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Indeed, the Supreme Court has made clear that it has “never held that the privilege is unavailable to those who claim innocence. To the contrary, [the Court has] emphasized that one of the Fifth Amendment’s ‘basic functions . . . is to protect innocent men . . . who otherwise might be ensnared by ambiguous circumstances.’” *Ohio v. Reiner*, 532 U.S. 17, 21 (2001) (reversing the Supreme Court of Ohio’s holding that a witness’s assertion of innocence deprived her of her Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination) (quoting *Grunewald v. United States*, 353 U.S. 391, 421 (1957) (internal quotation marks omitted)). The defendant in *Reiner*, who had been convicted of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of his son, claimed that his son’s babysitter was the individual responsible for the death. *Id.* at 18. Because

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