

No. \_\_\_\_\_

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**In the Supreme Court of the United States**

**In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners**

**MOTION TO EXPEDITE HEARING OF THE EMERGENCY WRIT OF  
MANDAMUS**

**To the Honorable Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme  
Court of the United States**

**Directing Respondent to Fulfill Statutory Duties Regarding Investigation  
of Election Fraud Before Certification of the 2024 Election.**

**Date:** October 14, 2024

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**INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY**

This Amended Motion respectfully requests **immediate hearing and adjudication** of the subject (attached) **Emergency Writ of Mandamus**, addressing the **Department of Justice's (DOJ) unlawful deferral policy** on election fraud investigations. Petitioners assert that the DOJ's policy of **delaying investigations until after election certification** directly violates federal statutes and the **Article II Take Care Clause**.

As the **November 5, 2024 national election** approaches, time is running out to ensure the **integrity of the electoral process**. **Judicial intervention is the only viable remedy**. Failure to act now would render the harm irreparable and leave the **American People without redress**.

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**RATIONALE FOR EXPEDITED HEARING**

- 1. Violation of the Article II Take Care Clause**

The Constitution mandates that the **executive branch faithfully execute the laws**. DOJ's policy of **deferring investigations** until after election certification violates this constitutional duty, enabling election fraud to go unchecked and **allowing fraudulent ballots to remain in the system permanently**.

## 2. Ongoing Obstruction by the U.S. Attorney General

Evidence presented in the Writ demonstrates that **Attorney General Merrick Garland** has maintained and enforced this **unlawful deferral policy**, knowing it obstructs justice and violates federal law. This Court's intervention is required to ensure **federal law is upheld** before the election results are irretrievably affected.

## 3. Imminent and Irreparable Harm to the Electoral Process

Once ballots are cast and counted, they become **irretrievable**, and fraudulent votes cannot be separated from legitimate ones. The DOJ's failure to act now leaves **no meaningful remedy** after the election, making this case analogous to **Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98 (2000)**. **Pre-election intervention is essential** to prevent permanent damage to public trust and election integrity.

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## LEGAL GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

### 1. Jurisdiction under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651(a))

This Court has jurisdiction to compel federal agencies to comply with their constitutional and statutory duties. The **All Writs Act** provides the necessary authority to issue extraordinary relief in cases like this, where **no other adequate remedy exists**.

### 2. Standing under Article III (*Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*)

Petitioners have standing under **Article III** by demonstrating **concrete and particularized harm** resulting from the DOJ's failure to enforce federal election law. Petitioners also face **imminent harm** if these violations are not addressed before the election.

### 3. Executive Overreach and Pattern of Obstruction

The DOJ's actions represent a **pattern of administrative obstruction**, violating statutory mandates as a matter of unlawful **DOJ Election Crimes**

**Branch policies.** Supreme Court of the United States oversight is necessary to prevent further harm and restore compliance with federal law.

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## **PROCEDURAL OBSTRUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS FOR ORAL ARGUMENT**

Petitioners note with concern that the **initial Motion to Expedite** and **Writ** have already faced **administrative delays** as demonstrated in Exhibit A.

Although petitioners are **Pro Se**, they have competently represented themselves in multiple courts and are **fully prepared to present oral argument** if required. While this case can be resolved on the briefs, **oral argument is welcomed** if the Court deems it necessary.

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## **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

In light of the **urgency and constitutional importance** of this case, petitioners respectfully request:

1. **Immediate docketing of the Writ of Mandamus** and this Amended Motion to Expedite.
  2. **Expedited review and adjudication** to ensure the matter is resolved before the **November 5, 2024 election**.
  3. **Permission for electronic submission** of documents through Supreme Court Press or other means to avoid further administrative delays.
  4. **Oral argument**, if the Court determines it would aid in resolving the matter.
- 

## **CONCLUSION: PRESERVING THE RULE OF LAW AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE ELECTION**

This petition raises an urgent constitutional issue: whether the **executive branch can evade accountability** by adopting a policy of inaction, in direct violation of the **Take Care Clause** and federal statutes. The **Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus exists precisely to remedy such constitutional failures**.

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." – **Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803)**

If the Court declines to intervene, it leaves in place an **unconstitutional policy that irreparably harms** the electoral process and public trust. The **American People are entitled to justice**, and this Court is the final guardian of the **Constitution and the rule of law**. In the words of **Justice Brandeis**:

"The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachments by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

The **DOJ's deferral policy must not stand**. This Court must act now to **ensure compliance with the Constitution** and federal law before it is too late.

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**Respectfully submitted,**

/S/ Gregory Stenstrom

Lead Petitioner

1541 Farmers Lane

Glen Mills, PA 19342

856-264-5495

[gstenstrom@xmail.net](mailto:gstenstrom@xmail.net)

On behalf of Petitioners:

Gregory Stenstrom, Leah Hoopes, Robert Mancini, Joy Schwartz, Kathryn Buckley, Scott Edwin Thomas, Erik Kocher, Carris Kocher, Paul Rumley, Jon Marietta, Geno Gallo, Melanie Patterson, SuSanna DeJeet, Michael Miller, Brian Yanoviak, Felice Fein, Jeanne White, Sean Patrick Connolly, Ashley Duff, Darlene Smail, Carrie Hahn, Renee Mazer, Marty Selker

October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2024

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## **EXHIBITS AND REFERENCES**

