

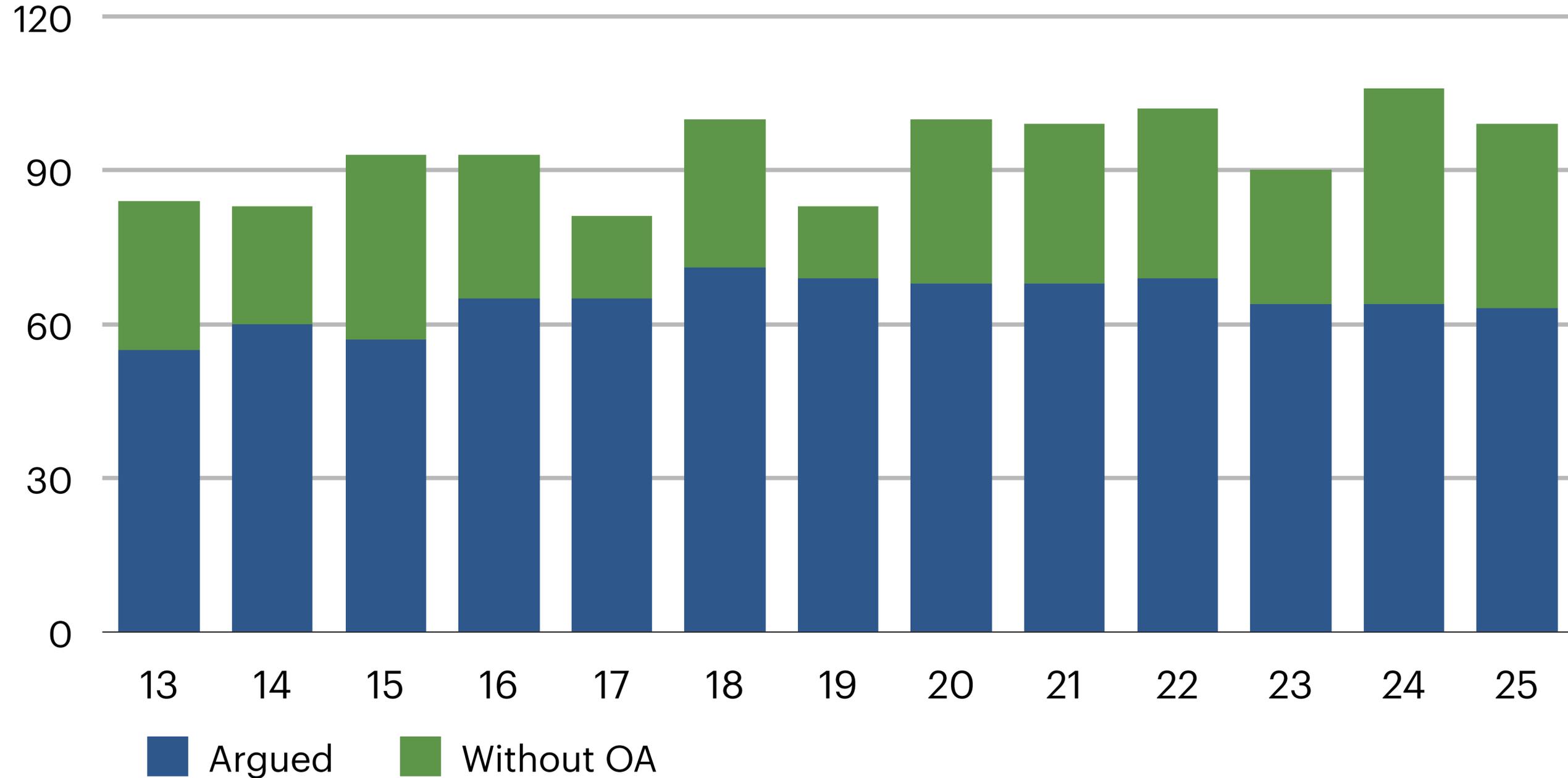
# Texas Supreme Court By the Numbers

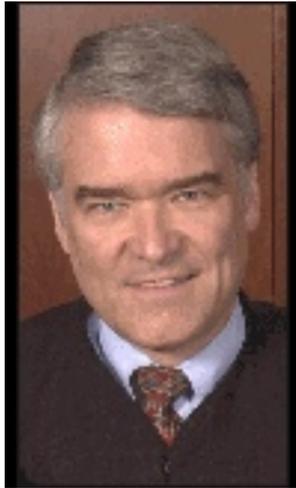
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SBOT Civil Appellate Practice 2025

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# Opinion Output





## Chief Justice Nathan L. Hecht to Retire from the Supreme Court of Texas

AUSTIN — Chief Justice Nathan L. Hecht, the 27th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, will retire from the Court on December 31, 2024, concluding his distinguished and record-breaking career on the state's highest civil court.

Chief Justice Hecht is the longest-serving member of the Court in Texas history and the longest-tenured Texas judge in active service. He was first elected to the Court in 1988 and subsequently re-elected in 1994, 2000, 2006, and 2012. In 2013, he was appointed Chief Justice by Governor Rick Perry and was re-elected to this position in 2014 and 2020.

Throughout his tenure, Chief Justice Hecht has been a steadfast advocate for judicial efficiency, transparency, and accessibility. He was instrumental in promoting access to justice initiatives, working to ensure that legal services are available to all Texans regardless of economic status. The Chief Justice often reminded attorneys, jurists, legislators, and others that “Justice for only those who can afford it is neither justice for all nor justice at all.”

Office of the Texas Governor | Greg Abbott



[Home](#) ▶ [News](#) ▶

Governor Abbott Appoints Blacklock As Chief Justice, Sullivan As Justice Of The Supreme Court Of Texas

# Governor Abbott Appoints Blacklock As Chief Justice, Sullivan As Justice Of The Supreme Court Of Texas

January 6, 2025 | Austin, Texas | [Appointment](#)

Governor Greg Abbott has appointed Jimmy Blacklock as Chief Justice and James P. Sullivan as Justice, Place 2, on the Supreme Court of Texas for terms set to expire on December 31, 2026.

# Opinion Authorship

## FY2025

| Justice       | Majority  | Per Curiam | Concurring | Dissenting | Concurring & Dissenting | Other     |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Hecht         | 3         | ?          | 0          | 0          | 0                       | 0         |
| Lehrmann      | 6         | ?          | 1          | 1          | 0                       | 1         |
| Boyd          | 7         | ?          | 0          | 2          | 0                       | 1         |
| Devine        | 7         | ?          | 0          | 0          | 0                       | 0         |
| Blacklock     | 7         | ?          | 2          | 1          | 0                       | 3         |
| Busby         | 9         | ?          | 4          | 2          | 0                       | 0         |
| Bland         | 7         | ?          | 2          | 4          | 1                       | 0         |
| Huddle        | 6         | ?          | 1          | 1          | 0                       | 0         |
| Young         | 7         | ?          | 5          | 0          | 0                       | 6         |
| Sullivan      | 4         | ?          | 1          | 1          | 1                       | 2         |
| <b>Totals</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>36</b>  | <b>16</b>  | <b>12</b>  | <b>2</b>                | <b>13</b> |

*Inferred*

~~Internal Operating Procedures~~

A continuing trend:

1. Substantive opinions concurring to the denial of a petition for review

# The “Other” Column

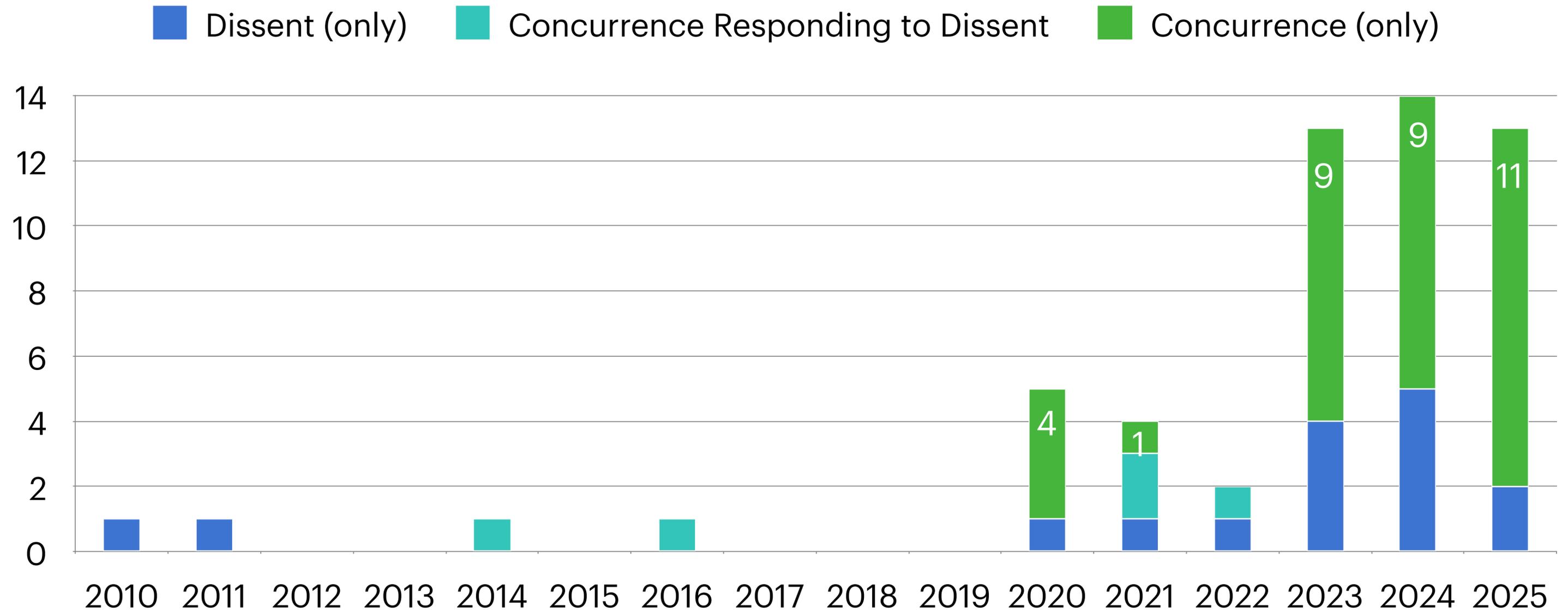
## Opinions Delivered by the Supreme Court: FY 2023

| <i>Priority<br/>Opinions</i> | <i>Per<br/>Curiam<br/>Opinions</i> | <i>Concurring<br/>Opinions</i> | <i>Dissenting<br/>Opinions</i> | <i>Concurring<br/>and<br/>Dissenting</i> | <i>Petitions<br/>or Appeals<br/>Denied<br/>With Per<br/>Curiam</i> | <i>On<br/>Motion<br/>for<br/>Rehearing</i> | <i>Other<br/>Opinions</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|--------------|
| 9                            | 2                                  | 0                              | 2                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0                         | 1            |
| 8                            | 1                                  | 1                              | 0                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1                         | 1            |
| 4                            | 4                                  | 3                              | 4                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2                         | 1            |
| 7                            | 2                                  | 2                              | 2                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1                         | 1            |
| 8                            | 3                                  | 1                              | 4                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2                         | 1            |
| 8                            | 6                                  | 1                              | 2                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3                         | 2            |
| 8                            | 3                                  | 2                              | 1                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0                         | 1            |

From <https://www.txcourts.gov/statistics/annual-statistical-reports/2023/>

# The “Other” Column

One or more Justices can write a concurrence or dissent to a denial of review



# Concurrences to Denial of Review

## Examples of concurrences with substantive or procedural guidance

### ***In re J.O.L. and I.C.L.*** (Nov. 22, 2024) (Lehrmann, J., concurring)

and I agree with this Court's denial of Aunt and Uncle's petition for review. I write separately to express concern about some inconsistent and problematic language in the court of appeals' opinion and to highlight some necessary considerations in evaluating the children's best interest on remand.

discussion of the standard. On remand, evidence regarding the impact on the children of the loss or curtailment of contact with Aunt and Uncle will certainly be relevant to the evaluation of the children's best interest within the context of the fit-parent presumption.

