

Texas Rule 166a (2026) - Summary Judgment Quick Reference

Effective for motions filed on or after March 1, 2026. (Pursuant to Rule 166a as re-written and adopted by the Texas Supreme Court in implementation of 2025 amendment to Tex. Gov. Code Sec. 23.303.)

Category	Key Points
Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day 0: Motion filed - Day 21: Response due - Day 28: Reply due - Day 35+: Earliest hearing/submission - Day 60: Latest day for hearing/submission setting w/out special circumstances - Day 90: Latest day for hearing/submission if special circumstances (good cause+) - Day 90 after hearing/submission – Court ruling deadline
Deadlines ■	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Response due 21 days after filing - Reply due 7 days after response - Deadlines run from filing date, not hearing date
Court Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motion set for hearing or submission - Court issues written ruling within 90 days - Clerk forwards motion to court - Court records hearing/submission date
Hearing vs Submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Court may decide motion by submission - Oral hearing may be requested but is not required
Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depositions, discovery, affidavits, stipulations - May reference evidence already on file - Late evidence may be considered if court reviews it
Proposed Orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parties submit proposed orders before hearing/submission
What Changed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed deadlines tied to filing date - Structured hearing timelines (35 / 60 / 90 days) - Required written ruling within 90 days - Evidence clarified and may be referenced by file
What Did Not Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary judgment standards - Traditional and no-evidence burdens - Existing Texas case law still applies
Key Reminders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deadlines are based on motion filing date, not hearing date - Do not wait for hearing date to respond - File evidence on time - Include request for oral hearing in motion/response title - Some motions decided without hearing - Parties may not cancel hearings but can withdraw motion with court approval - Missing deadlines can result in adverse ruling

March 2026. This table is for informational purposes only and is not intended as a local rule or legal advice or opinion.

Note: A copy of TSC Misc. Docket No. 26-9012 is attached (includes final version of re-written Rule 166a as approved and adopted by the Texas Supreme Court effective March 1, 2026; this "new" (re-written) rule applies to motions filed on or after March 1, 2026).

Supreme Court of Texas

Misc. Docket No. 26-9012


Final Approval of Amendments to Rule 166a of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure

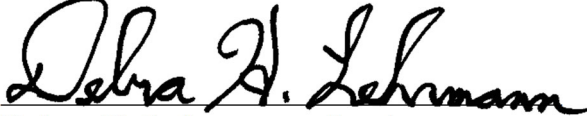
ORDERED that:


1. On December 30, 2025—in accordance with the Act of June 2, 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., ch. 1130 (S.B. 293) and the Act of August 26, 2025, 89th Leg., 2d C.S., ch. 7 (H.B. 16)—the Court invited public comments on proposed amendments to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 166a.
2. Following the comment period, the Court made revisions to the amendments. This order incorporates those revisions and contains the final version of the amendments, effective March 1, 2026.
3. The amendments apply only to a motion for summary judgment filed on or after March 1, 2026.
4. This order includes the amendments in both clean and redline form. The redline version demonstrates the revisions made since December 30, 2025.
5. The Clerk is directed to:
 - a. file a copy of this order with the Secretary of State;
 - b. send a copy of this order to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and each elected member of the Legislature; and
 - c. submit a copy of this order for publication in the *Texas Register*.
6. The State Bar of Texas is directed to:
 - a. cause a copy of this order to be sent to each registered member of the State Bar of Texas by email; and

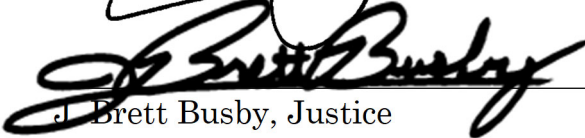
- b. cause a copy of this order to be mailed to each registered member of the State Bar of Texas by publication in the *Texas Bar Journal*.

Dated: February 27, 2026.



James D. Blacklock, Chief Justice

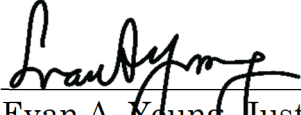

Debra H. Lehrmann, Justice



John P. Devine, Justice



J. Brett Busby, Justice


Jane N. Bland, Justice


Rebeca A. Huddle, Justice


Evan A. Young, Justice


James P. Sullivan, Justice


Kyle D. Hawkins, Justice

RULE 166a. SUMMARY JUDGMENT (Clean Form)

(a) *Definitions.*

- (1) A “traditional” motion for summary judgment is a motion that seeks to establish that no genuine issue of material fact exists as to a claim or defense and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.
- (2) A “no-evidence” motion for summary judgment is a motion that seeks to establish that there is no evidence of an essential element of a claim or defense on which the nonmovant would have the burden of proof at trial.

(b) *Motion.*

- (1) **In General.** A party may move for summary judgment on a claim or defense. A motion may combine both traditional and no-evidence motions.
- (2) **Contents.**
 - (A) **Title.** A motion for summary judgment must be titled “Traditional Motion for Summary Judgment,” “No-Evidence Motion for Summary Judgment,” or “Combined Motion for Traditional and No-Evidence Summary Judgment.” An absent or incorrect title is not grounds for denying the motion.
 - (B) **Hearing Request.** If a movant requests an oral hearing on the motion, the request must appear in the title of the motion.
 - (C) **Traditional Motion.** A traditional motion must state the specific grounds in support of the motion and produce any evidence in support.
 - (D) **No-Evidence Motion.** A no-evidence motion must state the elements of the claim or defense as to which there is no evidence.
- (3) **Time to File.**
 - (A) **Traditional Motion.** Unless a deadline for filing is set by court order, a party may file a traditional motion at any time after the nonmovant has appeared or answered.
 - (B) **No-Evidence Motion.** A party may file a no-evidence motion after adequate time for discovery.

- (c) *Clerk and Court Duties Upon Filing.* Upon the motion's filing, the clerk must immediately call the motion to the court's attention. The court must set the motion for an oral hearing or submission without an oral hearing according to the deadlines in this rule. The clerk must send notice to the parties of the submission or hearing date.
- (d) *Response.*
 - (1) **Time to File.** Except on leave of court or agreement of the parties, the nonmovant must file a response within 21 days after the motion is filed.
 - (2) **Contents.** The nonmovant must produce any evidence in support of the response. If the nonmovant requests a hearing on the motion, the request must appear in the title of the response.
 - (3) **When Evidence Unavailable.** If the nonmovant needs additional time to secure evidence in support of the response, the nonmovant must file an affidavit or declaration specifying the reasons why the nonmovant cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition. The court may extend the time to file the response, deny the motion without prejudice to permit additional discovery, or issue another appropriate order.
- (e) *Reply.*
 - (1) **Time to File.** The movant may file a reply. Except on leave of court or agreement of the parties, the movant must file the reply within 7 days after the response is filed.
 - (2) **Contents.** A reply must not raise new or independent summary judgment grounds, but may address a new or amended pleading filed after the motion if a ground initially asserted in the motion negates an element that is common to a claim or defense asserted in the new or amended pleading.
- (f) *Withdrawal.* Any withdrawal of the motion must be filed and must identify the date the motion was filed.
- (g) *Hearing or Submission.*
 - (1) **Timing.** A hearing or submission date must not be set within 35 days after the motion's filing. Unless the motion is withdrawn, the court must set the motion for a hearing or submission within:

- (A) 60 days after the motion's filing; or
 - (B) 90 days after the motion's filing:
 - (i) if the court's docket so requires;
 - (ii) on a showing of good cause; or
 - (iii) if the movant agrees.
 - (2) Reset Permitted. The court may reset a hearing or submission date within the time frames specified in this rule.
 - (3) Proposed Order. The parties must each submit a proposed order before the hearing or submission date.
 - (4) No Oral Testimony. No oral testimony will be received at a hearing on a summary judgment motion.
 - (5) Docket. The court must record in the docket the date the motion was heard or submitted.
- (h) *Standards.*
- (1) Grounds. No judgment will be granted except on the grounds stated under (b)(2)(C) and (b)(2)(D).
 - (2) Traditional Motion. The court must grant a traditional motion for summary judgment if the movant shows that, except as to the amount of damages, there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on the issues expressly set out in the motion.
 - (3) No-Evidence Motion. The court must grant a no-evidence motion unless the respondent produces summary judgment evidence raising a genuine issue of material fact.
 - (4) Requested Relief Not Granted. If the court does not grant the relief requested by the motion, the court may ascertain what material fact issues exist, issue an order specifying the facts that are established as a matter of law, and direct any other appropriate proceedings.

- (i) *Ruling.* The court must sign a written ruling on the motion, file it with the clerk, and provide the ruling to the parties within 90 days after the hearing or submission date.
- (j) *Evidence Produced.*
 - (1) Types of Evidence. Evidence may include:
 - (A) deposition transcripts;
 - (B) an opposing party's pleadings, interrogatory answers, admissions, and other discovery responses;
 - (C) affidavits and declarations;
 - (D) stipulations; and
 - (E) other authenticated evidence.
 - (2) Evidence Produced by Reference. Evidence may be produced by making a specific reference to it and where it may be found in the court's file.
 - (3) Use of Discovery Not Otherwise on File. Discovery not on file may be used as summary judgment evidence if copies of the material, appendices containing the evidence, or a notice containing specific references to the discovery or specific references to other instruments are filed with a statement of intent to use the specified discovery as summary judgment evidence:
 - (A) at the time the motion is filed, if the evidence is to be used to support the summary judgment; or
 - (B) at the time the response is filed, if the evidence is to be used to oppose the summary judgment.
 - (4) Form of Affidavit or Declaration; Further Testimony. An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify to the matters stated. A document referred to in an affidavit or declaration must be attached and either sworn or certified. The court may permit an affidavit or declaration to be supplemented or opposed by deposition or by another affidavit or declaration. Defects in the form of an affidavit or declaration or its attachments will not be grounds for reversal unless

specifically pointed out by objection by an opposing party with opportunity, but refusal, to amend.

- (5) Affidavit or Declaration Submitted in Bad Faith. If satisfied that an affidavit or declaration is submitted in bad faith or solely for delay, the court—after notice and a reasonable time to respond—may order the submitting party to pay the other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney’s fees, it incurred as a result. An offending party or attorney may also be held in contempt or subject to other appropriate sanctions.
- (6) Late-Filed Evidence. The court may consider late-filed evidence if the court indicates its consideration in the record.

Notes and Comments

Comment to 1990 change: This amendment provides a mechanism for using previously non-filed discovery in summary judgment practice. Such proofs must all be filed in advance of the hearing in accordance with Rule 166a. Paragraphs (d) through (g) are renumbered (e) through (h).

Comment to 1997 change: This comment is intended to inform the construction and application of the rule. Paragraph (i) authorizes a motion for summary judgment based on the assertion that, after adequate opportunity for discovery, there is no evidence to support one or more specified elements of an adverse party’s claim or defense. A discovery period set by pretrial order should be adequate opportunity for discovery unless there is a showing to the contrary, and ordinarily a motion under paragraph (i) would be permitted after the period but not before. The motion must be specific in challenging the evidentiary support for an element of a claim or defense; paragraph (i) does not authorize conclusory motions or general no-evidence challenges to an opponent’s case. Paragraph (i) does not apply to ordinary motions for summary judgment under paragraphs (a) or (b), in which the movant must prove it is entitled to judgment by establishing each element of its own claim or defense as a matter of law or by negating an element of the respondent’s claim or defense as a matter of law. To defeat a motion made under paragraph (i), the respondent is not required to marshal its proof; its response need only point out evidence that raises a fact issue on the challenged elements. The existing rules continue to govern the general requirements of summary judgment practice. A motion under paragraph (i) is subject to sanctions provided by existing law (Tex Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 9.001-10.006) and rule (Tex R. Civ. P. 13). The denial of a motion under paragraph (i) is no more reviewable by appeal or mandamus than the denial of a motion under paragraph (c).

