

EXHIBIT 1

RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLICATION
Pursuant to Sixth Circuit I.O.P. 32.1(b)

File Name: 25a0059p.06

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

KARU GENE WHITE,

Petitioner - Appellant,

v.

LAURA PLAPPERT, Warden,

Respondent - Appellee.

No. 21-5958

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky at Lexington.
No. 5:02-cv-00492—Karen K. Caldwell, District Judge.

Argued: June 27, 2024

Decided and Filed: March 14, 2025

Before: BATCHELDER, STRANCH, and THAPAR, Circuit Judges.

COUNSEL

ARGUED: Margaret O’Donnell, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Frankfort, Kentucky, for Appellant. Elizabeth Hedges, OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY ATTORNEY GENERAL, Frankfort, Kentucky, for Appellee. **ON BRIEF:** Margaret O’Donnell, ATTORNEY AT LAW, David M. Barron, KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADVOCACY, Frankfort, Kentucky, for Appellant. Elizabeth Hedges, Bryan D. Morrow, OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY ATTORNEY GENERAL, Frankfort, Kentucky, for Appellee.

THAPAR, J. (pp. 2–47), (app. 48–53), delivered the opinion of the court in which BATCHELDER, J., concurred. STRANCH, J. (pp. 54–86), delivered a separate dissenting opinion.

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OPINION

THAPAR, Circuit Judge. In 1979, Karu Gene White used a crowbar to beat a blind seventy-five-year-old and two other seniors to death while robbing them. In the forty-five years since, White has offered various reasons why he shouldn't be executed.

Here, he argues that Kentucky shouldn't have sentenced him to death because his trial counsel failed to investigate and present mitigating evidence. Neither argument holds up. Thus, we affirm the district court's denial of his habeas petition.

I.**A. Factual Background**

After months of planning, White and two accomplices perpetrated a horrific home invasion. His target? A small, coal-heated home tucked away in the heart of Appalachia. On the first floor of that house, Charlie Gross, a seventy-five-year-old minister, ran a grocery store with his seventy-four-year-old wife Lula and her seventy-nine-year-old brother Sam, a local farmer. The Grosses ran the store to pay the healthcare expenses of their son, Marvin, who suffered from a mental health disorder that relegated him to a nursing home.

White, a twenty-year-old, was a lifelong friend of the Grosses. He was looking to pick up some extra cash and figured that the store was a perfect target. After all, he knew the Grosses were old and disabled, making it “easy to knock them out” or kill, if need be. R. 125-1, Pg. ID 5906. White also knew that they were saving money for their “dumb boy,” as he put it. *Id.* at Pg. ID 5907. And he knew that the Grosses—Great Depression survivors who didn't trust banks—stored their money in bulk cash around the house.

As White planned the operation, he recruited two teens to assist: his seventeen-year-old half-brother, Tommy, and Tommy's fifteen-year-old friend, Charlie Fisher.¹ He gave each specific roles and instructions for the heist.

On the night of the crime, the three hitchhiked to the store and waited until it was dark. White and his accomplices then approached the store, armed, masked, and wearing gloves and socks on their hands to avoid leaving fingerprints. White wielded a crowbar, with his accomplices carrying a lug wrench and a tree limb. With White "giving the orders," the three sprang into action. R. 125-3, Pg. ID 6051. At White's direction, Fisher, the youngest of the group, walked into the store and gave the signal: He picked out a bottle of soda and set it down on the counter loudly in front of Charlie Gross. White and Tommy then bolted through a side door of the store and began brutally bludgeoning the three elderly owners to a gory pulp. After the first couple blows from White and his accomplices, Sam, lying on the ground, began to beg for his life. He pled "Oh, my God, don't kill me." *Id.* at Pg. ID 6019. Meanwhile, Charlie attempted to stand up, raising his arms to defend against additional blows. In the face of their feeble resistance, White's violence only intensified: He proceeded to plunge his crowbar into the skulls of Sam and Charlie—repeatedly—until their mutilated corpses lay silently in pools of blood. The three murderers—their clothes covered with the Grosses' blood—then ransacked the house in search of cash.

The aftermath at the store evinced White's relentlessness. *See* Exs. A–J, *Commonwealth v. White*, 79-CR-024 (Powell Cir. Ct. 1979) (crime-scene photographs). The coroner, state trooper, and detective all testified that it was the most brutal murder they'd ever worked. The coroner likened the scene to a slaughterhouse. Officers couldn't set foot inside without wading through a bloody morass. One of Charlie's eyes had ruptured and fallen out of his skull. His entire head had caved in. Lacerations covered the side of his face—so many that medical professionals couldn't keep an accurate count. On the floor, police also found part of Sam's brain seeping out from the back of his head. Lula's body was coated with blood. Her head had been bashed five or six times, leaving multiple seven-inch gashes on it. Muscles were detached from the victims' limbs, and fingernails were stripped from their fingers. And when it came time

¹To avoid ambiguity between Charlie Gross and Charlie Fisher, we refer to the latter as "Fisher."

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to prepare the bodies for burial, the coroner had to use large vinyl “disaster pouches” to contain the pile of each victim’s remains. R. 125-1, Pg. ID 5932.

As for the murderers? They escaped with \$7,000 and a handgun. Afterward, White urged his accomplices to dispose of evidence and obstruct the murder investigation.

B. Trial

Police eventually tracked down the murderers. Kentucky charged them with burglary, three counts of robbery, and three counts of capital murder. *White v. Commonwealth*, 671 S.W.2d 241, 242 (Ky. 1983) [hereinafter “*White I*”]. The state indicated it would seek the death penalty against White.

The suspects’ families retained two attorneys, who ended up representing the defendants jointly. White and his codefendants interacted with their attorneys dozens of times before trial. Each time, they maintained their innocence. According to one attorney, they “were[n’t] inclined to even discuss the possibility of a guilty plea.” R. 124-25, Pg. ID 4944.

The defendants also had an alibi. They told their attorneys that they were at a nearby college dance the night of the murders. An eyewitness corroborated that story. And White’s family members believed as much. Thus, counsel never had “any hint” that the defendants had committed the crimes. R. 124-8, Pg. ID 3621.

For its part, the state’s case against the defendants was weak. It had only circumstantial evidence and no testimony or direct evidence placing them in the store at the time of the murders. Desperate for a stronger case, the state offered immunity agreements to both Tommy and Fisher in exchange for testimony against White. Both defendants rejected the offers. Why? “[I]t was not possible” for them to testify, they claimed, because they “had no knowledge of any guilty conduct.” R. 124-7, Pg. ID 3506.

Armed with this information from the defendants, their families, and the state, White’s counsel prepared an alibi defense. They devoted most of their efforts to shoring up the defendants’ story, finding ways to poke holes in the state’s circumstantial case, and showing how it would have been “utterly out of character” for the defendants to commit murders like these.

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R. 124-25, Pg. ID 4921. And, if the jury voted to convict, the attorneys planned to “put on family, friends, and neighbors” to testify to the defendants’ tame backgrounds, limited criminal records, and young ages. *Id.* at Pg. ID 4942.

As part of this preparation, White’s counsel devoted at least a dozen hours to interviewing White’s family, friends, and others who knew him. These included “long discussions” with White’s relatives, during which counsel asked about his behavioral history and the “kind of kid he had been.” *Id.* at Pg. ID 4922–23. White’s family informed counsel that he was “a good little boy.” *Id.* They gave “no indication” “at any time” about any “erratic” details in his childhood, such as child abuse or exposure to traumatic events. *Id.* at Pg. ID 4921. Counsel, for their part, didn’t ask any questions on these topics. Given the promise of an alibi approach, counsel believed a deep dive into White’s childhood wouldn’t have been an efficient use of time.

The case took an abrupt turn on the fourth day of voir dire. That day, Fisher changed his tune. He now agreed to testify against White in exchange for total immunity. White’s attorneys withdrew from their representation of Fisher, and a new attorney was appointed to represent him. With an eyewitness prepared to take the stand, an alibi defense was no longer viable; White’s counsel pursued an insanity defense instead.

To buy time to develop this new defense, counsel moved for an indefinite continuance and to redo voir dire. The court denied these motions but appointed a psychologist and ordered a competency hearing for White. That psychologist found White competent to stand trial.

Over the next two weeks, counsel feverishly prepared White’s new insanity defense. They hit an initial roadblock: White’s retained psychologist concluded that he wasn’t insane. So, counsel attempted to prove insanity through lay testimony. *See Jewell v. Commonwealth*, 549 S.W.2d 807, 811 (Ky. 1977) (holding defendants may establish insanity through lay testimony), *overruled in part on other grounds by Payne v. Commonwealth*, 623 S.W.2d 867 (Ky. 1981).

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As part of this effort, counsel performed a second round of interviews with many of White's family members, including his grandmother, mother, stepfather, four of his siblings, and one of his aunts.

With the alibi defense gone, White's family started to sing a different tune. No longer did White have a tame childhood. Instead, the family revealed a number of "old skeletons in the closet" about his childhood. R. 124-7, Pg. ID 3512; R. 124-11, Pg. ID 3919. These interviews uncovered harrowing tales about White's traumatic upbringing. A few examples suffice: White's mother attempted to suffocate him when he was an infant. As a five-year-old, White witnessed firsthand his uncle's gruesome murder of his father. And his mother, who tried and failed to put him up for adoption on the black market, hated White—and White knew it. Counsel presented much of this testimony to the jury during White's trial. *See* Table 1, *infra* (left column).

At trial, counsel argued that White's horrific upbringing left him insane—unable to conform his conduct to law. Counsel pointed to White's stealing, sexual advances towards his sisters,² and his physical and sexual abuse of animals as evidence of White's trauma-induced insanity.

Counsel's insanity defense came up short. The jury found White guilty on all counts. The penalty phase immediately followed. There, both parties agreed not to introduce additional evidence. White's counsel recapped the mitigating evidence from the guilt phase, including White's extensive abuse as a child, drug problems, and exposure to violence and murder at a young age. "Hundreds of days" of abuse and violence, counsel argued, had stripped away White's capacity to choose right over wrong. R. 124-18, Pg. ID 4537. According to counsel, that incapacity born of trauma mitigated his culpability for the crimes.

The jury found the presence of a statutory aggravator: White was engaged in a first-degree robbery or first-degree burglary when he committed his murders. And it unanimously concluded the aggravating factors outweighed any mitigating evidence. The jury thus

²White argues some of the testimony about these sexual advances was partially fabricated. We discuss this in greater detail in Part IV.C.2, *infra*.

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recommended death sentences for each of the three murders. The trial judge adopted the recommendation, noting “if there ever was a case where the death penalty is justified, this is it.” R. 125-5, Pg ID. 6107.

C. Subsequent Proceedings

White appealed his conviction and sentence on numerous grounds. The Kentucky Supreme court affirmed, and the U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari. *White I*, 671 S.W.2d 241; *White v. Kentucky*, 469 U.S. 963 (1984).

Afterward, White sought post-conviction relief in state court. Among other claims, he argued his trial counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to sufficiently investigate and present mitigating evidence. White argued this alleged failure prejudiced him in the penalty phase of his trial. Had counsel performed a reasonable investigation and introduced additional mitigation evidence at trial, he argued, the jury might not have voted for death. After filing for relief, White took no action on his claims for eight years, despite carrying the burden of prosecuting them under Kentucky law. Mem. Op. 2–3, *White v. Commonwealth*, 94-SC-326-MR (Ky. Feb. 22, 1996) [“*White II*”], *withdrawn*, Order Granting Pet. Reh’g, *id.* (Ky. Aug. 29, 1996). The trial court then dismissed those claims, finding that none merited relief under Kentucky’s post-conviction rules. Order 1–4, *Commonwealth v. White*, 79-CR-24 (Powell Cir. Ct. Apr. 18, 1994). The Kentucky Supreme Court eventually vacated that order and directed the trial court to hold an evidentiary hearing. Order Granting Pet. Reh’g, *White v. Commonwealth*, 94-SC-326-MR (Ky. Aug. 29, 1996).

The hearing occurred in 1999, some two decades after White’s original trial. Forty-three witnesses testified, including White’s trial counsel, trial experts, family members, school principal, and neighbors. Mem. Op. 2–3, *White v. Kentucky*, No. 94-SC-326-MR, at 5 (Ky. May 16, 2002) [hereinafter “*White III*”]. During these depositions, additional details about White’s child abuse and violent household emerged. So did testimony about White’s history of head injuries, seizures, and mental-health issues. Relevant testimony from these proceedings is presented in the right-hand column of Table 1, *infra*.

The trial court denied relief on all grounds, and the Kentucky Supreme Court affirmed. *See generally White III*. In affirming, the state supreme court held that counsel’s pretrial investigations were reasonable given the circumstances. *Id.* at 3–6. And it found that counsel uncovered and presented sufficient mitigating evidence to overcome a claim of deficient performance. *Id.* Lastly, the court concluded that “[e]ven if all the testimony White suggests had been introduced during the penalty phase,” it would not have “changed the sentence of the jury.” *Id.* at 6. The U.S. Supreme Court again denied certiorari. *White v. Kentucky*, 538 U.S. 940 (2003).

D. Federal Habeas Proceedings

White then filed for federal habeas relief on various grounds, including ineffective assistance during the penalty phase. At White’s request, the district court stayed proceedings so he could pursue an intellectual-disability claim in state court. *See Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002). White then “refused” to present the merits of that claim in state court for the next nine years. R. 58, Pg. ID 1087. Instead, he argued the state had to first pay for an independent expert to perform a mental evaluation of him. The Kentucky Supreme Court disagreed. *See Commonwealth v. Paisley*, 201 S.W.3d 34, 35 (Ky. 2006). Two years later and pursuant to the Kentucky Supreme Court’s decision in *Paisley*, the lower court ordered White to undergo a psychiatric evaluation at a state-run facility. White “flatly refused to cooperate,” R. 58, Pg. ID 1087–88, and he petitioned the Kentucky Supreme Court to prohibit the lower court from ordering him to submit to the evaluation. *See White v. Payne*, 332 S.W.3d 45 (Ky. 2010), *as modified on denial of reh’g* (Mar. 24, 2011). The Kentucky Supreme Court denied White’s petition. *Id.* at 47. At this point, the presiding state-court judge retired, leaving White’s case in limbo for over a year. Thus, even though the district court had stayed federal proceedings so White could exhaust a mental-disability claim, “the better part of a decade” had passed without any adjudication of the merits of that claim. R. 58, Pg. ID 1089.

White then attempted to use these delays—to which he’d contributed—as grounds for excusing his failure to exhaust that mental-disability claim so that he could include it in his federal habeas petition. The district court denied that motion but ordered White’s federal habeas action to proceed on his exhausted claims. The court then denied relief on all grounds. *White v.*

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White, No. CV 5:02-492 (KKC), 2021 WL 4236929 (E.D. Ky. Sept. 16, 2021). With respect to *White*'s penalty-phase ineffective-assistance claim, the court concluded (1) counsel's mitigation investigation was reasonable given his ostensibly strong alibi defense and his family's initial lack of candor, (2) the mitigating evidence would not have made a difference to the jury, and (3) the Kentucky Supreme Court reasonably applied Supreme Court precedent in reaching these conclusions. *Id.* at *75–81. The district court then denied *White* a certificate of appealability. But this court granted him a certificate of appealability on penalty-phase ineffective assistance of counsel. We now affirm.

II.

To be eligible for federal habeas relief, *White* must show that “law and justice require relief.” *Brown v. Davenport*, 596 U.S. 118, 134 (2022) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2243).

A. Law

Start with the law. Because the Kentucky Supreme Court adjudicated *White*'s ineffective-assistance claim on the merits, the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) applies. *See generally* 28 U.S.C. § 2254. “AEDPA recognizes a foundational principle of our federal system: State courts are adequate forums for the vindication of federal rights”—including constitutional ones. *Burt v. Titlow*, 571 U.S. 12, 19 (2013). In doing so, AEDPA “erects a formidable barrier to federal habeas relief for prisoners” like *White* “whose claims have been adjudicated in state court.” *Id.* *White* must make two showings to surmount this barrier and satisfy habeas's “law” prong. *See James v. Corrigan*, 85 F.4th 392, 394–95 (6th Cir. 2023). First, he needs to overcome AEDPA's relitigation bar: *White* must prove that the Kentucky Supreme Court either contravened or unreasonably applied clearly established Supreme Court precedent. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). Second, he must show that his sentence violates the Constitution. *Id.* § 2254(a). Here, that means proving he received ineffective assistance of counsel under *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984).

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1. AEDPA Relitigation Bar

Because “phrasing mirrors thought,” we must precisely articulate “the true issue before a federal court” in this context. *Brown v. Allen*, 344 U.S. 443, 501 (1953) (opinion of Frankfurter, J.). The issue before us is whether there has been an “extreme malfunction[] in the state criminal justice system[.]” *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 102–03 (2011) (quotation omitted). We are not concerned with ordinary errors. *Id.* “[E]ven serious errors aren’t enough to warrant relief.” *James*, 85 F.4th at 393. To overcome AEDPA deference, a habeas petitioner like White must show the state court’s last reasoned decision is either “contrary to” or an “unreasonable application of” clearly established Supreme Court precedent.

A decision can be “contrary to” clearly established precedent in one of two ways: it arrives at a different outcome than the Supreme Court did when faced with materially indistinguishable facts, or it applies a different legal rule than one that the Supreme Court set forth. *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 405 (2000). White argues the latter: that the Kentucky Supreme Court applied the wrong legal standard.

When determining whether a state court contravened clearly established Supreme Court precedent, federal courts’ deference to the state court’s decision is “near its apex.” *Sexton v. Beaudreaux*, 585 U.S. 961, 968 (2018) (per curiam). What is the precise extent of that deference? We first presume that state courts “know and follow the law.” *Woodford v. Visciotti*, 537 U.S. 19, 24 (2002) (per curiam). AEDPA accordingly “demands that state-court decisions be given the benefit of the doubt.” *Id.* Federal courts may issue habeas relief only “in cases where there is no possibility fairminded jurists could disagree that the state court’s decision conflicts with [the Supreme Court’s] precedents.” *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 102. So, when a federal court is at all unsure whether the state court’s decision may have run contrary to clearly established Supreme Court precedent or unreasonably applied that precedent, the federal court cannot issue federal habeas relief.

When we apply this deferential standard, the object of our deference is the state court’s “decision” *as a whole*. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1); *see also Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 98; *Rogers v. Mays*, 69 F.4th 381, 392 (6th Cir. 2023) (en banc), *cert. denied sub nom. Rogers v. Pounds*, 144

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S. Ct. 830 (2024). So, the fact that a state court opinion may use imprecise shorthand at times provides no grounds for issuing relief. *Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 391. The question is whether the state court’s bottom-line judgment and its opinion as a whole—not particular sentences or “stray thought[s]”—adequately track the applicable Supreme Court standard. *Id.* at 391–92; *see also Davis v. Carpenter*, 798 F.3d 468, 475 (6th Cir. 2015) (noting that federal courts in the AEDPA context “review the state court’s ‘decision,’ not the court’s intermediate reasoning” (citation omitted)). The Constitution doesn’t set mandatory opinion-writing standards on state courts, so neither can we. *Johnson v. Williams*, 568 U.S. 289, 300 (2013). And if we wrongly “flyspeck state-court opinions,” *Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 391, we risk incentivizing state courts to not issue opinions in the first place to avoid the wrath of unduly harsh federal-court opinion graders.

A state court “unreasonabl[y] appl[ies]” Supreme Court precedent when it uses the right legal rule, but it reaches a bottom-line judgment that’s “so obviously wrong” that no fair-minded jurist could possibly agree. *Shinn v. Kayer*, 592 U.S. 111, 118 (2020). In determining whether a state court behaved unreasonably, federal courts may consult only the specific, binding holdings of contemporaneous Supreme Court cases—not dicta, not subsequent holdings, and not general statements of law that aren’t themselves holdings. *Brown*, 596 U.S. at 136. If the state court lays out its reasoning, as the Kentucky Supreme Court did here, we apply our holistic, deferential standard to the stated reasoning, *see Wilson v. Sellers*, 584 U.S. 122, 125 (2018), as well as alternative reasoning that “could have supported” the court’s decision, *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 102. And in evaluating a state court’s decision, we may not focus on particular snippets from the court’s opinion. *Cf. Rompilla v. Beard*, 545 U.S. 374, 389 (2005) (determining whether court reached an “objectively unreasonable *conclusion*,” not whether its analysis was objectively unreasonable) (emphasis added); *Porter v. McCollum*, 558 U.S. 30, 42 (2009) (assessing whether the state court’s “decision” was unreasonable). Rather, we start by presuming the state court’s conclusion was reasonable. *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 24. Then, we look at the record before the state court and the Supreme Court’s then-controlling precedent and ask whether “any reasonable argument” supports the state court’s decision. *Davis*, 798 F.3d at 474 (citation omitted). If so, we must deny habeas. *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 101. This approach is far more deferential than many other permissive standards of review that populate the United States Reports, such as clear error. *See Virginia v. LeBlanc*, 582 U.S. 91, 94 (2017) (per curiam). That is unsurprising: in

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enacting AEDPA, Congress stopped just short of imposing “a complete bar” on relitigating claims rejected by state courts. *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 102. “If this standard is difficult to meet, that is because it was meant to be.” *Id.*

Thus, under either AEDPA’s “contrary to” or “unreasonable application of” tests, White faces a steep climb for relief.

