

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

In re:	:		FILED
	:		10/26/26 5:00PM
STANDING ORDER REGARDING	:		CLERK
BANKRUPTCY NOTICING CENTER	:	Misc. Proc. No. 26-218	U.S. BANKRUPTCY
SERVICE INTERRUPTION	:		COURT - WDPA
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**STANDING ORDER ADDRESSING RESTORATION OF BANKRUPTCY NOTICING
CENTER SERVICES AND TERMINATION OF TEMPORARY NOTICING PROCEDURES**

On October 14, 2026, the Court entered its *Standing Order Regarding Bankruptcy Noticing Center Service Interruption*, Misc. Proc. No. 26-217 (“Prior Standing Order”) in response to the nationwide interruption of services provided by the Bankruptcy Noticing Center (“BNC”). The *Prior Standing Order* established temporary procedures for providing notices and service during the interruption.

The Court has been advised that earlier today, the BNC fully restored its normal noticing operations and reopened access to the National Creditor Registration Service (“NCRS”) along with the preferred-address functionality associated with 11 U.S.C. § 342(f). The Court is further advised that all applicable notices and orders generated by the Court on or after October 26, 2026 will be served by BNC in the normal course. BNC also started to address the backlog of unserved notices that accumulated between October 7 – 25, 2026. The unserved notices will be distributed by BNC over the remainder of this week, beginning with the oldest notices and working forward. BNC expects to clear the entire backlog by October 31, 2026.

In light of the restoration of services, the temporary substitute-noticing procedures of the *Prior Standing Order* are no longer necessary. The Court nevertheless finds it appropriate to preserve the effect of service properly accomplished during the interruption and to resolve any issues arising from delayed notice or service.

Accordingly, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105(a), applicable Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the Court's authority to administer its docket, and subject to applicable statutes and due process, it is hereby **ORDERED** on this 26th day of October 2026 that:

A. Restoration of BNC Services. The Clerk shall resume transmitting notices and orders to the BNC for processing in the ordinary course, with BNC utilizing the NCRS and applicable preferred-address procedures under 11 U.S.C. § 342(f) in accordance with applicable law.

B. Termination of Temporary Procedures. Effective immediately, the *Prior Standing Order* is terminated prospectively. Debtors, trustees, and other parties are relieved of the additional noticing obligations imposed under the *Prior Standing Order* for documents that BNC is obligated to serve. Nothing in this paragraph alters any service obligation independently imposed by statute, rule, local rule, or an order entered in an individual case.

C. Notices Generated During the Interruption. Notices and orders in the BNC backlog will be served through the restored BNC process. A document's prior submission for BNC processing, without completed service, shall not itself be treated as proof of service. The actual service performed and the corresponding certificate of service will govern the record of BNC service.

D. Service Previously Completed. Service properly effected by a debtor, trustee, or other party during the interruption remains effective to the extent permitted by applicable law.

E. Bankruptcy Rules Emergency Declaration. Before BNC services were restored, the Judicial Conference of the United States declared a “Bankruptcy Rules emergency” under Rule 9038 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure on October 22, 2026. The declaration allows each bankruptcy court to extend or toll certain deadlines during the period of October 9, 2026 through January 7, 2027,¹ unless earlier terminated by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Now that BNC services have been restored, the Court expects the Director to rescind the emergency declaration soon.

F. Deadlines, Hearings, and Requests for Relief. Notwithstanding the emergency declaration, the Court opted not to grant a blanket extension of time or toll any applicable time periods across all cases. To the contrary, the Court will assess the need for such relief on a case-by-base basis. Any party affected by delayed, omitted, or insufficient notice during the interruption may seek appropriate relief by filing a motion in the affected case or proceeding. This Order does not, by itself, extend, shorten, restart, or otherwise alter any statutory or rule-based deadline or any scheduled hearing.

¹ Once invoked, Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9038(c)(1) allows a court to extend or toll “a Bankruptcy Rule, local rule, or order that requires or allows a court, a clerk, a party in interest, or the United States trustee, by a specified deadline, to commence a proceeding, file or send a document, hold or conclude a hearing, or take any other action, despite any other Bankruptcy Rule, local rule, or order[.]” It also provides that when “a Bankruptcy Rule, local rule, or order requires that an action be taken ‘promptly,’ ‘forthwith,’ ‘immediately,’ or ‘without delay,’ it be taken as soon as practicable or by a date set by the court[.]” Importantly, the authority under Rule 9038 does not override any statute, nor does it extend, shorten, or alter any statutory deadline.

G. Expenses Incurred During the Interruption. Termination of the *Prior Standing Order* does not foreclose otherwise permissible requests for reimbursement of reasonable, actual, and necessary extraordinary noticing expenses incurred to comply with the *Prior Standing Order* during the interruption. Any such request remains subject to applicable law, disclosure requirements, and any separately entered order establishing reimbursement procedures. This paragraph does not independently create a right to reimbursement or authorize collection of an otherwise unenforceable obligation.

Dated: October 26, 2026

/s/Hon. Gregory L. Taddonio
GREGORY L. TADDONIO
CHIEF UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE