

SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS

In re Ken Paxton and the Office of the Attorney General

No. 25-0641 (Tex. Dec. 22, 2025) · No. No. 25-0641 · Decided December 22, 2025

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Texas conditionally granted mandamus relief concerning the Fifteenth Court of Appeals’ stay of enforcement of reporting rules promulgated by the Texas Attorney General for local prosecutors. The Court held that the appellate court was required to make a preliminary assessment of the likely merits before issuing temporary relief under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 29.3. The Court directed the court of appeals to reassess whether a stay was warranted by January 5, 2026, and stated that the writ would issue only if the court failed to do so.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Texas
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Per Curiam
JURISDICTION	Supreme Court of Texas
DECIDED	December 22, 2025
DOCKET	No. 25-0641
DISPOSITION	writ_granted
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The Attorney General and Office of the Attorney General petitioned for mandamus relief from the Fifteenth Court of Appeals' order staying enforcement of reporting rules under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 29.3 while an interlocutory appeal from a temporary injunction was pending.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Mandamus review; the court of appeals was required to make a preliminary inquiry into the likely merits before issuing temporary relief under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 29.3.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published Texas Supreme Court opinion; precedential
PARTIES	Ken Paxton, Office of the Attorney General v. The counties, county attorneys, and district attorneys challenging the reporting rules

TOPICS

- writ of certiorari
- appellate procedure
- interlocutory appeal
- injunctions
- administrative law

PRACTICE AREAS

Appellate procedure

Administrative law

Civil procedure

Statutory interpretation

Remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Attorney General's interlocutory appeal automatically superseded the district court's temporary injunction under Texas law.
2. Whether the Fifteenth Court of Appeals could issue a Rule 29.3 stay preserving injunctive relief against the government without conducting a preliminary inquiry into the likely merits of the underlying legal challenge.
3. Whether the court of appeals' stated reluctance to determine likely success on the merits satisfied the required standard for temporary relief pending appeal.

HOLDINGS

1. Because the State and its departments are exempt from filing an appeal bond and have a statutory right to supersede judgments or orders, the Attorney General's interlocutory appeal automatically superseded the district court's temporary injunction.
2. An appellate court considering temporary relief pending appeal under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 29.3 must make a preliminary inquiry into the likely merits of the parties' legal positions.
3. The court of appeals' statement that it was reluctant to decide who was likely to succeed on the merits did not satisfy Rule 29.3 because the court did not conduct the required preliminary legal analysis.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A stay pending appeal is, of course, a kind of injunction,” (at 3)

“The relevance of the merits to requests for injunctive relief does not vanish when courts must rule expeditiously.” (at 4)

“Any judicial interference with the executive branch’s desired course of action should always be premised, at least in part, on judicial analysis of whether that course of action is within the executive’s legal authority.” (at 4)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Attorney General promulgated reporting requirements for local prosecutors under 1 Texas Administrative Code sections 56.1-.10. Counties and local prosecutors challenged the rules, asserting that they imposed substantial burdens and exceeded the Attorney General's statutory authority. After the district court issued a temporary injunction, the Attorney General appealed, but the Fifteenth Court of Appeals issued a Rule 29.3 stay that continued the injunction as to the named appellees without conducting a meaningful preliminary assessment of the parties' likely success on the merits.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A group of counties, county attorneys, and district attorneys sued to challenge reporting rules promulgated by the Attorney General, and the district court issued a temporary injunction against enforcement. The Attorney General took an interlocutory appeal, which automatically superseded the injunction. The Fifteenth Court of Appeals nevertheless issued a Rule 29.3 stay leaving the temporary injunction in place as to the named appellees. The Supreme Court of Texas conditionally granted mandamus and directed the court of appeals to conduct the required preliminary merits analysis by January 5, 2026.

DISPOSITION

writ_granted

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The Fifteenth Court of Appeals must evaluate the merits and determine by January 5, 2026, whether a stay under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 29.3 is warranted. The Supreme Court's writ commanding vacatur of the court of appeals' temporary-relief order will issue only if the court of appeals does not comply.

