

NINTH COURT OF APPEALS OF TEXAS AT BEAUMONT

In re Scott Mitchell Obeginski

No. 09-26-00071-CV (Tex. App.—Beaumont Feb. 18, 2026) · No. 09-26-00071-CV · Decided February 19, 2026

SUMMARY

The Ninth Court of Appeals of Texas denied Scott Mitchell Obeginski’s petition for a writ of mandamus challenging a January 9, 2026 sanctions order. The court concluded that the record did not support his claims that the order was void, that the trial court lacked evidentiary support, or that he lacked an adequate remedy by appeal.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Ninth Court of Appeals of Texas at Beaumont
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Golemon, C.J.; Wright, J.; Chambers, J.
JURISDICTION	Ninth Court of Appeals of Texas at Beaumont
DECIDED	February 19, 2026
DOCKET	09-26-00071-CV
DISPOSITION	writ_denied
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Original proceeding seeking a writ of mandamus compelling the trial court to vacate a sanctions order.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Mandamus requires a clear abuse of discretion and the absence of an adequate remedy by appeal. A trial court clearly abuses its discretion when its decision is arbitrary and unreasonable or reflects a clear and prejudicial error of law; it also abuses its discretion when it fails to correctly analyze or apply the law. The adequacy of an appellate remedy is determined by balancing the benefits and detriments of mandamus review and considering whether important substantive or procedural rights would be impaired or lost.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published memorandum opinion; precedential status reported as published in the supplied metadata.
PARTIES	Scott Mitchell Obeginski, Relator v. Respondent trial court

TOPICS

sanctions

appellate procedure

standard of review

civil procedure

attorney fees

PRACTICE AREAS

Civil procedure

Appellate procedure

Sanctions

Mandamus

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court's sanctions order was void because the trial court allegedly acted as a fact witness in violation of Texas Rule of Evidence 605.
2. Whether the sanctions order imposed relief without adequate notice because the sanctions motion allegedly did not request attorney's fees or other relief.
3. Whether the sanctions order lacked evidentiary support because the trial court allegedly received no sworn testimony or competent evidence.
4. Whether Obeginski lacked an adequate remedy by appeal because the trial court scheduled a compliance hearing before an appeal could be resolved.

HOLDINGS

1. Mandamus relief was denied because the record did not support Obeginski's argument that the trial court issued a void order.
2. Obeginski did not establish that he lacked an adequate remedy by appeal because the trial court had signed a final judgment and he had not shown that he lacked an opportunity to supersede it.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“If the imposition of monetary sanctions threatens a party’s continuation of the litigation, appeal affords an adequate remedy only if payment of the sanctions is deferred until final judgment is rendered and the party has the opportunity to supersede the judgment and perfect his appeal.” (at 3)

“A trial court clearly abuses its discretion if it reaches a decision so arbitrary and unreasonable as to amount to a clear and prejudicial error of law.” (at 3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The trial court sanctioned Obeginski for alleged continued use of fictitious law and filing a baseless Motion to Show Authority. It awarded \$10,705 in attorney's fees, ordered payment of fees due to the Montgomery County District Clerk, and required Obeginski to prove payment at a later compliance hearing. At the sanctions hearing, opposing counsel testified regarding attorney's fees, introduced a supporting exhibit without objection, and was cross-examined; Obeginski declined to be sworn or testify and withdrew his motion to set a supersedeas bond.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On January 9, 2026, the 284th District Court of Montgomery County granted sanctions against Obeginski, ordered him to pay \$10,705 in attorney's fees and outstanding district-clerk fees, and set a compliance hearing. Obeginski petitioned the court of appeals for mandamus relief, arguing that the order was void, unsupported by

competent evidence, entered without adequate notice, and subject to mandamus because the compliance hearing could lead to contempt and further sanctions. The court of appeals concluded that the record did not support his challenges and denied the petition and requests for interim relief.

DISPOSITION

writ_denied

CASES CITED

- Braden v. Downey, 811 S.W.2d 922, 929 (Tex. 1991) (orig. proceeding)
- In re Prudential Ins. Co. of Am., 148 S.W.3d 124, 135-36 (Tex. 2004) (orig. proceeding)
- Walker v. Packer, 827 S.W.2d 833, 839-40 (Tex. 1992) (orig. proceeding)
- In re Team Rocket, L.P., 256 S.W.3d 257, 262 (Tex. 2008) (orig. proceeding)

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