1. **Exhibit A:** Letter to Clerk Scott S. Harris Regarding Administrative Obstruction
2. **Exhibit B:** Original Motion to Expedite (filed October 7, 2024)
3. **Incorporated Writ:** *In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.*, filed October 4, 2024

No. \_\_\_\_\_

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

**In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Motion for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition** was served on the following parties by [method of service, e.g., mail or electronic service] on October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024:

**1. Merrick Garland**

**Attorney General of the United States**

U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001

**2. Solicitor General of the United States**

**Elizabeth B. Prelogar** (current as of October 2024)

Solicitor General  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Room 5614  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dated: October 14, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

**/S/ Gregory Stenstrom**

**Gregory Stenstrom, Lead Petitioner**

1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA, 19342  
[gstenstrom@xmail.net](mailto:gstenstrom@xmail.net)  
[gregorystenstrom@gmail.com](mailto:gregorystenstrom@gmail.com)  
856-264-5495

**Date:** October 13, 2024

**To:**

Scott S. Harris, Clerk  
Supreme Court of the United States  
1 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20543

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**From:**

/S/ Gregory Stenstrom  
Primary Contact for Petitioners  
1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA 19342  
856-264-5495  
[gstenstrom@xmail.net](mailto:gstenstrom@xmail.net)

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**Subject:** Request for Immediate Review of Petition and Amended Motion to Expedite

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**Dear Mr. Harris,**

We respectfully submit this letter requesting urgent judicial review of our petition and the accompanying Amended Motion to Expedite, addressing critical election integrity issues and the failure of the Department of Justice (DOJ) to act on statutory violations ahead of the November 5, 2024 national election. As time is of the essence, we request **immediate docketing** and **expedited review** to prevent irreparable harm to the election process.

Our petition was submitted in **full compliance with SCOTUS standards**; however, it has encountered **procedural rejection** and **inconsistent treatment by SCOTUS clerk(s)**.

Specific objections raised in the rejection letter, issued by Emily Walker on your behalf, appear **procedurally flawed** and **inconsistent with prior accepted filings** by the Court. We respectfully request a **review by a Justice** to ensure that **administrative barriers do not obstruct judicial discretion** and meaningful access to the Court.

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### **Summary of Procedural Objections and Handling Delays**

#### **1. Incorrect Rejection Based on Naming Specific Justices**

- Walker's rejection letter stated that it was improper to name the Chief Justice and Associate Justices in the petition.

- This objection is demonstrably incorrect, as **naming individual Justices is functionally equivalent** to addressing the Court as a whole—a practice used in prior accepted Writs without issue.
2. **Addresses and Contact Information Consolidated in 'Respectfully Submitted' Section**
- The rejection letter objected to the placement of contact information under the '**Respectfully Submitted**' section.
  - This placement is **consistent with Writs involving multiple petitioners**, where **individual addresses are consolidated** to avoid unnecessary bulk in the filing. No uniform standard requires separate presentation, and this objection **appears arbitrary**. (See Exhibit A)
3. **Administrative Rejection Usurping Judicial Discretion**
- Walker's letter preemptively assessed **jurisdictional sufficiency**, which is a matter **exclusively within the Justices' discretion**.
  - This rejection **parallels the procedural obstruction** in the **Ryan Heath Dickson case**, where a petition was refused by a clerk for being one day late — resulting in **Dickson's execution without judicial review**. (see Exhibit D)
- 

## **Timeline of Submission and Handling Delays**

1. **October 7, 2024:**

- Petition delivered at **07:32 AM EST**, confirmed by USPS tracking numbers:
  - 9405511206205494150645
  - 9405511206205494153189
  - 9405511206205494155398

2. **October 7, 2024:**

- A voicemail inquiry was placed with the Clerk's Office regarding the submission status.
- Emily Walker, a case analyst, returned the call, and **permission was requested for electronic submission via Supreme Court Press**—consistent with practices allowed for institutional litigants.
- **Walker denied the request** without explanation, stating that Pro Se petitioners must file physically.

3. **October 9, 2024:**

- **Rejection letter issued**, citing jurisdictional and formatting defects. These **defects are unsubstantiated** given that the **8.5x11 copy required by the Court was included**, and the naming of Justices was appropriate.

- This rejection letter blocked judicial discretion by preventing a **Justice from reviewing the petition**.
4. **October 12, 2024:**
- **Unopened packages containing the petition were returned**, confirmed by USPS tracking. These delays have **further restricted the window** for judicial review before the election.

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### **Jurisdiction and Judicial Discretion**

The petition invokes the **All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651(a))**, raising **constitutional issues related to election oversight** and DOJ inaction. Similar petitions, by the DOJ including **In re United States (No. 17-801)** have been **accepted by the Court to prevent irreparable harm**, demonstrating inequity of submission standards for Pro Se petitioners.

Word count is substantially effected by inclusion of full Internet URL's, which are included as embedded electronic links in electronic filings, and as a matter of presentation and clarity for Justices by electronic filers, like the DOJ, and are a significant inequity to Pro Se filers.

**Administrative staff should not preempt judicial discretion.** The refusal to docket this petition or provide equity undermines **public confidence** in the judiciary and obstructs the Court's ability to address **urgent national matters**.

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### **Preempting Procedural Objections and Delays**

The subject Writ of Mandamus is designed to **preempt common procedural objections** under **Rule 8, