



DESCRIPTION OF BITE MARK EXONERATIONS

- 1. Keith Allen Harward:** Keith Harward was convicted of the September 1982 murder of a Newport News, Virginia man and the rape of his wife. The assailant, who was dressed as a sailor, bit the rape victim's legs multiple times during the commission of the rape. Because of the assailant's uniform, the investigation focused on the sailors aboard a Navy ship dry-docked near the victims' home. Dentists aboard the ship ran visual screens of the dental records and teeth of between 1,000 and 3,000 officers; though Harward's dentition was initially highlighted for additional screening, a forensic odontologist later excluded Harward as the source of the bites. The crime went unsolved for six months, until detectives were notified that Harward was accused of biting his then-girlfriend in a dispute. The Commonwealth then re-submitted wax impressions and dental molds of Harward's dentition to two ABFO board-certified Diplomates, Drs. Lowell Levine and Alvin Kagey, who both concluded that Harward was the source of bite marks on the rape victim. Although the naval and local dentists who conducted the initial screenings had excluded Harward as the source of the bites, in the wake of the ABFO Diplomates' identifications they both changed their opinions. Harward's defense attorneys also sought opinions from two additional forensic dentists prior to his trials, but those experts also concluded that Harward inflicted the bites; in total, six forensic dentists falsely identified Harward as the biter.

At Harward's second trial, Dr. Levine testified there was "a very, very, very high degree or probability"—so high that it would be a "[p]ractical impossibility"—that anyone other than Harward inflicted the bites on the victim. Similarly, Dr. Kagey testified that Harward was the biter "with all medical certainty" and "that there is just not anyone else that would have this unique dentition." Post-conviction DNA evidence, however, excluded Harward as the source of all biological evidence collected from the victim and the crime scene and identified the true perpetrator, a sailor who was stationed on Harward's ship at the time of the crime. That man died in an Ohio prison in 2006 while serving time for an abduction charge. On April 27, 2016, Harward was declared innocent by the Virginia Supreme Court, and he walked out of prison the next day, following 33 years of wrongful imprisonment.¹

- 2. Robert Lee Stinson:** Robert Lee Stinson served over 23 years in a Wisconsin prison for the brutal rape and murder of 63-year-old victim Ione Cychosz. The only physical evidence against Stinson at his 1985 trial was the bite mark testimony of two board-certified ABFO Diplomates, Drs. Lowell Thomas Johnson and Raymond Rawson. Dr. Johnson concluded that the bite marks "had

¹ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Keith Harward*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/keith-allen-harward/>

to have been made by teeth identical" to Stinson's and claimed that there was "no margin for error" in his conclusion. Dr. Rawson, the chairman of the Bite Mark Standards Committee of the ABFO, testified that the bite mark evidence was "high quality" and "overwhelming." Both experts testified "to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty" that the bite marks on the victim had been inflicted at or near the time of death, and that Stinson was the only person who could have inflicted the wounds. After examining Dr. Johnson's workup, Dr. Rawson stated that the methods Dr. Johnson used in gathering the evidence complied with the "standards of the American Board of Forensic Odontology."

The Wisconsin Innocence Project accepted Stinson's case in 2005 and sought DNA testing of saliva and blood-stains on the victim's sweater, which ultimately excluded Stinson. On January 30, 2009, Stinson, then 44, was freed and his conviction was vacated.²

3. **Gerard Richardson:** On December 17, 2013, Gerard Richardson was exonerated after post-conviction DNA testing proved his innocence in a 1994 murder case. He spent nearly 20 years in prison for a crime he did not commit. At Richardson's 1995 trial, ABFO board-certified Diplomate Dr. Ira Titunik testified that a bite mark found on the victim's back "was made by Gerard Richardson . . . there was no question in my mind," and the prosecutor argued that the bite mark was indisputably made by Richardson: "Mr. Richardson, in effect, left a calling card. . . . It's as if he left a note that said, 'I was here,' and signed it because the mark on her back was made by no one else's teeth." There was no other physical evidence tying Richardson to the crime. He was sentenced to 30 years in prison without the possibility of parole. More than 19 years after Monica Reyes was murdered, new evidence demonstrated that Richardson was innocent.³
4. **Willie Jackson:** On May 26, 2006, Willie Jackson was exonerated after post-conviction DNA testing proved his innocence in a 1986 sexual assault case. He had spent 17 years in prison for a crime he did not commit. At Jackson's trial, Dr. Robert Barsley, past president of the American Board of Forensic Odontology (ABFO), told the jury that the bite marks on the victim matched Jackson; Dr. Barsley testified that "[m]y conclusion is that Mr. Jackson is the person who bit this lady." Ultimately, DNA evidence showed that it was Willie Jackson's

² *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Robert Lee Stinson*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/robert-lee-stinson/>; *State v. Stinson*, 134 Wis. 2d 224, 228, 231, 397 N.W.2d 136, 137-38 (Ct. App. 1986).

³ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Gerard Richardson*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/gerard-richardson/>; http://www.innocenceproject.org/docs/Richardson_Final_Motion_to_Vacate_091713.pdf.

brother, Milton Jackson, who attacked and raped the victim.⁴

- 5. Roy Brown:** In January 2007, Roy Brown was exonerated of stabbing and strangling Sabina Kulakowski after spending 15 years in prison. He was convicted of her murder in January 1992 based on bite mark evidence that was the centerpiece of the prosecution's case. Kulakowski's body had been discovered with multiple bite marks on her back, arm, and thigh, all of which board-certified ABFO Diplomate Dr. Edward Mofson⁵ claimed were a match to Brown's teeth. Mofson testified to a "reasonable degree of dental certainty" that Brown's dentition was "entirely consistent" and "completely consistent" with all of the bite marks, noting that the bite marks depicted the absence of the same two teeth Brown was missing.

Fifteen years after the conviction, however, DNA testing performed on saliva stains left by the perpetrator excluded Brown and matched another suspect, Barry Bench. Nevertheless, citing the prosecution's bite mark evidence at the original trial, which the jury asked to review during deliberations, the judge in the case initially refused to release Brown. Ultimately, in January 2007, the district attorney acknowledged Brown's innocence and he was exonerated after spending 15 years in prison for a murder he did not commit.⁶

- 6. Ray Krone:** On December 31, 1991, Ray Krone was arrested and charged with the murder, kidnapping, and sexual assault of a woman who worked at a bar he frequented. Police had a Styrofoam impression made of Krone's teeth for comparison to bite marks found on the victim's body and, thereafter, he became known in the media as the "Snaggle Tooth Killer" due to his crooked teeth. Dr. Raymond Rawson, a board-certified ABFO Diplomate, testified that the bite marks found on the victim's body matched Krone's teeth. Based on this testimony, Krone was convicted of murder and kidnapping, and he was sentenced to death.

⁴ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Willie Jackson*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/willie-jackson/>; *Jackson v. Day*, No. Civ. A. 95-1224, 1996 WL 225021, at *1 (E.D. La. May 2, 1996), *rev'd*, 121 F.3d 705 (5th Cir. 1997); Barsley 1989 trial court testimony, transcript available at <http://www.law.virginia.edu/pdf/faculty/garrett/innocence/jackson.pdf>.

⁵ All representations that the dentists at issue in this appendix were "board-certified ABFO Diplomates" are based on the *American Board of Forensic Odontology Diplomate Information*, available at <http://www.abfo.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/ABFO-Diplomate-Information-revised-9-29-2015.pdf>.

⁶ Fernando Santos, *In Quest for a Killer, an Inmate Finds Vindication*, N.Y. Times, Dec. 21, 2006, http://www.nytimes.com/2006/12/21/nyregion/21brown.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1; *The Innocence Project - Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Roy Brown*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/roy-brown/>; Brandon L. Garrett, *Convicting the Innocent: Where Criminal Prosecutions Go Wrong* 108-09 (Harvard University Press 2011); Mofson 1992 trial court testimony, transcript available at <http://www.law.virginia.edu/pdf/faculty/garrett/innocence/brown1.pdf>; David Lohr, *Quest for Freedom: The True Story of Roy Brown*, available at http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/criminal_mind/forensics/ff311_roy_brown/5.html.

In 1996, Krone won a new trial on appeal, but was convicted again based mainly on the state's supposed expert bite mark testimony. This time, however, the judge sentenced him to life in prison, citing doubts about whether or not Krone was the true killer. It was not until 2002, after Krone had served more than 10 years in prison, that DNA testing proved his innocence.⁷

- 7. Calvin Washington & Joe Sidney Williams:** Calvin Washington was convicted of capital murder in 1987 after a woman was found beaten, raped, and murdered in Waco, Texas. It was alleged that Washington and Williams murdered and sexually assaulted the victim in the course of committing a burglary. A forensic dentist and former president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Dr. Homer Campbell, testified that a bite mark found on the victim was "consistent with" Williams' dentition. While Campbell excluded Washington as the source of the bite mark, his bite mark testimony about Williams (which was given at Washington's trial) tied Washington to the crime.

After serving more than 13 years of his sentence, Washington was finally exonerated in 2000 when DNA testing showed that blood on a shirt found in Washington's home did not come from the victim, as previously asserted; testing conducted a year later pointed to another man as the perpetrator.⁸ Prior to Washington's exoneration, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals had set aside Williams' conviction in 1992 and the charges against him were dismissed on June 30, 1993.

- 8. James O'Donnell:** James O'Donnell was convicted in 1998 of attempted sodomy and second-degree assault. Board-certified ABFO Diplomate Dr. Harvey Silverstein opined that a bite mark on the victim's hand was consistent with O'Donnell's dentition. Based on an eyewitness identification and the bite mark evidence, and despite testimony from O'Donnell's wife and son that he had been at home with them when the crime occurred, the jury convicted O'Donnell. He was sentenced to three-and-a-half to seven years in prison.

In 2000, after DNA samples from a rape kit excluded O'Donnell as the source of the semen found on the victim, his conviction was formally vacated.⁹

⁷ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Ray Krone*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/ray-krone/>.

⁸ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Calvin Washington*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/calvin-washington/>; Michael Hall, *The Exonerated*, Texas Monthly, Nov. 2008, available at [http:// www.texasmonthly.com/story/exonerated](http://www.texasmonthly.com/story/exonerated).

⁹ *The Innocence Project – News: Cases Where DNA Revealed That Bite Mark Analysis Led to Wrongful Arrests and Convictions*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases-where-dna-revealed-that-bite-mark->

- 9. Levon Brooks:** Levon Brooks spent 16 years in prison for the rape and murder of a three-year-old girl that he did not commit. Forensic dentist Dr. Michael West claimed that the marks on the victim's body were human bite marks and he testified at Brooks' trial that, of 13 suspects whose bite marks he had compared to the wounds on the victim's body, Brooks' teeth "matched" the marks on the victim. As he explained, "it could be no one but Levon Brooks that bit this girl's arm." Based on this, Brooks was convicted of capital murder and sentenced to life in prison.

In 2001, DNA testing and a subsequent confession revealed that Justin Albert Johnson committed the murder. Johnson had been one of the 12 other suspects whose dental impressions Dr. West had determined did not match the bite marks on the victim's body. Following Johnson's confession, Brooks was freed on February 15, 2008.¹⁰

- 10. Kennedy Brewer:** In 1992, Kennedy Brewer was arrested in Mississippi and accused of killing his girlfriend's three-year-old daughter. The medical examiner who conducted the autopsy, Dr. Steven Hayne, testified that he had found several marks on the victim's body that he believed to be bite marks. Hayne called in Dr. West to analyze the marks and Dr. West concluded that 19 marks found on the victim's body were "indeed and without a doubt" inflicted by Brewer. Brewer was convicted of capital murder and sexual battery on March 24, 1995, and sentenced to death. His conviction was based almost entirely on the bite mark evidence.

In 2001, DNA tests proved that Justin Albert Johnson, not Kennedy Brewer, committed the crime; Johnson was the same perpetrator responsible for murdering the child in the Levon Brooks case. As a result of the DNA testing, Brewer's conviction was overturned. He had served seven years on death row and one year in jail awaiting trial.¹¹

- 11. Bennie Starks:** Bennie Starks was convicted of raping and assaulting a 69-year-old woman in 1986, based in part on testimony by two forensic dentists, Drs. Russell Schneider and Carl Hagstrom. Both dentists testified that a bite mark on the victim's shoulder matched Starks' dentition. Starks spent 20 years in prison before an appeals court ordered a new trial, after DNA testing on semen recovered from the victim excluded Starks. On January 7, 2013, the state's attorney

[analysis-led-to-wrongful-arrests-and-convictions/](#); Silverstein 1998 trial court testimony, transcript available at <http://www.law.virginia.edu/pdf/faculty/garrett/innocence/odonnell.pdf>.

¹⁰ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Levon Brooks*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/levon-brooks/>.

¹¹ *The Innocence Project – Know the Cases: Browse Profiles: Kennedy Brewer*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/kennedy-brewer/>.

dismissed all charges against Starks.¹²

12. Michael Cristini & Jeffrey Moldowan: In 1991, Michael Cristini and Jeffrey Moldowan were convicted of the rape, kidnapping, and attempted murder of Moldowan's ex-girlfriend, Maureen Fournier. At trial, two board-certified ABFO Diplomates, Drs. Allan Warnick and Pamela Hammel, testified that bite marks on the victim's body had to have come from both defendants, to the exclusion of all others. Both men were convicted. Cristini was sentenced to 44 to 60 years, and Moldowan to 60 to 90 years.

After the conviction, an investigator hired by the Moldowan family found a witness who said he had seen four black men standing around a naked woman at the scene of the crime. The witness' story contradicted Fournier's, as Cristini and Moldowan are both white. Dr. Hammel then recanted her testimony, saying that she had been uncertain that either defendant had in fact been responsible for the bite marks. According to Dr. Hammel, she had agreed to testify only when Dr. Warnick had assured her that a third odontologist had also confirmed that the bite marks could be matched to Cristini and Moldowan to the exclusion of all others.

On October 20, 2003, the Macomb County Circuit Court granted Cristini a new trial, citing the new eyewitness evidence, Dr. Hammel's recantation, and stronger alibi evidence. Cristini was acquitted by a jury on April 8, 2004, after having served 13 years in prison. Later, Cristini filed wrongful conviction lawsuits against the City of Warren, Macomb County, and Dr. Warnick. The suit against Dr. Warnick was settled quickly for an undisclosed amount.

In 2002, the Michigan Supreme Court reversed Moldowan's conviction. On retrial, in February 2003, Moldowan was acquitted of all charges and released, having served nearly twelve years in prison. Moldowan's lawsuit was settled for \$2.8 million in 2011.¹³

¹² *The Innocence Project – Innocence Blog: Bennie Starks Exonerated After 25 Year Struggle to Clear His Name*, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/bennie-starks-exonerated-after-25-year-struggle-to-clear-his-name/>; Lisa Black, *Exonerated Man's Ordeal Ends: 'I Am Overwhelmed with Joy'*, Chicago Tribune, Jan. 7, 2013, http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2013-01-07/news/chi-bennie-starks-lake-county-charges-dropped_1_bennie-starks-mike-nerheim-ordeal-ends; Donna Domino, *Dentists Sue Over Bite Mark Testimony*, <http://www.drbcuspids.com/index.aspx?sec=nws&sub=rad&pag=dis&ItemID=309572>.

¹³ *People v. Moldowan*, 466 Mich. 862, 643 N.W.2d 570 (2002); *Moldowan v. City of Warren*, 578 F.3d 351 (6th Cir. 2009); Ed White, *Warren Settles Rape Case Lawsuit for \$2.8 Million – Falsely Imprisoned Man Sued for Violation of His Civil Rights*, Detroit Legal News, Oct. 19, 2011, <http://www.legalnews.com/detroit/1109085>; Jameson Cook, *Michael Cristini Wants Bigger Settlement than Jeffrey Moldowan*, Macomb Daily, Dec. 25, 2012, http://www.macombdaily.com/article/20121225/NEWS01/121229769/michael-cristini-wants-bigger-settlement-than-jeffrey-moldowan#full_story; Michael S. Perry, *Exoneration Case Detail: Michael Cristini*, Nat'l Registry of Exonerations, <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3133>; Hans Sherrer,

13. Anthony Keko: Anthony Keko was convicted in 1994 for the 1991 murder of his estranged wife Louise Keko. Dr. Michael West testified that a bite mark on the victim's shoulder matched Anthony Keko's dentition. Dr. West's testimony was the only direct evidence linking Keko to the crime, and prosecutors conceded that without the bite mark evidence there was no case. Keko was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. In December 1994, however, the trial judge became aware of previously undisclosed disciplinary proceedings against Dr. West. The judge began to express doubts regarding West's forensic abilities and ultimately reversed Keko's conviction.¹⁴

14. Harold Hill & Dan Young, Jr.: Harold Hill was 16 when he and his co-defendant, Dan Young, Jr., were convicted of the rape and murder of 39-year-old Kathy Morgan in 1990. Both men would end up spending 15 years in prison for a crime they did not commit. At trial, board-certified ABFO Diplomate Dr. John Kenney linked a bruise and a bite mark on the victim's body to Hill and Young. Both were found guilty and sentenced to life in prison without parole. It wasn't until 2004 that DNA tests excluded both Hill and Young as the source of DNA evidence found on the victim. In 2005, prosecutors finally dismissed the charges against both men. Dr. Kenney later said that the prosecution pushed him to exaggerate his results.¹⁵

15. Greg Wilhoit: Greg Wilhoit's wife, Kathy, was murdered in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in June 1985. Wilhoit was left to raise his two daughters—a 4-month-old and a 1-year-old. A year later, he was arrested and charged with the murder based on the opinions of two forensic odontologists that his dentition matched a bite mark on his wife's body. Wilhoit was found guilty and sentenced to death.

During his appeal, other forensic odontologists examined the bite mark evidence and independently concluded that the bite mark could not be matched to Wilhoit. He was released on bail for two years, and when a retrial was finally held in 1993 the judge issued a directed innocence verdict. In total, Wilhoit dealt with this tragedy for 8 years, fighting a case built entirely on bite mark analysis. Wilhoit's story was documented by John Grisham in "The Innocent Man."¹⁶

Prosecutor Indicted For Bribery After Two Men Exonerated of Kidnapping and Rape, Justice: Denied, No. 27, 2005, at 10, available at http://www.justicedenied.org/issue/issue_27/Moldowan_cristini_exonerated.html.

¹⁴ *A Dentist Takes The Stand*, Newsweek, Aug. 19, 2001, <http://www.newsweek.com/dentist-takes-stand-151357>; Mark Hansen, *Out of the Blue*, ABA J., Feb. 1996, available at http://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/out_of_the_blue/print/.

¹⁵ Ctr. on Wrongful Convictions, *Exoneration Case Detail: Harold Hill*, Nat'l Registry of Exonerations, <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3296>.

¹⁶ *Journey of Hope, Greg Wilhoit*, available at <https://www.journeyofhope.org/who-we-are/exonerated-from-death-row/greg-wilhoit/>; *Witness to Innocence, Exonerees: Greg Wilhoit, 1954-2014*, available at <http://www.witness-to-innocence.org/exonerees/greg-wilhoit.html>.

16. Crystal Weimer: A Fayette County, Pennsylvania, jury convicted Crystal Weimer of third-degree murder in 2006 for the beating death of Curtis Haith. Apart from a jailhouse informant, the only evidence placing Weimer at the scene was the testimony of forensic odontologist Dr. Constantine Karazulas, who concluded that a bite mark on the victim's hand was a "match" with Weimer's dentition. After the National Academy of Science's landmark 2009 report, *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward*, criticized the lack of scientific support for bite mark analysis, Dr. Karazulas undertook an independent review of the "science" of bite mark and his testimony. He concluded that bite marks cannot be used for conclusive matches to an individual. On the basis of Dr. Karazulas' recantation, as well as a recantation from the informant, Weimer's conviction was vacated in October 2015, and the indictment was dismissed in June 2016.¹⁷

17. Steven Mark Chaney: Steven Chaney was convicted of the murder of John Sweek, a Dallas-area cocaine dealer, in 1987; Sweek's wife was also killed. Although nine alibi witnesses accounted for Chaney's whereabouts on the day the crime occurred, the state's case relied largely on the testimony of two ABFO board-certified forensic dentists, Drs. Jim Hales and Homer Campbell. At trial, Dr. Hales purported to match a bite mark on the victim's arm to Chaney and claimed that there was a "one to a million" chance that someone other than Chaney was the biter. Similarly, Dr. Campbell opined to a reasonable degree of dental certainty that Chaney left the bite mark. Decades after Chaney's conviction, Dr. Hales admitted that his matching testimony exceeded the limits of the science and that, in contrast to his claims at trial, there was no basis for his statistical testimony in the "scientific literature." In light of the change in the scientific understanding of bite mark evidence since 1987 and Dr. Hales's recantation, the Dallas County District Attorney's Office agreed to vacate Mr. Chaney's conviction pursuant to Texas's "junk science writ," which provides an avenue for post-conviction relief where the science used at trial is subsequently discredited. In October 2015, Chaney was released after 28 years of wrongful incarceration; his case is currently pending before the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, which has final authority in Texas over all habeas determinations.¹⁸

¹⁷ Joe Mandak, *Bite-mark backtrack helps toss verdict*, The Boston Globe, Oct. 2, 2015, available at <https://www.bostonglobe.com/news/nation/2015/10/01/woman-conviction-tossed-junk-science-bite-mark-case/Dgi1n45ib85uqdW1u2yqNO/story.html>; Associated Press, *Judge dismisses charges in bite-mark conviction*, June 29, 2016, available at <https://www.indianagazette.com/news/police-courts/judge-dismisses-charges-in-bitemark-conviction,24491656/>.

¹⁸ Jennifer Emily, *Dallas County man freed after serving 25 years for murder over faulty science of bite marks*, The Dallas Morning News, Oct. 12, 2015, <http://crimeblog.dallasnews.com/2015/10/dallas-county-man-freed-after-serving-25-years-for-murder-over-faulty-science-of-bite-marks.html/>.

18. William Joseph Richards: In 1997, Bill Richards was convicted of the 1993 murder of his estranged wife. On the night of her murder, Richards returned home from the graveyard shift at his job and discovered his wife bludgeoned to death. The crime scene evidence revealed a violent struggle, and an autopsy of the victim uncovered a crescent-shaped lesion on her hand. To analyze that wound, the prosecution contacted Dr. Norman Sperber, an ABFO Diplomate, who examined a photograph of the lesion and opined that the wound was a human bite mark. At Richards' fourth trial—the first three attempts to try Richards did not include bite mark evidence and ended in mistrials—Dr. Sperber testified that his comparison of Richards' dentition to the photograph of the purported bite mark yielded a "pretty good alignment," and that Richards' teeth were consistent with the lesion. Dr. Sperber also testified that one facet of Richards' dentition was relatively rare. Richards presented an alibi defense based on the time of death, and he presented testimony from another ABFO board-certified forensic odontologist, Dr. Gregory Golden, who opined that although he could not eliminate Richards as the source of the bite, five out of fifteen sample dental molds from his clients in private practice also matched the lesion. With the introduction of the bite mark testimony, Richards was convicted and given a 25-year-to-life sentence.