2. *Ineffective Assistance*

Because White raises an ineffective-assistance claim, his climb gets even steeper. The Sixth Amendment protects a criminal defendant’s right “to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.” U.S. Const. amend. VI. And a defendant suffers a Sixth Amendment violation when a court concludes (1) defense counsel’s representation “fell below an objective standard of reasonableness” and (2) but for counsel’s poor performance, there’s a reasonable probability that defendant’s case would have come out differently. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687–88, 694.

These two requirements are commonly called *Strickland*’s “deficient-performance” and “prejudice” prongs. Both prongs are “highly demanding” and among the “most deferential” standards in American law. *Shinn*, 592 U.S. at 118 (citation omitted); *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 105. White must show that his counsel were so incompetent that they did not function as counsel at all. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687. And since AEDPA applies, White must overcome two layers of deference: deference to the defense attorney and deference to the state court. *Cullen v. Pinholster*, 563 U.S. 170, 190 (2011); *Titlow*, 571 U.S. at 15; *Haight v. Jordan*, 59 F.4th 817, 831–32 (6th Cir. 2023) (per curiam), *cert. denied*, 144 S. Ct. 578 (2024). That’s “a nearly insurmountable hurdle.” *James*, 85 F.4th at 395.

Start with the deficient-performance prong. At the outset, courts “must apply a ‘strong presumption’” that counsel behaved reasonably. *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 104 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689). But White must do more than overcome this presumption. It’s not enough for him to convince us that his counsel “took an approach that no competent lawyer would have chosen.” *Dunn v. Reeves*, 594 U.S. 731, 739 (2021). White must also prove that “every fairminded jurist would agree that every reasonable lawyer would have made a different

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decision.” *Id.* at 740 (internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, our “scrutiny of counsel’s performance” is “highly deferential.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689.

And if White makes that showing, he then must also establish prejudice. To establish prejudice in the capital-sentencing context, White must first show a “reasonable probability” that a competent attorney “would have introduced” the extra mitigating evidence. *Wong v. Belmontes*, 558 U.S. 15, 20 (2009) (per curiam) (citation omitted). Then, he must show a “reasonable probability that the jury would have rejected a capital sentence after it weighed the entire body of mitigating evidence . . . against the entire body of aggravating evidence.” *Id.* “A reasonable probability means a ‘substantial,’ not just ‘conceivable,’ likelihood of a different result.” *Shinn*, 592 U.S. at 118 (citations omitted). The gap between a substantial likelihood and a preponderance of the evidence is “slight and matters ‘only in the rarest case.’” *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 112 (citation omitted). And when AEDPA applies, a petitioner like White must also prove that every fair-minded judge would agree that it’s substantially likely that the weight of the additional mitigating evidence would have changed the jury’s calculus. *Shinn*, 592 U.S. at 121.

Atop all this deference, when the applicable Supreme Court precedent sets out vague standards like “reasonably effective assistance” and “a substantial likelihood of a different result,” AEDPA deference is even stronger than usual. *Id.* at 119. State courts thus have broad discretion in the context of *Strickland* claims: “[B]ecause the *Strickland* standard is a general standard, a state court has even more latitude to reasonably determine that a defendant has not satisfied that standard.” *Knowles v. Mirzayance*, 556 U.S. 111, 123 (2009). And we are even more wary of upsetting the state court’s decision on the basis of evidence that comes to light years, much less decades, after trial. *Cf. Herrera v. Collins*, 506 U.S. 390, 417–18 (1993); *Burgess v. Booker*, 526 F. App’x 416, 431 (6th Cir. 2013); *Taylor v. Illinois*, 484 U.S. 400, 414 (1988). So, when a petitioner like White relies on mitigating evidence that first appears two decades post-trial, we have yet another reason to pause before granting relief. That hesitance is especially warranted when the petitioner is responsible for much of the delay.

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B. Justice

Even if a petitioner can prove that habeas relief is warranted as a matter of law, courts may nevertheless deny habeas through the exercise of their equitable discretion. *Brown*, 596 U.S. at 134. After all, habeas is a discretionary remedy. *Id.* at 128. Specifically, if a petitioner like White overcomes AEDPA and *Strickland*'s doubly deferential gauntlet and thereby convinces the court that "law" requires relief, he then must convince the court that "justice" also warrants relief. *Id.* at 134.

*

Altogether, White must navigate a dense forest of presumptions and deference to obtain relief. He must overcome the presumption that his counsel performed adequately and that the Kentucky Supreme Court knew and correctly applied the law. He must show that all reasonable judges would agree that all reasonable attorneys would have performed differently than his. He must prove that all fair-minded judges would have concluded that, but for his attorneys' unreasonable performance, there's a substantial likelihood that the jury would have changed its mind. And he must prove that justice requires resentencing.

White can't make these showings. First, White hasn't shown that the Kentucky Supreme Court contradicted *Strickland*. Second, he hasn't demonstrated that the court unreasonably applied *Strickland*: reasonable jurists could conclude that White's counsel's performance was adequate and didn't result in prejudice.

III.

The Kentucky Supreme Court's deficient-performance and prejudice analyses didn't contravene clearly established Supreme Court precedent. The court consistently quoted and paraphrased the applicable standards from *Strickland*. White's arguments assailing its decision zero in on single words and sentences in the opinion, which are not our concern. *See Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 391–92.

A. Deficient Performance

When a state court quotes and cites the applicable Supreme Court precedent, its decision is not “contrary to” that precedent. *See Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 22–24. Throughout its opinion, the Kentucky Supreme correctly cited and quoted *Strickland* when discussing deficient performance. *See White III*, at 3–6. Under *Strickland*, the “proper measure of attorney performance” is “reasonableness under prevailing professional norms.” 466 U.S. at 688; *see Bobby v. Van Hook*, 558 U.S. 4, 11–12 (2009) (per curiam) (“professionally reasonable judgments”); *Rompilla*, 545 U.S. at 380 (“an objective standard of reasonableness under prevailing professional norms” (cleaned up)). When evaluating counsel’s performance, the Kentucky Supreme Court assessed whether the attorneys’ decisions were “professionally reasonable.” *White III*, at 5 (characterizing counsel’s performance as “not clearly unreasonable or unprofessional”). Indeed, when applying *Strickland*’s deficient-performance test to the issue of mitigation investigations, the Kentucky Supreme Court paraphrased the U.S. Supreme Court. Just as the Supreme Court assesses counsel’s investigatory decisions “for reasonableness in all the circumstances,” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 691, the Kentucky Supreme Court stated that counsel’s investigatory decisions must be “reasonable under all the circumstances,” *White III*, at 4.

White’s counterarguments are unavailing. He argues that the Kentucky Supreme Court contravened clearly established precedent when it distinguished *Williams v. Taylor* on the grounds that *Williams* “involve[d] a total failure to inquire into [the petitioner’s] life or family background.” *White III*, at 5; *see* 529 U.S. 362. White contends that counsel can still perform deficiently even if they perform *some* degree of investigation.

While that’s true, it doesn’t help White. The Kentucky Supreme Court didn’t claim that counsel are deficient *only* if they fail to perform any investigation. Rather, the court correctly noted that *Williams* didn’t control here because White’s counsel did present mitigating evidence while *Williams*’ counsel didn’t. In *Williams*, counsel “failed to conduct an investigation that would have uncovered” reams of mitigating evidence helpful to *Williams*. 529 U.S. at 395. Counsel’s “failure to introduce the . . . voluminous amount of evidence that did speak in *Williams*’ favor” fell short of even *Strickland*’s low bar. *Id.* at 396. Indeed, *Williams* had

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argued that the jury would've reached a different outcome had they heard “*any* of this evidence.” *Id.* at 394 (citation omitted). By contrast, White’s counsel uncovered and presented three days’ worth of mitigating testimony. Thus, the Kentucky Supreme Court didn’t misread *Williams* or misapply *Strickland*.

The Kentucky Supreme Court also did not contravene clearly established Supreme Court precedent by observing that “the defendant’s own statements or actions” impact its assessment of the reasonableness of counsel’s conduct. *White III*, at 4–5. That’s what *Strickland* said: “The reasonableness of counsel’s actions may be determined or substantially influenced by the defendant’s own statements or actions.” 466 U.S. at 691; *see also Titlow*, 571 U.S. at 22 (holding that defendant’s professed innocence is a relevant factor in assessing counsel’s reasonableness). Thus, the court didn’t contradict clearly established law (or common sense, for that matter) when it acknowledged that a defendant’s words and actions factor into the deficient-performance analysis.

In short, none of these individual statements from the state court’s opinion contradict clearly established Supreme Court precedent.

By contrast, the court might have articulated a legal standard that contradicted Supreme Court precedent when it stated that “[b]ecause the defendants originally claimed they were not guilty, there was no reason to investigate White’s background or his physical or mental health.” *White III*, at 5. *Compare Williams*, 529 U.S. at 396 (noting counsel’s “obligation to conduct a thorough investigation of the defendant’s background”). Even if this single potential misstep did run afoul of Supreme Court precedent, it doesn’t provide grounds for granting White habeas relief. Recall that our task is to assess whether the state court’s decision *as a whole* runs contrary to clearly established Supreme Court precedent. *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 98. A single sentence in an opinion that the state court was not even obligated to write in the first place is not our concern; it’s whether a fair-minded judge could reasonably conclude that the state court “proper[ly] fram[ed]” the overarching question. *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 24. It did: given its repeated citing, quoting, and paraphrasing of *Strickland* and overarching focus on the reasonableness of counsel’s actions under the actual circumstances, the state court’s bottom-line

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judgment and decision as a whole did not contravene clearly established Supreme Court precedent.

At any rate, it's less than clear that this piece of the Kentucky Supreme Court's opinion contradicted clearly established Supreme Court precedent to begin with. Recall that *Strickland* itself said that "a particular decision not to investigate must be directly assessed for reasonableness in all the circumstances, applying a heavy measure of deference to counsel's judgments," and that "[t]he reasonableness of counsel's actions may be determined or substantially influenced by the defendant's own statements or actions." 466 U.S. at 691. The Court added that "when a defendant has given counsel reason to believe that pursuing certain investigations would be fruitless or even harmful, counsel's failure to pursue those investigations may not later be challenged as unreasonable." *Id.* It's true that the *Williams* Court spoke of counsel's "obligation to conduct a thorough investigation of the defendant's background." 529 U.S. at 395–96. But *Williams* didn't confront a situation in which the defendant at first credibly claimed innocence. That matters, since the Court has cautioned us to not frame its holdings at too high a level of generality. *Nevada v. Jackson*, 569 U.S. 505, 512 (2013) (per curiam). Further, though *Williams* cited ABA guidelines calling for investigations into the defendant's background, those ABA guidelines "are only guides," not hard and fast rules or precedents. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688.

B. Prejudice

Likewise, the Kentucky Supreme Court didn't contradict clearly established law regarding prejudice. Quoting *Strickland*, the Kentucky Supreme Court observed that the "critical question" is whether counsel's performance "so undermined the proper functioning of the adversarial process that the trial cannot be relied on as having produced a just result." *White III*, at 3 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 686). This quote mirrors *Strickland*'s definition of prejudice, which asks whether counsel's error "undermine[s] confidence in the outcome." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694. Thus, the Kentucky Supreme Court articulated the correct standard.

The Kentucky Supreme Court was also correct to state that overwhelming aggravating circumstances make it more difficult for a petitioner to show prejudice from counsel's failure to

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introduce additional mitigating evidence. White objects to the court’s statement that, ““where the aggravating circumstances are overwhelming, it is particularly difficult to show prejudice at sentencing due to the alleged failure to present mitigating evidence.”” *White III*, at 3–4 (quoting *Bonin v. Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 836 (9th Cir. 1995)). But this is a correct statement of ineffective-assistance law. The prejudice inquiry requires courts to reweigh the aggravating and mitigating evidence in light of the new, unrepresented mitigating evidence.³ *Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 198. Thus, when there are “overwhelming aggravating factors,” there’s usually “no reasonable probability that the omitted evidence would have changed the conclusion that the aggravating circumstances outweighed the mitigating circumstances and, hence, the sentence imposed.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 700.

The Supreme Court’s decision in *Wong v. Belmontes* illustrates this commonsense insight. There, the habeas petitioner had used a metal bar to mangle the victim’s skull. 558 U.S. at 27. The petitioner had also committed a prior murder. *Id.* at 28. It was thus “hard” for the Supreme Court “to imagine” what mitigating evidence could possibly outweigh this aggravating evidence of heinous conduct and prior violence. *Id.* at 27–28. So too here: the Kentucky Supreme Court concluded that White—whose murderous acts were comparably gruesome—faced “particular[] difficult[y]” in showing prejudice. *White III*, at 3.

White also claims that the Kentucky Supreme Court imposed a novel “nexus” requirement on White’s mitigating evidence. Appellant Br. 80; *see Eddings v. Oklahoma*, 455 U.S. 104, 113–15 (1982) (holding that state courts can’t limit mitigating evidence to only those acts that excuse the defendant’s criminal acts). He points to the Kentucky Supreme Court’s statement that “[e]ven if all the testimony White suggests had been introduced during the penalty phase[,] it would not have been sufficient to counter or explain the brutalities of the three murders.” *White III*, at 6. But this language merely states that White’s mitigating evidence

³Kentucky’s death-penalty jury instructions indicate that the jury need not recommend death even if the aggravating factors outweigh the mitigating factors. Based on this, White argues that reweighing the aggravating and mitigating factors isn’t appropriate for assessing prejudice. But our caselaw makes clear that a reweighing approach nonetheless governs the prejudice prong for Kentucky death sentences. *E.g.*, *Haight v. Jordan*, 59 F.4th 817, 840 (6th Cir. 2023) (per curiam), *cert. denied*, 144 S. Ct. 578 (2024).

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wasn't enough to outweigh—or “counter”—the aggravating evidence. Again, that's the correct way to think about prejudice. *See Thornell v. Jones*, 144 S. Ct. 1302, 1311 (2024).

White is also wrong to claim that the Kentucky Supreme Court erred by discounting the persuasive value of White's mitigating evidence because it lacked a connection to his murders. Courts may “attach[] diminished persuasive value” to evidence that lacks a nexus with the crime of conviction. *Id.* at 1310. That is what the Kentucky Supreme Court did when it noted that White's mitigating evidence doesn't “explain” the brutal murders that he committed. *White III*, at 6. That observation was correct as a factual matter: White doesn't tie his unrepresented mitigating evidence to the night of the murders. It was also correct as a legal matter: the Kentucky Supreme Court never said it would ignore any evidence that wasn't tied to the murders; it simply discounted the weight of that evidence *because* it lacked a connection with the murders. Therefore, the court did not err. *See Thornell*, 144 S. Ct. at 1310.

White's attack on a single adverb in the Kentucky Supreme Court's opinion also comes up short. In the concluding sentence of the penalty phase section of the court's opinion, it stated that there was no “possible or reasonable chance that the omitted testimony would have had such an unquestionably favorable impact that it would have changed the sentence of the jury.” *White III*, at 6. According to White, this articulation contradicts clearly established precedent regarding prejudice.

Had the court omitted the word “unquestionably,” the challenged sentence would be an indisputably correct paraphrase of Supreme Court precedent. *Cf. Williams*, 529 U.S. at 399 (requiring “a reasonable probability that the result of the sentencing proceeding would have been different” (citation omitted)). White's argument thus hinges on the word “unquestionably.” Specifically, he argues that the court's inclusion of this single word increased his burden under *Strickland*: the court would grant relief only if there's a chance the mitigating evidence would be “unquestionably favorable.” And because the U.S. Supreme Court doesn't require petitioners to show that their mitigating evidence is “unquestionably” positive, White argues that the court contradicted clearly established precedent.

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But squabbles over a few words—much less one adverb—aren’t enough to prove that a state-court decision is “contrary” to Supreme Court precedent. *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 23–24; *Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 391–92. A state court’s usage of an “imprecise” adverb does not provide grounds for upending its decision. *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 23–24. And the Supreme Court instructs us to “presum[e] that state courts know and follow the law.” *Id.* at 24. Here, one can fairly read the Kentucky Supreme Court’s “unquestionably favorable” line as saying that White’s unpresented mitigating evidence had no “possible or reasonable chance” of “chang[ing] the sentence of the jury” *because* that evidence wasn’t “unquestionably favorable.” *White III*, at 6. That interpretation of the court’s opinion is reasonable, avoids any conflict with *Strickland*, and aligns with our presumption that the state court knew and followed the law. So, that’s the interpretation we adopt.

Relatedly, when a state court has already properly recited the *Strickland* standard, if at all possible, we should not read language later in its opinion to “supplant[] *Strickland*” and thus “needlessly create internal inconsistency in the opinion.” *Holland v. Jackson*, 542 U.S. 649, 654 (2004) (per curiam). Here, the Kentucky Supreme Court began its ineffective assistance analysis by properly reciting the *Strickland* standard. *See White III*, at 3. That initial, correct articulation of the standard provides further reason for us to not strain to read the court’s later “unquestionably favorable” language as problematic.

When we analyze the “opinion as a whole” and read its “words in context,” it becomes even more apparent that the Kentucky Supreme Court’s “unquestionably favorable” phrasing did not put its decision at odds with *Strickland*. *See Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 392. In the paragraphs preceding the “unquestionably favorable” sentence, the Kentucky Supreme Court assessed the prejudice of counsel’s failure to introduce a psychological report at trial.⁴ That report contained numerous unfavorable details about White, such as his antisocial tendencies and his lack of empathy. Thus, the court reasoned that “[a]lthough White maintains [the report] is mitigating evidence, it can just as easily be considered as detrimental to his case.” *White III*, at 5. Then, when discussing extra mitigating testimony about White’s background, the court noted that the additional evidence would have been “cumulative and perhaps counterproductive.” *Id.* at 6. The

⁴White doesn’t challenge the non-introduction of this report here.

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court further concluded that White’s counsel behaved reasonably in deciding “not to present evidence which conflicted with the mitigation theory.” *Id.* Given this context, one could reasonably interpret the court’s subsequent “unquestionably favorable” phrase as characterizing White’s mitigating evidence, rather than articulating the legal standard for prejudice. Finally, the “unquestionably favorable” line is the last sentence in the penalty-phase section of the opinion. Like most conclusions, this sentence merely ties together the factual and legal determinations of the foregoing analysis; it summarizes why White’s evidence doesn’t show prejudice. Nitpicking a concluding sentence that’s summarizing otherwise unobjectionable analysis on the basis of a single adverb would betray a “readiness to attribute error [that] is inconsistent with the presumption that state courts know and follow the law.” *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 24. So, we must decline the invitation to nitpick.

Altogether, these considerations support the conclusion that the Kentucky Supreme Court’s use of the word “unquestionably” didn’t contradict the Supreme Court’s prejudice standard. *Cf. Sutton v. Bell*, 645 F.3d 752, 758 n.3 (6th Cir. 2011) (giving effect to an alternative reading of a state-court opinion when doing so would avoid the conclusion that the court applied the wrong standard). After all, when denying ineffective-assistance claims, the Supreme Court frequently emphasizes that the unrepresented mitigation evidence was “by no means clearly mitigating” and “by no means uniformly helpful to the petitioner.” *Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 201; *see also Burger v. Kemp*, 483 U.S. 776, 793 (1987); *Penry v. Lynaugh*, 492 U.S. 302, 324 (1989) (holding that evidence of a history of abuse is “a two-edged sword”), *overruled on other grounds by Atkins*, 536 U.S. 304. The Kentucky Supreme Court did the same, and thus didn’t contradict clearly established Supreme Court precedent.

*

In sum, the Kentucky Supreme Court’s decision wasn’t contrary to clearly established federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court in *Strickland*.

IV.

We now turn to whether the Kentucky Supreme Court “unreasonabl[y] appli[ed]” clearly established Supreme Court precedent to White’s claims. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1). White offers

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three primary theories of ineffective assistance in the penalty phase. He challenges (A) the depth and timing of counsel's mitigation investigation, (B) counsel's failure to introduce certain mitigating evidence after learning about it, and (C) counsel's decision to introduce certain unfavorable evidence. But a fair-minded judge could conclude that none of these arguments satisfies *Strickland*.

A. Counsel's Mitigation Investigation

For White's first theory of ineffective assistance, he claims that his counsel's mitigation investigation was so inadequate that it fell outside the realm of reasonableness. And he argues that no fair-minded judge could conclude otherwise. But White's attorneys performed a thorough investigation under the circumstances and then introduced ample mitigating evidence. Thus, a fair-minded judge could find counsel's investigation adequate. Moreover, a judge could reasonably conclude that, even if counsel had presented extra evidence, it would not have changed the jury's mind.

