collaborative continues to meet bi-monthly now as the Wayne County Sexual Assault Kit Task Force to process CODIS hits, victim notifications, investigations, and prosecutions. The Task Force partnered with the Michigan Women's Foundation and the Detroit Crime Commission to create Enough SAID (Enough Sexual Assault in Detroit) to raise public awareness and funds for investigation, prosecution, and victim services. The Enough SAID program has received support from multiple local businesses, including Quicken Loans, Comerica Bank, DTE Energy, and Meridian Health. Business leaders were keen to partner on this effort, as promoting public safety and public trust are critical components of ongoing efforts for the financial revitalization of Detroit. The long-term efforts of the City of Detroit to address untested SAKs and to make this community safer for all residents was featured in the HBO film, *I AM EVIDENCE*, which premiered at the Tribeca Film Festival in April, 2017.

To continue the research on untested SAKs, Dr. Campbell, the Michigan State Police, and the Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board received a new NIJ research grant to examine patterns of serial sexual offending among all ~11,000 Detroit SAKs that have now been tested for DNA. This research will examine criminal history data to

identify profiles of serial sexual offenders, which will be instrumental for creating police investigation training programs and crime prevention initiatives. To continue reform work at the state level, members of the Detroit SAK team also serve on a state-level SAK tracking commission to assess scope of untested rape kits throughout all jurisdictions in Michigan. To continue national-level reform on rape kit testing, Dr. Campbell, the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office, and the Michigan State Police are partners in the new DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance's Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, a \$41 million national effort to promote SAK testing.

If selected for this award, the Detroit SAK partners have agreed that the award funds should be given to Wayne County Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners. WC-SAFE is experiencing increased demand for long-term counseling services from survivors as their cases are moving forward for trials and sentencing hearings. WC-SAFE and Dr. Campbell will be working together to evaluate the long-term needs of rape survivors and to study the mental health impact of reengagement in the criminal justice system as these cases come to trial. Our hope is to identify how best we can support rape survivors whose lives have been harmed by violence in hope that justice will promote healing.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

March 28, 2017

Selection Committee

W.K. Kellogg Foundation Community Engagement Scholarship Awards
and C. Peter Magrath Community Engagement Scholarship Award
Association of Public and Land-grant Universities
1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Selection Committee:

Michigan State University has been advancing the common good with uncommon will for more than 160 years.

As the nation's pioneer land-grant university, MSU was founded as a bold experiment that democratized higher education and helped bring science and innovation into everyday life. We were the first institution of higher learning in the United States to teach scientific agriculture and an early leader in community outreach.



Office of the President

Hannah Administration Building
426 Auditorium Road Room 450
East Lansing, MI 48824

517-355-6560
Fax: 517-355-4670
president.msu.edu

Today, as one of the top research universities in the world, we push the boundaries of knowledge and discovery from East Lansing to East Africa. MSU forges enduring partnerships to solve the biggest problems of our time. Community-engaged scholarship is at the heart of our land-grant tradition, and it remains firmly embedded in the culture of the University.

Recognizing the spirit and tradition of the C. Peter Magrath Community Engagement Scholarship Award and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Community Engagement Scholarship Awards, it is an honor to endorse the project led by Rebecca Campbell, professor of psychology in the College of Social Sciences, to represent Michigan State University in the 2017 awards process.

Dr. Campbell is a pioneer researcher who focuses on violence against women, including sexual assault, the neurobiology of trauma, and the medical and criminal justice professionals' responses to sexual assault victims. When untested sexual assault kits were found in a police property storage facility in Detroit in 2009, Dr. Campbell became part of a multidisciplinary, mixed-methods project named The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project.

The work they faced was daunting: 1) bring multiple partners to the table, 2) assess the scope of the problem, 3) learn why sexual assault kits were not tested, 4) develop a plan for testing both the backlog and future kits, and 5) create a protocol for notifying victims and providing them with support services. In addition, other

communities across the country had begun to discover untested kits, bringing this subject into national awareness. Dr. Campbell and the team recognized that the project should produce model best practices.

The project has brought about changes in practice and policy. Approximately 11,000 untested kits in Detroit have now been tested for DNA, with funding supplied through legislative and policy channels; police, prosecutors, medical staff, and victim advocacy workers have been trained on trauma-informed best practices; and new Michigan legislation requires law enforcement agencies to test sexual assault kits for DNA.

We consider this to be exceptional work. Dr. Campbell joined Wayne County Prosecutor Kym Worthy, along with personnel in law enforcement, medicine, forensic science, criminal justice, and victim advocacy, and they created an efficacious partnership that called for leadership, academic integrity, strategic planning, management skills, analytic capabilities, cooperation, and compassion.

The collaborative research team they assembled produced empirical evidence that provided essential information for project partners to make informed decisions. They tackled budgetary realities and confronted policies and practices that necessitated change. Beyond the day to day leadership of a project that has now been going on for eight years, Dr. Campbell worked to advance a national and international understanding about how sexual assault and rape survivors are affected by law enforcement and criminal justice systems. It is a topic that can include uncomfortable conversations and political friction, and Dr. Campbell and the team created a groundbreaking model that can set the foundation for other communities to address this difficult issue.

We are proud of the project outcomes, and we are proud of the scholarly products produced by Dr. Campbell, which document the creation of sustainable partnerships, the process of conducting community-based research, and the scientific rigor applied to a complex societal issue.

I invite you to consider the scope and impact of The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project. Thank you for considering our Michigan State University nomination for the 2017 W.K. Kellogg Foundation Community Engagement Scholarship Awards and the C. Peter Magrath Community Engagement Scholarship Award.

Sincerely,



Lou Anna K. Simon, Ph.D.

President



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
LANSING

NICK LYON
DIRECTOR

March 1, 2017

Community Engagement Scholarship Award
W.K. Kellogg Foundation Community Engagement Scholarship Awards
and C. Peter Magrath Community Engagement Scholarship Award
Association of Public and Land-grant Universities
1307 New York Avenue NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Selection Committee:

We are writing in support of the nomination of Rebecca Campbell, Ph.D. and the Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project (DSAKARP) for the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Community Engagement Scholarship Award. Together, we bear witness to Dr. Campbell's professional engagement with this multidisciplinary group, her beyond-reproach facilitation skills, her gift of explaining complex information and research terms in ways that non-academic persons can understand, her openness to learn and understand the context of other professions, as well as her finely-honed ability to translate research into policy and practice. This project was a truly outstanding example of what can be achieved through collaboration and we are delighted to offer this letter of support for this highly successful and influential project.

An unprecedented public policy crisis came to light in 2009 with the discovery of more than 11,000 untested sexual assault kits (SAKs) in Detroit, which mirrored a growing crisis throughout our nation. In 2010, the National Institute of Justice funded an action research project in Michigan to study the underlying causes of this problem and develop evidence-based response strategies that can be used to help jurisdictions with large numbers of unsubmitted SAKs. This critically important project drew national attention and increased interest from Michigan's highest policy makers, resulting in impressive and groundbreaking changes.

From the beginning, Dr. Campbell recognized that a review of SAKs would bring up complex legal, psychological, and evidentiary issues. This knowledge, coupled with Dr. Campbell's unparalleled understanding of collaborative work, was critical to building a coalition of policy makers, law enforcement professionals, health care providers, and sexual assault advocates focused on the issue of untested SAKs in Michigan. Her "bring everyone to the table" orientation forged a broad-based multidisciplinary team to ensure that diverse perspectives would be considered at every stage of the process.

Meetings were co-facilitated by Dr. Campbell and an appointee of the Wayne County Prosecutor. Although this collaborative group met with challenges and discomfort around various historical systemic practice as well as differing opinions (e.g. whether or not all SAKS should be tested), the room was filled with mutual respect, informed

MICHIGAN DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BOARD

Debi Cain, Executive Director

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www.michigan.gov/mdhhs • 517-335-6388

and shared decision making and a sense of working together for a common goal. All members were invested in their roles, had voices in the process and were valued for what they brought to the project. It was not without struggle and tension, of course, but Dr. Campbell diligently worked to ensure the process was as smooth as possible. She often brought resources, examples, and tools to the meetings that helped to delineate ideas, draw out dialogue, encourage participation, frame conversation, and visually depict information as another learning modality for collaborators. Dr. Campbell also used stakeholder affinity groups as a way to ensure the various groups had safe space to speak freely, think through issues candidly, and strategize about how to present their ideas and points during the full team meetings. She invested a great deal of time to make sure each stakeholder group felt heard and valued. Another of Dr. Campbell's notable and commendable attributes is her interest in being a learner. Not only was she honest and earnest about learning, but she also modeled that for the rest of us, which opened more doors for effective collaboration. Finally, the inclusion of humor can never be overestimated and Dr. Campbell made good use of her keen comical sense and timing during our meetings. This often both relieved tension and added depth to the conversation.

Her steadfast efforts fostered a strong foundation from which we could work together to attain our goals. As the project continued, preliminary results from Dr. Campbell's research and the coalition of professionals brought together by it, paved the way for two remarkable public policy advancements in Michigan. First, the preliminary results were instrumental in demonstrating the effectiveness of SAK testing, helping to lead the Michigan Attorney General to dedicate four million dollars to complete testing of the remaining 8,000 unprocessed SAKs in Detroit. Second, Dr. Campbell's preliminary findings, combined with the effectiveness of the group of professionals working with her was the driving force behind the drafting and passage of the Sexual Assault Kit Submission Act, Michigan Public Act 227 of 2014. Passage of the Act, which mandates that all released SAKs must be submitted for forensic testing (if released for testing by the rape victim), represented a sea change in the thinking of Michigan policy makers that would have been unimaginable five years ago. This change was due almost entirely to the ability of policy makers to quantify the impact of SAK testing which simply would not have been possible without the work of Dr. Campbell and this dedicated collaborative group. An additional important result of this project involves training police and other practitioners on victim-centered, trauma informed services and offender-focused investigations, which not only has the potential to alter the landscape for the successful adjudication of future sexual assault cases, but is also likely to have a profound impact on victims' experiences accessing the systems designed to help them.

It became increasingly important to this multidisciplinary group that all work, processes and decisions be rooted in a victim-centered approach. Despite that desire, there were challenges in developing a victim-centered notification protocol. Dr. Campbell and others in the collaboration worked from the very beginning to keep the human victims of these abhorrent crimes at the center of our work. In the end, the group committed, engaged and invested themselves during an uncommon two-day retreat for the sole purpose of drafting the victim notification protocol. The result of this shared learning experience is a protocol that respects victims' previous systemic experiences, works to earnestly engage them and restore their faith in the criminal justice system, all while honoring their choices about moving forward with their case. This was an unprecedented practice among national jurisdictions attempting to understand the problem of untested SAKs and develop a solution to prevent it from happening in the future. Because of the dedication of this group, Michigan has a model that is looked to and respected by many other jurisdictions in the country.

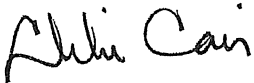
There continues to be great interest nationally about this project and Dr. Campbell has co-presented and co-published with several members of the Detroit collaborative. In October, she will be presenting with practitioner and collaborator Kim Hurst on the role of the forensic nurse in the victim notification of untested sexual assault kits at this year's International Association of Forensic Nursing (IAFN) Scientific Assembly in Denver. In 2014, the whole team participated in a plenary keynote at the IAFN conference in Phoenix, presenting on lessons learned from our project

and multidisciplinary dialogue to more than 800 people. She has also presented a session with practitioner and collaborator Debi Cain at the Battered Women's Justice Project conference in New Orleans on the complexities of victim advocacy, victim/survivor privacy, choice and agency in cases of untested SAKS.

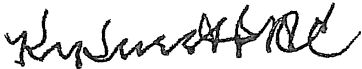
The DSAKARP is an example of a truly collaborative project in which the partners were valued, engaged, invested, and empowered. We believe the results of this multidisciplinary effort will help alter the landscape for sexual assault survivors as they reach out for justice in the aftermath of such a heinous crime. That is a powerful change for good in a world that has historically blamed victims instead of believing them and working toward accountability for perpetrators. This change has vast potential for helping survivors to heal.

If we can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact us using our email addresses: Debi Cain - caind@michigan.gov, Kim Hurst - khurst@wcsafe.com, Jeff Nye - nyej1@michigan.gov, and/or Kym Worthy - kworthy@co.wayne.mi.us. Thank you very much!

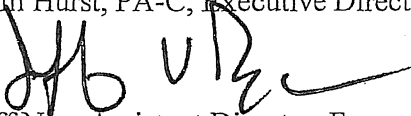
Sincerely,



Debi Cain, Executive Director MDSVPTB



Kim Hurst, PA-C, Executive Director, WC-SAFE



Jeff Nye, Assistant Director, Forensic Science Division, Michigan State Police



Kym Worthy, Wayne County Prosecutor

The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project

SECTION 6: Appendices

Peer-Reviewed Scientific Publications (student co-authors underlined; community collaborators in *italics*)

Campbell, R. (in press). Qualitative fieldwork within the criminal justice system: Emotions, advocacy, and the pursuit of social justice for untested sexual assault kits (SAKs). *Qualitative Psychology*.

Campbell, R., Feeney, H., Fehler-Cabral, G., Shaw, J., & Horsford, S. (in press). The national problem of untested sexual assault kits (SAKs): Scope, causes, and future directions for research, policy, and practice. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*.

Campbell, R., Feeney, H., Pierce, S. J., Sharma, D. B., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (in press). Tested at last: How DNA evidence in untested rape kits can identify offenders and serial sexual assaults. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Campbell, R., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (in press). Accountability, collaboration, and social change: Ethical tensions in an action research project to address untested sexual assault kits (SAKs). *American Journal of Community Psychology*.

Campbell, R., Fehler-Cabral, G., & Horsford, S. (2017). Creating a victim notification protocol for untested sexual assault kits: An empirically-supported planning framework. *Journal of Forensic Nursing, 13*, 3-13.

Campbell, R., Pierce, S. J., Sharma, D. B., Feeney, H., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (in press). Too late to test? Comparing sexual assault kit (SAK) forensic testing outcomes by statute of limitations status. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*.

Campbell, R., Pierce, S. J., Sharma, D. B., Shaw, J., Feeney, H., *Nye, J.*, *Schelling, K.*, & Fehler-Cabral, G. (2017). Comparing standard and selective degradation DNA extraction methods: Results from a field experiment with sexual assault kits (SAKs). *Journal of Forensic Sciences, 62*, 213-222.

Campbell, R., Pierce, S. J., Sharma, D. B., Feeney, H., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (2016). Should rape kit testing be prioritized by victim-offender relationship? An empirical comparison of forensic testing outcomes for stranger and non-stranger sexual assaults. *Criminology & Public Policy, 15*, 555-583.

Campbell, R., Shaw, J., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (in press). Evaluation of a victim-centered, trauma-informed victim notification protocol for untested sexual assault kits (SAKs). *Violence Against Women*.

Campbell, R., Shaw, J., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (2015). Shelving justice: The discovery of thousands of untested rape kits in Detroit. *City & Community, 14*, 151-166.

Webinars & Practice-Oriented Conferences (student co-authors underlined; community collaborators in *italics*)

Campbell, R., & *Hurst, K.* (2016, October). *The role of the forensic nurse in victim notification of untested sexual assault kits*. International Association of Forensic Nurses Scientific Assembly, Denver, CO.

Campbell, R., & *Markowitz, J.* (2016, September). *Best practices in sexual assault medical forensic examinations*. Sexual Assault Kit Summit, Detroit, MI.

Rogers, L., Kanitra, A., Corwin, E., Dowd, A., & Campbell, R. (2016, September). *Lessons learned from Years 1-5 of Detroit's Untested SAKs Project*. Sexual Assault Kit Summit, Detroit, MI.

- Campbell, R. (2016, March). *The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. End Violence Against Women International Conference, Washington, DC.
- Campbell, R. (2016, March). *Addressing the problem of untested sexual assault kits: Where do we start?* Webinar for Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Sexual Assault Kit Initiative.
- Campbell, R. (2016, February). *The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. FBI DNA CODIS Unit, Quantico, VA.
- Campbell, R. (2015, November). *Why are there so many untested sexual assault kits in the United States?* National CODIS Administrators Conference, Oklahoma City, OK.
- Campbell, R. & Hurst, K. (2015, November). *The Detroit Sexual Assault Action Research Project*. Webinar for the Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women, Battered Women's Justice Project.
- Campbell, R. (2015, March). *Uphill, both ways: Lessons learned in the Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. National Institute of Justice & Bureau of Justice Assistance, New Orleans, LA.
- Campbell, R., Abdelnor, T., Cain, D., Hurst, K., & Kanitra, A. (2014, October). *Keynote Address: A multidisciplinary response to untested rape kits: Lessons learned from the Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. International Association of Forensic Nurses Scientific Assembly, Phoenix, AZ.
- Campbell, R. (2014, November). *The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project: Key findings and implications for policy and practice*. National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC.
- Campbell, R. (2014, October). *Assessing the scope of the problem: Developing metrics for tracking sexual assault kits (SAKs)*. Tri-Cities Summit on Untested Rape Kits, Cleveland, OH.
- Campbell, R. (2014, October). *The Detroit Sexual Assault Action Research Project*. Webinar for the Harvard University Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation.
- Campbell, R. (2014, October). *Untested rape kits: A growing national problem*. Webinar for the National State Legislators Conference.
- Campbell, R., & Cain, D. (2014, June). *Untested sexual assault kits: Lessons learned from the Detroit Sexual Assault Action Research Project*. Battered Women's Justice Project Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA.

Scientific Conference Presentations (student co-authors underlined; community collaborators in *italics*)

- Campbell, R., Feeney, H., Pierce, S., Sharma, D., & Fehler-Cabral, G. (2016, November). Using DNA evidence in sexual assault kits to identify serial sexual offenders. In R. Lovell (Chair), *Using forensic evidence in rape cases*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA.
- Campbell, R., Fehler-Cabral, G., Shaw, J., Horsford, S., & Feeney, H. (2015, November). The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project. In D. Flannery (Chair), *Unsubmitted sexual assault kits: Forensic outcomes and policy implications*. Symposium presented at the American Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Washington, DC.
- Campbell, R., Fehler-Cabral, G., & Cain, D. (2015, August). Broken city, broken systems: Studying the problem of untested rape kits in Detroit. In R. Josselson (Chair), *Affective engagement in qualitative research: Occupational hazard or occupational privilege?* Symposium presented at the American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Toronto, Canada.

Campbell, R., Fehler-Cabral, G., Shaw, J., Horsford, S., & Feeney, H. (2015, August). The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project. In C. Ahrens (Chair), *Who's minding the store? Timely processing of rape kits*. Symposium presented at the American Psychological Association Annual Convention, Toronto, Canada.

Sharma, D., Pierce, S., & Campbell, R. (2015, August). *Statute of limitations effects on forensic DNA testing outcomes for biological evidence from sexual assault kits: Results from the Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. Paper presented at the Joint Statistical Meetings Conference, Seattle, WA.

Pierce, S., Sharma, D., & Campbell, R. (2015, May). *Comparing forensic DNA testing outcomes for biological evidence from stranger versus non-stranger rapes: Results from the Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. Poster presented at Modern Modeling Methods (M³) Conference, Storrs, CT.

Campbell, R., Fehler-Cabral, G., Shaw, J., & Horsford, S. (2014, October). *Social justice for rape survivors: The Detroit Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Project*. Paper presented at the American Evaluation Association, Denver, CO.

SAMPLE DISSEMINATION PRODUCTS

