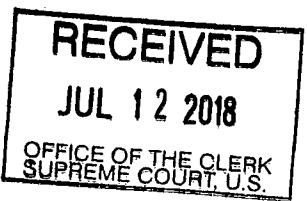


NO. 18A47

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES (WASH. D.C.)



TRACY LYNN EXCOBEDO, Petitioner.

VS.

LORIE DAVIS, Respondent

MOTION TO EXTEND TIME TO FILE PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

I. On this date April 9th 2018 the Fifth Circuit _____
denied the petitioner's 2254 habeas corpus.

II. In accordance with Rule 30 of the Rules of the Supreme
Court of the United States, one may file for an extension of time
to file his writ of Certiorari.

III. This is the applicant's first and only motion to file
an extension of time.

IV. Accordingly, the applicant request this court extend the time
from July 23, computating 90 days(excluding weekends) from the
date the court denied the last writ, for atleast 45 days to
September 24, 2018.

Conclusion

Tracy Escobedo motions this court to extend the time to
file his writ of certiorari 45 days to September 24, 2018 or
whenever this court deems necessary.

PRAYER

Wherefore all things considered, the movant prays this court
grant his request.

X Tracy Escobedo

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

No. 16-40394

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

April 9, 2018

TRACY LYNN ESCOBEDO,

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

Petitioner - Appellant

v.

LORIE DAVIS, DIRECTOR, TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE, CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION,

Respondent - Appellee

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Texas
USDC No. 4:13-CV-76

Before STEWART, Chief Judge, and HAYNES and WILLETT, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Tracy Lynn Escobedo is currently serving a life sentence following his state court conviction of serious bodily injury to a child committed intentionally or knowingly. He requests a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, claiming that he was convicted by a jury that was not impartial in violation of the Sixth Amendment. Escobedo argues that six of the jurors that convicted him were biased because, in his view, they expressed a willingness to convict

* Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

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him based upon a “clear and convincing” standard of proof, which is less than the required “beyond a reasonable doubt” standard. The district court denied his habeas petition, and this court granted a certificate of appealability (COA) on the impartial jury claim. We AFFIRM.

Escobedo was charged with, and pleaded not guilty to, serious bodily injury to a child committed intentionally or knowingly. He was ultimately convicted in a jury trial. During the trial, Escobedo challenged fifteen venirepeople for cause on the basis that the venirepeople could see “no difference between burdens of proof, [and were] willing to find him guilty on clear and convincing evidence, which is not what’s required.” The trial judge denied all fifteen of those challenges for cause, and six of the venirepeople that Escobedo had challenged for cause were seated on the jury. In so doing, the trial judge specifically noted the confusing nature of counsel’s questions and stated: “I have been doing this a lot of years, and I don’t think I could have answered your question.” The jury as constructed found Escobedo guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Following the denial of Escobedo’s appeals through the state court system,¹ the denial of his state habeas petition, and a district court’s denial of his federal habeas petition, we granted a COA on the issue of whether Escobedo was convicted by an impartial jury.

There is a question in this case as to whether the standard of review is de novo or is governed by the more deferential standard under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). Even assuming de novo review, however, we must affirm because there is no evidence that the jurors in question were actually biased. To determine if a venireperson is biased, the critical question is whether a

¹ The parties dispute whether Escobedo procedurally defaulted his claim by failing to properly preserve error in the Texas district court proceedings. For purposes of this appeal, we assume without deciding that Escobedo did properly preserve error.

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venireperson can “abide by existing law” and “take an oath to well and truely [sic] try this case.” *See Adams v. Texas*, 448 U.S. 38, 44–45 (1980) (quoting *Boulden v. Holman*, 394 U.S. 478, 483–84 (1969) and *Lockett v. Ohio*, 438 U.S. 586, 594–95 (1978) (alteration in original)). If a venireperson can answer this question affirmatively, then that person is not biased. *See id.*

Importantly, here, none of the six challenged venirepeople were asked whether their statements regarding the burden of proof would affect their ability to abide by the law as instructed by the judge. Thus, Escobedo’s counsel never clarified whether the venirepeople were actually unable or unwilling to follow the trial court’s instructions as to the burden of proof. Indeed, when the trial judge interjected in the line of questioning by Escobedo’s counsel regarding the burden of proof to explain that the burden of proof in the case was beyond a reasonable doubt, none of the six challenged venirepeople indicated that they could not apply that burden of proof. Therefore, Escobedo has not established that the answers to his questions about “clear and convincing evidence” and “beyond a reasonable doubt” actually affected the venirepeople’s ability to take an oath and apply the law as instructed when placed on the jury. Thus, Escobedo’s argument that he was convicted by an impartial jury fails.²

AFFIRMED.

² We do not reach Escobedo’s ineffective assistance of counsel claims because no COA was granted as to those claims. *Lackey v. Johnson*, 116 F.3d 149, 151–52 (5th Cir. 1997).