1. Deficient Performance

Under *Strickland*, counsel has "a duty to make reasonable investigations or to make a reasonable decision that makes particular investigations unnecessary." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 691. A federal court reviewing an ineffective-assistance claim in the AEDPA context should begin by assessing whether there is on-point Supreme Court precedent governing the attorney conduct at issue. *See, e.g., Davis*, 798 F.3d at 473–74. Because the *Strickland* duty "spawns few hard-edged rules," rarely will such precedent exist. *Rompilla*, 545 U.S. at 381. Still, the Supreme Court has set forth various specific guideposts delineating what sort of conduct renders counsel's assistance ineffective in the sentencing phase of the capital context. For example, counsel might be deficient beyond fair-minded dispute if he fails to perform any investigations whatsoever. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 395. Likewise, counsel acts unreasonably when he fails to investigate "potentially powerful mitigating evidence" that "stared [him] in the face." *Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 11 (citing *Wiggins v. Smith*, 539 U.S. 510, 525 (2003)). So too if counsel never attempts to obtain "material that [he] knows the prosecution will probably rely on as evidence of aggravation at the sentencing phase of trial." *Rompilla*, 545 U.S. at 377. If counsel's conduct

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fails to abide by these specific guideposts laid down by the Supreme Court, then no fair-minded judge could disagree that counsel has failed to clear *Strickland*'s low bar, and habeas relief will be appropriate. *See, e.g., Davis*, 798 F.3d at 473.

But if counsel's conduct doesn't breach any of these specific constraints, we next assess whether the state court unreasonably applied *Strickland*'s general mandate that counsel's behavior must fall within "the wide range of reasonable professional assistance." 466 U.S. at 689. Here, AEDPA deference flexes its muscles. Whether a state court's application of a legal rule is unreasonable under AEDPA hinges in large part on how permissive the underlying rule is. *Yarborough v. Alvarado*, 541 U.S. 652, 664 (2004). The more general the rule, the more leeway the state court enjoys—because the more standard-like the rule is, the more room there is for distinct yet "reasonable" applications of it. *Id.* The *Strickland* standard "is a general standard." *Knowles*, 556 U.S. at 123; *see also Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 521 (noting that the Supreme Court has "declined to articulate specific guidelines for appropriate attorney conduct" under *Strickland*); *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688–89 ("No particular set of detailed rules for counsel's conduct can satisfactorily take account of the variety of circumstances faced by defense counsel or the range of legitimate decisions regarding how best to represent a criminal defendant."). So, the state court enjoys immense discretion here. We will upend its rejection of a petitioner's ineffective assistance claim only if there is *zero* "reasonable argument" available that counsel in fact satisfied *Strickland*'s vague standard. *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 105; *Davis*, 798 F.3d at 474.

When we apply this two-step framework here, first we find that the Kentucky Supreme Court's decision did not run afoul of any clearly established Supreme Court precedents regarding deficient performance under *Strickland*. Second, we conclude that there are numerous reasonable arguments that counsel's performance satisfied *Strickland*'s general reasonableness standard.

(a)

Counsel's behavior did not fall short of any attorney conduct standards clearly set forth in applicable Supreme Court precedents. Each precedent is readily distinguishable.

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Consider *Williams v. Taylor*. There, counsel failed to introduce “voluminous amount[s]” of mitigating evidence on the defendant-turned-petitioner’s behalf. 529 U.S. at 396. As a result, the jury did not hear “any of this evidence.” *Id.* at 394 (citation omitted). But unlike counsel in *Williams*, White’s attorneys uncovered and presented myriad details about his “mistreatment, abuse, and neglect during his early childhood.” *Id.* at 370.

Nor is *Wiggins v. Smith* on point. In *Wiggins*, the defendant was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. 539 U.S. at 515–16. Counsel made a strategic choice to “introduce[] no evidence of [the defendant’s] life history”—even though it contained mitigating evidence of “severe physical and sexual abuse [the defendant] suffered at the hands of” family members. *Id.* The Court concluded that counsel’s decision to not pursue leads after the defendant’s troubled background came to light and then to not introduce such mitigating evidence was unreasonable. *Id.* at 523–25. The Court also concluded that the state court’s holding to the contrary (namely, its application of *Strickland*) was unreasonable. *Id.* at 527, 534. Not so here: Unlike the attorneys in *Wiggins*, once White’s counsel learned about his history of abuse and trauma, they chased down hours of testimony on the matter. *Cf. id.* at 525. Moreover, White’s attorneys then presented that mitigating evidence.

Finally, *Rompilla v. Beard* is inapposite. There, the Court held that counsel must “make reasonable efforts to obtain and review material that counsel knows the prosecution will probably rely on as evidence of aggravation at the sentencing phase of trial.” 545 U.S. at 377. Unlike the petitioner in *Rompilla*, White doesn’t identify any unexplored mitigating evidence that should have been obvious to counsel in light of the prosecution’s looming aggravation arguments. *Id.* at 377, 385–86.

(b)

Without a controlling, specific Supreme Court holding on point, we turn to whether the Kentucky Supreme Court somehow unreasonably applied *Strickland*’s more general standard. A fair-minded judge could conclude that White’s counsel’s conduct was acceptable when assessed under *Strickland*’s general reasonableness standard.

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Counsel’s decision to not speak with each and every one of White’s siblings and immediate family members was reasonable. When our court found AEDPA-grade deficient performance in *Cauthern* and *Mason*, it was because “counsel fail[ed] to investigate a defendant’s nearest relatives *at all*.” *Cauthern v. Colson*, 736 F.3d 465, 485 (6th Cir. 2013) (emphasis added); *see Mason v. Mitchell*, 543 F.3d 766, 776 (6th Cir. 2008) (finding counsel deficient because he “failed to conduct his own independent investigation and interview members of [the defendant’s] family regarding the circumstances of his childhood and background”). Here, by contrast, White’s counsel decided that they had collected enough relevant information after speaking with White, his mother, grandmother, stepfather, cousin, half-brother, three half-sisters, and aunt/believed-half-sister. From these relatives, counsel had obtained extensive evidence—including specific, detailed accounts—of the abuse that White had suffered as a child, acts of self-harm, exposure to gruesome violence, struggles in school, and potential head injuries. Thus, counsel determined that they did not need to interview a handful of other family members. And there’s no indication that these other family members were harboring “potentially powerful mitigating evidence” that counsel should have known about. *Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 11. Given all this, “it was not unreasonable for his counsel not to identify and interview every other living family member.” *Id.*⁵

A fair-minded judge could also reasonably conclude that counsel conducted the interviews of White and his family members in a reasonable manner. While we don’t have a record of every question that counsel asked outside the courtroom, there’s no reason to believe their questioning was inadequate. After all, counsel’s efforts turned up scores of troubling details about White’s conception, childhood, abuse, car accidents, exposure to violence, substance-abuse issues, self-harm, difficulties in school, and toxic family relationships. One must strain to imagine that counsel didn’t ask any questions about these topics—which we can’t do. *Cf. Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 24. Thus, White’s contentions that counsel should have asked—but didn’t—about the circumstances of White’s birth, childhood, possible abuse, suicide attempt,

⁵White cites 1980 ABA guidelines and caselaw suggesting reasonably competent counsel would have also investigated White’s employment and educational histories. Yet, when identifying unrepresented mitigating evidence, White mentions school only in passing. And he doesn’t mention his employment history at all. Indeed, White’s brief doesn’t identify any school- or employment-specific evidence that he believes could have changed the jury’s mind. Thus, we don’t understand him to be challenging counsel’s failure to investigate these matters.

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and head injuries are unavailing. At any rate, if counsel *didn't* ask questions about these topics, that decision was reasonable (and nonprejudicial), since White's family told counsel this information anyway.

To be sure, there's no indication that White or his family told counsel about his purported suicide attempt. Maybe counsel didn't ask about it. Even so, a fair-minded jurist could conclude that counsel acted reasonably. After all, White concedes that counsel asked his family about whether he experienced any mental health issues. An attorney could reasonably assume that this question would elicit details about any suicidal thoughts or attempts. Indeed, White told counsel how he felt that nobody would care if anything happened to him and how “[he] didn't think [he] should be here.” R. 124-14, Pg. ID 4224. Likewise, White's grandmother and mother told counsel that White had to see a doctor after engaging in acts of self-harm. Based on these remarks, reasonable counsel could infer that, if White had attempted suicide, someone would've already spoken up about it. Thus, even if White's counsel didn't ask specific questions about suicide, that decision was not unreasonable.

Nor did counsel fail to “delve into details” about certain “red flags,” such as White's abuse, head injuries, and other traumas. Appellant Br. 38, 49. Counsel spent the better part of three days offering detailed testimony about White's exposure to violence at a young age, his physical abuse, his allegedly untreated psychiatric issues, his substance abuse, his educational difficulties, and his belief that nobody would care if anything happened to him. To be sure, counsel could have asked more questions and learned more details. That's true of every investigation. But *Strickland* calls for effective legal representation, not perfect representation. *See Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689; *Greer v. Mitchell*, 264 F.3d 663, 673 (6th Cir. 2001) (“The question . . . is not whether counsel was topnotch, but whether he or she functioned at the level required by the Sixth Amendment[.]”). And at a certain point, an attorney's “decision not to seek more mitigating evidence from the defendant's background than was already in hand” falls “well within the range of professionally reasonable judgments.” *Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 11–12 (citation omitted) (cleaned up). Counsel passed that point here. Over a three-day period, counsel asked mitigating witnesses well over one thousand questions.

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Counsel's decision not to further evaluate White for brain injuries was similarly reasonable. To be sure, an attorney performs deficiently when he receives medical records of a defendant's brain damage but fails to investigate further. *See Frazier v. Huffman*, 343 F.3d 780, 795 (6th Cir.), *opinion supplemented on denial of reh'g*, 348 F.3d 174 (6th Cir. 2003). But that's not what happened here. Before White's trial, a retained psychologist examined White and found "no gross signs of brain damage." R. 124-22, Pg. ID 4708. Any brain impairments here were thus speculative. And failing to spend additional time and money chasing down speculative injuries is "far from" being clearly unreasonable. *Cf. Hall v. Mays*, 7 F.4th 433, 450 (6th Cir. 2021). Moreover, "[i]t is 'not unreasonable' for counsel, 'untrained in the field of mental health,' to rely on the professional opinions of expert[s]." *Haight*, 59 F.4th at 839 (citation omitted); *see also Morris v. Carpenter*, 802 F.3d 825, 841 (6th Cir. 2015). That is why this court has concluded that it was not unreasonable for defense counsel to rely on an expert's lack of suggestions that defendant had "organic brain damage" or "required any additional mental health testing." *Clark v. Mitchell*, 425 F.3d 270, 285 (6th Cir. 2005). So too has this court concluded that if a "trained psychologist" did not detect any evidence of a particular mental defect, counsel's not detecting the same is not "an objectively unreasonable mistake." *Campbell v. Coyle*, 260 F.3d 531, 555 (6th Cir. 2001). In sum, we cannot conclude that White's counsel's reliance on the psychologist's opinion was unreasonable.

Finally, White's counsel did not behave in an objectively unreasonable manner when it comes to the timing and scope of their investigation into White's background. Therefore, the state court's conclusion that counsel conducted a "reasonable investigation" was not an unreasonable application of *Strickland*. *White III*, at 5.

First, consider timing. Contrary to White's contentions here, counsel did not begin investigating White's background and upbringing too late. Counsel investigated White's background, for both guilt- and penalty-phase purposes, before Fisher agreed to cooperate. At trial, one of White's attorneys explained that he had performed "a rather thorough investigation" before voir dire. R. 124-11, Pg. ID 3916. Counsel recalled spending approximately a dozen hours interviewing White's family, friends, and others who knew him in preparation for the case.

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Testimony from White's family supports this. During these interviews, counsel asked about White's criminal and behavioral histories and "what kind of kid he [was]." R. 124-25, Pg. ID 4922. This was consistent with counsel's initial penalty-phase theory: Had a jury convicted White, counsel would introduce evidence showing that he had an otherwise well-behaved childhood without any disciplinary issues. *See* R. 124-7, Pg. ID 3516 (arguing White "doesn't walk around here looking for somebody to kill"). Counsel reasoned that these details, combined with White's age, would lead the jury to believe White wasn't someone who deserved death.

To be sure, counsel didn't learn about White's child abuse or exposure to violence until Fisher agreed to testify—in part because counsel didn't initially ask about these topics. That said, it's unclear whether some witnesses would've shared this evidence before that point. For instance, White's mother indicated that "nothing" could have "drag[ged] [testimony about White's abuse] out of [her]." R. 124-9, Pg. ID 3646. And one of White's half-sisters indicated that she testified only because she found it unfair that Fisher was receiving immunity. In any event, White's family wasn't readily volunteering that information to counsel. As counsel put it at the time, White's relatives were "protect[ing] the family secrets" until Fisher took the deal. R. 124-11, Pg. ID 3919. Thus, unlike in *Wiggins*, counsel didn't fail to act despite leads that were "star[ing] them in the face." *Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 11.

Next, counsel's initial decision to limit investigation into White's background was not objectively unreasonable. We must view counsel's choices in context. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 691. White's and his co-defendants' initial, repeated lying to counsel provides critical context here. *See West v. Bell*, 550 F.3d 542, 556 (6th Cir. 2008) (finding no deficient performance when "[petitioner's] lack of cooperation is part of the reason why his counsel did not discover some potentially mitigating evidence"); *Titlow*, 571 U.S. at 22 ("[A] defendant's proclamation of innocence . . . may affect the advice counsel gives."). Until Fisher agreed to testify for the state, White and his codefendants pervasively lied to counsel. For seven months straight, they consistently denied any involvement in the crime whatsoever. They claimed that they were elsewhere the night of the murder and even proffered eyewitness testimony to support their alibi. White's two codefendants were so committed to misleading their counsel that they turned down immunity on the basis that they knew nothing about the crime. Meanwhile, the state's case

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looked paper-thin. The prosecution had only circumstantial evidence, and no eyewitnesses could tie the defendants to the crimes. Indeed, the state was so desperate for evidence that it was willing to give total immunity to two of the three murderers.

In these circumstances, a reasonable attorney could conclude that White had a strong chance of acquittal. Accordingly, it made sense for counsel to spend their time investigating alibi defenses and poking holes in the state's circumstantial theory—and less time chasing down details about White's childhood. *Cf. Greer*, 264 F.3d at 677 (holding that a failure to investigate mitigating evidence might be unreasonable *when a guilty verdict is likely*).

White counters that counsel couldn't rely on his profession of innocence when deciding not to further investigate his background. In support, he points to the Supreme Court's decisions in *Titlow*, *Porter*, *Sears*, and *Andrus*, as well as our decisions in *Jells*, *Black*, *Foust*, and *Johnson*. But none of those cases helps White.

Start with *Titlow*. There, the Court noted that “a defendant's proclamation of innocence does not relieve counsel of his normal responsibilities under *Strickland*.” 571 U.S. at 22. But an attorney doesn't have a “normal responsibilit[y] under *Strickland*” to investigate every possible trial strategy. *Id.* *Strickland* noted that there will be times when an attorney may reasonably conclude that an in-depth investigation is unnecessary. 466 U.S. at 691. That's what happened here. Counsel investigated the strength of White's alibi defense and spent a dozen hours talking to his family about his background. Based on that investigation, counsel concluded that a more exhaustive inquiry into his upbringing was neither necessary nor a good use of time. *Cf. Rompilla*, 545 U.S. at 383 (“[C]ounsel may draw a line when they have good reason to think further investigation would be a waste.”). Further, *Strickland* instructs us to “apply[] a heavy measure of deference to counsel's” decisions to limit their investigations. 466 U.S. at 691.

As for *Porter*, *Sears*, and *Andrus*? None of those cases applied AEDPA deference to the deficient-performance prong of *Strickland*. *See Porter*, 558 U.S. at 39 (reviewing deficient performance de novo); *Sears v. Upton*, 561 U.S. 945, 946 (2010) (per curiam) (noting certiorari granted on a state post-conviction case, not AEDPA); *Andrus v. Texas*, 590 U.S. 806, 813 (2020) (per curiam) (same). And they all post-date *White III*. So they don't shed any light on whether

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the Kentucky Supreme Court unreasonably applied clearly established Supreme Court precedent at the time.⁶ *See Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 202.

Circuit precedent doesn't help White, either. *Jells* involved counsel who didn't prepare any mitigation strategy until after the defendant was convicted. *Jells v. Mitchell*, 538 F.3d 478, 492–94 (6th Cir. 2008). Additionally, *Jells* relied on a line of cases in which attorneys failed to investigate in “‘circumstances where a finding of guilty [could not] come as a surprise’” to counsel. *Id.* at 494 (quoting *Greer*, 264 F.3d at 677). Neither situation is applicable here. White's counsel uncovered a load of mitigating evidence *before* White was convicted. Indeed, counsel had this evidence on-hand before opening statements at trial. Moreover, Fisher's agreement to testify—and thus, the newfound high likelihood of White's conviction—*did* surprise counsel. Before that point, White's attorneys reasonably expected an acquittal.

White fares no better under *Black v. Bell*, 664 F.3d 81 (6th Cir. 2011). In *Black*, our court denied a *Strickland* claim under AEDPA but noted that “counsel cannot rely solely on information provided by the defendant and his family in determining the extent of a proper mitigation investigation.” *Id.* at 104. Regardless of whether that point of law was “clearly established” in 2002, it doesn't help White here. Counsel didn't rely *solely* on White's profession of innocence and family when they declined to further investigate his background. Counsel also relied on the ready availability of alibi witnesses and the prosecutor's demonstrably weak case at the time. Thus, *Black* is also inapposite.

Nor does *Foust* help White. *See Foust v. Houk*, 655 F.3d 524 (6th Cir. 2011). There, we held that counsel's failure to interview family members or seek records constituted ineffective assistance. *Id.* at 536–37. But the *Foust* defendant admitted to many of the crimes, and counsel presented no evidence during the guilt phase. *Id.* at 528. Thus, mitigating the death penalty was counsel's *only* strategy. And when counsel's only strategy is mitigation, no fair-minded judge could conclude that a failure to investigate mitigating evidence is reasonable. Of course, that

⁶For this reason, our circuit's decision in *Poindexter v. Mitchell* is also inapposite. *See* 454 F.3d 564, 570 (6th Cir. 2006) (noting AEDPA didn't apply because defendant filed his habeas petition before AEDPA's enactment). The fact that all these post-*White III* cases *did not* apply AEDPA deference is relevant: their analyses cannot be used to assess whether cases that pre-dated them ran afoul of AEDPA. *See Wiggins v. Smith*, 539 U.S. 510, 522 (2003).

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holding has no application here: White's counsel *did* have a guilt-phase strategy at the time. And once that strategy was no longer feasible, counsel began gathering mitigation evidence immediately.

Our decision in *Johnson* is even further afield. There, we held that counsel provided deficient penalty-phase assistance for three reasons. *Johnson v. Bagley*, 544 F.3d 592, 600 (6th Cir. 2008). First, counsel did not speak with the defendant's mother about his childhood. *Id.* Second, like counsel in *Wiggins*, Johnson's attorneys ignored records in their possession that "tipped them off" to powerful mitigating evidence. *Id.* And third, as in *Jells*, counsel in *Johnson* didn't prepare a mitigation defense until after the state convicted the defendant. *Id.* at 601. None of that happened here.

As a final argument, White cites some of his counsel's post-conviction testimony as proof that they unreasonably waited to start investigating. Specifically, White points to counsel's remarks that they were acting out of "desperation" and "never quite [caught]" the defense strategy they were pursuing. Appellant Br. 6 (quoting R. 124-24, Pg. ID 4859); Reply Br. 15 (quoting R. 124-25, Pg. ID 4941). Such remarks, however, are beside the point. Whether counsel performed reasonably is an objective test applied to counsel's behavior under the circumstances at the time; counsel's subjective, post-hoc thoughts about their performance are irrelevant. *Fields v. Jordan*, 86 F.4th 218, 243 (6th Cir. 2023) (en banc), *cert. denied sub nom. Fields v. Plappert*, No. 23-6912, 2024 WL 2883780 (U.S. June 10, 2024).

*

Perhaps, in hindsight, counsel made mistakes when allocating their time and structuring their investigations at first. But it's not our job to play Monday morning quarterback. *See Bell v. Cone*, 535 U.S. 685, 702 (2002); *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 107; *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. We just need to make sure that the state court's conclusion that counsel behaved reasonably under the circumstances was not itself unreasonable. Here, counsel's client initially had an alibi backed up by eyewitnesses, while the prosecution's case looked weak in comparison. For us to nonetheless hold—decades later and with the benefit of hindsight—that counsel should have focused more on developing evidence to mitigate a potential conviction rather than avoiding that

conviction in the first place would not only be wrong but perverse. In the name of upholding *Strickland*'s guarantee of effective legal representation, we would undercut it. We would risk incentivizing defense attorneys to spend excessive amounts of their limited time, energy, and resources preparing for any and every eventuality rather than focusing on proving their client's innocence in the first instance—even when there's initially a very strong innocence defense available. That's not what clients want; it's not what the Sixth Amendment requires; and it's not something that AEDPA allows us to do.

