

TEXAS COURT OF APPEALS, ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Matthew Coday and Oil & Gas Workers Association, Inc. v. Wallace Dunn; Tisha Crow, Individually and D/B/A Crow Insurance Agency; and Kris Crow, Individually and D/B/A Crow Insurance Agency

Coday v. Dunn · No. Nos. 11-25-00247-CV & 11-25-00350-CV · Decided January 22, 2026

SUMMARY

The Texas Eleventh Court of Appeals dismissed two appeals for want of jurisdiction. The appeals challenged trial court orders granting motions to dismiss claims and counterclaims under the Texas Citizens Participation Act, but the orders were interlocutory, lacked finality language, and did not dispose of all parties and claims. The court held that an order granting a TCPA motion is not independently appealable before a final judgment.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Texas Court of Appeals, Eleventh District
WRITING FOR THE COURT	John M. Bailey, Chief Justice; Trotter, Justice; Williams, Justice
JURISDICTION	Texas Court of Appeals, Eleventh District
DECIDED	January 22, 2026
DOCKET	Nos. 11-25-00247-CV & 11-25-00350-CV
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appellants appealed trial-court orders granting the appellees' motions to dismiss claims and counterclaims under the Texas Citizens Participation Act. The court of appeals dismissed both appeals for want of jurisdiction because the orders were interlocutory and not independently appealable.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Whether the court of appeals had appellate jurisdiction was reviewed as a jurisdictional question based on the record and applicable statutes governing final judgments and interlocutory appeals.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published memorandum opinion
PARTIES	Matthew Coday, Oil & Gas Workers Association, Inc. v. Wallace Dunn, Tisha Crow, individually and d/b/a Crow Insurance Agency, Kris Crow, individually and d/b/a Crow Insurance Agency

TOPICS

appellate jurisdiction

interlocutory appeal

final judgment rule

appellate procedure

civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

appellate procedure

civil procedure

Texas Citizens Participation Act

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether orders granting TCPA motions to dismiss are immediately appealable before the trial court signs a final judgment.
2. Whether the trial court's orders were final judgments when they did not dispose of all parties and claims and contained no unequivocal finality language.
3. Whether the court of appeals had jurisdiction over the two appeals.

HOLDINGS

1. A trial court's order granting a motion to dismiss under the TCPA is not independently appealable as an interlocutory order; it may be appealed only after the trial court signs a final judgment, unless another statute authorizes the appeal.
2. Neither order was a final judgment because claims and parties remained pending and the orders did not contain unequivocal finality language expressly disposing of all claims and parties.
3. The court of appeals lacked jurisdiction because neither challenged order was a final judgment or independently appealable interlocutory order, and the appeals were dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“While the TCPA permits an interlocutory appeal from the denial of a motion to dismiss, there is no provision for an interlocutory appeal from the granting of such a motion.” (at 2)

“Because neither of the trial court’s orders resulted in a final judgment and the orders are not independently appealable, we are without jurisdiction to consider them.” (at 3-4)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Wallace Dunn sued Matthew Coday and Oil & Gas Workers Association, Inc. for defamation. Coday asserted counterclaims against Dunn and later filed a third-party petition against Tisha and Kris Crow asserting retaliation, slander, defamation, conspiracy, tortious interference, and breach of fiduciary duty. The trial court granted the appellees' motions to dismiss under the Texas Citizens Participation Act, while Dunn's claims against Coday and OGWA remained pending.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Dunn sued Coday and Oil & Gas Workers Association, Inc. for defamation. Coday asserted counterclaims against Dunn, and later filed a third-party petition asserting claims against Tisha and Kris Crow; the trial court granted the appellees' TCPA motions to dismiss those claims. Appellants appealed both orders, but the court

determined that claims and parties remained pending and that neither order contained finality language or was independently appealable.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Tex. A & M Univ. Sys. v. Koseoglu, 233 S.W.3d 835, 840-41 (Tex. 2007)
- Lehmann v. Har-Con Corp., 39 S.W.3d 191, 192-93, 195, 200 (Tex. 2001)
- First Sabrepoint Cap. Mgmt., L.P. v. Farmland Partners Inc., 712 S.W.3d 75, 84 n.6 (Tex. 2025)
- Sealy Emergency Room, L.L.C. v. Free Standing Emergency Room Managers of Am., L.L.C., 685 S.W.3d 816, 820 (Tex. 2024)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

Opinion filed January 22, 2026 In The Eleventh Court of Appeals _____ Nos. 11-25-00247-CV & 11-25-00350-CV _____ MATTHEW CODAY AND OIL & GAS WORKERS ASSOCIATION, INC., Appellants V. WALLACE DUNN; TISHA CROW, INDIVIDUALLY AND D/B/A CROW INSURANCE AGENCY; AND KRIS CROW, INDIVIDUALLY AND D/B/A CROW INSURANCE AGENCY, Appellees On Appeal from the 358th District Court Ector County, Texas Trial Court Cause No. D24081005CV MEMORANDUM OPINION These appeals arise from the trial court's orders in the same trial court cause number granting Appellees' motions to dismiss claims and counterclaims asserted by Appellants, Matthew Coday and O&G Workers Association, Inc. (OGWA), pursuant to the Texas Citizens Participation Act (TCPA).

See TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE ANN. §§ 27.001–.011 (West 2020). We dismiss the appeals for want of jurisdiction. In the case below, Appellee Wallace Dunn sued Coday and OGWA for defamation. Appellants' counsel filed an answer on behalf of both defendants. Counsel then asserted counterclaims on behalf of Coday for "First Amendment Retaliation," slander, defamation, libel, and negligent misrepresentation.

Dunn filed a motion to dismiss the counterclaims against him pursuant to the TCPA, which the trial court granted. See CIV. PRAC. & REM. §§ 27.003, 27.009. The appeal of this order bears our cause number 11-25-00247-CV. Prior to the trial court's order, counsel filed a third-party petition against Appellees Tisha Crow and Kris Crow, both individually and d/b/a Crow Insurance Agency (the Crows), 1 asserting claims for retaliation, slander, defamation, conspiracy, tortious interference, and breach of fiduciary duty.

The Crows also filed a TCPA motion to dismiss the claims against them in this third-party petition, which the trial court granted. Appellants' counsel filed a subsequent notice of appeal from the trial court's subsequent order.

The appeal of this order bears our cause number 11-25-00350-CV. Unless specifically authorized by statute, appeals may be taken only from final judgments. *Tex. A & M Univ. Sys. v. Koseoglu*, 233 S.W.3d 835, 840–41 (Tex. 2007); *Lehmann v. Har-Con Corp.*, 39 S.W.3d 191, 195 (Tex. 2001). While a trial court's interlocutory order denying a party's TCPA motion to dismiss is immediately appealable, a trial court's order granting such a motion is not appealable until the trial court signs its final judgment in the case.

See CIV. PRAC. & REM. § 51.014(a)(12) (authorizing an interlocutory appeal from the trial court's denial of a TCPA motion to dismiss); *First Sabrepoint Cap. Mgmt., L.P. v. Farmland Partners 1 Counsel* previously filed a third-party petition against several other defendants; however, those claims were dismissed by agreement and with prejudice prior to Dunn's TCPA motion.

2 Inc., 712 S.W.3d 75, 84 n.6 (Tex. 2025) ("While the TCPA permits an interlocutory appeal from the denial of a motion to dismiss, there is no provision for an interlocutory appeal from the granting of such a motion.") (internal citation omitted); *Koseoglu*, 233 S.W.3d at 841 (Statutes permitting interlocutory appeals must be strictly construed as narrow exceptions to the general rule that only final judgments are appealable.).

In this regard, an order or judgment becomes final when it (1) disposes of all parties and claims before the trial court or (2) "includes unequivocal finality language that expressly disposes of all claims and parties." *Sealy Emergency Room, L.L.C. v. Free Standing Emergency Room Managers of Am., L.L.C.*, 685 S.W.3d 816, 820 (Tex. 2024) (citing *Lehmann*, 39 S.W.3d at 200).

The trial court did not include finality language in either order. *Lehmann*, 39 S.W.3d at 192–93. Because this affects our jurisdiction, we requested a response from the parties regarding whether parties and claims remained pending in the case below.

In the appeal with Dunn, Appellants' counsel responds that his "counterclaim was de facto [TCPA-]type conduct" and that, therefore, "[t]he granting of the motion to dismiss acts, de facto, as denial of remedies that would be encompassed within the [TCPA]." But he confirms that, [a]s matters stand, the primary case is pending and is at its infancy." In the appeal against the Crows, Appellants' counsel asserts that the case is "independent of the case between [Dunn] and Coday," and therefore "comes within the 'Final Judgment' Rule." In each of their responses, Dunn and the Crows confirm that claims and parties remain pending, and they each assert that the respective appeals should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Based on the record and the responses in this cause, it appears that Dunn's claims against Coday and OGWA remain pending in the case below and that the trial court's orders do not include express (or implied) finality language.

Therefore, neither of the trial court's orders constitute a final judgment. Because neither of the 3 trial court's orders resulted in a final judgment and the orders are not independently appealable, we are without jurisdiction to consider them. See *First Sabrepoint*, 712 S.W.3d at 84 n.6; *Lehmann*, 39 S.W.3d 192–93.

Therefore, we must dismiss the appeals. See TEX. R. APP. P. 42.3(a). We dismiss these appeals for want of jurisdiction. JOHN M. BAILEY CHIEF JUSTICE January 22, 2026 Panel consists of: Bailey, C.J., Trotter, J., and Williams, J. 4