In 2007, Dr. Sperber recanted his bite mark testimony at a post-conviction evidentiary hearing, but the California Supreme Court ultimately ruled against Richards in 2012, finding that recanted expert testimony does not constitute "false evidence." In response to the Court's decision, the California state legislature amended the habeas corpus statute the following year to explicitly deem expert recantations false evidence, and Richards filed a successive habeas petition shortly thereafter. In May 2016, the California Supreme Court finally granted his habeas petition and vacated his conviction.¹⁹ In June 2016, the district attorney dismissed all charges against Richards.²⁰

DESCRIPTIONS OF WRONGFUL INDICTMENTS BASED ON BITE MARK EVIDENCE

1. **Dale Morris, Jr.:** In 1997, Dale Morris, Jr., was arrested based on bite mark analysis matching his dentition to a mark found on a nine-year-old murder victim, Sharra Ferger. Morris was a neighbor to the little girl, who had been found stabbed, sexually assaulted, and bitten in a field near her Florida home. Board-certified ABFO Diplomates Dr. Richard Souviron and Dr. Kenneth Martin agreed

¹⁹ *In re Richards*, Case No. S223651, 2016 WL 3017139 (Cal. May 26, 2016), available at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/opinions/documents/S223651.PDF>.

²⁰ Jordan Smith, *After 23 years and four trials, prosecutors finally dismiss charges against Bill Richards*, *The Intercept*, June 28, 2016, available at <https://theintercept.com/2016/06/28/after-23-years-and-four-trials-prosecutors-finally-dismiss-charges-against-bill-richards/>.

that the bite marks on the girl were a probable match to Morris. Morris spent four months in jail until DNA tests proved his innocence. Highlighting the importance of the bite mark evidence to the police's decision to arrest Morris, Detective John Corbin said that Morris "was probably one of our least likely suspects in the neighborhood, but through the forensics that we conducted in the investigation he was linked to the crime."²¹

2. **James Earl Gates:** In April 1997, prosecutors from Humphreys County, Mississippi, arrested James Earl Gates for the capital murder of his then-girlfriend. Gates' indictment rested solely on the purported match between a bite mark found on the victim and Gates' teeth. Dr. Steven Hayne claimed to have found bite marks on the victim while conducting an autopsy, and forensic odontologist Dr. Michael West confirmed the marks were bites and concluded that they matched Gates' dentition. Gates spent several months in jail awaiting trial before nascent DNA technology excluded him from a profile obtained through scrapings from the victim's fingernails. Prosecutors subsequently dismissed the case. In 2012, the Mississippi Crime Lab, at the request of Humphreys County law enforcement, engaged in additional DNA testing of the biological material collected at the murder scene. Because of advancements in technology, the subsequent testing yielded an identifiable profile of an individual who had, in the initial stages of investigation, been a prime suspect. That individual had since been convicted of another homicide.²²
3. **Edmund Burke:** In 1998, Edmund Burke was arrested for raping and murdering a 75-year-old woman. The victim had bite marks on her breasts, and board-certified ABFO Diplomate Dr. Lowell Levine "formed an initial opinion that Burke could not be excluded as the source of the bite marks," but asked to see enhanced photos before rendering a final opinion. After examining the enhanced photos, Dr. Levine concluded that Burke's teeth matched the bite mark on the victim's left breast to a "reasonable degree of scientific certainty." DNA testing on saliva taken from the bite mark site excluded Burke as the source of the DNA, however, and prosecutors dropped the case against him. The true killer was later identified when DNA from the bite mark was matched to a profile in the national DNA database. Dr. Levine remains one of the few full-time forensic

²¹ Ian James & Geoff Dougherty, *Suspect in Girl's Murder Freed after Four Months*, St. Petersburg Times, Feb. 28, 1998, at 1.A, available at http://www.wearethehope.org/pdf/times_02_28_1998.pdf; *Innocence Project - Cases Where DNA Revealed That Bite Mark Analysis Led to Wrongful Arrests and Convictions*, supra n.9; Flynn McRoberts & Steve Mills, *From the Start, a Faulty Science*, Chic. Trib., Oct. 19, 2004, <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/watchdog/chi-041019forensics,0,7597688.story>.

