

# IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF TEXAS 

> NO. PD-1889-11

## DAVID LEN MOULTON, Appellant

v.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

| ON STATE'S PETITION FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW |
| :---: |
| FROM THE SIXTH COURT OF APPEALS |
| CASS COUNTY |

## Keller, P.J., filed a concurring opinion.

I agree that the trial judge was not required to instruct the jury on the specific manner and means of committing murder in this case. But I also believe that a trial judge is not required to instruct on the specific manner and means of committing murder in any case. In our recent opinion in Johnson v. State, ${ }^{1}$ we explained:
"[M]urder is a result-of-conduct crime. What caused the victim's death is not the focus or gravamen of the offense; the focus or gravamen of the offense is that the victim was killed. Variances such as this [regarding the method by which death is caused in a murder prosecution] can never be material because such a variance can

[^0]never show an "entirely different offense" than what was alleged. ${ }^{2}$
If a variance can never be material, it can never render the evidence legally insufficient to support the conviction. ${ }^{3}$ If the failure to prove an allegation cannot render the evidence legally insufficient to support the conviction, it is because the State is not required to prove the allegation. ${ }^{4}$ And if "the State is not bound to prove such an allegation, the allegation should not be a part of the jury charge, because . . . the State is entitled to the broadest submission of its theories of liability that are authorized by the charging instrument and supported by the evidence." ${ }^{5}$ Consequently, the jury charge need not ever specify the (non-statutory) manner and means by which a murder is committed or even that the manner and means is unknown.

With these comments, I join the Court's opinion.
Filed: March 6, 2013
Publish
${ }^{2}$ Id. at 298.
${ }^{3}$ Id. at 299.
${ }^{4}$ In re State ex rel. Weeks, Nos. AP-76,953 \& AP-76,954, 2013 Tex. Crim. App. LEXIS 155, at 19-20 (Tex. Crim. App. January 16, 2013).
${ }^{5}$ Id.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1} 364$ S.W.3d 292 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012).