In sum, a reasonable judge could conclude that White's counsel adequately discharged their duty to investigate and present mitigating evidence. When "counsel investigate[s] and present[s] evidence regarding [a petitioner's] mental health, alcohol and drug abuse, and family background," the failure to further investigate and present additional evidence "do[es] not show constitutionally deficient performance." *Haight*, 59 F.4th at 840. Here, counsel uncovered and presented substantial evidence of White's childhood abuse, trauma, substance use, self-harm, and family strife. And White hasn't shown that counsel's initial decision to limit their mitigation investigation is deficient beyond fair-minded dispute.⁷ Therefore, White's first theory of ineffective assistance fails at the deficient-performance step.

2. Prejudice

Even if counsel's failure to perform a deeper or earlier investigation was somehow deficient, it didn't prejudice White. To prevail on this prong, White must show that all reasonable judges would find that (a) this evidence was different in kind and degree from the evidence presented at trial, (b) the jury would have found that the evidence diminished White's moral culpability, and (c) there's a "substantial likelihood" a juror would have concluded that the mitigating evidence outweighed the aggravating evidence. *Shinn*, 592 U.S. at 121; *Hill v. Mitchell*, 400 F.3d 308, 319 (6th Cir. 2005); *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 398; *Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 20. White can't make these showings.

⁷Even if counsel behaved unreasonably by waiting to investigate until after Fisher turned, White suffered no prejudice from that decision. As discussed above, despite counsel's "delay," they nonetheless uncovered a great deal of mitigating evidence. And as discussed below, a court could reasonably conclude that whatever extra evidence counsel would have uncovered by starting earlier wouldn't have made a substantial difference.

(a)

Because counsel presented mitigating evidence at trial, White faces a heightened burden to show prejudice. He must prove that the additional, unrepresented evidence “differ[s] in a substantial way—in strength and subject matter—from the evidence actually presented.” *Hill*, 400 F.3d at 319. The evidence must paint “an altogether different picture” of the defendant’s background. *Foust*, 655 F.3d at 539. White’s additional evidence can’t bear this heavy burden.

At White’s trial, the jury heard three days of harrowing testimony about White’s upbringing. The left column of Table 1 sets forth a sample of that extensive testimony. The right column presents the extra evidence that White argues counsel should have uncovered. Each piece of the unrepresented mitigation evidence falls into one of seven buckets: (1) attempted killings of White in utero and as an infant, (2) episodes of physical, sexual, and verbal child abuse in his house, (3) exposure to traumatic episodes of dishonesty, violence, and death, (4) testimony that White and his siblings were unloved or unwanted, (5) evidence of mental health issues, head injuries, and other physical trauma, (6) evidence of substance abuse, and (7) underperformance in school.

The first three buckets of unrepresented evidence are “merely cumulative” of the evidence presented at trial. *Broom v. Mitchell*, 441 F.3d 392, 410 (6th Cir. 2006) (citation omitted). For instance, the jury already learned that White’s mother attempted to suffocate him as an infant, causing his body to turn blue. And it heard that White knew about the circumstances of his conception, and how White’s family hated him and lied to him about it. The jury likewise learned that White’s father raped his children, that White’s family brutally beat him to the point of leaving marks, and that, on three separate occasions, White’s family members threatened to kill him with a gun or knife. The jury also heard testimony on how White witnessed his grandmother’s shooting, his father’s murder, and his brother’s drowning. Together, this evidence was more than sufficient to convince jurors that White was the product of “severe” abuse and an extremely “violent” upbringing. R. 124-22, Pg. ID 4713.

To be sure, White’s unrepresented mitigating evidence adds new, grizzly details about specific episodes of abuse and violence. These include stories of how White was forced to drink

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alcohol at a young age and suck urine out of his bedsheets. But as White's own psychologist put it, these episodes are "just more data to substantiate the same opinion"—that violence and abuse permeated White's upbringing. *Id.* at Pg. ID 4712. And it's not prejudicial when counsel fails to present additional episodes painting "an even more detailed picture of the [petitioner's] abuse." *Caudill v. Conover*, 881 F.3d 454, 465 (6th Cir. 2018); *see Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 12 (holding no prejudice when factfinder "was already aware that [petitioner's parent] had a violent nature, had attacked [petitioner's family members], and had beaten [petitioner] at least once"); *Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 200 (holding no prejudice when "[t]he 'new' evidence largely duplicated the mitigation evidence at trial"). Accordingly, White can't show that unrepresented evidence in the first three buckets is both stronger *and* substantially different from that presented at trial. The evidence is thus cumulative, and failure to present cumulative evidence can never establish prejudice. *Broom*, 441 F.3d at 410.

In response, White argues that the jury only heard general accounts of abuse, not specific details. To be sure, detailed descriptions of trauma can have more mitigating potential than general accounts. *See Jells*, 538 F.3d at 500–01. But that doesn't help White here: the mitigating evidence the jury heard at trial was already quite detailed. *Contra id.* at 498–501. Consider an example. When describing the murder of White's father at the hands of White's uncle, multiple witnesses recounted the event in haunting detail. They recounted how White's uncle first stabbed White's father with a knife. White—just five years old at the time—and his siblings then brought their father to his bed. White's uncle then returned, snapped a broom handle in half, and drove the splintered end into White's father's neck area. As White's father struggled for life, he looked White in the eye and told him to take his money after he died. White's uncle then pulled out a gun, placed the gun point-blank between the father's eyes and repeatedly fired. The assailant then turned to White, placed the gun against his face, said "I will kill you all," and pulled the trigger, dry-firing the gun. R. 124-13, Pg. ID 4030.

This is just one of the many detailed accounts of childhood trauma that the jury heard. Many more fill the transcripts of White's trial. Thus, this is not a case in which the jury heard only high-level, nondescript allegations of child abuse. Rather, it heard multiple days' worth of testimony about White's abuse, exposure to violence, and toxic upbringing. A reasonable judge

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could therefore conclude that “[a]dditional evidence on these points would have offered an insignificant benefit, if any at all.” *Wong*, 558 U.S. at 23.

(b)

To be sure, White identifies some unrepresented mitigating evidence that *is* different in both kind and degree from that introduced at trial. Specifically, White points to episodes of head trauma, car accidents, alcohol consumption, and seizures from his childhood. And he adds that his family attempted to induce a miscarriage while his mother was pregnant with him. Evidence of this sort wasn’t introduced at trial. Nevertheless, White fails to show how this evidence would have diminished his “moral culpability” in the eyes of the jury. *Cf. Cauthern*, 736 F.3d at 486; *Penry*, 492 U.S. at 319–28. Thus, he hasn’t established prejudice.

Consider White’s alleged head injuries, seizures, car accidents, and childhood alcohol consumption. To show prejudice, he must identify how these incidents diminish his blameworthiness. For instance, he might show how these mitigators “impaired his ability to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the law at the time of the murder.” *Shinn*, 592 U.S. at 122 (holding no prejudice when petitioner failed to make such showing). White doesn’t. He offers no medical documentation or testimony that his head injuries, seizures, car accidents, or alcohol use caused brain damage.⁸ Without medical evidence in the record, counsel’s failure to introduce stories about head injuries is not prejudicial. *See Thornell*, 144 S. Ct. at 1312 (finding no prejudice when petitioner “alleged a few additional head injuries from car accidents and fights, but there [was] no medical documentation to corroborate any of these injuries” (citation omitted)); *Jackson v. Bradshaw*, 681 F.3d 753, 772 (6th Cir. 2012) (no prejudice when post-conviction proceedings don’t turn up new expert findings); *Haight*, 59 F.4th at 840–41 (no prejudice when no medical evidence in record showing brain damage); *Foley v. Parker*, 488 F.3d 377, 383 (6th Cir. 2007) (similar); *cf. Sears*, 561 U.S. at 949. In addition, “witnesses during the sentencing phase testified that [White] experienced a devastatingly dysfunctional and abusive childhood. . . . The jury also heard evidence regarding

⁸White faults trial counsel for not ordering a neurological evaluation. Yet, White *still* hasn’t gotten one forty-five years later. And what little we have in the record cuts against any claims of brain damage. *See* R. 124-22, Pg. ID 4708 (defense expert testifying White exhibited “no gross signs of brain damage”).

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[White's] substance abuse. While additional evidence that [White] suffered a brain injury would have provided further support for his mitigation case, [White] has not shown this evidence would be sufficiently compelling to result in a noncapital sentence when weighing all the evidence presented at sentencing.” See *Haight*, 59 F.4th at 841. The same is true for the effects of alcohol abuse. Cf. *id.* (no prejudice when there was no psychopharmacological evidence on the impact of alcohol abuse in the record).

White likewise fails to show how his father and grandmother's unsuccessful efforts to induce miscarriage—by beating his mother's stomach and pushing her down a staircase—diminish his moral culpability. These incidents occurred before White's birth, and he points to no medical evidence that they affected his neonatal development or caused later health issues. Nor does White allege that he knew about these attempted abortion efforts. So it's unclear how they could diminish his moral culpability in the jury's eyes. See R. 124-22, Pg. ID 4691 (White's psychologist stating that “obviously, what one does not know will not affect one in a social interactional sense”).

In sum, acutely disturbing as the additional details of White's background may be, a fair-minded jurist could conclude there's no reasonable probability the jury would find them mitigating.

(c)

Lastly, reasonable jurists could conclude that even if all of White's extra evidence came in, there's no substantial likelihood that the jury would have changed its mind.

When assessing the prejudicial impact of counsel's failure to introduce mitigating evidence, we must “keep in mind the State's evidence on the other side of the scale.” *Caudill*, 881 F.3d at 464. Here, that evidence was “overwhelming” and the crimes “barbaric.” *Dixon v. Houk*, 737 F.3d 1003, 1009 (6th Cir. 2013); *White I*, 671 S.W.2d at 245. The jury learned that White planned the murders for months and recruited his younger half-brother and a fifteen-year-old to help. He targeted a blind, seventy-five-year-old lifelong friend, his seventy-four-year-old wife, who was weakened and had limited mobility, and his seventy-nine-year-old brother-in-law. White picked them because he knew they'd be easy to subdue. The jury also learned that White

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called the shots in the operation and used the youngest of the group as a decoy. *Cf. Caudill*, 881 F.3d at 464 (jury considered petitioner’s role as mastermind of crime). Then, using a crowbar, White literally beat the brains out of three victims as they “desperate[ly] struggle[d] for life.” *See Wong*, 558 U.S. at 27 (internal quotation omitted). He then stole their money. *See Van Hook*, 558 U.S. at 13 (robbery as aggravator). Afterward, he encouraged his accomplices to destroy evidence and instructed them not to cooperate in the murder investigation. And through it all, White appreciated the wrongfulness of his actions.

On the other hand, White’s extra mitigating evidence is attenuated from the murders and thus has “diminished persuasive value.” *Thornell*, 144 S. Ct. at 1310.⁹ None of it “provide[s] a real link” between the alleged mitigating factors—his abuse, head injuries, exposure to sexual assault and serious violence, or his attempted suicide—and his crimes. *Id.* at 1311–12. For instance, White doesn’t argue that his seizures, alcohol consumption as a young child, or car accidents predisposed him to murder the Grosses in a particularly gruesome way. Thus, White’s extra mitigating evidence “would have done him little good.” *Id.* at 1312. So, “it is not reasonably likely that this evidence would have resulted in a different sentence.” *Id.* at 1311.

(d)

White’s counterarguments don’t move the needle. His invocations of *Porter*, *Williams*, *Rompilla*, and *Wiggins* are inapposite. The Supreme Court has limited those precedents’ prejudice holdings to only those cases in which “defense counsel introduced little, if any, mitigating evidence.” *Id.* at 1314. That’s not what happened here.

White’s citations to our decisions in *Cauthern* and *Goodwin* fare no better.¹⁰ Our decision in *Cauthern*, like the Supreme Court cases listed above, involved a trial in which the jury heard *no* testimony of abuse from the defendant’s family members. 736 F.3d at 487. Likewise, *Goodwin* concerned a defendant whose jury never heard about his low education

⁹White argues that the Sixth Circuit held otherwise in *Hodge v. Jordan*, but that decision predates the Supreme Court’s decision in *Thornell* and, in any event, has been vacated. *See* 95 F.4th 393 (6th Cir.), *reh’g en banc granted, opinion vacated sub nom. Hodge v. Plappert*, 101 F.4th 947 (6th Cir. 2024).

¹⁰White also cites *Harries v. Bell* and *Sowell v. Anderson*, but neither case applied AEDPA. 417 F.3d 631, 634 (6th Cir. 2005); 663 F.3d 783, 789 (6th Cir. 2011). So neither informs our analysis here.

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achievement, unstable home life, and physical abuse. *Goodwin v. Johnson*, 632 F.3d 301, 326 (6th Cir. 2011). By contrast, White’s jury heard about all these things at trial.

White next emphasizes that the jury took a total of nine hours to form a unanimous consensus on the death penalty, and that the jury was initially split. He claims that this proves the jury was on the fence about the death penalty, and that additional mitigating evidence would have pushed at least one juror to change his or her mind. But White’s brief cites to no clearly established Supreme Court precedent holding that a nine-hour deliberation period or an initial jury spilt proves prejudice. And while our circuit has pointed to jury deadlock in finding prejudice, that was in a case where the jury heard *no* evidence about a defendant’s abusive household. *See Mason*, 543 F.3d at 770–80. Again, that’s not what happened here.

Moreover, the Kentucky Supreme Court could have reasonably interpreted the jury’s deliberation timeline as evidence of the obvious: sentencing another human being to death in *any* case is a grave undertaking that might require prolonged consideration. *Cf. Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153, 226 (1976) (White, J., concurring in the judgment) (“Imposition of the death penalty is surely an awesome responsibility for any system of justice and those who participate in it.”). Thus, we can’t say all fair-minded judges would find that the jury’s deliberation somehow proves prejudice.

White also claims that his extra evidence isn’t cumulative of the testimony offered at trial because he had given some of that testimony himself. And the jury was likely skeptical of his self-serving testimony. Thus, he claims, his mitigating testimony was weaker than it would have been had a family member offered it. But that contention only speaks to the evidence’s relative strength, and that’s not enough to show prejudice. *Hill*, 400 F.3d at 319 (strength *and* subject matter). Moreover, White points to no Supreme Court decision clearly establishing that a similarly biased third party’s testimony on the same underlying evidence can establish prejudice.¹¹ So this argument doesn’t get White anywhere, either.

¹¹The dissent’s invocation of *Skipper v. South Carolina*, 476 U.S. 1 (1986), is misplaced. Dissent Op. at 85 n.8. There, the Court found that it was “implausible” to characterize the testimony of “disinterested witnesses” as “cumulative.” *Skipper*, 476 U.S. at 8. White’s family members aren’t disinterested witnesses. Thus, there’s no

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Lastly, White argues that he suffered prejudice because the penalty-phase jury instructions (1) didn't expressly tell the jury to consider mitigating evidence from the guilt phase, and (2) didn't inform the jury that it could consider mitigating evidence beyond the listed statutory factors. There are myriad issues with this argument. First, White has forfeited these arguments by failing to raise them in his opening brief. *See United States v. Carson*, 560 F.3d 566, 587 (6th Cir. 2009). Second, White doesn't argue that counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the jury instructions. So, to the extent these instructions caused prejudice, it would be a function of the trial court's error, not counsel's. Third, and relatedly, any challenges to the jury instructions' correctness aren't properly before this court. Fourth, White's argument is unpersuasive on its own terms. The penalty phase of the trial immediately followed the guilt phase, and the penalty instructions told the jury (1) it may consider all mitigating circumstances "as have been presented to you in the evidence," and (2) that the jury wasn't limited to the enumerated mitigators. R. 125-4, Pg. ID 6088, 6096; *see also White I*, 671 S.W.2d at 246 ("This instruction permits the jury to consider every circumstance in mitigation offered by White."). Nothing in the instructions suggests the jury couldn't consider earlier-introduced evidence as mitigation.

Finally, to the extent that White argues the jury instructions magnified the prejudicial effect of counsel's failure to present additional mitigating evidence, his arguments fail for the reasons given above. Even if all the extra evidence had made it in, there's no reasonable chance that the jury would have changed its sentence.

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To recap: Much of the unrepresented evidence was cumulative of evidence that the jury had already heard. Other portions would have done nothing to diminish White's culpability. And none of the evidence has a nexus with White's murder. Given all this, a reasonable judge could conclude that the extra evidence did not have a substantial likelihood of changing the jury's death-penalty recommendation. *Cf. Wong*, 558 U.S. at 27–28 (holding "[i]t is hard to imagine . . . additional facts about [the petitioner's] difficult childhood outweighing the facts of

precedent establishing that their testimony could establish prejudice: their testimony is different in kind from the disinterested testimony the *Skipper* Court concluded was non-cumulative.

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[the] murder,” in which the petitioner struck the victim in the head multiple times with a metal weapon in furtherance of a burglary (emphasis omitted)). Thus, even if White could show that counsel’s investigation was deficient beyond fair-minded dispute, a reasonable judge could conclude that there was no prejudice.

B. Failure to Introduce Certain Mitigating Evidence

In addition to arguing that counsel should have uncovered more evidence, White claims that his attorneys unreasonably failed to introduce some of the evidence that they *did* uncover. But a fair-minded judge could conclude that these decisions were reasonable and didn’t prejudice White.

First, White highlights counsel’s decision not to introduce testimony about car accidents during which he allegedly suffered head injuries. Unlike the unrepresented mitigation evidence discussed earlier, counsel had this information on-hand at the time of trial, but nonetheless decided to leave it out of the guilt phase.

A fair-minded judge could find this decision reasonable. As noted above, at the time of trial, White didn’t exhibit any signs or have any medical evidence of brain damage. And an attorney’s decision to omit lay testimony about potential brain damage is an “inherently strategic” choice that doesn’t establish deficient performance when the attorney has already presented mitigating evidence of the petitioner’s physical abuse. *Hall*, 7 F.4th at 450.

Next, White faults counsel for not presenting any mitigating evidence during the penalty phase of the trial. But that decision was reasonable, too. The penalty phase immediately followed the guilt phase, during which counsel spent three days putting on witnesses who offered mitigating evidence. Thus, “counsel reasonably could have concluded that the substance of their testimony was still fresh to the jury.” *Cone*, 535 U.S. at 699–700 (finding no deficient performance when counsel didn’t recall witnesses in sentencing phase, since counsel offered mitigating testimony during the guilt phase in support of an insanity defense, and sentencing immediately proceeded after the trial). And under Kentucky law, “evidence properly admitted on the first phase of the trial can be and is, without being further introduced in evidence, considered by the jury in arriving at its decision on the sentencing phase.” *Smith v.*

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Commonwealth, 599 S.W.2d 900, 908 (Ky. 1980); see *Cone*, 535 U.S. at 699–700. Trial counsel is neither ineffective nor prejudicial when it fails to present cumulative evidence—much less *duplicative* evidence. See *Haight*, 59 F.4th at 840, 843.

White also takes issue with the Kentucky Supreme Court’s holding that “[t]he decisions made by defense counsel not to call [a defense expert], not to recall family members and not to present evidence which conflicted with the mitigation theory were professionally reasonable.” *White III*, at 6. According to White, the court here was saying that counsel’s decision not to introduce the unrepresented mitigating evidence was reasonable, because that evidence conflicted with White’s penalty-phase defense strategy. Under that reading, the court’s conclusion might be problematic: if trial counsel never discovered that mitigation evidence, how could they have made an informed decision not to present it? And even if counsel *did* know about this evidence, there’s no reason to think it would have conflicted with White’s mitigation theory. Thus, if White’s reading is correct, the Kentucky Supreme Court’s logic seems unreasonable.

There are two problems with this line of thinking. First, to reiterate, we review the reasonableness of a state court’s decision, not the clarity of its prose. See *Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 391–92. It’s not our job to dissect specific sentences in state-court opinions. Moreover, given our deferential posture, we may not readily “attribute error” to the state supreme court’s decision: when confronted with two reasonable interpretations of the state court opinion—one in line with Supreme Court precedent and the other not—we must opt for the former. See *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 24.

And White’s argument doesn’t hold up on the merits. There’s a much more straightforward way to interpret this part of the court’s opinion. In discussing the “conflict[ing]” evidence, the court was likely referring to White’s psychological report, which counsel *were* aware of at the time. *White III*, at 6. Just two paragraphs earlier, the opinion discussed that report, which concluded White had antisocial tendencies, “explosive features,” self-centeredness, a lack of empathy for others, and thrill-seeking. *Id.* at 5. In other opinions, judges have described that report as saying that White had “minimal regard for the rights and feelings of others” and a tendency to use “power and intimidation” to get whatever he wanted. *White*, 2021 WL 4236929, at *71. Moreover, the report concluded that White wasn’t eligible for an insanity

defense. As the Kentucky Supreme Court put it, that evidence could “easily be considered as detrimental to his case.” *White III*, at 5.