CASES CITED

- In re Google, LLC, 705 S.W.3d 479, 492 (Tex. App.—15th Dist. 2025, orig. proceeding)
- Morath v. Kingsville Indep. Sch. Dist., 710 S.W.3d 918, 922 & nn.7-8 (Tex. App.—15th Dist. 2025, no pet.)
- In re Abbott, 645 S.W.3d 276, 280 (Tex. 2022)
- In re Tex. Educ. Agency, 619 S.W.3d 679, 680, 682-92 (Tex. 2021)
- In re Long, 984 S.W.2d 623, 625-26 (Tex. 1999)
- In re State Bd. for Educator Certification, 452 S.W.3d 802, 804 (Tex. 2014)
- Ammex Warehouse Co. v. Archer, 381 S.W.2d 478, 482 (Tex. 1964)
- In re State, 711 S.W.3d 641, 645 (Tex. 2024)
- Webster v. Comm'n for Law. Discipline, 704 S.W.3d 478, 501 (Tex. 2024)
- In re State, 682 S.W.3d 890, 893 n.3 (Tex. 2023)
- Abbott v. Harris County, 672 S.W.3d 1, 21 (Tex. 2023)
- In re Abbott, 628 S.W.3d 288, 291 (Tex. 2021)
- State v. Hollins, 620 S.W.3d 400, 405 (Tex. 2020)
- Abbott v. Anti-Defamation League Austin, Sw., & Texoma Regions, 610 S.W.3d 911, 917 (Tex. 2020)
- In re Newton, 146 S.W.3d 648, 652 (Tex. 2004)

OPINION

In Re Ken Paxton and the Office of the Attorney General

PER CURIAM.

Supreme Court of Texas No. 25-0641 In re Ken Paxton and
the Office of the Attorney General, Relators
On Petition for Writ of

PER CURIAM

JUSTICE BLAND filed a concurring opinion, in which Justice Lehrmann and Justice Huddle joined. “Special provisions have been made for the State for issues like supersedeas” In re Google, LLC, 705 S.W.3d 479, 492 (Tex. App.— 15th Dist. 2025, orig. proceeding) (Brister, C.J., dissenting); see also *Morath v. Kingsville Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 710 S.W.3d 918, 922 & nn.7-8 (Tex. App.—15th Dist. 2025, no pet.). Because those special provisions were too hastily swept aside in this case, we conditionally grant mandamus relief. In rules promulgated earlier this year, the Attorney General imposed reporting requirements on local prosecutors. See 1 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§ 56.1-.10; see also TEX. GOV’T CODE § 41.006 (commanding that “district and county attorneys shall report . . . information . . . that the attorney general desires” (emphasis added)). A group of counties, county attorneys, and district attorneys assert that the reporting rules impose substantial burdens on them and that the Attorney General lacked statutory authority to promulgate the rules. They sued, and the district court issued a temporary injunction against enforcement of the rules. So the Attorney General brought an interlocutory appeal to the Fifteenth Court of Appeals. The Attorney General’s appeal “automatically superseded the district court’s injunction.” In re Abbott, 645 S.W.3d 276, 280 (Tex. 2022); accord In re Tex. Educ. Agency, 619 S.W.3d 679, 680 (Tex. 2021); In re Long, 984 S.W.2d 623, 625-26 (Tex. 1999). That is so because, “[s]ince 1838, the State and its departments have been exempt from filing a bond to appeal an adverse judgment.” In re State Bd. for Educator Certification, 452 S.W.3d 802, 804 (Tex. 2014); see TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 6.001. Within the past decade, in fact, the Legislature has expressly protected this governmental “right . . . to supersede a judgment or order on appeal.” TEX. GOV’T CODE § 22.004(i). “[W]hen and how supersedeas should be allowed is a policy question peculiarly within the legislative sphere and the Legislature has determined that the State . . . may supersede judgments of trial courts.” *Ammex Warehouse Co. v. Archer*, 381 S.W.2d 478, 482 (Tex. 1964). Ordinarily, therefore, the Attorney General would have been free to enforce his new reporting rules while the temporary injunction was being challenged on appeal. TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 6.001(b)(2)-(3); TEX. R. APP. P. 29.1(b); cf. TEX. R. APP. P. 24.2(a)(3), 25.1(h)(2). But we have held that Rule 29.3, which authorizes appellate courts to “make any temporary orders necessary to 2 preserve the parties’ rights until disposition of the appeal,” enables a court of appeals to issue injunctive relief against the government during the pendency of an appeal notwithstanding the government’s right to automatic suspension of a trial court’s interlocutory order. See In re Tex. Educ. Agency, 619 S.W.3d at 682-92 (construing TEX. R. APP. P. 29.3). Here, the Fifteenth Court halted enforcement of the Attorney General’s reporting rules, pending its expedited resolution of the case, by “order[ing] a stay under Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 29.3 and leav[ing] the trial court’s temporary injunction in place as to the named Appellees only.” *Paxton v. Garza*, No. 15-25-00116-CV, slip op. at 3-4 (Tex. App.—15th Dist. July 17, 2025, order). The dissent below warned that the “majority . . . stops short of conducting a legal analysis on any