With these additional thoughts, I concur in the denial of the petition for review.

### ***Megatel C90-2 v. Bank of Utah*** (May 16, 2025) (Sullivan, J., joined by Busby)

<sup>2</sup> Consider this *Megatel* case: A petition for review was filed here on June 21, 2024. See TEX. R. APP. P. 53.1. After reviewing the petition, our Court requested a response on August 2, 2024. That response was filed on October 14, 2024, followed by a reply on January 2, 2025. But a few weeks later, the petitioners and the respondent filed a "Joint Motion to Dismiss Appeal Pursuant to Settlement." See TEX. R. APP. P. 56.3. We studied that motion, along with all the petition-for-review-stage briefing, and then "request[ed] that the parties file . . . supplemental briefing regarding their request to vacate the court of appeals' opinion." The parties obliged, and we took up all of the foregoing papers at our Conferences of March 4, 2025, and April 1, 2025. All this for a case where the parties privately agreed months ago to stop paying their able counsel for prolonged litigation. The bottom line

I am pleased to concur, therefore, insofar as the Court denies vacatur of these four opinions from the courts of appeals. Going forward, I hope we'll see fewer motions of this sort. "While settlement is to be encouraged, a private agreement between litigants should not operate to vacate a court's writing on matters of public importance." *Houston Cable TV*, 860 S.W.2d at 73.

# Concurrences to Denial of Review

## Examples of concurrences that invite future petitions

### ***Accident Fund Ins. Co. v. TDI-DWC*** (Feb. 7, 2025) (Young, J.)

Accident Fund’s real goal in this case. The pending petition, by contrast, involves a theoretical challenge—there may never be any actual case in which the rule’s omission of the statutory language *has an effect* that contravenes the statute.

Accordingly, scrutiny of the rule by this Court at this stage would be of relatively little benefit and might do some harm. My vote may have been different if Accident Fund had shown *why* the rule, as drafted, would inescapably violate the statutory mandate—and I would likely vote to grant a petition brought by Accident Fund or any insurer able to show in a specific case that the application of the rule has violated the statutory mandate. If a case like that arises, we can resolve it on a good record; if one never comes, then it would confirm the wisdom of declining to take it on as a facial challenge.

### ***In re State of Texas*** (Sept. 26, 2024) (Blacklock, J., joined by Hecht and Young)

Remarkably, the State’s presentation to this Court *takes no position* on whether the State Fair of Texas, a private entity, has the legal authority to exclude patrons carrying handguns from the Fair. This may surprise many observers, given that the ostensible purpose of this litigation is to determine whether Texas law entitles law-abiding Texans to carry handguns at the State Fair despite the Fair’s recently enacted policy to the contrary. *That is a very important question.* It is a question on which both law-abiding handgun owners and the operators of the State Fair deserve a clear answer. It is a question to which further litigation may provide a clearer answer. *But it is not a question answered—or even addressed—by the State’s emergency filings in this Court.* This Court cannot possibly order the State Fair to allow

# “Statement” Regarding a Denial

I’m not sure why this wouldn’t be a “dissent.”

## ***Nautilus Ins. Co. v. HOF Partners, LLC*** (Jun. 13, 2025) (Young and Sullivan, JJ.)

Statement of JUSTICE YOUNG and JUSTICE SULLIVAN respecting the denial of the motion for rehearing.

We would grant the motion for rehearing and the petition for review. The motion and the amicus briefs persuasively assert that the underlying legal questions warrant this Court’s full consideration. As always, the Court’s decision to deny the petition expresses no view of the underlying merits. *See, e.g., Loram Maint. of Way, Inc. v. Ianni*, 210 S.W.3d 593, 596 (Tex. 2006). Denial of the petition prevents immediate resolution of the legal issues, but it does not prevent their further consideration in other cases—and potentially even in a later stage of this case. Other Texas courts considering similar questions should bring their independent judgment to bear, which will assist this Court should our eventual review become necessary.

The question presented here concerns the kinds of entities that can accept premium payments for a surplus-lines policy under the Texas Insurance Code. Relying on a provision in Chapter 981 that applies

An idea that is now under formal study

2. Grants of review before  
requesting the merits briefs

# Long ago, in the 2022 Term

April 1, 2022: *Christ v. TxDOT* was granted for oral argument without merits briefs.

That led to some discussion...



The screenshot shows the top portion of a Law360 article. The header includes the Law360 logo and a search icon on the left, and an 'Account' link on the right. The main headline reads 'Texas Supreme Court Tests Change To 'Bizarre' Brief Process'. Below the headline, the author is listed as 'Michelle Casady' with a circular icon containing a right-pointing arrow. To the right of the author's name are icons for print, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and email. The article's lead paragraph begins with 'Law360 (May 6, 2022, 7:41 PM EDT) -- When the Texas Supreme Court recently agreed to review a case before requesting merits briefing, appellate attorneys in the state took notice of the unusual and unexpected move.' The bottom of the screenshot shows the start of the next paragraph: 'Chief Justice Nathan Hecht told Law360 in a recent interview that the court is testing the waters'.

# These remain vanishingly rare

## 2023 Term and 2024 Term

- Sept. 2, 2022: **ERCOT cases** (*Panda Power*, No. 22-0196 and *CPS Energy*, No. 22-0056)

- Sept. 30, 2022: ***In re J.S.***, No. 22-0420 (granted for OA directly on reh'g of petition)

- Oct. 21, 2022: ***Ditech Serv. v. Perez***, No. 22-1109.

- Sept. 29, 2023: ***PUC v. Luminant Energy Co.***, No. 23-0231

- Dec. 8, 2023: ***PUC v. RWE Renewables***, No. 23-0555

*^ A December grant is about as late in the Term one of these could still be decided the same term, because the merits briefs have yet to be filed.*

# New rules are now under formal study



## The Supreme Court of Texas

CHIEF JUSTICE  
JAMES D. BLACKLOCK

201 West 14th Street Post Office Box 12248 Austin TX 78711  
Telephone: 512/463-1312 Facsimile: 512/463-1365

CLERK  
BLAKE A. HAWTHORNE

JUSTICES  
DEBRA H. LEHRMANN  
JEFFREY S. BOYD  
JOHN P. DEVINE  
J. BRETT BUSBY  
JANE N. BLAND  
REBECA A. HUDDLE  
EVAN A. YOUNG  
JAMES P. SULLIVAN

GENERAL COUNSEL  
MARTHA NEWTON

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT  
NADINE SCHNEIDER

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
AMY STARNES

February 7, 2025

Chief Justice Tracy E. Christopher  
Chair, Supreme Court Advisory Committee  
14th Court of Appeals  
301 Fannin, Room 245  
Houston, Texas 77002

Re: Referral of Rules Issues

Dear Chief Justice Christopher:

**Eliminating Pre-Grant Merits Briefing.** The Court requests that the Committee study the elimination of the Court's current practice of requesting merits briefing before granting a petition for review. The Court further requests that the Committee propose draft rule amendments accomplishing this objective.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Blacklock", written over a horizontal line.

James D. Blacklock  
Chief Justice

3. Per curiams about appellate  
procedure without merits briefs

# Procedural rulings without merits briefs

SCOTX undoing a dismissal and remanding for COA to reach the merits

***In re S.V.*** (Aug. 30, 2024) (per curiam)

*PFR response requested and filed. No merits briefs.*

The relevant factual and procedural background is straightforward. Jyoti Masurekar sought to enforce a child-support order against Venkatraman, her ex-husband. On December 28, 2022, the trial court rendered judgment for Masurekar. On January 9, 2023, Venkatraman, proceeding pro se, filed a “Motion for Judgment Nunc Pro Tunc or to Reform Judgment.” On January 27, he filed a “Motion to Modify Judgment or for Reconsideration.” After a hearing, the trial court denied these motions on April 3, 2023.

The next day, April 4, Venkatraman filed a notice of appeal. His motions to modify the judgment had expanded his notice-of-appeal deadline to 90 days after the judgment was signed. *See* TEX. R. APP. P. 26.1(a). However, because the judgment was signed on December 28, 2022, he had already missed the 90-day deadline by seven days. After

In the absence of any argument or evidence that Venkatraman intentionally disregarded the rules or sought some advantage by waiting for the trial court to decide his post-judgment motions, his un rebutted explanation that he simply misunderstood the rules satisfies the requirements of Rules 10.5 and 26.3. The court of appeals should therefore have granted his motion for an extension of time to file his notice of appeal.

# Procedural rulings without merits briefs

SCOTX undoing a dismissal and remanding for COA to reach the merits

## ***In re Estate of Phillips*** (Nov. 1, 2024) (per curiam)

appointed Smith as independent executor. When Smith sought to sell the tract, Hudson filed a petition in intervention seeking a partition in kind under various theories, including claims under Chapters 23 and 23A of the Property Code. After the trial court dismissed the Chapter 23A claim under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 91a, Hudson filed an amended petition that repleaded both partition claims and alleged additional facts.

Smith then filed special exceptions seeking to strike these two partition claims, which the trial court granted. The trial court's order directed Hudson to file another amended petition that included only other claims against Smith in her executor capacity. Hudson complied. In her new amended petition, Hudson stated that she “do[es] not waive or release any . . . causes of action” and she “reserve[s] the right to re-assert / re-plead causes of action that have been dismissed by [the trial court] *without* prejudice, and/or causes of action that a court of appeals may determine were wrongly dismissed by the trial court.”

## ***Suday and Estate of Suday v. Suday*** (Jun. 27, 2025) (per curiam)

This Court has held that an estate's executor may proceed pro se in litigation involving his own interests, but we have not squarely addressed when, if ever, such an executor may proceed pro se in litigation involving the estate's interests. Several of our courts of appeals, including the court below, follow an absolute rule: that an attorney is required. In this case, the executor is the sole beneficiary of the estate. If she lacks counsel, and if her claims are thus dismissed without regard to the merits, she alone is harmed because she alone has an interest in the estate. We thus have no need to address the general rule prohibiting executors from representing the interests of an estate with other beneficiaries. Under the narrow circumstances presented here, we conclude that the court of appeals erred in dismissing the appeal. We agree with the prevailing rule in federal courts that when the executor is the estate's sole beneficiary, the executor must be regarded as asserting only her personal rights and must therefore be allowed to proceed pro se. We therefore reverse the judgment below and remand the case to the court of appeals to address the merits, as to which we express no view.

# Procedural rulings without merits briefs

## Reversing a forfeiture ruling and remanding for COA to reach the merits

### **Borusan Mannesmann Pipe US v. Hunting Energy Services** (Jun. 27, 2025) (per curiam)

The parties to this lawsuit—Borusan Mannesmann Pipe US, Inc. and Hunting Energy Services, LLC—dispute which of them must indemnify the other for defective pipes sold to a third party. The trial court rendered a declaratory judgment in favor of Hunting. The court of appeals held that Borusan inadequately briefed and thus forfeited its indemnity argument, which the court therefore refused to consider. We reverse and remand for the court of appeals to reach the merits.

5487433, at \*10 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] Aug. 24, 2023).<sup>1</sup> The court stated that Borusan “cite[d] no authority in support of its argument that it does not owe Hunting contractual indemnity and provide[d] no legal analysis as to why the invoices are not valid and enforceable contracts.” *Id.* The court “decline[d] to perform the research and analysis” that it believed Borusan failed to provide. *Id.* (citing TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(i)

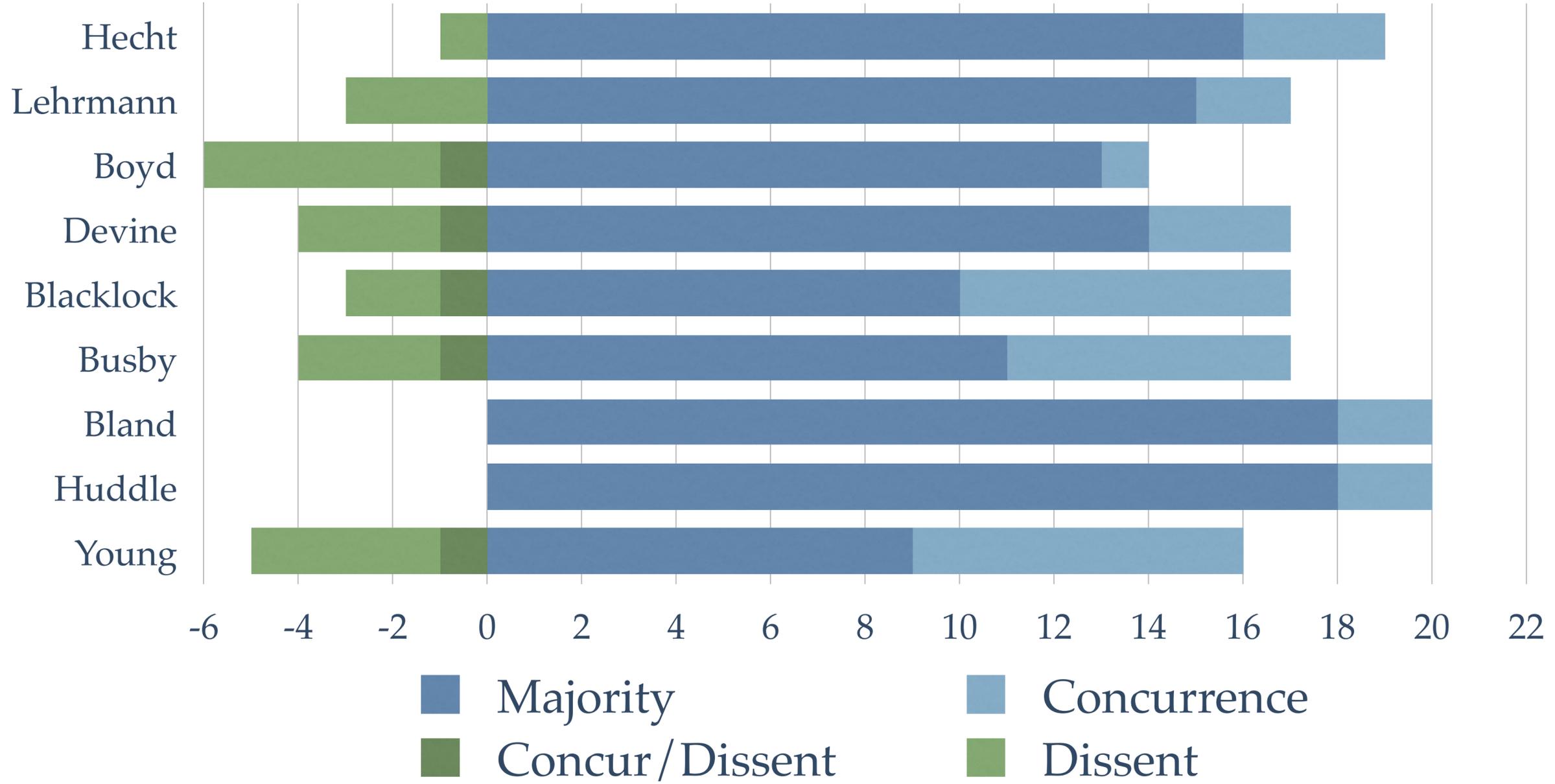
of fact and conclusions of law. Not every issue in a party’s brief will rely on guidance from cases or statutes. Although we agree that it will be rare that *no* case or statute would be useful to cite, there is no inherent minimum quotient of statutory or case-law citations that must be met before a brief can be found to adequately preserve an issue. A party need not conjure up marginally related statutes or cases just to avoid a finding of forfeiture. See TEX. R. APP. P. 38.1(i) (requiring “*appropriate* citations to authorities and to the record” (emphasis added)).

On the other hand, the difference between preserving an issue and pressing that issue persuasively can be significant. As we noted in *Bertucci*, sometimes “briefing may be adequate to preserve an issue but insufficient to properly assist an appellate court.” 709 S.W.3d at 542. In such cases, a court may order additional briefing under Rule of Appellate Procedure 38.9(b) to “assist it in performing its function,” *id.*, or it may resolve the case on the merits in light of the briefing it already has, *see id.* at 542 n.9 (“[I]f the briefing does not make arguments the