Given this context, we understand the Kentucky Supreme Court’s “conflicting evidence” line to be a call-back to White’s psychological report—not an assessment of White’s unrepresented mitigation testimony. And in this respect, the court’s application of *Strickland* is eminently reasonable: a fair-minded jurist could conclude that a report indicating someone isn’t insane “conflict[s] with [a] mitigation theory” based on insanity. *Id.* at 6.

The Kentucky Supreme Court held that counsel’s decision to omit certain mitigating evidence from White’s trial was reasonable and nonprejudicial. White hasn’t shown that this holding was unreasonable, so his second theory of ineffective assistance also fails.

C. Introduction of White’s Bad Acts

As a third theory of ineffective assistance, White argues that counsel shouldn’t have introduced evidence of certain past bad acts. With one possible exception, a fair-minded judge could conclude that this was a reasonable trial strategy. In addition, the introduction of this evidence wasn’t prejudicial. White’s bad-acts evidence was weak, redundant against the state’s bad-acts evidence, and too insignificant to make a difference to the jury.

1. Bad Acts – Generally

As part of White’s defense, counsel elicited testimony that White got in fights, stole, abused animals, and made a sexual advance toward one his half-sisters. While this approach might initially seem unreasonable, context illustrates how it could logically fit into counsel’s defense strategy. Recall that counsel needed to prove that White couldn’t conform his behavior to the law. And since experts concluded that White wasn’t insane, counsel opted for another route. They argued that, because violence, abuse, and trauma so permeated White’s childhood, he never developed the cognitive ability to pick right from wrong and, thus, couldn’t be held criminally liable. As evidence of this, counsel brought in testimony of White’s engaging in highly problematic behaviors.

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That's not an unreasonable strategy. See *Crawford v. State*, 867 So. 2d 196, 215 (Miss. 2003) (holding counsel is not ineffective under *Strickland* for presenting evidence of past bad acts when they are probative of insanity); see also *Coates v. Commonwealth*, No. 2005-CA-001780-MR, 2007 WL 625115, at *5 (Ky. Ct. App. Mar. 2, 2007) ("the inferences which the jury could draw from the [prior bad acts] evidence were as favorable to his defenses of insanity and mental illness as they were against"); *Schrock v. Kirkpatrick*, No. 16-cv-6364 CJS, 2019 WL 8807887, at *13 (W.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2019) ("trial counsel's decision . . . to delve into certain prior bad acts as part of the insanity defense" was a "valid tactical decision[]"); cf. *State v. Hinchey*, 799 P.2d 352, 356 (Ariz. 1990) ("[O]nce a defendant raises insanity as a defense, evidence of prior bad acts . . . may assist the trier of fact in determining criminal responsibility."); *Yarborough v. Gentry*, 540 U.S. 1, 9 (2003) (per curiam) (finding that counsel's presentation of the defendant's bad character traits to the jury was not ineffective assistance, as it was a reasonable trial tactic to "buil[d] credibility with the jury and persuade[] it to focus on the relevant issues in the case"). That's especially true here, as counsel had few other viable options for the guilt phase. The alibi defense had collapsed. And of the possible affirmative defenses, insanity was likely White's best bet, even if it were a longshot. "Regardless of whether this testimony damaged or helped [White's] case in the eyes of the jury, counsel's questions were objectively reasonable." *Hodge v. Haerberlin*, 579 F.3d 627, 641 (6th Cir. 2009).

To be sure, proving insanity through past bad acts comes with its risks. After all, a jury could view this same evidence and conclude that White is such a depraved person that the death penalty is all-the-more appropriate. See *Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 201. But that doesn't mean counsel was unreasonable for taking this path. Cf. *Sears*, 561 U.S. at 951 (noting that reasonable counsel can attempt to spin otherwise-adverse evidence into effective mitigation); *Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 201 (no ineffective assistance when counsel doesn't introduce mitigating evidence that has capacity of backfiring). After all, many kinds of mitigating evidence are a "two-edged sword." *Penry*, 492 U.S. at 324. And when AEDPA and *Strickland* apply, we may grant relief only if no fair-minded judge could conclude that the state court's conclusion that counsel acted reasonably under the circumstances was itself reasonable.

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But even if counsel's decision to introduce White's past bad acts were unreasonable, it wouldn't constitute prejudice under *Strickland*. Some of the "bad acts" testimony wasn't particularly compelling. For instance, after one witness testified that White "scalded [a dog] to death," a subsequent witness clarified the alleged abuse: White had just made the dog's bathwater too hot, and he took the dog out as soon as he realized. R. 124-14, Pg. ID 4186.

And compared to the brutality of White's murders, his past bad acts were just drops in the storm. A reasonable jurist could therefore conclude that a few extra bad acts didn't have a substantial impact on the likelihood of a death-penalty recommendation.

2. *Bad Acts – Alleged Perjury*

The above analysis comes with one caveat. When introducing "bad acts" about White's past, counsel allegedly made one decision that, if true, would be objectively unreasonable. In an effort to show that White was incapable of controlling his behavior, counsel solicited testimony from his three half-sisters. Each alleged that White had made sexual advances toward them on different occasions. Louise testified that White came up behind her while she was sleeping one night and tried "to do something to [her] back end." R. 124-13, Pg. ID 4111. Mary Ann testified that she once woke up to an inebriated White lying on top of her, and she didn't see whether or not he was wearing clothes. And Mildred claimed that White tugged up her gown while she was sleeping one night and intended to perform some sexual act.

At White's post-conviction hearing two decades later, Louise maintained that the incident occurred as she described it at trial. But Mary Ann and Mildred each suggested that they had exaggerated the incidents on counsel's advice. Specifically, Mary Ann claimed she knew White was clothed, and only testified otherwise because counsel wanted her to sexualize the story. And while Mildred stated that her incident did in fact occur, she made clear White never touched her sexually. Based on this testimony, White alleges that counsel performed deficiently by encouraging Mary Ann and Mildred to lie about past bad acts.

To be sure, suborning perjury would likely be deficient beyond fair-minded dispute. "Although counsel must take all reasonable lawful means to attain the objectives of the client, counsel is precluded from taking steps" towards "presenting false evidence or otherwise

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violating the law.” *Nix v. Whiteside*, 475 U.S. 157, 166 (1986). That said, reasonable jurists could doubt whether counsel actually encouraged White’s half-sisters to lie. For one, these allegations arose nearly twenty years after White’s trial, casting substantial doubt on their accuracy. As the Supreme Court remarked with respect to affidavits filed nearly a decade after petitioner’s trial, “[n]o satisfactory explanation has been given as to why the [witnesses] waited until the 11th hour.” *Herrera*, 506 U.S. at 417. And it is “reasonable to presume that there is something suspect” about testimony that arises so late in the game. *Taylor*, 484 U.S. at 414. Moreover, the same witnesses who purported earlier to lie under oath made these accusations. If they were willing to lie under oath to acquit White in 1980, “the potential that they were also willing to lie under oath . . . to support White’s ineffective assistance claim must be acknowledged.” *White*, 2021 WL 4236929, at *24 n.53.

In any case, we need not resolve whether White’s counsel actually suborned perjury. Even if they did, the error would be harmless. Even if Mary Ann and Mildred had not testified as they did, the jury still would have heard Louise’s truthful account of White’s sexual advance on her. Thus, counsel’s alleged efforts to suborn perjury didn’t produce any additional prejudice beyond counsel’s decision to introduce Louise’s testimony. And for reasons we’ve already discussed, *that* decision, while risky, was a reasonable way to show White couldn’t conform his behavior to the law.

D. Miscellaneous Arguments

White offers two additional theories of deficient performance. Neither carries him to habeas relief.

White argues that counsel should’ve investigated further before picking an alibi-based theory of defense. According to White, counsel should have anticipated that he was guilty and that Fisher would agree to testify for the state. And had counsel investigated further, White argues, they wouldn’t have spent the pretrial period working on a futile alibi defense.

This argument is flawed for three reasons. First, counsel’s decision to pursue an alibi defense primarily speaks to adequate assistance during the guilt phase. Defendants offer alibis as

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evidence that they didn't commit the crime—not to show that they deserve a lesser sentence. That distinction is fatal here, since counsel's guilt-phase assistance isn't before this court.

Second, a reasonable judge could conclude that counsel's initial decision to pursue an alibi defense was reasonable. Before Fisher decided to testify for the state, there was strong reason to believe a jury would acquit White. The only eyewitnesses put White elsewhere the night of the crime, and the state's case wasn't strong. After all, why else would the prosecutor be willing to face “fifteen kinds of hell” for giving a murderer full immunity in exchange for eyewitness testimony? R. 124-18, Pg. ID 4537. Likewise, there was reason for White's counsel to believe Fisher wouldn't agree to testify: while represented by that counsel, Fisher had previously turned down an immunity offer on the grounds he knew nothing about the murders. Thus, counsel's initial decision to pursue an alibi defense was reasonable.

Third, White fails to “affirmatively prove” that counsel's decision to pick an alibi defense prejudiced him. *Hodge*, 579 F.3d at 640 (citation omitted). At no point does White identify what guilt-phase defense a reasonable attorney would have picked. Instead, he simply asserts that counsel should have focused on a “horrendous childhood mitigation presentation” for the penalty phase. Appellant Br. 29–30. But that doesn't tell us what *guilt-phase* theory reasonable counsel would have used, or how that theory might have produced an acquittal.

In sum, White's critique of counsel's alibi defense is besides the point here and is baseless. White also criticizes his counsel's choice of an insanity defense as unreasonable and unsupported by evidence or experts. This argument suffers from many of the same problems: it concerns counsel's guilt-phase assistance; White doesn't offer an alternative guilt-phase defense; and, whatever the merits of counsel's decision, they nevertheless performed a reasonable mitigation investigation under the circumstances.

* * *

Federal courts may grant habeas only when both “law and justice require.” *Brown*, 596 U.S. at 134 (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2241). After a horrific life that culminated in his committing horrific murders, Karu Gene White had his day in court decades ago. A jury of his peers found

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him guilty of murder. He was sentenced to death. Despite years of delay,¹² the truth persists: neither the law nor justice stand in the way of his sentence.

We accordingly **AFFIRM** the district court's denial of habeas relief.

¹²On at least fifty-four occasions, White has filed motions to extend deadlines, exceed brief-length maximums, stay mandates, toll limitations periods, hold cases in abeyance, add addenda to those motions, reconsider the denials of such motions, and object to the denial of such motions: May 31, 1980; July 31, 1980; September 26, 1980; December 1, 1980; January 27, 1981; February 26, 1981; March 9, 1981; August 10, 1981; October 9, 1981; December 8, 1981; February 8, 1982; February 22, 1982; March 8, 1982; April 2, 1982; May 7, 1982; June 7, 1982; July 7, 1982; August 6, 1982; September 7, 1982; February 15, 1983; March 17, 1983; March 31, 1983; April 13, 1983; January 11, 1983; January 31, 1984; February 3, 1984; March 9, 1984; July 6, 1984; June 24, 1994; August 17, 1994; November 15, 1994; February 13, 1995; March 24, 1995; April 21, 1995; September 22, 1995; July 11, 2000; December 29, 2000; February 13, 2001; February 15, 2001; April 26, 2001; July 5, 2001; July 17, 2001; September 4, 2001; June 3, 2002; October 21, 2002; October 16, 2003; November 4, 2003; July 8, 2015; October 13, 2021; June 29, 2022; August 29, 2022; January 19, 2023; April 27, 2023; February 14, 2024. White has been briefing the same ineffective-assistance claims for twenty-five years. He has had more than enough time and brief space to develop these issues.

APPENDIX: TABLE 1

Presented at Trial	Unpresented Evidence Cited in White's Brief
Attempts to kill White In Utero and as an Infant	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White's mother attempted to suffocate him as an infant, causing him to turn blue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While White's mother was pregnant with White, White's father and grandmother pushed her down stairs and hit her stomach in an attempt to induce miscarriage. • White's mother knocked White's head against a door handle when he was an infant.
Abuse in White's Household	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White's father <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brutally beat and raped one of his stepdaughters—White's mother—at the age of 13. This was how White was conceived. ○ Killed two people by tying them to railroad tracks. ○ Would ask White and his half-siblings if his grandmother was being unfaithful. If they said “no,” he would beat them. If they said “yes,” White's grandmother would whip them, and White's father would beat her. ○ Shot one of his stepsons. ○ On one occasion, White's father drank heavily, lined up White (then three years old) and his half-sibling against a wall, brutally beat them, took a five-inch blade, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White's father <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drunkenly threw White into a creek and told him to swim or drown. ○ Beat White's grandmother to the point where she'd have bruises on her face. ○ Raped Nancy twice, as well as some of White's other half-siblings, sometimes in the room where White slept.

held it up against White's throat, and said he would be the first one to die. White knew that his father intended to kill him and frequently remembered this incident. White's father went to jail for this behavior but was released the next day.

- White's mother
 - Would beat White with the buckle-end of a belt, butcher's knife, broom handle, and vacuum cleaner. This occurred nearly every time White was with his mother, and it left welts and "stripes" on White. R. 124-12, Pg. ID 3991, 3993.
 - Would spank him until he fell over.
 - Punished him harder than her other kids, not because he deserved it, but because she hated him.
 - Took her hatred of her stepfather out on White and made him "suffer" for being his son. R. 124-12, Pg. ID 3963.
 - Locked White in his bedroom every night as he screamed and beat fists against the wall.
 - Would break out in fits and throw dishes around the house.
- White believed his mother wanted to "beat [him] to death." R. 124-14, Pg. ID 4220.
- White's family worried his stepfather would kill him after he got in a fight with his half-sister.
- White's grandmother's boyfriend kicked White out of house while he wasn't wearing pants, put a pistol to his eye, and told him not to speak or he'd never speak again. This man similarly kicked White's other siblings out of the house.
- As a child, White wore two pairs of pants because he would be paddled so badly.
- One of White's half-sisters said she didn't know if a child was ever punished more than White was.

- White's grandmother
 - Would whip White until he cried, sometimes drawing blood and leaving welts.
 - Whipped one of White's half-brothers so hard he couldn't comfortably sit in school the next day.
 - Would sometimes punch holes in the walls when she got angry.
 - Made White suck urine out of his bedsheets when he wet the bed.
- White's mother
 - Drank alcohol to induce miscarriage of previous pregnancy.
 - Beat White so badly it caused scars.
- White's stepbrother also sexually assaulted his half-sisters.
- Family members "shot guns" at White and threatened to kill him.

Exposure to Traumatic Events and Violence

- When White was five years old, his brother walked into a body of water and drowned in front of his eyes.
 - At age five, White witnessed his uncle murder his father over a four-hour period. During the murder, White's uncle cut his father in the face, stabbed a broken broom handle into his father's body, and then fired a pistol into his father's face three or four times at point-blank range. White witnessed all this. When his uncle was done, he robbed White's father, said he'd kill all the kids next, turned to White, placed the gun between White's eyes, pulled the trigger, and dry-fired the gun. White then continued to live in the house where his father was murdered, and the murderer was never convicted.
 - White remembered his father's murder and thought about it frequently. He knew his father was murdered because of how he treated White's grandmother.
 - White witnessed his grandmother's boyfriend shoot her in her home.
 - White witnessed his grandmother's sister point a gun at her and threaten to kill her.
 - White's family lied to him about who his real mother was. Until White turned 14, he believed his grandmother was his mother. He was devastated when he learned the truth.
- The night before White's half-brother died, White's father had given him alcohol.

Unloved and Unwanted by Family

- White's grandmother's boyfriend
 - Hated White.
 - Called White's siblings names like "whore" and pointed guns at them.
- White's mother and grandmother shuffled White back and forth between their houses because his mother didn't want him.
- White's mother
 - Put White up for a \$100 black-market adoption in Chicago because she didn't want him.
 - Never loved him and hated him. White was aware of this.
 - Had no interest in helping White avoid the death penalty; she testified only because her family badgered her into doing so.
 - Didn't think White was fit to hang with her other children.
- White's mother, grandmother, and other family members would call him demeaning names like "bastard" and "dummy."

Mental Health & Head Injuries

- White believed that nobody would care if anything happened to him.
 - White had night terrors about his murdered father, about someone trying to kill him in a similar fashion, and about his uncle and aunt killing each other.
 - White's mother believed that he needed psychiatric care, but his grandmother (who had legal custody) refused to let him go to therapy, even after the doctor recommended it.
 - White wet the bed as a child and into adulthood.
 - White "physically [and] sexually abused himself to the point of hospitalization." R. 124-11, Pg. ID 3922.
 - Once, while White was fighting with one of his half-sisters, she knocked him on the floor and believed she killed him.
- White had discussed jumping off a twenty-foot rock with his suicidal half-sister.
 - One of White's car accidents was an apparent suicide attempt.
 - One day while walking outside in the dark, White slipped and fell, causing him to lose consciousness.
 - During a fight at a basketball game, someone hit White in the head with a tire buddy, knocking him unconscious for three minutes.
 - White had been in multiple car accidents, one of which left a lump on his head when it hit the steering wheel, and in one of which he fell through a broken windshield head-first.
 - White experienced multiple seizures as a child.
 - White crashed a motorcycle, breaking his collarbone and cutting his head.

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Substance Use Issues

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• White<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Abused drugs, including marijuana, LSD, embalming fluid, and PCP. He took acid nearly every day.○ Had a smoking problem by eighth grade.• White's grandmother's boyfriend had a drinking problem. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• White's family gave him alcohol at young age and sometimes had him drink until he passed out.• White's father, grandmother, and her boyfriend were drunkards. |
|--|--|

Academic Struggles

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• White struggled to stay in school each week, and his mother was not engaged in helping him stay on track.• Kids made fun of White and called him stupid because he struggled academically.• White had difficulty reading and writing and failed classes in school.• White had a special-education paraprofessional. | |
|--|--|

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DISSENT

JANE B. STRANCH, Circuit Judge, dissenting. White's appeal addresses only the penalty phase of his trial and the resulting sentence. On that issue, the majority's decision is wrong. The Kentucky Supreme Court's decision was both contrary to and an unreasonable application of clearly established federal law. White has demonstrated both deficient performance and prejudice from his trial counsel's representation at the penalty phase. Accordingly, I would reverse the district court's determination, grant White relief, and remand to the district court for further proceedings.

I. BACKGROUND**A. Factual background**

The facts of White's crime are truly disturbing. Prior to the crime, Karu Gene White, then 19-years-old, learned that Charles Gross, Lula Gross, and Sam Chaney, three co-owners of a small grocery store in their seventies, were hiding \$60,000 to \$70,000 in their store, which also served as their home. *See White v. Commonwealth*, 671 S.W.2d 241, 242 (Ky. 1983). Over the coming months, White repeatedly discussed his desire to rob the Grosses and Chaney with his half-brother, Thomas ("Tommy") Bowling, their friend, Charles ("Chuck") Fisher, and others. In early 1979, the three co-owners were murdered and robbed in their store, which was burglarized. *White*, 671 S.W.2d at 242. The murder was brutal and bloody. In September 1979, White, Tommy Bowling, and Chuck Fisher were indicted for the murders. White was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. His appeal challenges only his sentencing, not his conviction.

B. Procedural Background

1. State Trial and Sentencing

Kevin Charters¹ and James Early jointly represented White, Fisher, and Bowling. *See White*, 671 S.W.2d at 242-43. The defendants were tried separately; White’s trial began in February 1980. Up until the beginning of trial, White’s counsel intended to pursue an alibi defense, and all of their investigation focused on that defense. This was because White and his co-defendants all protested their innocence and were able to provide a witness who believed she had seen them at a college dance around the time of the crime behaving normally. During postconviction proceedings, when asked about White’s case being a death penalty case, Charters testified that, “[i]t turned out to be”; when White’s postconviction counsel pressed that the Commonwealth had announced “they were seeking the death penalty,” Charters responded that the Commonwealth did so “[i]n a half-hearted way; they couldn’t have even gotten a conviction.” Charters believed “that the chance of a death penalty in my mind was zero, and the chance of a conviction was one percent,” and emphasized “the evidence . . . that this type of conduct was totally, utterly out of character from [the defendants] because of their history.”

In keeping with this belief, Charters and Early conducted little, if any, investigation into death penalty mitigation. Questioned about a contingency plan in the event of conviction, Charters testified that “the contingency plan was to . . . present what I thought was a very strong defense.” Asked who he questioned regarding White’s background, Charters testified that he “spoke with Kitty Neace,” White’s grandmother, at length. But when asked what types of questions he asked her, other than whether White “would have had the capacity to commit this kind of violence,” Charters stated, “[w]ell, I don’t know.” Charters did not recall any discussion with White’s family members about them taking the stand at the penalty phase. Early admitted that he did not investigate White’s background at all at that stage.