[merits] issues or finding whether Appellees have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits.” *Id.*, slip op. at 6 (Farris, J., dissenting). This Court has held that “appellate courts asked to issue temporary relief pending appeal should make a preliminary inquiry into the likely merits of the parties’ legal positions.” *In re State*, 711 S.W.3d 641, 645 (Tex. 2024). Yet the discussion of this issue in the court below is confined to the following paragraph: The case before us presents a close question of statutory construction and many other issues that are mixed questions of fact and law and are hotly contested. Appellees have raised serious questions of statutory construction on whether the Attorney General had express authority to promulgate the rules at issue and whether that authority may be implied. Based on the limited briefing we have received, as well as amicus briefs submitted to us thus far, the issues before us are complex. The parties have had several months to consider, object, or defend the rules, but we have not, and we are reluctant to 3 decide who is “likely to succeed on the merits” of a dispute that arrived on this Court’s doorstep two weeks ago. *Paxton*, slip op. at 3 (majority opinion). We agree with the dissent that this cannot be enough to justify a stay of the Attorney General’s reporting rules. “A stay pending appeal is, of course, a kind of injunction,” and we have treated “the likely merits” as one of the “required considerations” for granting injunctive relief. *In re State*, 711 S.W.3d at 645 (emphasis added).^{*} A court’s “reluctan[ce] to decide who is ‘likely to succeed on the merits,’ ” *Paxton*, slip op. at 3, does not dispense with that requirement, which is perhaps at its strongest when the judiciary is asked to enjoin executive-branch action on matters of public import. After all, as we have repeatedly held, the work of the other branches is entitled to “a presumption of regularity, good faith, and legality.” *Webster v. Comm’n for Law. Discipline*, 704 S.W.3d 478, 501 (Tex. 2024). Any judicial interference with the executive branch’s desired course of action should always be premised, at least in part, on judicial analysis of whether that course of action is within the executive’s legal authority. This principle, on which our precedent is clear, derives from the separation of powers and does not waver when time is short. “The relevance of the merits to requests for injunctive relief does not vanish when courts must rule expeditiously.” *In re State*, 711 S.W.3d at 645. ^{*} See, e.g., *In re State*, 682 S.W.3d 890, 893 n.3 (Tex. 2023); *Abbott v. Harris County*, 672 S.W.3d 1, 21 (Tex. 2023); *In re Abbott*, 628 S.W.3d 288, 291 (Tex. 2021); *State v. Hollins*, 620 S.W.3d 400, 405 (Tex. 2020); *Abbott v. Anti-Defamation League Austin, Sw., & Texoma Regions*, 610 S.W.3d 911, 917 (Tex. 2020); *In re Newton*, 146 S.W.3d 648, 652 (Tex. 2004). 4 If, as the suing prosecutors suggest, there are particular kinds of information that may not properly be disclosed, then discrete challenges as to the applicability of the rules in that context will remain available. Only if the Fifteenth Court concludes that it is necessary to block the rules in their entirety at this early stage may it do so, and that conclusion cannot be reached without at least a preliminary assessment of the merits of the challenge to the rules. Nothing in our decision today prevents the Fifteenth Court from considering such a stay under the proper standard. Without hearing oral argument, see TEX. R. APP. P. 52.8(c), we conditionally grant mandamus relief and direct the court of appeals to evaluate the merits to determine, by January 5, 2026, whether a Rule 29.3 stay is warranted. We

are confident the court of appeals will do so promptly; our writ commanding vacatur of its order granting temporary relief under Rule 29.3 will issue only if it does not. OPINION DELIVERED: December 22, 2025 5

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