Comment to 2026 change: Rule 166a is rewritten to implement section 23.303 of the Texas Government Code and to modernize the rule. Other than the deadline changes, Rule 166a's rewrite is not intended to substantively change the law.

RULE 166a. SUMMARY JUDGMENT (Redline Form)

(a) *Definitions.*

- (1) A “traditional” motion” for summary judgment is a motion ~~claiming there is that seeks to establish that~~ no genuine issue ~~as to any of~~ material fact ~~exists as to~~ a claim or defense ~~on which and that~~ the movant ~~would have the burden of proof at trial~~ is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.
- (2) A “no-evidence” motion” for summary judgment is a motion ~~claiming that seeks to establish that~~ there is no evidence of ~~one or more~~ an essential elements of a claim or defense on which ~~an adverse party~~ the nonmovant would have the burden of proof at trial.

(b) *Motion.*

- (1) In General. A party may move for summary judgment on a claim or defense. The motion may combine both traditional and no-evidence motions.
- (2) Contents.
 - (A) Title. A motion for summary judgment must be titled “Traditional Motion for Summary Judgment,” “No-Evidence Motion for Summary Judgment,” or “Combined Motion for Traditional and No-Evidence Summary Judgment.” An absent or incorrect title is not grounds for denying the motion.
 - (B) Hearing Request. If a movant requests an oral hearing on the motion, the request must appear ~~on~~ in the ~~cover~~ title of the motion.
 - (C) Traditional Motion. A traditional motion must state the specific grounds in support of the motion ~~and produce any evidence in support.~~
 - (D) No-Evidence Motion. A no-evidence motion must state the elements of the claim or defense as to which there is no evidence.

- (3) Time to File.
- (A) Traditional Motion. Unless a deadline for filing is set by court order, a party may file a traditional motion at any time after the ~~adverse party~~nonmovant has appeared or answered.
- (B) No-Evidence Motion. A party may file a no-evidence motion after adequate time for discovery.
- (c) *Clerk and Court Duties Upon Filing.* Upon the motion's filing, the clerk must immediately call the motion to the court's attention. The court must ~~promptly~~ set the motion for an oral hearing or submission without an oral hearing or a hearing according to the deadlines in this rule. The clerk must send notice to the parties of the submission or hearing date.
- (d) *Response.*
- (1) Time to File. Except on leave of court or agreement of the parties, the nonmovant must file ~~any~~ response within 21 days after the motion is filed.
- (2) Contents. The ~~response~~nonmovant must ~~include~~produce any evidence in support of the response ~~and objections to the evidence supporting the motion.~~ If the non-movant requests an ~~oral~~ hearing on the motion, the request must appear ~~on~~in the ~~cover~~title of the response. ~~The court may reset the motion for a hearing if no hearing has been set.~~
- (3) When Evidence Unavailable. If the nonmovant needs additional time to secure evidence in support of the response, the nonmovant must file an affidavit or declaration specifying the reasons why the nonmovant cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition. The court may extend the time to file the response, deny the motion without prejudice to permit additional discovery, or issue ~~any~~an other appropriate order.
- (e) *Reply.*
- (1) Time to File. The movant may file a reply. Except on leave of court or agreement of the parties, the movant must file the reply within 7 days after the response is filed.
- (2) Contents. A reply must not raise new or independent summary judgment grounds; ~~other than to~~but may address ~~a~~ new or amended pleading filed ~~in response to~~after the motion ~~for summary judgment if a~~

ground initially asserted in the motion negates an element that is common to a claim or defense asserted in the new or amended pleading.

(f) *Withdrawal.* Any withdrawal of the motion must be filed and must identify the date the motion was filed.

(g) *Hearing or ~~Written~~ Submission.*

(1) *Timing.* A hearing or submission date must not be set within 35 days after the motion's filing. Unless the motion is withdrawn, the court must set the motion for a hearing or ~~written~~ submission within:

(A) 60 days after the motion's filing; or

(B) 90 days after the motion's filing:

(i) if the court's docket so requires;

(ii) on a showing of good cause; or

(iii) if the movant agrees.