# Court Agreement and Voting Patterns

# Who votes separately from the majority?

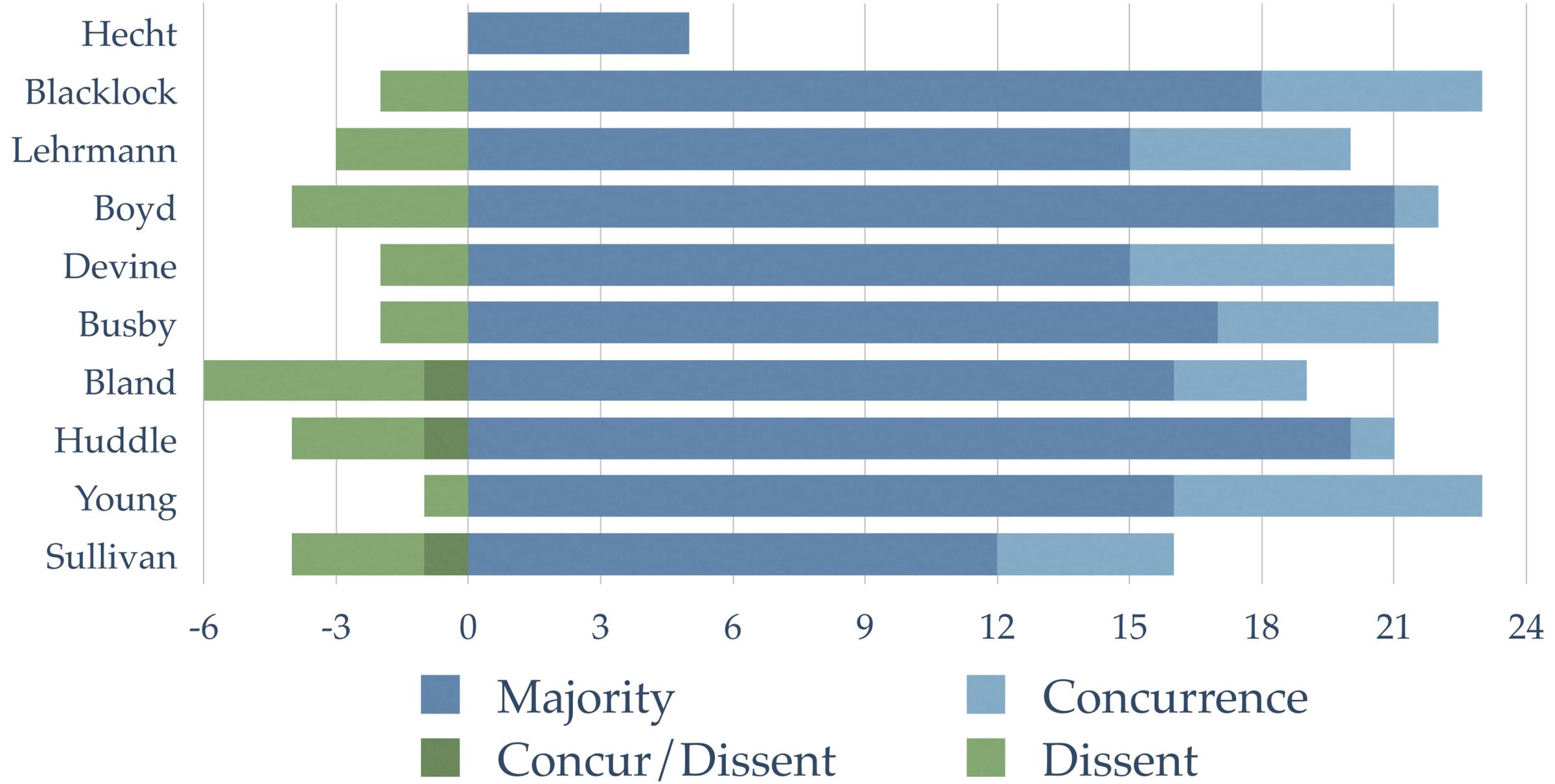
2024 Term



Focusing on the cases with at least one separate opinion

# Who votes separately from the majority?

2025 Term



Focusing on the cases with at least one separate opinion

# Voting Patterns

## Agreement in Judgment

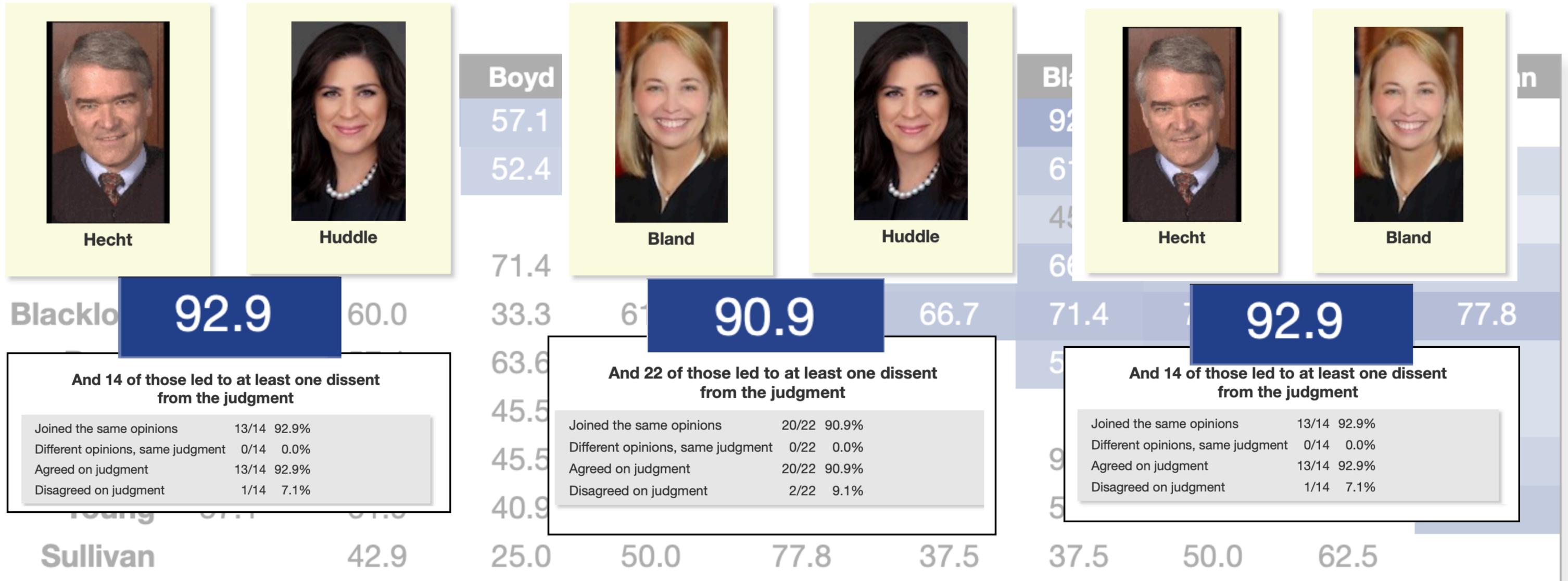
Cases with dissent: FY2024 (13 cases) and FY2025 (10 cases)

|           | Hecht | Lehrmann | Boyd | Devine | Blacklock | Busby | Bland | Huddle | Young | Sullivan |
|-----------|-------|----------|------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| Hecht     |       | 64.3     | 57.1 | 78.6   | 69.2      | 64.3  | 92.9  | 92.9   | 57.1  |          |
| Lehrmann  | 64.3  |          | 52.4 | 55.0   | 60.0      | 57.1  | 61.9  | 66.7   | 61.9  | 42.9     |
| Boyd      | 57.1  | 52.4     |      | 71.4   | 33.3      | 63.6  | 45.5  | 45.5   | 40.9  | 25.0     |
| Devine    | 78.6  | 55.0     | 71.4 |        | 61.9      | 61.9  | 66.7  | 61.9   | 57.1  | 50.0     |
| Blacklock | 69.2  | 60.0     | 33.3 | 61.9   |           | 66.7  | 71.4  | 76.2   | 81.0  | 77.8     |
| Busby     | 64.3  | 57.1     | 63.6 | 61.9   | 66.7      |       | 54.5  | 59.1   | 72.7  | 37.5     |
| Bland     | 92.9  | 61.9     | 45.5 | 66.7   | 71.4      | 54.5  |       | 90.9   | 59.1  | 37.5     |
| Huddle    | 92.9  | 66.7     | 45.5 | 61.9   | 76.2      | 59.1  | 90.9  |        | 68.2  | 50.0     |
| Young     | 57.1  | 61.9     | 40.9 | 57.1   | 81.0      | 72.7  | 59.1  | 68.2   |       | 62.5     |
| Sullivan  |       | 42.9     | 25.0 | 50.0   | 77.8      | 37.5  | 37.5  | 50.0   | 62.5  |          |

# Voting Patterns

## Agreement in Judgment

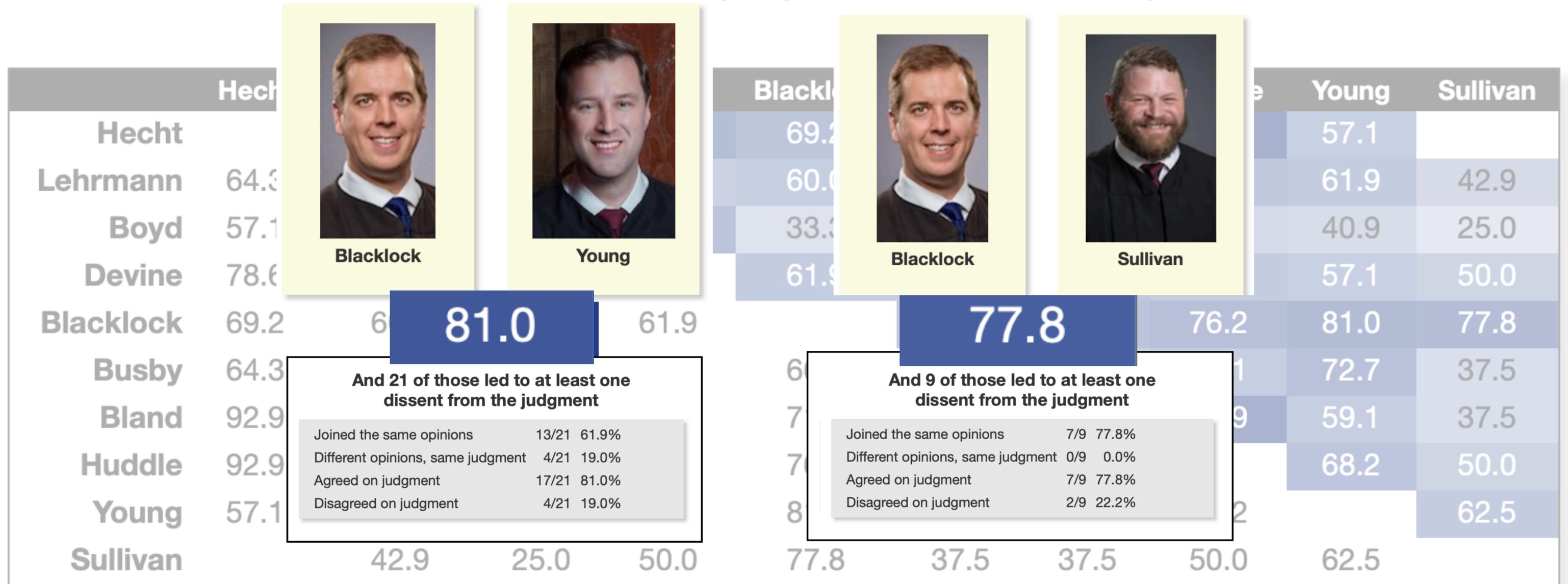
Cases with dissent: FY2024 (13 cases) and FY2025 (10 cases)



# Voting Patterns

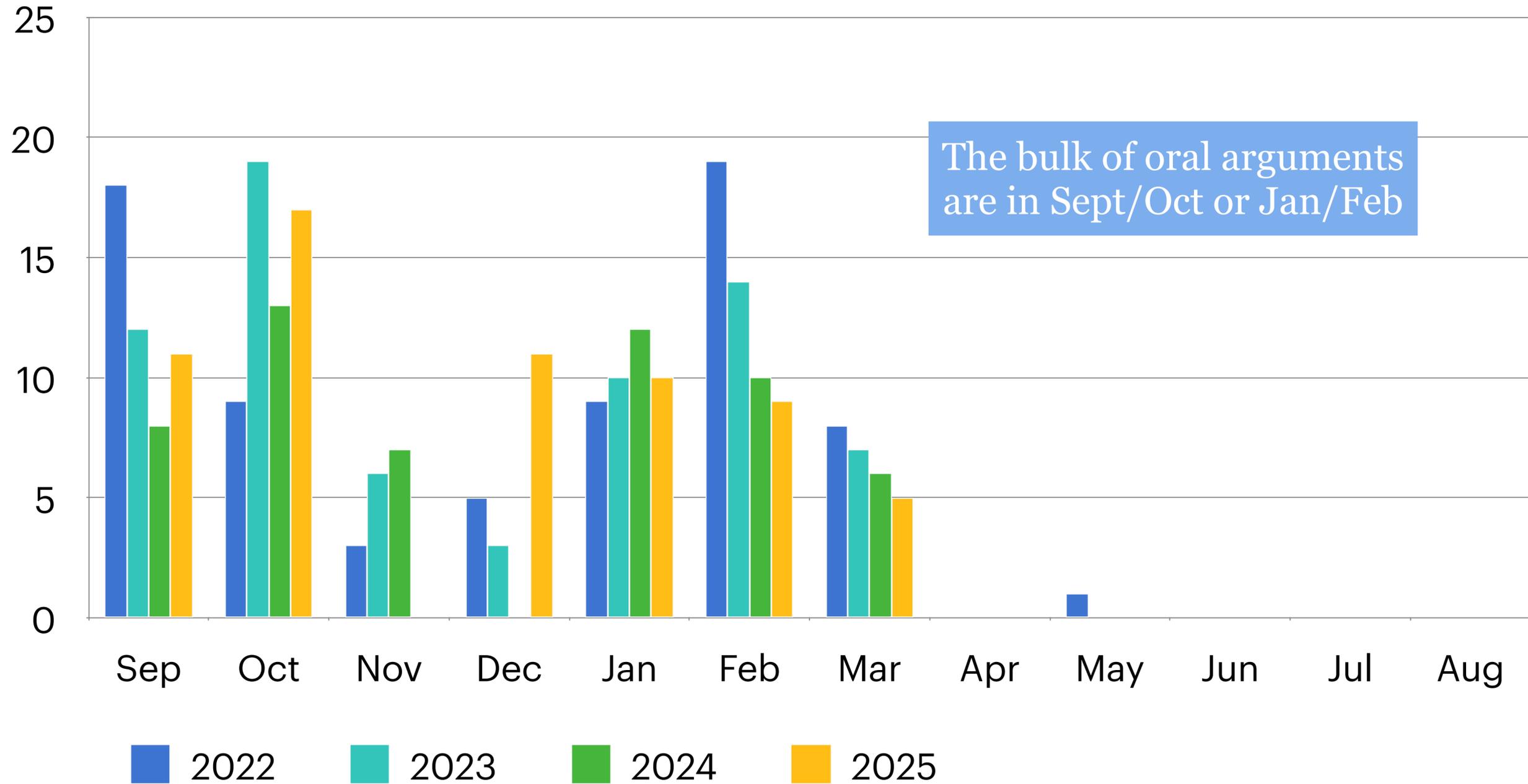
## Agreement in Judgment

Cases with dissent: FY2024 (13 cases) and FY2025 (10 cases)