This lack of investigation occurred despite mounting evidence that their client might, indeed, be guilty. Charters acknowledged that he and Early were aware that White had access to

¹Charters was disbarred in 1989 for “[n]eglect to practice.” At the time of the postconviction evidentiary hearing, Charters no longer practiced law but, instead, ran a liquor store.

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“unexplained money after the crime” and had purchased “a used automobile with some cash not long after the crime.” They may have known that witnesses had observed White “go off into a remote location and come back with a coffee tin of change like what was missing from the scene of the crime.”

Counsel’s assumption that they would be able to proceed with an alibi defense came back to bite them. On February 15, several days into voir dire, Chuck Fisher, one of White’s co-defendants, agreed to testify on behalf of the Commonwealth in exchange for immunity. At that point, Charters and Early requested that the court grant a continuance to address this change in circumstances, urging that they had proceeded on an innocence theory based on their clients’ representations but that Fisher’s cooperation with the Commonwealth necessitated a change in strategy to an insanity defense. Defense counsel argued they had “been snowed by the defendants,” and though they had suspected all along that the culprits were “crazed,” only after Fisher agreed to cooperate with the Commonwealth did they suspect that “our clients did it and they were indeed crazed.”

The court denied the continuance motion. In relevant part, the court responded:

We have been here five days and it has cost the state of Kentucky over five thousand dollars. And here you boys come up because you found there was a witness against you that you didn’t anticipate, maybe, I don’t know why you didn’t because practically everybody knew it except you, and I tried to tell you a long time ago what you was [sic] into, that you couldn’t represent these people.

When counsel responded that they “didn’t understand why [the court] said that,” the judge said that he “knew this boy was going to talk. He told the jailer and several people told me. I don’t know why you boys didn’t know it.” The judge went on to observe that a county jailer had informed him that “Mr. Fisher was passing the word out to different people that he wasn’t going to go to the penitentiary in order to protect you fellows.” Charters stated, “surely we can’t base our defense on the basis of rumors,” to which the court responded, “I think . . . if the rumor was out, it was your obligation to check it.”

Early pressed that defense counsel now intended to rely on an insanity defense for White and explained that he had not told the court sooner because “until late yesterday and early this

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morning defense attorneys were inadvised [sic] and unknowledgeable and unaware of previous crazy behavior of the defendant.” The court stated that the defense attorneys had, until that point, “intimated all the way through that the defendant’s not going to testify,” to which Charters responded that defense counsel did not know that White’s mental health raised “a serious question” until “last night.” The court stated that everyone had “been on the alert since this case began, but nobody ever told me that [White] was crazy until this morning.” After the Commonwealth “concede[d]” that White was “entitled to a hearing,” however, the court agreed to grant a hearing on sanity and allow for White’s examination. When White’s counsel asked for time to prepare, the Commonwealth’s attorney responded, “[y]ou have had better than five months” to prepare a defense. The court scheduled the hearing for the following Monday morning.

Once it became clear that they were going to need to pursue an insanity defense, Charters and Early conducted a limited investigation into White’s background and family history. The night counsel found out Fisher would testify for the State, they gathered the family members who were at the courthouse and had what Charters describes as a “pretty emotional discussion” with them. Early began asking family members “about prior conduct that was bizarre.” Early had one conversation of several hours with White and then asked family members to corroborate what White had said. Early never visited the homes of additional witness or sought out new witnesses besides the ones he was able to speak to at the courthouse that night. Several of White’s immediate family members were never contacted including several of White’s half siblings who would have been willing to testify if asked. Trial counsel never attempted to subpoena documentation regarding White’s childhood, education, or mental health or the mental health of his family.

For the few family members trial counsel actually spoke to, counsel’s inquiry focused on evidence of insanity and odd sexual behavior. For example, counsel told White’s mother and grandmother that they needed to talk about anything that would “prove [White] is insane.” They did not focus on mitigation evidence or evidence of childhood trauma unrelated to insanity.

The court appointed Dr. Robert Granacher to evaluate White and assess his competency. Dr. Granacher evaluated White and found him competent to stand trial but recommended “an

evaluation by Forensic Psychiatry in Louisville to rule on his sanity” based on “the sensitivity of this case.” Defense counsel also retained Dr. Paul Evensen to evaluate White, and Dr. Evensen administered the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) on White, delivering a report to Early three days later with findings undermining any insanity defense. This report contained some indications that Dr. Evensen might be able to present mitigation evidence. It described White’s erratic behavior and lack of conflict resolution skills as “consequential to” his childhood experiences. It also asserted that the murder was likely caused by White snapping because “murder is an ego alien behavior for which he can feel true remorse.” White’s counsel never followed up with Dr. Evensen on these findings.

On February 18, just three days after White’s trial counsel decided to shift defenses, the court conducted a competency hearing. During the hearing, which the jury did not attend, defense counsel presented the limited evidence they had collected during their rushed investigation. Trial counsel adduced testimony from some of White’s family members, including White’s grandmother, Kitty Neace; White’s mother, Nancy Bowling;² White’s stepfather, Henry Bowling; and several of White’s half-siblings.³

White’s mother and grandmother testified that White was conceived as a result of the rape of his mother (Nancy Bowling) by her stepfather (Karu Neace); that White had been raised by Karu Neace; that White’s two-year-old step-brother drowned in White’s presence while White was a small child; that White witnessed his father (Karu Neace)’s murder at the hands of an uncle; that there had been several other murders in the family; that one of White’s grandmother (Kitty Neace)’s romantic partners (Harold Sallee) had threatened White with a gun; that White’s grandmother had occasionally whipped him; that White wet the bed until he was fifteen; and that White drank and used drugs as a teenager.

²White’s mother is also referred to as Nancy Moore in some parts of the record due to a later marriage. For the sake of clarity, I will use “Nancy Bowling,” her name at the time of trial.

³As will become clear throughout this opinion, because of multiple interfamilial rapes, most family members bear multiple relationships with White (e.g., aunts who are also half-sisters). For the sake of clarity, I will specify the closest relationships with White for each family member.

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Several witnesses testified about White's trouble learning in school, issues with memory, and mental difficulties. Several also testified about head injuries White suffered, including a car accident where White flew through the windshield while driving around 120 miles-per-hour.

Counsel also encouraged family members to present testimony that made White seem dangerous and unstable. Family members testified that White hurt and sexually abused animals, sexually abused himself to the point that he required attention from a doctor and beat and attempted to sexually assault his half-sisters. Led by White's attorney, one of White's half-sisters testified that she had been subjected to an attempted sexual attack by White when White was 16 and she was 10; another half-sister described an additional incident of attempted assault. White's grandmother described White threatening to murder his uncles as young as age eight. His mother described him as a compulsive stealer. White was described as violent and frightening.

Some of this testimony may not have been accurate. Several family members later revealed that, in his desperation to prove that White was insane, Charters had encouraged the family to exaggerate, if not fabricate, incidents demonstrating White's proclivity for bizarre behavior. Others later cast doubt on trial testimony that White abused animals, testifying that they never observed such abuse, and that White liked animals. Two of White's half-sisters later explained that White had not, in fact, attempted to abuse them and that they had only said he did because White's attorneys told the half-sisters that they needed to testify that way in order to help White. When asked whether she testified that White was "a compulsive stealer" because "[t]hat is what [White's attorneys] wanted the jury to hear," White's mother (Nancy Bowling) answered, "Yes."

After hearing the testimony, the trial court found that all of the witnesses "testified without exception that [White] was mentally competent and that he had never had any mental trouble," and concluded that there was "no evidence, no actual, valid evidence that this man was insane either [at the time of the crime] or at the present time."

Trial recommenced within the week. At trial, White's counsel presented an insanity defense to the jury. Despite relying on an insanity defense, counsel presented no expert

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testimony, instead relying on White's own testimony and the testimony of seven of White's family members. The family testified to largely the same things they had testified to in the competency hearing, although they did not discuss the head injuries at trial. Several were on the stand for bare minutes. One of White's half-sisters, for instance, was only asked twelve questions. The jury returned a guilty verdict on March 11.

The penalty phase began on March 12, just one day after the close of the guilt phase. At the penalty phase, Charters waived the defense's opening statement. The court questioned him about this course, stating, "You don't want to make an opening statement. Commonwealth is making an opening statement"; Charters confirmed that the defense waived it. White's counsel presented no mitigation evidence at the penalty phase, opting to simply address the jury in closing argument. In Charter's closing argument, he pointed to White's lack of criminal history as a mitigating factor, and emphasized the "terrible manner" of White's upbringing relying on evidence from the guilt phase. Stating, "execution is overkill," Charters implored the jury to "give the kid one last shot." The jury began penalty deliberations around 2:15 PM on March 12, 1980, and continued until approximately 8:25 PM, at which point, they were split five-seven. Court resumed the next day at 9:15 AM, and the jury returned with a death sentence recommendation at 12:05 PM. Consistent with that recommendation, the court imposed a death sentence on March 29, 1980.

2. State Postconviction Proceedings

The Kentucky Supreme Court affirmed White's convictions and sentence on direct appeal in December 1983, *White*, 671 S.W.2d at 247, and the United States Supreme Court denied his petition for certiorari, *White v. Kentucky*, 469 U.S. 963 (1984). In December 1984, White collaterally attacked his sentence by filing a motion under Rule 11.42 of the Kentucky Rules of Criminal Procedure. In May 1999, almost 15 years after White filed his motion, the trial court conducted a five-day evidentiary hearing pursuant to Rule 11.42.

During that evidentiary hearing, White's postconviction counsel, Kevin McNally, Margaret O'Donnell, and Vincent Aprille, adduced new mitigating evidence, not presented at trial. Counsel presented new evidence from the same witnesses who had testified at trial along

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with evidence from witnesses trial counsel had never spoken with. There was testimony that both Karu Neace, White's biological father, and Aussie White, White's uncle, sexually abused children in the home—White's half-siblings and aunts (who were raised as step-siblings)—beginning when they were young children. Several of the children were impregnated as a result of this abuse. This sometimes happened in the room where White was sleeping. White also witnessed one of his half-sisters being raped by another uncle.

One of White's half-siblings, testified that, following a bad car accident, White's father (Karu Neace) got drunk, lined the children (including White) up, and threatened to kill them with a pistol saying, "Well, I'll just line you all up and start with the oldest and go to the youngest and kill you all." White was also routinely beaten by his mother (Nancy Bowling) and grandmother (Kitty Neace). His grandmother would fly into rages and beat White so severely that he bled from his legs. When White wet the bed, he was required to suck the urine out of his sheets with his mouth.

Alcohol use was rampant in the home. One of White's half-brother's, provided additional details about the drowning of White's younger half-brother, testifying that the night before his two-year-old brother drowned, the adults "gave [the two-year-old] beer to drink," and "the next day he was sick from it." The child was "suffering from a hangover" when he drowned. White witnessed the drowning. Multiple witnesses testified during the postconviction evidentiary hearing that other children in the family, including White, were given alcohol at a young age because the adults in his life found it amusing to watch the children get drunk. The family also allowed the children to smoke as young as eight years old.

Witness testimony also raised concerns about White's head injuries. White's father (Karu Neace) and grandmother (Kitty Neace) beat his mother (Nancy Bowling) and pushed her down the stairs in an attempt to abort her pregnancy with White. White's grandmother testified that White's mother knocked White's head on a door handle when he was an infant, an injury White's grandmother described as serious, but for which, she testified, no one took White to the doctor. Several family members testified that White experienced seizures from around age six or seven into his teenage years. White's half-brother and codefendant, Tommy Bowling, testified that he observed White unconscious "probably at least eight, nine, ten times." Another of

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White's half-brothers recounted seeing White knocked out for fifteen minutes after falling facedown at his grandmother's house at 12. At age 17 or 18, White got hit on the head with a "tire buddy" during a fight and was knocked unconscious for two or three minutes. Other witnesses recounted White's multiple—and serious—motorcycle and automobile accidents. White attempted suicide at least once.

In 1990, White's postconviction counsel also deposed Dr. Granacher—the doctor who had originally advised that White was competent to stand trial. When asked whether trial counsel had given him "any additional information about Mr. White's medical, mental, emotional, family or social history" beyond what Dr. Granacher was able to glean from his own interview with White, Dr. Granacher testified, "I don't believe he did." Dr. Granacher also stated that, if defense counsel had apprised him of White's history of seizures, he would have conducted a CAT scan and neurological exam because "[a]nybody that has a history of seizure disorder . . . even if it weren't exacerbated by drugs, you'd still need to do an organic investigation of the patient." Based on postconviction counsel's representations regarding perinatal trauma, birth trauma, early alcohol exposure "at age 2 ½," and early childhood trauma, Dr. Granacher observed that there were "many, many instances" in White's life "that may have caused organic brain dysfunction." Dr. Granacher testified that the new information he received from White's postconviction counsel would not have changed his ultimate recommendation to the court that White was competent to stand trial but would have prompted a more insistent conclusion that White needed further evaluation, including of his organic brain function.

During a 1999 deposition, Dr. Evensen testified that trial counsel gave him an incomplete picture of the abuse White had suffered. Counsel told Dr. Evensen that White was the product of incest, that White had been abused by relatives and treated "almost as a non-being" by his mother (Nancy Bowling), and that White had witnessed the shooting of his biological father (Karu Neace). Dr. Evensen testified that, even with that information, he concluded that, while White was criminally responsible, his upbringing would have led him to learn violence as a way of resolving issues and would have inhibited his development of empathy. Dr. Evensen believed that White's upbringing had directly caused his antisocial traits and that White's substance abuse had reduced his ability to control those traits. Dr. Evensen further believed, based on White's

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psychological profile, that the murder, while deliberate, was the result of minimally controlled hostility taught by his family and an intoxicated condition that led him to snap the moment he felt threatened with discovery rather than a cold, premeditated, and remorseless murder. Dr. Evensen believed White felt regret for the murder and that White had potential for rehabilitation in a maximum-security prison. But White's counsel never met with Dr. Evensen to go over his conclusions for possible mitigation once he concluded that White was criminally responsible. Dr. Evensen provided an affidavit, stating that, though he could not testify during the guilt phase that White was not criminally culpable, he would have been willing offer mitigation testimony during the penalty phase.

Dr. Evensen also explained that, after White's trial, postconviction counsel had provided Dr. Evensen with the additional information about White's family history that postconviction counsel had adduced, including evidence of mental illness and homicidal tendencies in White's family, the head trauma White had suffered, the seizures White experienced, White's learning difficulties, and the extent of the "lethal" abuse in White's family. Dr. Evensen emphasized that this was, to him, "new information," which would have allowed him to testify that White's participation in the murders represented a "resort to violence under stress . . . that he learned from his family."

Early and Charters also testified during postconviction proceedings. When asked, Early did not know whether Charters had actually tried a death penalty case prior to White's. When asked whether Early had "ever presented an insanity defense in a murder trial without an expert witness," Early responded, "[n]ot until this case"; when asked if he ever proceeded without an expert in cases after White's, Early responded, "[n]o way."

Charters described his reasoning for proceeding as he had, testifying that he had no inkling the defendants were not innocent until a jailer told him that Fisher needed to speak with him, and intended to cooperate with the Commonwealth. Charters emphasized that he had only "eleven days" to prepare after pivoting to the insanity defense, and that several of those days were spent in the courtroom for trial.

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In January 2000, a state trial court denied White’s petition for relief, and denied White’s motion for reconsideration. In May 2002, the Kentucky Supreme Court concluded White had failed to demonstrate that his counsel’s performance was deficient or that it prejudiced him and affirmed the trial court’s denial of relief. *White v. Kentucky*, No. 94-SC-326-MR, at 5 (Ky. May 16, 2002) [hereinafter “*White III*”].

C. AEDPA

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 governs appeals, like White’s, which challenge, in federal court, a state death sentence. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (outlining initial habeas proceedings); *id.* § 2253 (detailing appellate procedures for habeas proceedings). Prior to AEDPA, the Supreme Court recognized habeas corpus, “the Great Writ,” as an established feature of Anglo-American jurisprudence, one “[r]eceived into our own law in the colonial period, given explicit recognition in the Federal Constitution,” and “incorporated in the first grant of federal court jurisdiction.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 399-400 (1963). Recognizing “that today habeas corpus in the federal courts provides a mode for the redress of denials of due process of law,” the Court emphasized that habeas corpus’s “root principle is that in a civilized society, government must always be accountable to the judiciary for a man’s imprisonment” such that “if the imprisonment cannot be shown to conform with the fundamental requirements of law, the individual is entitled to his immediate release.” *Id.* at 402.

AEDPA changed things. “[D]rafted, enacted, and signed in an atmosphere of anger and fear”—the aftermath of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing—AEDPA’s proponents claimed the measure was “necessary to fight domestic terrorism.” Bryan A. Stevenson, *The Politics of Fear and Death: Successive Problems in Capital Federal Habeas Corpus Cases*, 77 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 699, 701 (2002). In practice, AEDPA “introduced entirely new restrictions on habeas corpus” including “new restrictions in Section 2254(e) on reviewing state court fact-findings,” and “limited relitigation opportunities for cases that had been adjudicated on the merits in state court.” Brandon L. Garrett & Kaitlin Phillips, *AEDPA Repeal*, 107 Cornell L. Rev. 1739, 1756 (2022). AEDPA explicitly prohibits a federal habeas court from granting relief on “any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings unless” the state court decision “was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as

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determined by the Supreme Court of the United States,” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1), or the state court’s decision “was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding,” *id.* § 2254(d)(2). These restrictions on relief are commonly known as “AEDPA deference.”

Yet “deference does not imply abandonment or abdication of judicial review,” and it “does not by definition preclude relief.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 340 (2003). A state court decision is contrary to clearly established federal law when it applies a rule that contradicts the governing law set forth by the Supreme Court or where it confronts a set of facts that are materially indistinguishable from those underlying a decision of the Supreme Court and nevertheless arrives at a different conclusion. *Carter v. Mitchell*, 829 F.3d 455, 468 (6th Cir. 2016). An unreasonable application occurs when a state court identifies the correct governing legal principle from the Supreme Court’s decisions but unreasonably applies that principle to the facts. *Rompilla v. Beard*, 545 U.S. 374, 380 (2005) (quoting *Wiggins v. Smith*, 539 U.S. 510, 520 (2003)).

“[T]he lack of a Supreme Court decision on nearly identical facts does not, by itself, mean that there is no clearly established federal law,” however, “since ‘a general standard’ from [the Supreme] Court’s cases can supply such law.” *Marshall v. Rodgers*, 569 U.S. 58, 62 (2013) (quoting *Yarborough v. Alvarado*, 541 U.S. 652, 664 (2004)). AEDPA does not prohibit a federal court from finding an application of a principle unreasonable when it involves a set of facts “different from those of the case in which the principle was announced.” *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, 953 (2007) (quoting *Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63, 76 (2003)). It can be an unreasonable application of federal law to decline to extend the Supreme Court’s precedents to factual scenarios where they should clearly apply. *Ramdass v. Angelone*, 530 U.S. 156, 168 (2000).

In identifying the State court’s reasoning, we must consider the opinion as a whole to determine whether the rule applied tracks the standards prescribed by the Supreme Court. *Id.* at 392. Where the state court overlooks a counterargument, or simply fails to provide reasoning on a particular point, we may not assume from absence that the state court acted unreasonably or acted contrary to the law. *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 98 (2011); *Davis v. Carpenter*,

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798 F.3d 468, 475 (6th Cir. 2015). In such cases, we must ask what arguments could have supported the state court's decision and grant relief only if no fair-minded jurist could agree with those arguments. *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 102-03. Where, however, the state court has affirmatively applied an incorrect standard—even where the incorrect reasoning is exemplified by a single sentence making clear the state court's misapprehension of the law—the federal courts may step in. *See Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 394 (2000) (finding that the Virginia Supreme Court's decision was both contrary to and an unreasonable application of established law where a single sentence revealed that the state court had added an additional requirement to the Supreme Court's rule in *Strickland*).

II. ANALYSIS

Ineffective assistance under *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984) “is deficient performance by counsel resulting in prejudice, with performance being measured against an objective standard of reasonableness under prevailing professional norms.” *Rompilla*, 545 U.S. at 380 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). “[C]ounsel's duty to investigate,” the contours of which a court can clarify by “referring to the ABA Standards for Criminal Justice as guides,” derives from this “‘clearly established’ precedent of *Strickland*.” *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 522 (citing *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690-91). Applying this review to White's claim, along with the AEDPA deference described above, I begin by analyzing counsel's performance, and then proceed to the prejudice prong.

A. Performance

The Supreme Court has long emphasized “that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel exists, and is needed, in order to protect the fundamental right to a fair trial.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 684. “An accused is entitled to be assisted by an attorney, whether retained or appointed, who plays the role necessary to ensure that the trial is fair.” *Id.* at 685. “The proper measure” for attorney performance under this standard is “reasonableness under prevailing professional norms.” *Id.* at 688.

