

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

**STANDING ORDER FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT PRACTICE IN PATENT  
CASES ASSIGNED TO JUDGE CONNOLLY**

A wise judge who once sat on this Court was fond of saying that winning summary judgment in a patent case is like hitting a hole in one.<sup>1</sup> The judge's point was that the complexity, voluminous record, competing expert testimony, and scorched-earth lawyering in the typical patent case make it almost inevitable that a disputed material fact will preclude summary judgment.

The former judge's observation about the slim chances for success in summary judgment motion practice is well-known among many if not most of the patent lawyers who regularly appear before this Court. You might think that word of the judge's comments would have bred restraint in summary judgment practice in the patent cases we see, but the judge's observation—or at least the logic behind the observation—appears to have produced the opposite result. Patent lawyers seem to have concluded that precisely because the probability of winning summary

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Professional Golfers' Association of America, the odds of hitting a hole in one are 12,500 to 1. See <https://www.pga.com/story/odds-of-a-hole-in-one-albatross-condor-and-golfs-unlikely-shots>.

judgment is so low, the solution is to file more motions to increase your odds of success. Six or more summary judgment motions in a patent case is not unusual.

The proliferation of meritless summary judgment motions in patent cases is substantially taxing the Court's—and litigants'—time and resources. Like

Professor Miller, I find that

the process of making, responding, and adjudicating the motion has become protracted, resource consumptive, and, when granted, vulnerable to reversal on appeal. One suspects that in many instances it might be more efficient to try the case, raising the question of what really motivates the widespread invocation of the motion.

Arthur R. Miller, *What Are Courts for? Have We Forsaken the Procedural Gold Standard?*, 78 La. L. Rev. 739, 771–72 (2018). *See also* Steven S. Gensler & Lee H. Rosenthal, *Managing Summary Judgment*, 43 Loy. U. Chi. L.J. 517, 521 (2012) (“Exhaustively prepared summary judgment motions that address every possible issue consume enormous resources—both from the parties and the court—and much of it is simply a waste of time, effort, and money.”); Emery G. Lee III & Thomas Willging, Fed. Judicial Ctr., *Litigation Costs in Civil Cases: Multivariate Analysis Report to The Judicial Advisory Committee on Civil Rules*, 6, 8 (2010) (finding that, all other things being equal, summary judgment increased litigation costs by 24% for plaintiffs and 22% for defendants). The irony, of course, is that

summary judgment practice was implemented in the federal courts to increase efficiencies and conserve resources. *See Zweig v. Hearst Corp.*, 521 F.2d 1129, 1135–36 (9th Cir. 1975) (“Summary judgment has, as one of its most important goals, the elimination of waste of the time and resources of both litigants and the courts[.]”), *abrogated on other grounds by Hollinger v. Titan Cap. Corp.*, 914 F.2d 1564 (9th Cir. 1990).

Judges have long struggled to manage summary judgment practice. Some judges have limited the number of motions that can be filed; others have required litigants to submit letters to request permission to file a summary judgment motion. I find neither of these restrictions very satisfying. I don’t favor placing a cap on the number of summary judgment motions in a case, as I remain of the view that a smartly-run summary judgment practice can avoid “unwarranted consumption of public and private resources,” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327 (1986). And I find that the letters seeking permission to file a summary judgment motion are simply condensed summary judgment briefs that save neither time nor resources since they require the Court to address the merits of the requested motion.

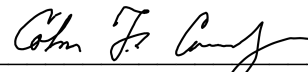
My form scheduling order for patent cases allows a party to file as many summary judgment motions as it wishes. But I limit the total number of words that

can be used in the briefing filed in support of the filed motion or motions. I also require the parties to file competing statements of facts to help me determine as a gatekeeping matter whether there is a disputed material fact. I had thought that these requirements would deter the filing of meritless summary judgment motions. I was wrong.

I have not given up hope, however, that an effectively managed summary judgment practice can bring about efficiencies and cost savings. To that end, and to further deter parties from filing meritless motions, I have decided to revise my summary judgment practice. For any summary judgment motion filed by a party after today, as a general rule, I will not review the motion if I have previously denied a summary judgment motion filed by that party in the case. While I may make an exception to the general rule (for example, if my decision to deny a previous motion had been a close call), exceptions will be rare. Thus, parties should presume that I will not consider a summary judgment motion if I have denied a previous summary judgment motion.

Now therefore, at Wilmington on this Thirtieth day of April in 2021, it is **HEREBY ORDERED** that effective immediately in all patent cases assigned to me:

1. A party that files more than one summary judgment motion shall number each motion to make clear the order the party wishes the Court to consider the motions in question. The first motion the party wishes the Court to consider shall be designated #1, the second motion shall be designated #2, and so on.
2. The Court will review the party's summary judgment motions in the order designated by the party. If the Court decides to deny a motion filed by the party, barring exceptional reasons determined *sua sponte* by the Court, the Court will not review any further summary judgment motions filed by the party.



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Colm F. Connolly  
United States District Judge