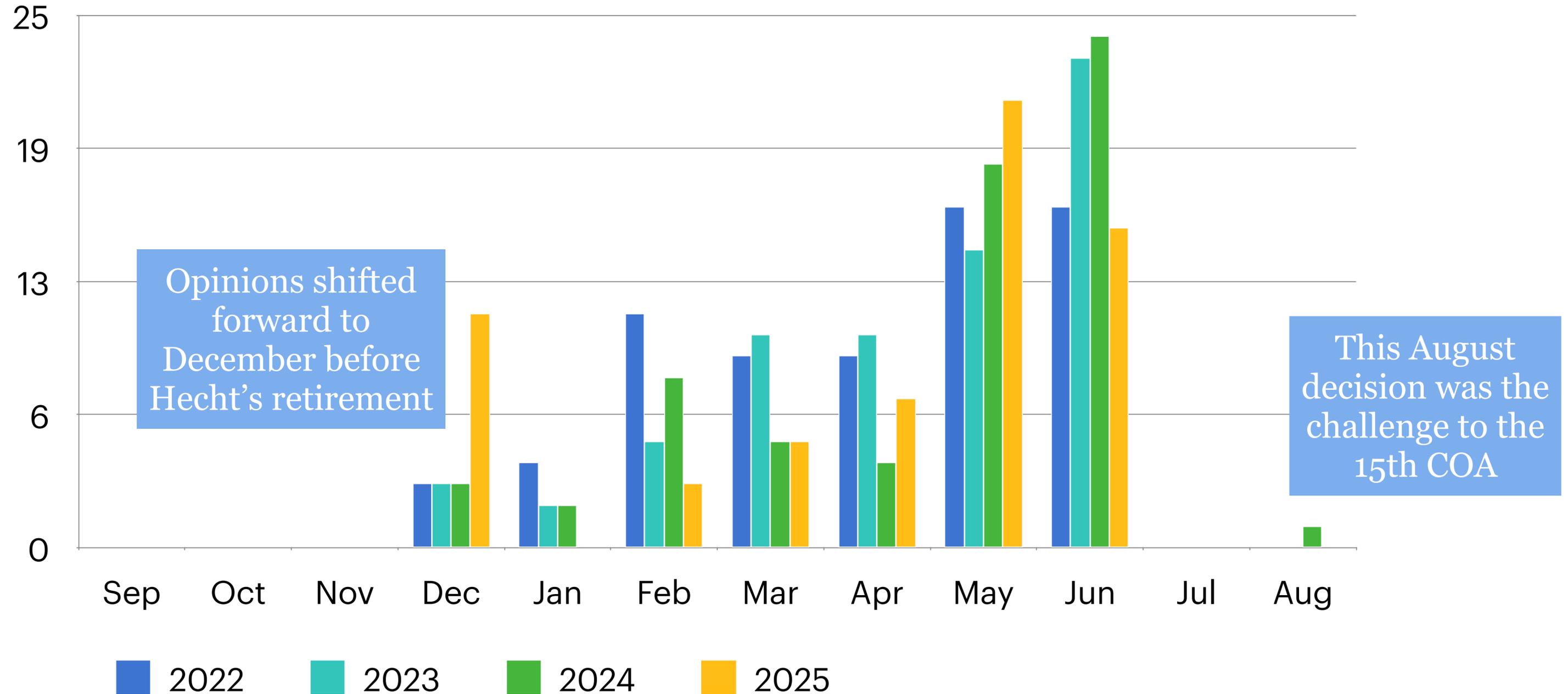
Checking on the seasonal patterns  
of Supreme Court statistics

# When are oral arguments?



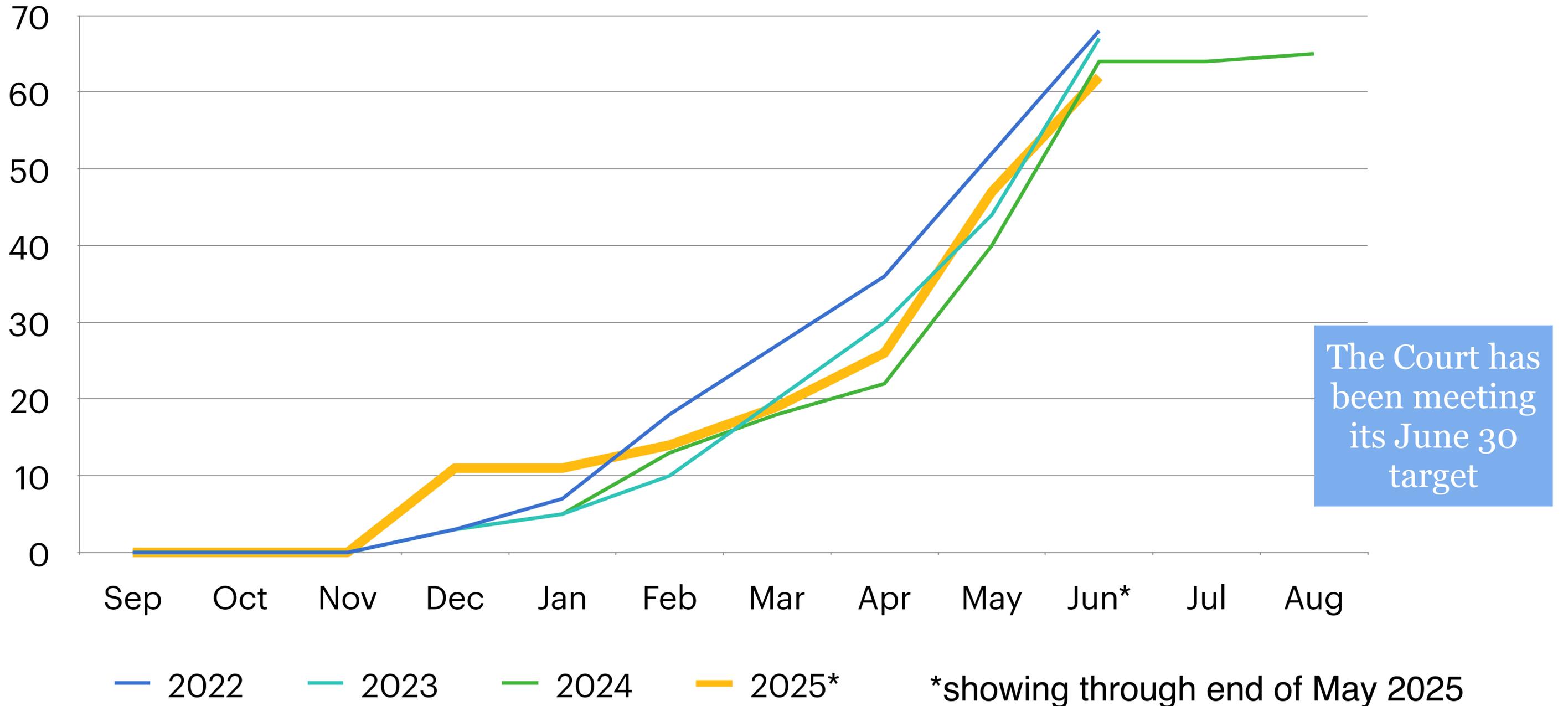
# When are opinions issued?

Excluding Rule 59.1 cases and “corrected” opinions



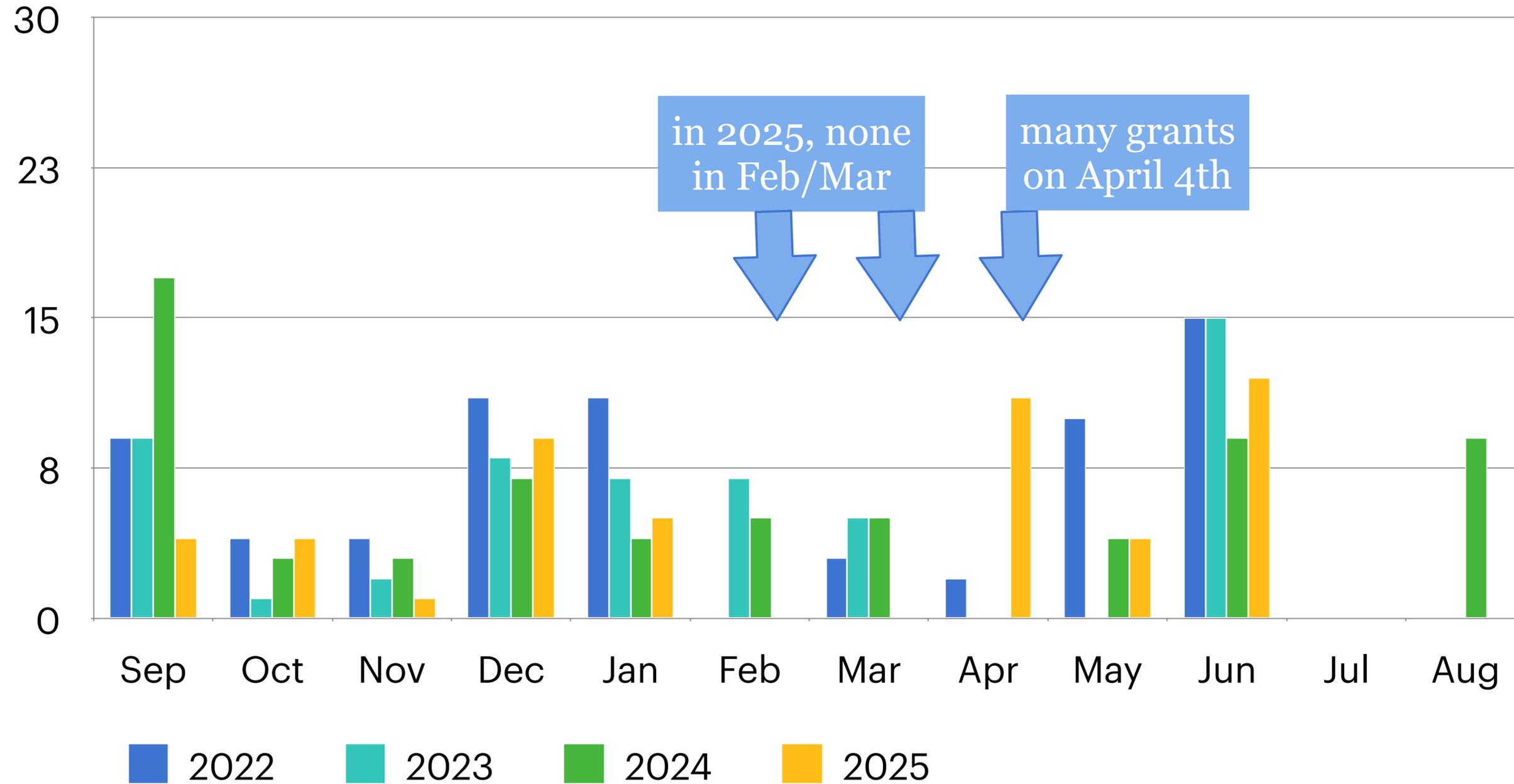
# When are opinions issued?