(2) *Reset Permitted.* The court may reset a hearing or submission date within the time frames specified in this rule.

(3) *Proposed Order.* The parties must each submit a proposed order before the hearing or ~~written~~ submission date.

(4) *No Oral Testimony.* No oral testimony will be received at a hearing on a summary judgment motion.

(5) *Docket.* The court must record in the docket the date the motion was heard or submitted.

(h) *Standards.*

(1) *Grounds.* No judgment will be granted except on the grounds stated under (b)(2)(C) and (b)(2)(D).

(2) *Traditional Motion.* The court must grant a traditional motion for summary judgment if the movant shows that, except as to the amount of damages, there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on the issues expressly set out in the motion.

(3) No-Evidence Motion. The court must grant a no-evidence motion unless the respondent produces summary judgment evidence raising a genuine issue of material fact.

(4) Requested Relief Not Granted. If the court does not grant the relief requested by the motion, the court may ascertain what material fact issues exist, issue an order specifying the facts that are established as a matter of law, and direct any other appropriate proceedings.

(i) *Ruling.* The court must sign a written ruling on the motion, file it with the clerk, and provide the ruling to the parties within 90 days after the hearing or ~~written~~ submission date.

(j) Evidence Produced.

(1) Types of Evidence. Evidence may include:

(A) deposition transcripts;

(B) an opposing party's pleadings, interrogatory answers, admissions, and other discovery responses;

(C) affidavits and declarations;

(D) stipulations; and

(E) other authenticated evidence.

(2) Evidence Produced by Reference. Evidence may be produced by making a specific reference to it and where it may be found in the court's file.

~~(3)~~(3) Use of Discovery Not Otherwise on File. Discovery not on file may be used as summary judgment evidence if copies of the material, appendices containing the evidence, or a notice containing specific references to the discovery or specific references to other instruments are filed with a statement of intent to use the specified discovery as summary judgment evidence:

~~(4)~~(A) at the time the motion is filed, if the evidence is to be used to support the summary judgment; or

~~(2)~~(B) at the time the response is filed, if the evidence is to be used to oppose the summary judgment.

~~(k) — All Requested Relief Not Granted. If the court does not grant all the relief requested by the motion, the court may ascertain what material fact issues exist, issue an order specifying the facts that are established as a matter of law, and direct any other appropriate proceedings.~~

~~(4)~~(4) Form of Affidavit or Declaration; Further Testimony. An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify to the matters stated. A document referred to in an affidavit or declaration must be attached and either sworn or certified. The court may permit an affidavit or declaration to be supplemented or opposed by deposition or by another affidavit or declaration. Defects in the form of an affidavit or declaration or its attachments will not be grounds for reversal unless specifically pointed out by objection by an opposing party with opportunity, but refusal, to amend.

~~(m)~~(5) Affidavit or Declaration Submitted in Bad Faith. If satisfied that an affidavit or declaration is submitted in bad faith or solely for delay, the court—after notice and a reasonable time to respond—may order the submitting party to pay the other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney’s fees, it incurred as a result. An offending party or attorney may also be held in contempt or subject to other appropriate sanctions.

(6) Late-Filed Evidence. The court may consider late-filed evidence if the court indicates its consideration in the record.

Notes and Comments

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paragraph (i) does not authorize conclusory motions or general no-evidence challenges to an opponent's case. Paragraph (i) does not apply to ordinary motions for summary judgment under paragraphs (a) or (b), in which the movant must prove it is entitled to judgment by establishing each element of its own claim or defense as a matter of law or by negating an element of the respondent's claim or defense as a matter of law. To defeat a motion made under paragraph (i), the respondent is not required to marshal its proof; its response need only point out evidence that raises a fact issue on the challenged elements. The existing rules continue to govern the general requirements of summary judgment practice. A motion under paragraph (i) is subject to sanctions provided by existing law (Tex Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 9.001-10.006) and rule (Tex R. Civ. P. 13). The denial of a motion under paragraph (i) is no more reviewable by appeal or mandamus than the denial of a motion under paragraph (c).

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