

### Requests to Adjourn or Change a Hearing Date

- Parties seeking to adjourn or reschedule a hearing date may call chambers to inquire about rescheduling the hearing only if they have *all interested parties on the line*.
- Some hearings, including those subject to statutory time constraints (for example, motions for relief, evidentiary hearings, and trials) and those hearings set by the court, cannot be rescheduled unless the party or parties file a motion or letter, with supporting evidence, if applicable, demonstrating cause for the requested relief.
- The court may act on a request to reschedule without awaiting a response. If a party can demonstrate good cause for opposing the rescheduling, it may file a motion promptly to seek reconsideration.

### Requests to Adjourn or Change a Hearing Date on a Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay

- No request to adjourn a preliminary hearing on a motion for relief from the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. §362(d) may seek to adjourn the hearing to a date more than thirty days after the day on which the motion is filed, unless the parties file a stipulation or joint letter establishing that there is a reasonable likelihood that the party opposing relief from the stay will prevail at the conclusion of the final hearing on the motion. See 11 U.S.C. §362(e).
- Any request to adjourn a hearing for relief from the stay must be made sufficiently in advance of the thirtieth day after the day on which the motion is filed to allow the court to enter an order extending the automatic stay.
- By participating in a request to adjourn the hearing, the non-moving party accepts the risk that the stay will terminate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §362(e)(1) before the court is able to act on the request.
- The parties should advise chambers by phone **after** they have filed a joint letter or stipulation requesting that the court adjourn a hearing on a motion for relief from stay.