Excluding Rule 59.1 cases and “corrected” opinions



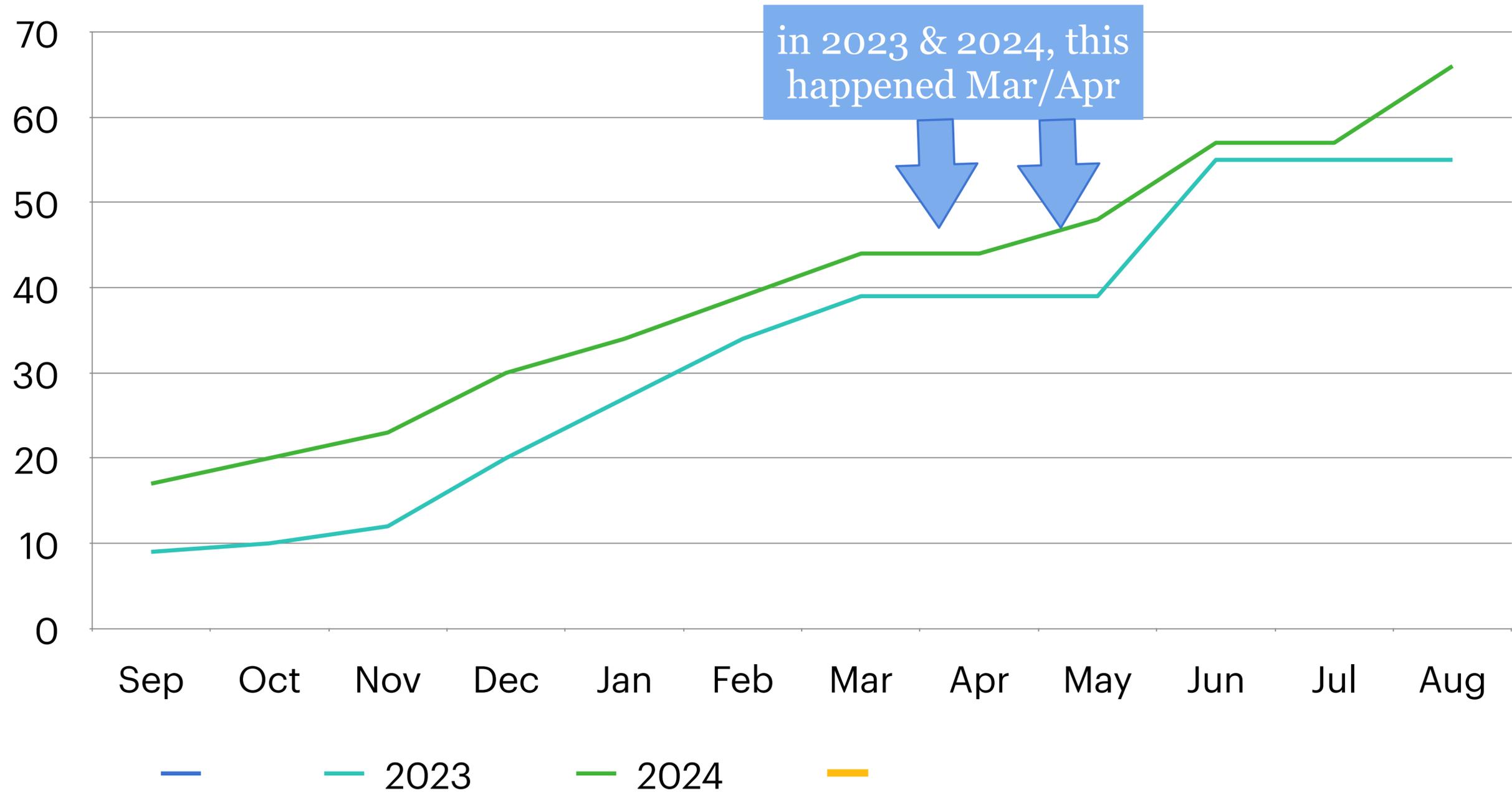
# When are grants of review made?

Petitions for review only



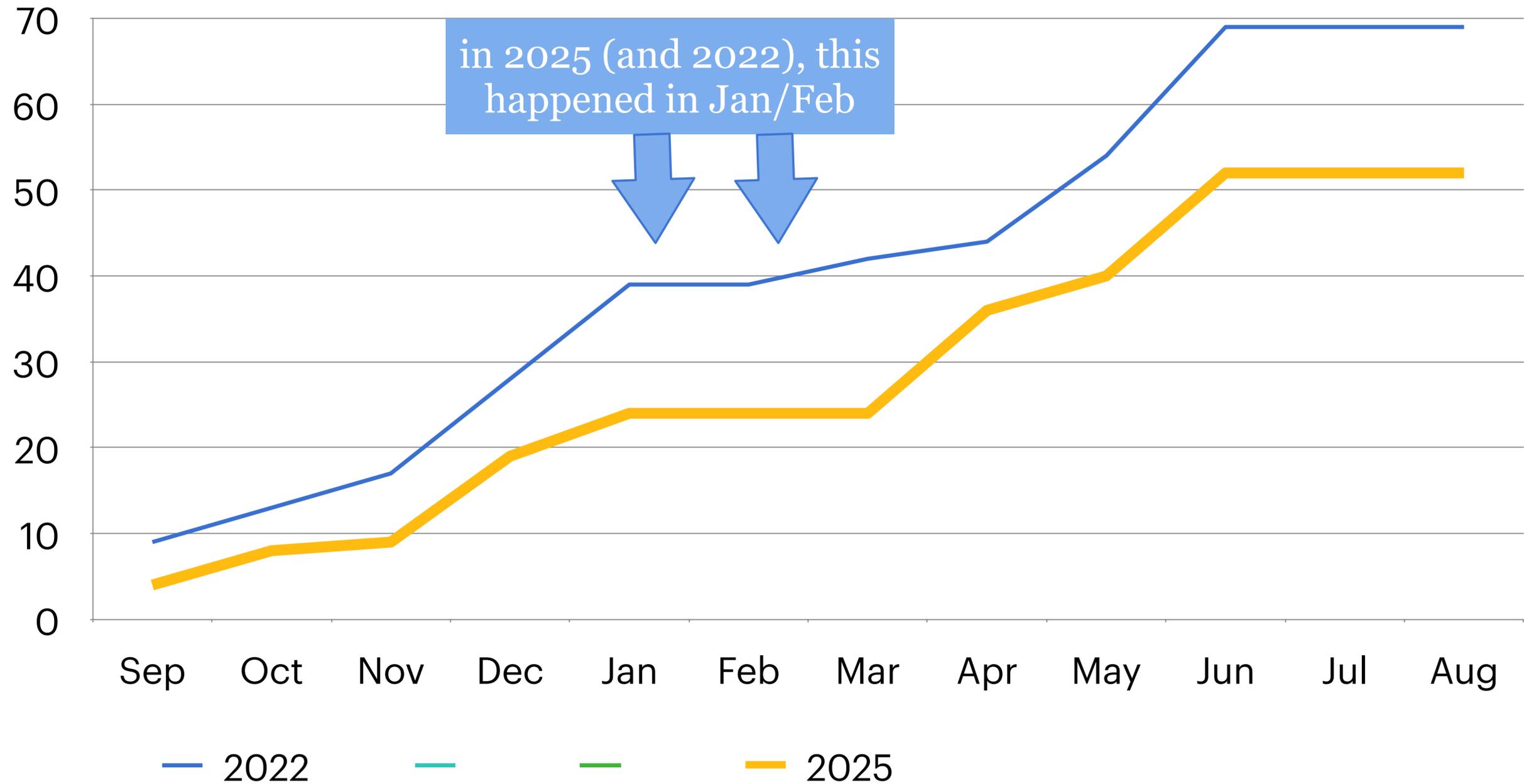
# When are grants of review made?

Petitions for review only



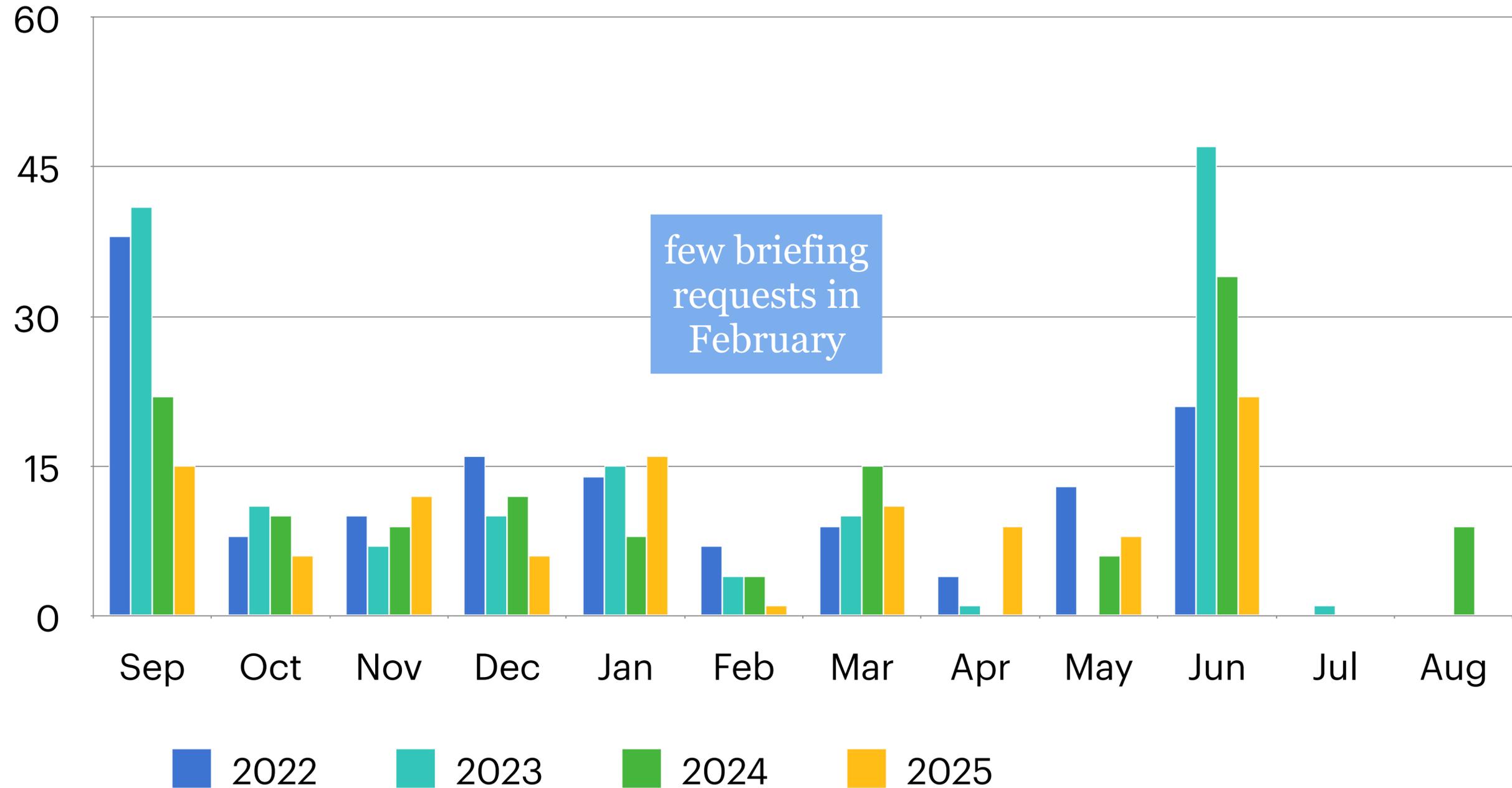
# When are grants of review made?