As acknowledged in a recent published decision of our en banc court, “the U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly faulted trial lawyers who failed to adequately investigate for the penalty

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phase and thereby overlooked substantial mitigating evidence.” *Fields v. Jordan*, 86 F.4th 218, 246 (6th Cir. 2023) (en banc) (emphasis omitted) (collecting cases). This inquiry centers “on whether the investigation supporting counsel’s decision not to introduce mitigating evidence of [the defendant’s] background was itself reasonable.” *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 523 (emphasis omitted). As of 1980, defense counsel was on notice that their professional duties included the “obligation to conduct a thorough investigation of the defendant’s background.” *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. at 396 (citing 1 ABA Standards for Criminal Justice 4-4.1, commentary, p. 4-55 (2d ed. 1980)).

The Kentucky Supreme Court concluded that White’s counsel did not perform deficiently “simply because they did not pursue every conceivable strategy in preparation for the penalty phase.” *White III*, at 4. Characterizing White’s arguments as “little more than a lengthy legal essay on how the case could have been handled with the benefit of hindsight,” the Court concluded that White’s challenges to counsel’s “penalty performance do not meet the standards set out in *Strickland* for ineffective assistance.” *Id.* The Court credited Early’s and Charters’s testimony that they both “thought the three defendants were innocent until learning that Fisher wanted to testify,” and, “[b]ecause the defendants originally claimed they were not guilty,” the court concluded “there was no reason to investigate White’s background or his physical or mental health.” Thus, the court determined that counsel’s performance “was not clearly unreasonable or unprofessional under all the circumstances.” The court further justified trial counsel’s performance by emphasizing that in 1980, “a defense attorney had no duty to discover and provide information about every aspect of White’s entire life or an account of several generations of his extended family.”

1. Delay in Investigation.

I begin with White’s counsel’s decision not to investigate mitigation at all until after trial had already started. The Kentucky Supreme Court applied the incorrect standard when analyzing this decision, holding that Charters and Early were not required to investigate mitigation because their clients claimed they were not guilty. As the majority notes, “the court might have articulated a legal standard that contradicted Supreme Court precedent when it stated that “[b]ecause the defendants originally claimed they were not guilty, there was no reason to

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investigate White’s background or his physical or mental health.” Maj. Op. at 16. In fact, Kentucky Supreme Court *did* articulate a legal standard that contradicts Supreme Court precedent. The Court made clear in *Williams* that counsel always had an “obligation to conduct a thorough investigation of the defendant's background.” *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 395-96. And the Court explained that it is unreasonable to wait until days before trial to begin preparing mitigation, let alone to wait until after trial has started, even if counsel has otherwise used the time to competently investigate and handle the guilt phase. *Id.*

Indeed, the *Williams* Court directed us to the 1980 ABA Standards for Criminal Justice to determine the scope of an attorney’s responsibility at the time of White’s trial. 529 U.S. at 396 (citing 1 ABA Standards for Criminal Justice 4-4.1, commentary, p. 4-55 (2d ed. 1980) [*hereinafter* ABA Standards 1980]). Those standards make clear that reliance on the client’s assertions regarding their own guilt is no substitute for a thorough factual investigation. ABA Standards 1980, *supra* at 4-54. Rather, an investigation must be prompt, should entail a thorough investigation of the potential strengths of the state’s case, and should involve an evaluation of each element the defense counsel might need to prove or disprove. *Id.* The investigation must include a search for mitigation evidence that can be used at sentencing beyond simple emotional appeals. *Id.* at 4-55. It should involve research into “the defendant’s background, education, employment record, mental and emotional stability, family relationships, and the like.” *Id.* Under those standards, it is not reasonable for an attorney to fail to promptly conduct an investigation to support an entire phase of trial simply because the client asserts that he is not guilty.

The majority argues that “this single potential misstep . . . doesn’t provide grounds for granting White habeas relief.” Maj. Op. at 16. I believe this misreads the law and extends AEDPA deference beyond its bounds. The court’s reasoning that, because White claimed he was not guilty “there was no reason to investigate White’s background or his physical or mental health” was the only reasoning provided for the court’s analysis of the delay in investigation.⁴ In short, the Kentucky Court analyzed the delay under a single standard—i.e., that counsel need not

⁴Although, of course, the court provided other explanations for counsel’s other instances of deficient mitigation investigation “after there was a change in strategy.”

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investigate the background of a client who claims to be innocent—and it was the wrong standard. This was not merely a “stray thought.” Maj. Op. at 11 (citing *Rogers*, 69 F.4th at 391-92). Nor did the Kentucky Court simply use imprecise language to describe an accurate and applicable legal standard which it correctly framed and applied. See, e.g., *Woodford v. Visconti*, 537 U.S. 19, 23-24 (2002). The court asserted and then explicitly relied upon an incorrect legal rule, and that rule was dispositive of the court’s decision on this particular point.

The majority accurately notes that the Kentucky Court also repeatedly cited, quoted, and paraphrased *Strickland* as the overarching standard. Maj. Op. at 16–17. But that does not excuse the Court’s reliance on a more specific rule that is contrary to clearly established Federal law as part of the *Strickland* analysis. A state court may not simply accurately cite *Strickland* and then assert a new rule for the application of *Strickland* that contravenes Supreme Court precedent. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 391-94 (granting habeas relief where the state Supreme Court cited and applied *Strickland*, but also relied on the erroneous belief that a *Strickland* analysis should be guided by a more specific rule set out in *Lockhart v. Fretwell*, 506 U.S. 364 (1993) in all cases). That is what happened in this case. The Kentucky Court correctly cited *Strickland*. *White III*, at 3. But the court then went on to make up a new rule—a rule which contravened clearly established law—for the application of *Strickland*. *White III*, at 5. The Kentucky Court acted contrary to clearly established Federal law.

Because the Kentucky Court relied upon the incorrect standard in evaluating White’s attorneys’ performance prior to trial, his performance must be analyzed anew under the correct standard. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 395. The testimony at the postconviction evidentiary hearing highlighted the utter failure of trial counsel to reasonably investigate the circumstances of White’s alleged crime or any potentially mitigating circumstances before Fisher turned state’s witness. Charters’s testimony during the postconviction evidentiary hearing in state court underscored his failure to appreciate the gravity of White’s potential death sentence. When asked, “[s]o this is a death penalty case, right,” Charters testified, “[i]t turned out to be, yes,” and when counsel responded, “I mean, they [the state prosecutors] were seeking the death penalty,” Charters said, “[i]n a half-hearted way; they couldn’t have even got a conviction up to that point, I don’t believe.” This is consistent with Fisher’s testimony during postconviction proceedings

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that he did not understand he was facing the death penalty until the Commonwealth's attorney informed him.

Perhaps because they wholly failed to appreciate the seriousness of their client's peril, White's attorneys "abandoned their investigation of petitioner's background after having acquired only rudimentary knowledge of his history from a narrow set of sources" in violation of *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 524. Only after Fisher agreed to testify for the Commonwealth did counsel bother to inquire about White's supposed "history dating to early childhood of bizarre conduct." If it was deficient in *Williams* to neglect to prepare for mitigation until a week before the trial, it was surely deficient to neglect to prepare for mitigation at all until after the trial had started. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 395. Counsel had five months. They chose not to use them to form any sort of mitigation case. The delay, itself, was deficient performance.

2. Substandard Investigation.

Counsel also performed deficiently in failing to investigate once they knew that Fisher would testify for the state. The Kentucky Supreme Court acted unreasonably under clearly established Supreme Court precedent in holding otherwise. The Court repeatedly asserted that "the mere fact that counsel might have presented additional mitigating evidence does not establish ineffective assistance," *White III*, at 3, and "at the time of the 1980 trial, a defense attorney had no duty to discover and provide information about every aspect of White's entire life or an account of several generations of his extended family," *id.*, at 5. This is true, but unhelpful. While counsel did not have a responsibility to discover or present *all* mitigating evidence, counsel did have an obligation to conduct a reasonable and thorough investigation. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 396. By the time of the Kentucky Supreme Court's decision, it was clearly established federal law that failure to thoroughly inquire into a defendant's background, acquire records, and follow up on leads is deficient performance. *Id.* at 395-96.

The Kentucky Court distinguished *Williams*, noting that, in *Williams*, trial counsel conducted no investigation into family life or background, whereas White's counsel did some investigation in the course of their insanity investigation. As the majority notes, the Kentucky Court did not act contrary to clearly established Supreme Court precedent in doing so. Maj. Op.

at 15–16. *Williams* was different. A court, however, may act unreasonably by declining to apply a rule established in one case to a new factual scenario. *Ramdass*, 530 U.S. at 168.

In *Wiggins*, the Supreme Court held that it was an unreasonable application of *Williams* and *Strickland* to excuse counsel for “acquir[ing] only a rudimentary knowledge of [the defendant’s] history from a narrow set of sources” and for failing to pursue leads that any reasonably competent attorney would have followed up on. 539 U.S. at 524-25. The Court noted that counsel had turned up some evidence of the defendant’s traumatic background during their guilt phase investigation. *Id.* at 519. But counsel had focused the mitigation phase only on evidence pertinent to guilt and conducted no additional mitigation phase investigation. *Id.* at 518-19. The state court excused *Wiggins*’s counsel’s decision to abandon their mitigation investigation on grounds that, while the evidence of *Wiggins*’s childhood trauma that counsel had was not as detailed or as graphic as the history uncovered in postconviction, “counsel *did* investigate and *were* aware of appellant’s background.” *Id.* at 518 (quoting *Wiggins v. State*, 724 A.2d 1, 16 (Md. 1999) (emphasis in original)).

The Supreme Court criticized the state court for failing to consider that, “[i]n assessing the reasonableness of an attorney’s investigation . . . a court must consider not only the quantum of evidence already known to counsel, but also whether the known evidence would lead a reasonable attorney to investigate further.” *Id.* at 527. It reminded us that “*Strickland* does not establish that a cursory investigation automatically justifies a tactical decision [not to investigate] with respect to sentencing strategy.” *Id.* The Court addressed ineffective assistance, holding:

In light of what the PSI and the DSS records actually revealed . . . counsel chose to abandon their investigation at an unreasonable juncture, making a fully informed decision with respect to sentencing strategy impossible. The [state] Court of Appeals’ assumption that the investigation was adequate[] thus reflected an unreasonable application of *Strickland*.

Id. at 527-28 (cleaned up).

Similarly, in *Jells v. Mitchell*, we held that “the [state] Court of Appeals unreasonably applied *Strickland* when it neglected to find that *Jells*’s trial counsel’s failure to prepare for the mitigation hearing” was deficient performance. 538 F.3d 478, 494 (6th Cir. 2008). This was because “*Jells*’s counsel interviewed only three family members, neglecting to speak with many

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other family members who had lived with Jells and were available,” because “[w]hen speaking with the family members they did contact, their inquiry was brief and they failed to ask sufficiently probing questions,” and because information that should have “‘prodded’ them into action was readily available.” *Id.* at 493. Jells’s counsel had done some background investigation and was able to discuss Jells’s unstable childhood and academic difficulties. *Id.* at 496. But we held that “counsel’s awareness of Jells’s unstable home environment and academic difficulties should have alerted them that further investigation by a mitigation specialist might proved [sic] fruitful.” *Id.*

The Kentucky Court made similar unreasonable errors to those made in *Wiggins* and *Jells* in this case. True, there was some investigation into background. But that investigation was rudimentary and, as in *Wiggins*, consisted only of the evidence turned up during counsel’s guilt phase investigation. The postconviction testimony demonstrates that White’s counsel interviewed White’s family on two occasions. First, counsel interviewed White’s grandmother as a potential character witness for White’s defense of complete innocence. This questioning was limited to whether White had a character consistent with having committed the crime or a proclivity for violence. It did not delve at all into family history, childhood trauma, abuse, injury, or medical conditions.

Second, counsel hurriedly gathered some of White’s family after they switched to an insanity defense and asked them to describe “prior conduct that was bizarre.” Counsel explicitly pushed them to come up with testimony that would make White seem insane. This inquiry turned up some evidence that was related to mitigation, as demonstrated by the testimony given by relatives at the competency hearing and, later, at trial. In that sense, as in *Wiggins*, “counsel *did* investigate and were aware of appellant’s background.” But, just as in *Wiggins*, the information counsel collected was not the result of any deliberate mitigation investigation; it was simply a byproduct of a guilt phase investigation that touched on similar topics. And, as in *Wiggins*, this failure to focus at all on a mitigation case separate from the insanity case had consequences. Counsel missed most of the evidence that was relevant solely for mitigation.

Further, as in both *Wiggins* and *Jells*, counsel had evidence from the guilt phase investigation that should have prodded them to look further before they wrote off the possibility

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of additional mitigation phase evidence. For instance, counsel knew that there had been sexual abuse in White's family, because they knew his mother had been raped by her stepfather. They knew that White grew up in the same home as that stepfather. Yet they seemingly never discovered that said abuse carried on into White's childhood and that White observed it. They knew that White drank and used drugs as a minor, but they never discovered who produced those substances for him as a minor or how long he had been using them. They knew that White had been whipped, but they did not discover the extent of the physical damage that the whipping caused. They had a report from Dr. Evensen alleging that White's abuse had affected his mental processing (even if it did not render him not criminally responsible), but they never followed up to discuss mitigation with Dr. Evensen or to provide Dr. Evensen with the full family history he needed to form the conclusions he did postconviction.

Nor was this the result, as the majority suggests it might be, of counsel asking about all of these topics and simply not receiving detailed answers. Maj. Op. at 25–28. Several witnesses testified that they were taken into a room with the attorneys and were only asked about “violent,” “sexual,” or “bad” things that White had done and not about other parts of his history. One of White's half-siblings explicitly testified that the family was not asked about background, childhood history, or childhood trauma. Dr. Evensen testified that counsel never sat down and discussed his mitigation related conclusions with him at all. The majority is correct that we cannot simply assume that counsel never asked about certain evidence because they did not discover it. But here we have affirmative evidence of what counsel did and did not ask about. They did not ask about the type of evidence presented at the postconviction hearing.

Further, as in *Jells*, there were several key family members that counsel never even attempted to speak with. These were not distant family members as the Kentucky Court suggested when it admonished “a defense attorney had no duty to discover . . . an account of several generations of his extended family.” Counsel failed to speak to many of White's half-siblings—or aunts and uncles of similar ages raised as half-siblings—who had grown up with him, lived with him, and were available. *Jells*, 538 F.3d at 493. Counsel knew that there was, at a minimum, some abuse in that home, they knew that these relatives existed and lived in the home. Yet they never followed up to determine what kind of abuse or trauma those children

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might have witnessed or experienced. The relatives that counsel ignored included Kay Hudson, who could have told counsel about the extent of the whippings White endured, about White being forced to suck urine from his bed sheets, about White's father threatening to shoot all of the children, about White's seizures, about White's suicide attempt, and about White observing sexual abuse. Counsel also ignored Bobbie Hudson, who could have told counsel about the rampant sexual abuse in the home.

The majority attempts to distinguish *Wiggins* on grounds that, “[u]nlike the attorneys in *Wiggins*, once White's counsel learned about his history of abuse and trauma, they chased down hours of testimony on the matter.” Maj. Op. at 24. But this misreads the legal rule set forth by *Wiggins*: “In assessing the reasonableness of an attorney's investigation . . . a court must consider not only the quantum of evidence already known to counsel, but also whether the known evidence would lead a reasonable attorney to investigate further.” *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 527. Thus, our analysis (and the Kentucky Court's analysis) of the reasonableness of counsel's actions cannot be controlled by the fact that White's counsel discovered “hours of testimony on the matter” while conducting their guilt phase investigation. It is controlled by whether that evidence would have spurred a reasonable attorney to investigate further in advance of the mitigation phase. And in this case, as in *Wiggins*, there were numerous, obvious avenues of needed investigation that counsel failed to pursue.

The majority attempts to distinguish *Jells* on grounds that *Jells* involved counsel who did not prepare any mitigation evidence until after the guilt phase of trial and, in analyzing that delay, *Jells* relied on cases involving “circumstances where a finding of guilty [could not] come as a surprise.” Maj. Op. at 30 (quoting *Jells*, 538 F.3d 494). It is true that *Jells* is not controlling as to the delay in investigation. But *Jells* held that counsel had performed deficiently in two ways: first, counsel delayed preparation of mitigation evidence until after the start of trial (despite it being no surprise that *Jells* was found guilty), and second, when counsel did conduct an investigation, they failed to conduct an adequate investigation. *Jells*, 538 F.3d at 493 (describing issues of timeliness and then going on to say that “[i]n addition” counsel failed to conduct an adequate investigation). That second finding, and the court's reasoning for it, is highly instructive in this case.

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White's trial counsel had limited time due to their unreasonable decision not to pursue any background evidence until after jury selection. But they could and should have spent that time interviewing White's half-siblings or pursuing any pure mitigation. They did not. The record directly contradicts the Kentucky Supreme Court's assertion that "White's defense counsel did the best they could with what they had to work with." *White III*, at 7. Counsel were the authors of their own lack of information. Counsel's insufficient foundation for mounting a successful mitigation argument was the direct product of counsel's failure to conduct a reasonable investigation; that counsel "had to work with" limited evidence was a direct result of counsel's failure to make reasonable inquiries into, let alone do "the best they could" to uncover, the circumstances of the alleged crime and White's background. Recognizing these errors, moreover, does not improperly apply 20/20 "hindsight" to assess counsel's performance. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. Thus, on this record, like the one in *Wiggins*, "the [state court's] conclusion that the scope of counsel's investigation into petitioner's background met the legal standards set in *Strickland* represented an objectively unreasonable application" of clearly established precedent. *Id.* at 528-29.

B. Prejudice

Counsel's deficient performance "does not warrant setting aside the judgment of a criminal proceeding" unless it prejudiced the defense. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 691. To show prejudice, the defendant must demonstrate "a reasonable probability"—meaning "a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome"—"that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different." *Id.* at 694. This standard "do[es] not require a defendant to show 'that counsel's deficient conduct more likely than not altered the outcome' of his penalty proceeding, but rather that he establish 'a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in that outcome.'" *Porter v. McCollum*, 558 U.S. 30, 44 (2009) (brackets omitted) (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 693-94).

A state court's weighing of evidence for prejudice is afforded AEDPA deference. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 373-74. In this case, the Kentucky Supreme Court reached prejudice. We, therefore, owe AEDPA deference to the Kentucky Court's finding of no prejudice. A habeas petitioner is entitled to relief under AEDPA if "the state court's decision is so obviously wrong

that its error lies ‘beyond any possibility for fairminded disagreement.’” *Shinn v. Kayer*, 592 U.S. 111, 118 (2020) (quoting *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 103). The Kentucky Court held that:

Even if all the testimony White suggests had been introduced during the penalty phase, it would not have been sufficient to counter or explain the brutalities of the three murders. *See Nguyen v. Reynolds*, 131 F.3d 1340 (10th Cir. 1997). Some of the evidence could have been detrimental to his case. As noted in *Haight v. Commonwealth*, Ky. 41 S.W.3d 436 (2001), “the critical issue is not whether counsel made errors, but whether counsel was so thoroughly ineffective that defeat was snatched from the hands of probable victory.” There is no possible or reasonable chance that the omitted testimony would have had such an unquestionably favorable impact that it would have changed the sentence of the jury.

White III, at 6.

I begin by concurring with the majority that the Kentucky Supreme Court did not act contrary to law, but I would be remiss if I did not point out the inaccuracies in the Kentucky Court’s apprehension of the law. Indeed, the Kentucky opinion bends nearly to the breaking point the requirement that we read the opinion generously.

The Kentucky Court did not establish a nexus requirement between the mitigation evidence and the crime, but it came close to doing so. It stated that the evidence was not sufficient to “counter or explain” the brutalities of the crimes. As the Supreme Court has been careful to note, while evidence that cannot explain the crime may have less weight than evidence which can, *Thornell v. Jones*, 144 S. Ct. 1302, 1311-14 (2024), mitigating evidence may alter the jury’s selection of penalty even if it does not explain the crime, *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 98. However, reading the Kentucky Supreme Court’s reasoning generously, as we must, I take the “counter or explain” language to mean that the mitigation evidence did not outweigh the aggravation (i.e., “counter” it). Thus, I read the Court’s reasoning as an inartful statement of the correct test. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 397-98.⁵

Similarly, the Kentucky Court’s asserted that there was no “possible or reasonable chance that the omitted testimony would have had such an unquestionably favorable impact that it would

⁵I do not agree, however, that this is the same issue presented in *Hodge v. Jordan*, 95 F.4th 393 (6th Cir. 2024) as the majority implies in one of its footnotes. Maj. Op. at 37 n.9.

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have changed the sentence of the jury,” and that to succeed White would have needed to show that “defeat was snatched from the hands of probable victory.” The Supreme Court has made clear that mitigation evidence may be mixed and still undermine confidence in a verdict—it need not be “unquestionably favorable.” *Porter*, 558 U.S. at 43. And the Supreme Court has held that the *Strickland* standard does not require that the additional evidence would have resulted in “probable victory”—i.e., “that counsel’s deficient conduct more likely than not altered the outcome.” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 693. It merely requires a showing that the new evidence establish “a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome.” *Id.* at 694.