²² Radley Balko, *Solving Kathy Mabry's Murder: Brutal 15-Year-Old Crime Highlights Decades-Long Mississippi Scandal*, Huffington Post, Nov. 7, 2013, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/01/17/kathy-mabry-murder-steven-hayne-michael-west_n_2456970.html.

odontologists in the nation, and is regarded as one of the field's top practitioners.²³

4. **Anthony Otero:** In 1994, Anthony Otero was charged with larceny and the first-degree murder and rape of a 60-year-old woman, Virginia Airasolo, in Detroit, Michigan. A warrant for Otero's arrest was issued after ABFO Diplomate Dr. Allan Warnick claimed to have matched the bite marks on the victim's body to Otero's dentition. At the preliminary hearing on December 13, 1994, Dr. Warnick testified that Otero was "the only person in the world" who could have caused the bite marks on Airasolo's body.

In January 1995, DNA testing excluded Otero as the source of the DNA found on the victim and he was released in April, after spending five months in jail. Following Otero's release, a second forensic odontologist, ABFO Diplomate Dr. Richard Souviron, concluded that the marks on the victim were consistent with human bite marks, but were too indistinct to be used to identify a suspect. Ultimately, the charges against Otero were dismissed.²⁴

5. **Johnny Bourn:** In 1992, Johnny Bourn was arrested for the rape and murder of an elderly Mississippi man after Dr. Michael West matched a bite mark on the victim to Bourn. Bourn was imprisoned for 18 months, despite hair and fingerprint evidence pointing to another suspect. Ultimately, Bourn was released when he was excluded as a suspect by DNA testing performed on fingernail scrapings from the victim, but not before he had spent about one and a half years in jail awaiting trial.²⁵
6. **Dane Collins:** In 1989, Dane Collins was arrested and charged with the rape and murder of his 22-year-old stepdaughter, based largely on bite mark comparison evidence. The Sante Fe, New Mexico District Attorney declared his intent to seek the death penalty. Despite evidence that Collins could not produce sperm and therefore could not have been the perpetrator, the DA gave several public interviews stating that while there was not enough evidence to try the case, he believed Collins was guilty of the crime. Fifteen years later, a man named Chris McClendon was matched to DNA found on the victim. He pled "no contest" to the crime in exchange for describing how he had committed the rape and murder. (McClendon was already serving life in prison after he was convicted of

²³ *Burke v. Town of Walpole*, 405 F.3d 66, 73 (1st Cir. 2005).

²⁴ *Innocence Project - Cases Where DNA Revealed That Bite Mark Analysis Led to Wrongful Arrests and Convictions*, *supra* n.9; *Otero v. Warnick*, 614 N.W.2d 177, 178-79 (Mich. Ct. App. 2000).

²⁵ Hansen, *supra* n.14; *Michael West Responds*, Part 167, *The Agitator*, March 1, 2009, <http://www.theagitator.com/2009/03/01/michael-west-responds/>; Paul C. Giannelli & Kevin C. McMunigal, *Prosecutors, Ethics, and Expert Witnesses*, 76 *Fordham L. Rev.* 1493 (2007).

kidnapping and raping a 24-year-old woman.)²⁶

7. **Ricky Amolsch:** Ricky Amolsch's girlfriend, Jane Marie Fray, was found dead on August 23, 1994. She had been stabbed 22 times and had an electrical cord wrapped around her neck. The arrest warrant for Amolsch was based on a finding by Dr. Allan Warnick that a bite mark that had been found on the victim's left ear was "highly consistent" with Amolsch's dentition. Charges were not dropped until 10 months later when the eyewitness who had identified Amolsch's van at the crime scene was himself arrested for raping another woman in the same trailer park. Amolsch was jailed for 10 months until his trial. During that time, he lost his home, savings, and children.²⁷

²⁶ Jeremy Pawloski, *Plea in '89 Slaying Eases Parents' Pain*, Albuquerque J., Aug. 14, 2005, <http://abqjournal.com/news/state/380765nm08-14-05.htm>.

²⁷ *Forensics Under Fire: Bite Mark Evidence*, Jim Fisher, The Official Website, <http://jimfisher.edinboro.edu/forensics/fire/mark.html>; Katherine Ramsland, *Bite Marks as Evidence to Convict – Whose Bite Mark is it, Anyway?*, Crime Library, TruTV.com, http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/criminal_mind/forensics/bitemarks/5.html (last visited Apr. 12, 2013).