Petitions for review only



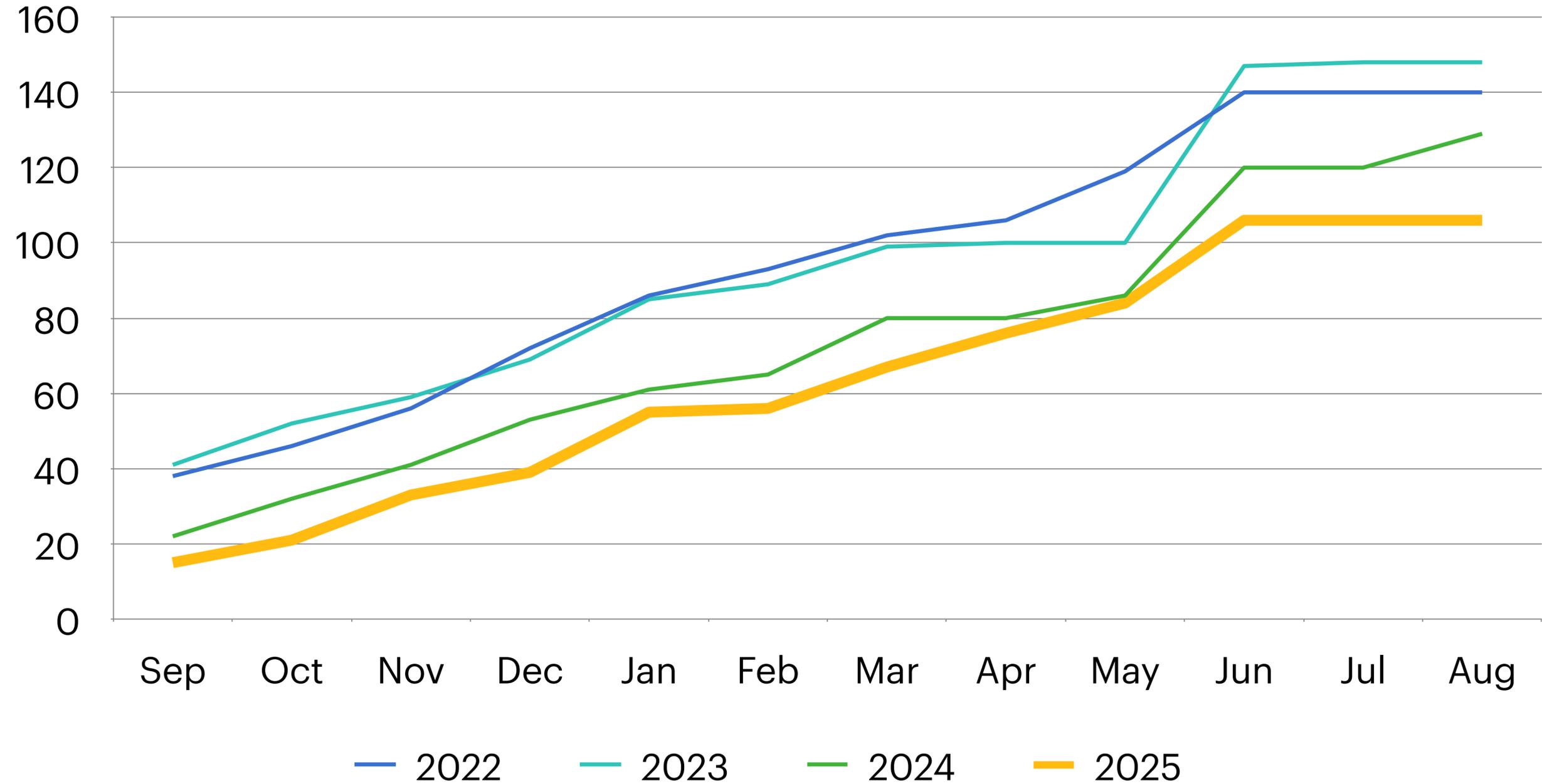
# When are briefing requests made?

Petitions for review only



# When are briefing requests made?

Petitions for review only



How your odds change  
as you move through  
the SCOTX review process

# Decision Points of a SCOTX Case

*Court chooses whether to...*

Petition filed



1. Request a response?

PFR Response



2. Request full briefing?

Merits briefs filed



3. Grant after full briefing?

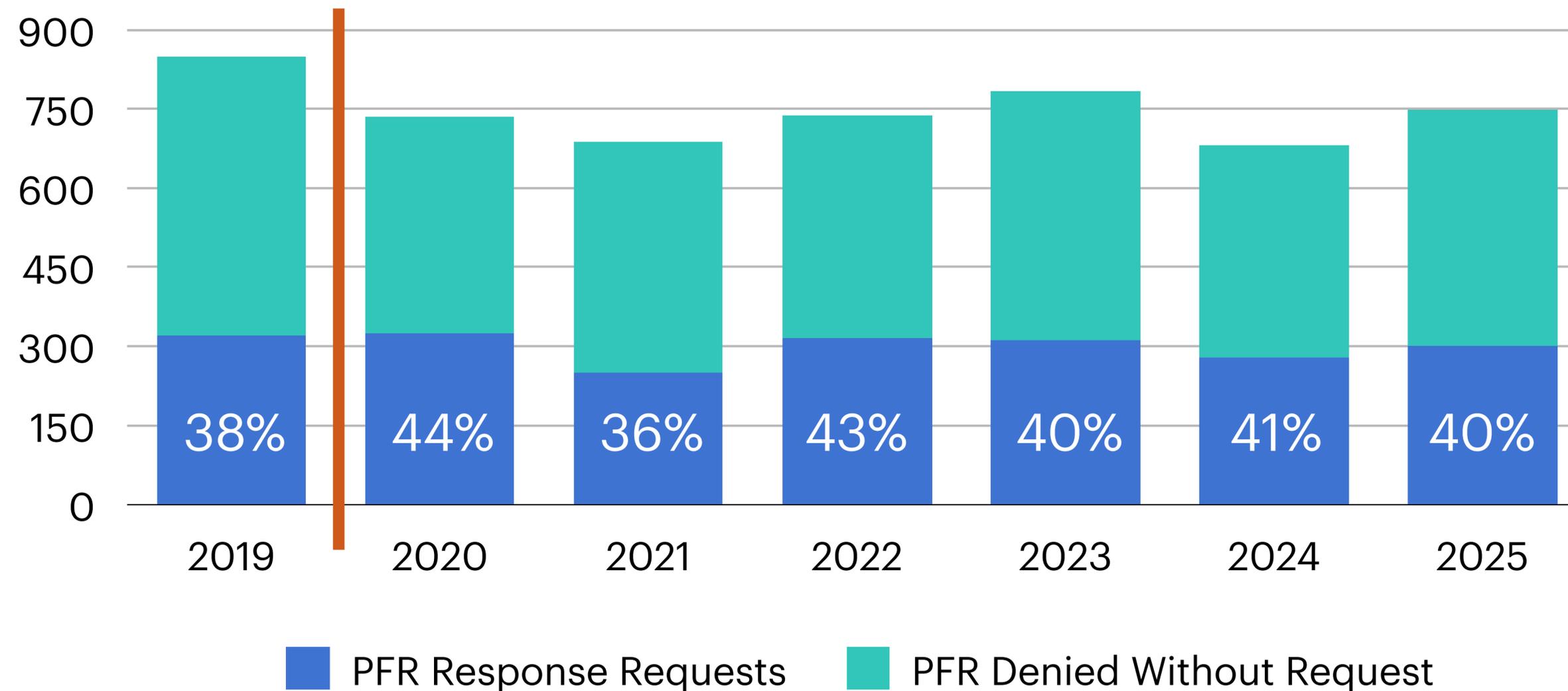
Oral argument



4. Affirm or reverse?

# 1. Likelihood of a Response Request

~ 40%  
~50% in most cases

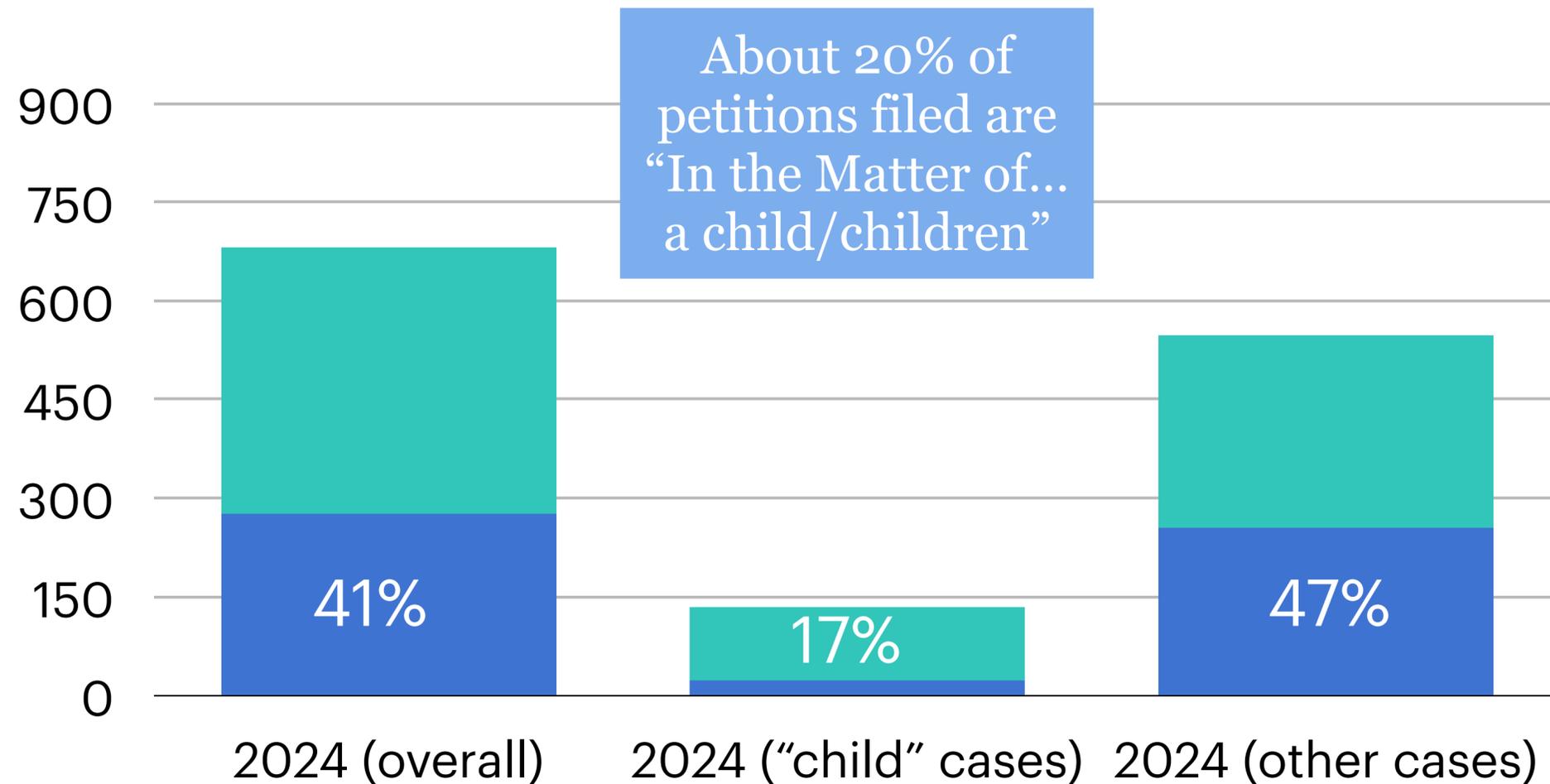


# 1. Likelihood of a Response Request

~ 40%  
~50% in most cases

Question I was asked:

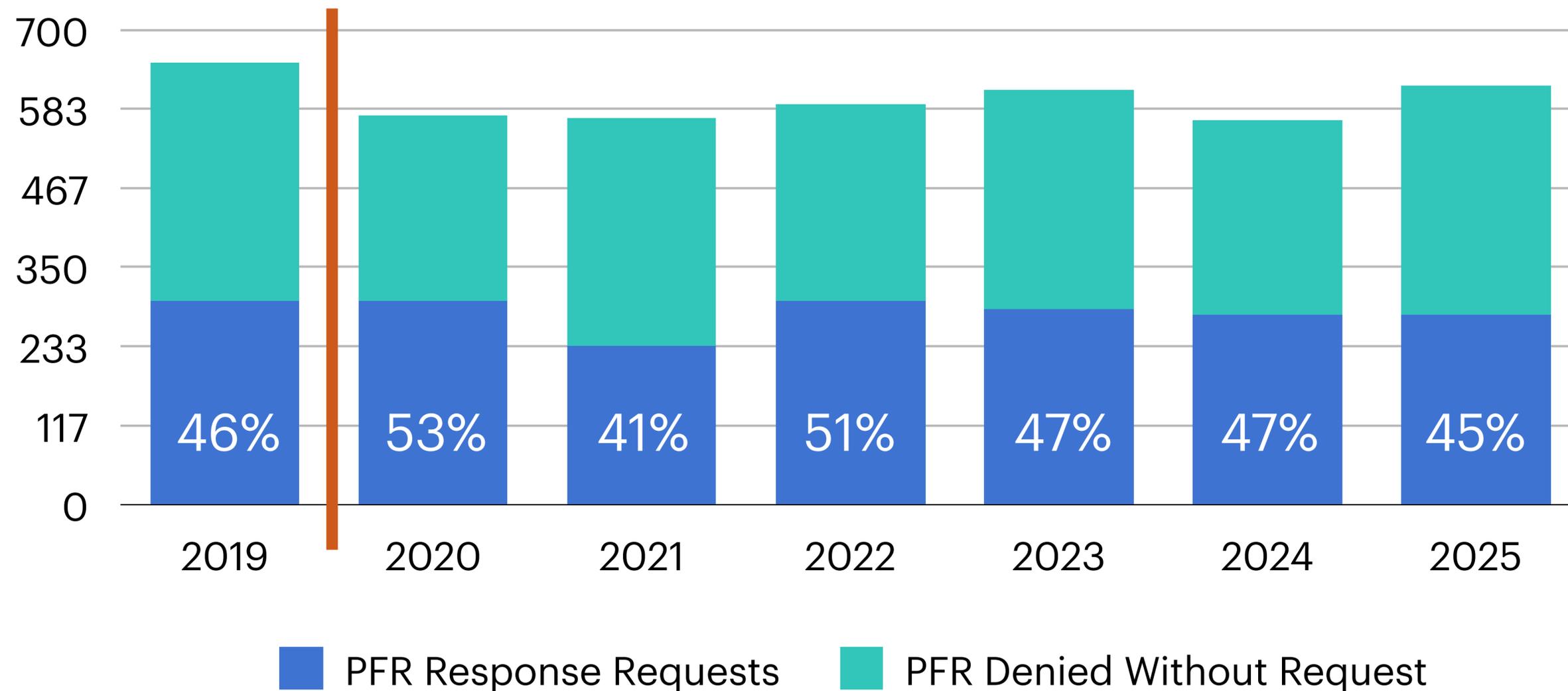
How would this look if you separated out the steady flow of petitions about parental termination?



■ PFR Denied Without Request  
■ PFR Response Requests

# 1. Likelihood of a Response Request

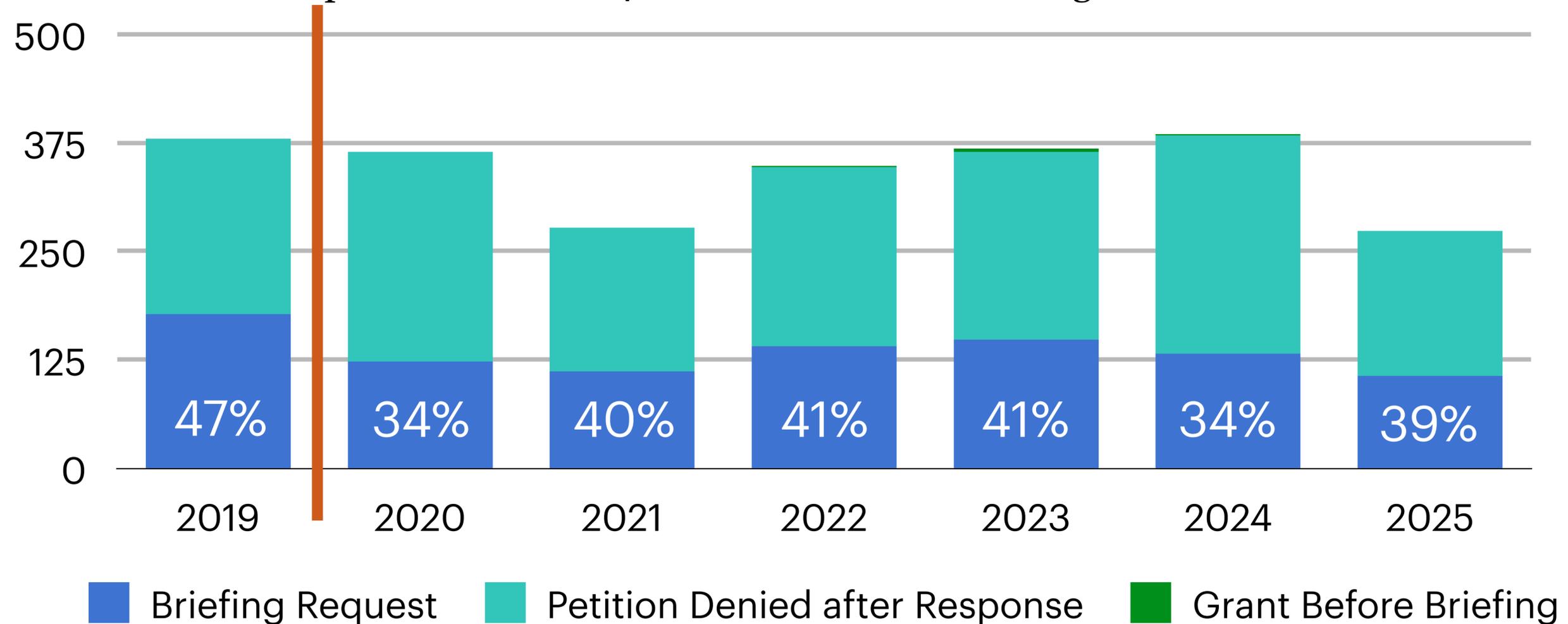
~ 40%  
~50% in most cases



## 2. Likelihood of a Briefing Request

< 40%  
(might be falling)

The drop in 2020 from the 50% mark to a new 40% level reflected a choice by the Court to be more selective about briefing requests. It's possible that the sharp decrease in 2024 indicates the Court is being even more selective.



# 3. Likelihood of a Grant or Per Curiam

~ 55%  
was: ~ 40%

| FY ended Aug. 31 | Grant for Argument | Grant as Per Curiam | Total Odds of Grant |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2019             | 30%                | 6%                  | 36%                 |
| 2020             | 33%                | 16%                 | 49%                 |
| 2021             | 41%                | 10%                 | 51%                 |
| 2022             | 47%                | 10%                 | 57%                 |
| 2023             | 42%                | 10%                 | 52%                 |
| 2024             | 44%                | 14%                 | 58%                 |
| 2025             | 41%                | 18%                 | 59%                 |

# 4. Affirm vs. Reversal Rate (for PFRs)

< 20%  
trending down

| FY ended Aug. 31 | Affirmance % for PFRs Granted (Overall) | Affirmance % for PFRs Heard at Oral Argument | Affirmance % for PFRs Decided by Per Curiam |
|------------------|---|--|---|
| 2019             | 21%                                     | 27%  | 0%  |
| 2020             | 23%                                     | 32%  | 4%  |
| 2021             | 26%                                     | 30%  | 0%  |
| 2022             | 14%                                     | 19%  | 0%  |
| 2023             | 27%                                     | 33%  | 0%  |
| 2024             | 14%                                     | 23%  | 0%  |
| 2025             | 13%                                     | 19%  | 0%  |

This chart covers only petitions for review (not petitions for mandamus or other types of causes, such as direct appeals or certified questions).

# Decision Points of a SCOTX Case

*Court chooses whether to...*

Petition filed



1. Request a response?

PFR Response



2. Request full briefing?

Merits briefs filed



3. Grant after full briefing?

Oral argument



4. Affirm or reverse?

# Likelihood of Affirmance at Each Step

Averaged Across 2022-2025

What are the odds the judgment stays intact  
(either by the petition being denied or the judgment being affirmed)?

Petition filed

92%

PFR Response

81%

(after response request)

Merits briefs request

55%

(after briefing request)

Oral argument

23%

(if set for argument)

# Updating the Overall Odds

# The two stats questions that clients ask

“How long is this part of the appeal likely to take?”

“What are the odds this will eventually be reversed?”

# There's More Than One "Average" Time

|   | Percentage of All PFRs | Median from PFR to Disposition | Most Cases Are in this Range (20%-80%) |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Petition filed; court decides to deny without a response and without requesting a response</b> | <b>56%</b>             | <b>46 days</b>                 | <b>18 days - 67 days</b>               |
| <b>Court denies the petition after a response, but without requesting merits briefing</b>         | <b>27%</b>             | <b>154 days</b>                | <b>109 days - 207 days</b>             |
| <b>Court grants or denies the petition after full briefing on the merits has been requested</b>   | <b>17%</b>             | <b>387 days</b>                | <b>305 days - 478 days</b>             |
|   | <b>100%</b>            | <b>67 days</b>                 |  |

updated for FY2021, FY2022, FY2023, FY2024

# Overall Grant Rate & Reversal Rate for FY2021-FY2024

of petitions filed



are granted

of petitions granted



are reversed

(reversal rate is ~100% in PCs)

# Rehearing Success Rate

For FY2021-FY2024

rehearing of  
petition denial



were granted

rehearing after  
merits decision



were granted

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