A generous reading of the Kentucky Court’s language, however, takes it to mean that, because the evidence was not unquestionably favorable (i.e., because it was mixed) there was no reasonable chance that the testimony would change the verdict when weighed against significant aggravators. This is, again, technically the correct standard.⁶ *Cullen v. Pinholster*, 563 U.S. 170, 200-01 (2011). Mitigation evidence that carries a sufficient risk of harming the defendant’s case rather than helping it may not bear a reasonable possibility of changing the outcome. *Id.* And the Supreme Court has warned us against quibbling over the incautious use of the word “probable” without the “reasonably probable” modifier. *Woodford*, 537 U.S. at 22-23. Thus, the flaws in the Kentucky Court’s discussion of the appropriate standards do not rise to the level required to make the opinion contrary to clearly established federal law under AEDPA.

What remains, however, is whether the Kentucky Court unreasonably applied *Strickland*. A failure to investigate and present mitigation evidence can be prejudicial even where some evidence relevant to mitigation was presented at trial. The Supreme Court has “never limited the prejudice inquiry under *Strickland* to cases in which there was only little or no mitigation evidence presented.” *Sears v. Upton*, 561 U.S. 945, 954 (2010) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Of course, where new mitigating evidence “would barely have altered the sentencing profile presented,” the fact that the jury sentenced appellant to death under the near identical sentencing profile suggests a lack of prejudice. *Id.* (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 700). But this is not such a case. I agree with the majority that White’s evidence is “different in both kind and degree from that introduced at trial.” Maj. Op. at 35. Where the new evidence is

⁶Although, as discussed below, it was not reasonable reasoning in this case.

substantial or different in kind from the evidence presented at trial, courts have “found deficiency *and* prejudice in . . . cases in which counsel presented what could be described as a superficially reasonable mitigation theory during the penalty phase.” *Sears*, 561 U.S. at 954.

Where counsel has presented enough new evidence in postconviction to change the sentencing profile available to the jury, “we reweigh the evidence in aggravation against the totality of available mitigating evidence” to determine whether a reasonable juror might have considered the totality of the evidence differently in light of the new mitigation. *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 534. “[T]he totality of the available mitigation evidence” includes “both that adduced at trial, and the evidence adduced in the habeas proceeding.” *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 397. The relevant question is whether the sum total of the mitigating evidence, including both the evidence counsel presented to the jury and the evidence that only came out in the postconviction proceeding, undermines confidence in the outcome of the sentencing proceeding.

White’s case closely resembles cases in which the Supreme Court or this court have found that the mitigation evidence might undermine the aggravating factors associated with a particularly brutal murder. In *Williams*, “dramatic[.]” descriptions of “mistreatment, abuse, and neglect during [the defendant’s] early childhood, as well as testimony that he was ‘borderline mentally retarded,’ had suffered repeated head injuries, and might have mental impairments organic in origin,” and evidence of remorse and of improvement in prison, bore a reasonable probability of outweighing evidence of a lengthy history of burglary, theft, arson, and carjacking; brutal assaults on an elderly victim leaving her in a vegetative state; and several murders including the one at issue in which the defendant had beaten the victim to death with a mattock. 529 U.S. at 367-71 (pre-dating *White III*).

In *Porter*, evidence of cognitive defects caused by a brain abnormality; evidence that Porter’s father beat his mother in front of him, once causing a miscarriage; evidence that Porter’s father beat Porter and shot at him; and evidence of “extreme hardship and gruesome conditions” during military service was “too much mitigating evidence that was not presented to now be ignored.” 558 U.S. at 33-34 (citation omitted). It was sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome of the sentencing proceeding even though “Porter had been ‘previously convicted’ of another violent felony. . . ; the murder was committed during a burglary; the murder was

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committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner; and the murder was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel.” *Id.* at 32. Indeed, it was so clear that the mitigation undermined confidence in the outcome of the case that the United States Supreme Court held that the Florida Supreme Court was unreasonable in holding otherwise. *Id.* at 44.

In *Mason v. Mitchell*, Mason presented evidence that his father ran a prostitution and drug ring in which his mother was involved and which he witnessed, his father shot his mother, both of his parents abused him, both of his parents used drugs as did he after the age of eight, and he had a personality disorder as a result of his home environment. 543 F.3d 766, 780 (6th Cir. 2008). This evidence undermined confidence in the outcome of the sentencing proceeding even though the state had presented evidence that Mason had raped his victim and then beaten her to death with a board studded with nails. *Id.* at 769. The Ohio Supreme Court was unreasonable in holding otherwise. *Id.* at 785.

In *Goodwin v. Johnson*, Goodwin presented evidence that he “was borderline mentally retarded and showed signs of organic brain impairment; had a low education level; was involved in gang and criminal activity from a young age; had an unstable home life and was exposed to drug use, alcoholism, and prostitution by his mother before she forced him out of the home; was neglected and abused by his step-father; and had been exposed by his father to sexual abuse, drug use, and criminal behavior.” 632 F.3d 301, 326 (6th Cir. 2011). This undermined confidence in the outcome of the sentencing proceeding despite evidence that Goodwin shot a store clerk through the head during a robbery, causing extensive damage to the clerk’s brain and skull such that blood and remains of the brain were likely spattered onto Goodwin. *Id.* at 305. It was unreasonable for the Ohio Supreme Court to hold otherwise. *Id.* at 331.

In *Cauthern v. Colson*, Cauthern presented evidence that he had suffered a litany of abuse which “included physical abuse with brooms, belts and other implements” and emotional abuse including isolation and verbal insults. 736 F.3d 465, 483-84 (6th Cir. 2013). This undermined confidence in the outcome of the sentencing proceeding despite evidence that Cauthern had strangled to death two members of the United States Army Nurse Corps during the course of a robbery after a violent struggle and rape of the female victim. *Id.* at 468-470. It was unreasonable for the Tennessee Supreme Court to hold otherwise. *Id.* at 486

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In this case, as in those cases, the victims were vulnerable, and their deaths were violent and gory. The murder was committed as part of a robbery. Those facts are not unique to this case and do not set it apart from the litany of death penalty cases where we have found that the mitigation evidence undermined confidence in the outcome of the sentencing proceeding. The mitigation evidence in this case is substantial, comprising nearly all of the types of evidence presented in not just one of the above cases but all of them together. White was physically, mentally, and emotionally abused—beaten with every implement that was used on Cauthern and more. His family members alternated between neglecting him and engaging in extreme violence towards him including shooting at him, forcing him out of his home, and forcing him to drink urine. He witnessed the death of a sibling as a result of the same behavior that was directed towards him on a routine basis and the death of his own father at the hands of an uncle. He suffered head injuries and showed signs of mental incapacitation. He was exposed to drugs and deliberately fed alcohol at a young age. He was exposed to inappropriate sexual activity as Mason and Goodwin were, and much of that sexual activity was violent, including rapes and beatings of underage family members in his presence, often by his own father. He developed the same antisocial behaviors that lead to the murders because of this abuse. There was too much mitigating evidence to ignore.

Further, there is evidence that the jury was at least persuadable. Evidence of Jurors' sustained deliberations and initial deadlock supports the inference that presentation of the mitigation evidence could have changed the outcome. *Cf. United States v. Velarde-Gomez*, 269 F.3d 1023, 1036 (9th Cir. 2001) (collecting authorities for the proposition that lengthier deliberations can indicate jurors found it difficult to reach a consensus); *Mason*, 543 F.3d at 780 (finding it suggestive of prejudice that, as here, the “jury initially reported a deadlock” regarding the defendant’s sentence). This record raises “a probability” of prejudice “sufficient to undermine confidence in [the] outcome.” *Porter*, 558 U.S. at 44 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 693-94). The Kentucky Court acted unreasonably in ignoring it.

The Kentucky Court acted unreasonably in writing off large swaths of the mitigation evidence as potentially prejudicial. While, in some cases, mitigation evidence may bear no reasonable possibility of producing a different verdict because it carries too high a risk of being

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taken, instead, as aggravation evidence, *Pinholster*, 563 U.S. at 200-01, the fact that the good was mixed with some bad does not automatically render the mitigation evidence unable to outweigh the aggravation evidence. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 396-98 (finding prejudice even though “not all of the additional evidence was favorable to Williams”). Indeed, courts have found that new evidence of substantial abuse and childhood trauma is mitigating to the point of undermining confidence in a death penalty verdict issued after brutal crimes even where it was mixed with highly prejudicial new evidence like a history of criminal behavior. *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 396.

In this case, the potential prejudice inherent in the new evidence was that it could make White seem dangerous and unstable, rendered cruel and incapable of controlling his actions because of his upbringing. But that prejudice was already in the record and was worse at trial because of the fabricated evidence of sexual assaults and cruelty to animals. It is not clear that the new mitigation evidence could be any worse on that front than the old. The new mitigation evidence countered some of the trial evidence of past misconduct and added some sympathetic evidence. The new evidence compounded through family testimony—and explained through expert testimony—the idea that, insofar as White was dangerous, it was because of a truly horrific upbringing. It also presented, for the first time, the idea that White could be reformed.

White’s case that the new evidence, while mixed, would move the needle in his favor, is even stronger than that of *Williams*. 529 U.S. at 396. As with White, the mitigation in *Williams* suggested that Williams had a tendency to violence. As with White, the mitigation included evidence that Williams’s “violent behavior was a compulsive reaction.” *Id.* at 398. But, unlike in this case, that tendency had manifested itself in a history of criminal behavior. *Id.* at 396. If in *Williams*, the downsides of the mitigation evidence did not render counsel’s failure to investigate and introduce it nonprejudicial, then it was unreasonable to hold that the downsides of the mitigation in this case did.

The majority offers several counterarguments regarding prejudice. First, the majority argues that most of White’s postconviction evidence was cumulative of evidence presented at trial. The majority presents a chart which categorizes broad swaths of postconviction evidence as the same or similar to trial evidence simply because it could fall under the same broad

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headings like “Abuse in White’s Household” or “Exposure to Traumatic Events.” But even if one were to entirely write off the evidence of “abuse” as cumulative because some evidence of abuse was presented at trial, the majority concedes that some of the evidence presented in postconviction was different in “both kind and degree from that introduced at trial”—citing “episodes of head trauma, car accidents, alcohol consumption, and seizures from his childhood” as well as the attempt to kill him in utero. Maj. Op. at 35.

To this I would add, at the very least, that White presented new evidence in postconviction that a doctor concluded that White’s hostility, anti-social behavior, and lack of control were the direct result of the trauma he suffered as a child—a fact not included in the majority’s chart. No expert testimony was presented in mitigation at trial whatsoever, so the addition of expert testimony on causation was certainly different in kind and degree from that at trial. I would also add that multiple male family members, including White’s father, raped White’s half-siblings and aunts who were raised as half-siblings in White’s presence. True, there was evidence at trial that White’s father raped White’s mother before White was born, but no evidence was presented at trial that White had personally observed sexual assaults. The first evidence of White’s observation of sexual assaults was presented at postconviction. And I would further add that White had suffered from suicidal ideation and had attempted suicide at least once. While there was evidence of psychological symptoms at trial, it focused on childhood terror and bedwetting, rather than psychological symptoms occurring later in life. These late appearing symptoms were new at postconviction. In sum, a large selection of the postconviction evidence was entirely new, not cumulative, by any stretch of the imagination. The evidence introduced at postconviction changed White’s sentencing profile in nontrivial ways.

Next, the majority argues that the new evidence would not have diminished White’s “moral culpability.” Maj. Op. at 35–36. The majority takes a wrong turn from the start by only considering whether the *new* evidence (and, only the evidence the majority found noncumulative at that) alone would diminish White’s moral culpability. This is not the test. Indeed, it adds on an impermissible extra requirement to the *Strickland* test. The question of whether mitigating evidence affects the moral culpability of the defendant is simply a part of the analysis the jury

must answer when weighing mitigating and aggravating evidence. *Cauthern*, 736 F.3d at 486-87. Under *Strickland*, when we analyze whether new evidence might undermine our confidence in the jury's determination, we do not consider the new evidence in a vacuum; we consider it in light of the "totality of the available mitigation evidence." *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 397.

The majority compounds this error by ignoring a key link between the mitigating evidence of abuse, trauma, and head injuries (both the new and the old) and moral culpability. Dr. Evensen never testified at trial because counsel never followed up with him. But once he reviewed the evidence gleaned from White's family, including the seizures, head trauma, and substance abuse evidence—all of which the majority finds unrelated to culpability—as well as the extensive abuse, Evensen concluded that White's upbringing had led directly to his behavior at the time of the murders. If believed, Dr. Evensen's testimony teaches that a jury should not merely be sympathetic to White because of the abuse he suffered, but rather conclude that White's horrific history explained his actions on the day of the crime. The cumulative effect of the new evidence regarding White's history along with expert testimony linking it to the crime might well bear on White's moral culpability in the eyes of a juror.

The majority argues that the combined mitigation evidence could not outweigh the aggravating factors. Maj. Op. at 37. The majority concludes this because (a) the mitigation could not provide a "real link" between the mitigation evidence and the crimes and (b) the aggravation was particularly severe. *Id.* (citing *Thornell*, 144 S. Ct. at 1310-12). The first of these reasons fails for the same reason the "moral culpability" argument fails. There was a link.⁷

⁷Even if there had not been a link, however, the majority over-reads *Thornell*. *Thornell* noted that mitigation evidence not linked to the crime may have "diminished persuasive value" relative to evidence that is linked to the crime in the eyes of some courts. 144 S. Ct. at 1310. It did not assert that such evidence has no persuasive value or even that a sufficiently high quantity of evidence, unlinked from the crime, could never be so obviously mitigating as to render a state court's decision to the contrary unreasonable. *Id.* *Thornell* does not overturn *Williams*'s holding that "even if it does not undermine or rebut the prosecution's death-eligibility case," evidence that is unrelated to the crime may undermine confidence in a verdict. 529 U.S. 398-99. Nor does it overturn *Smith v. Texas* in which the court held that evidence with no nexus to the crime is relevant (i.e., the jury "could reasonably deem [it] to have mitigating value"). 543 U.S. 37, 43 (2004) (quoting *Tennard v. Dretke*, 542 U.S. 274, 284 (2004)). Evidence not linked to the crime still has persuasive value, and there are instances in which some quantum of powerful mitigation, unrelated to the crime, is so persuasive that we must grant habeas relief even with a brutal murder. *See, e.g., Williams*, 529 U.S. 398-99. In *Thornell*, the Court did not simply jump from the idea that the evidence was not directly related to the crime to the idea that it would do "little good" for the petitioner, as the majority suggests. The Court fully analyzed the possible effects of the evidence and concluded that the underlying Arizona court decision was right that its cumulateness and attenuation from the crimes rendered it

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The expert witness provided it. The second fails because, as discussed above, even the types of particularly gruesome murders present in this case can be undermined by the type of mitigation evidence also presented.

The majority also attempts to write off the cases cited above in which substantial mitigation undermined confidence in the jury verdict after a particularly brutal crime by claiming that those precedents apply only in “those cases in which ‘defense counsel introduced little, if any, mitigating evidence.’” Maj. Op. at 37 (citing *Thornell*, 144 S. Ct. at 1314). But this is a misreading of *Thornell*. The Court in *Sears* explicitly indicated that *Williams*, *Porter*, and *Rompilla* are applicable to cases where trial counsel presented mitigation evidence, even “a superficially reasonable mitigation theory.” 561 U.S. at 954-55. At no point in *Thornell* did the Court state that this aspect of *Sears* is no longer good law. The Court does not overrule itself silently, nor should we adopt readings of its opinions that assume it does so. *Rodriguez v. Quijas v. Shearson*, 490 U.S. 477, 484 (1989).

Instead, a closer look at *Thornell* reveals that the new evidence in *Thornell* failed to meet even the threshold requirement of “alter[ing] the sentencing profile presented to the sentencing judge.” *Id.* at 1311 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 699-700). Indeed, that failure was the primary basis for the court’s holding. *Id.* The court differentiated *Williams*, *Porter*, *Rompilla*, and *Wiggins* on grounds that, in those cases, there was no evidence presented at trial, and (implicitly) therefore, the sentencing profile had changed on appeal. This reading of *Thornell*, unlike the majority’s extrapolation from a single line of that opinion, is consistent with *Sears*. 561 U.S. at 954 (“[T]here is no prejudice when the new mitigating evidence ‘would barely have altered the sentencing profile presented’ to the decisionmaker.” (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 700)). But *Thornell* does not say that *Williams*, *Porter*, *Rompilla*, and *Wiggins* are never relevant to any portion of the prejudice analysis in cases where trial counsel presented some mitigation.

Thornell’s discussion of *Williams*, *Porter*, *Rompilla*, and *Wiggins* is inapplicable here. Unlike in *Thornell*, the question is not whether the new evidence changes the sentencing profile;

unpersuasive in that particular case. *Thornell*, 144 S. Ct. at 1310-12. We should not draw from that analysis a rule that we can never grant habeas relief where the mitigation is unlinked to the crime and the crime is brutal. Nor should we let the fact that the mitigation evidence is unlinked to the crime end our analysis, as the majority does. To do so ignores the clear example of *Williams*.

it does—as even the majority concedes. Maj. Op. at 35. The question is whether the cumulative weight of mitigation at trial and at postconviction raises a reasonable possibility that a juror might have been swayed. As to that question *Williams*, *Porter*, *Rompilla*, *Wiggins*, and Sixth Circuit cases in which no mitigation was initially presented are still relevant. And, as above, they counsel toward granting habeas relief.

Finally,⁸ the majority discounts the fact that the jury initially split on grounds that “sentencing another human being to death in *any* case is a grave undertaking that might require prolonged consideration.” Maj. Op. at 38. First, this elides the difference between a deliberation that took a long time because it was a grave undertaking and not one jurors wanted to rush into and one in which at least some jurors clearly were not just hesitant and deliberative but actively disagreed with the eventual holding. One could argue, as the majority does, that the former is not an obvious indication that an increased quantity of mitigation would move the needle. *But see Velarde-Gomez*, 269 F.3d at 1036 (collecting cases that say otherwise). The latter is a much more clear-cut sign that jurors were unsure and might be persuaded.

Second, the fact that the delay in the verdict *might* only be the result of the weighty deliberations involved in the death penalty process isn’t the issue. The question is whether there is a *reasonable probability* that the new evidence would have changed the verdict. For there to be a reasonable probability that the new evidence would have changed the verdict, there need

⁸The majority also rejects an additional counterargument by White that the new evidence is not cumulative because White himself gave some of the evidence at trial. I do not think White’s argument particularly moves the needle either because of the similarity between White’s testimony and that of his family. But I note the majority’s argument because the majority claims that “White points to no Supreme Court decision clearly establishing that a third party’s testimony on the same underlying evidence can establish prejudice. So this argument doesn’t get White anywhere, either.” Maj. Op. at 38. The majority neglects *Skipper v. South Carolina* in which the Court held:

Finally, the State seems to suggest that exclusion of the proffered testimony was proper because the testimony was merely cumulative of the testimony of petitioner and his former wife that petitioner's behavior in jail awaiting trial was satisfactory, and of petitioner's testimony that, if sentenced to prison rather than to death, he would attempt to use his time productively and would not cause trouble. We think, however, that characterizing the excluded evidence as cumulative and its exclusion as harmless is implausible on the facts before us. The evidence petitioner was allowed to present on the issue of his conduct in jail was the sort of evidence that a jury naturally would tend to discount as self-serving. The testimony of more disinterested witnesses -- and, in particular, of jailers who would have had no particular reason to be favorably predisposed toward one of their charges -- would quite naturally be given much greater weight by the jury.

476 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1986). Any witness is more disinterested than the defendant himself.

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only be a reasonable probability that the weighty deliberations were the result of significant juror doubts—indicating that new evidence could have swayed a juror. It need not be a sure thing that the divided jury was the result of doubts for the divided jury to be strong evidence that there is a “reasonable probability” that things could have gone differently.

In sum, the Kentucky Supreme Court unreasonably applied *Strickland* and its progeny when it concluded that White failed to demonstrate prejudice. Rather, under clearly established federal law, White has shown that “a reasonable probability exists that, but for counsel’s error, one juror would have voted against death.” *Williams v. Anderson*, 460 F.3d 789, 804 (6th Cir. 2006). Considering this record in its entirety, as we must, I would “conclude that the available mitigating evidence, taken as a whole, ‘might well have influenced the jury’s appraisal’ of [White’s] moral culpability.” *Wiggins*, 539 U.S. at 538 (quoting *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. at 398). So, I would find that White is entitled to relief.

III. CONCLUSION

This appeal presents a narrow issue: whether White’s counsel met their constitutional obligations in their penalty-phase representation. Because this record cannot support “any reasonable argument that counsel satisfied *Strickland*,” *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 105, I would conclude that Mr. White is entitled to habeas relief and reverse the district court’s decision. I, therefore, respectfully dissent.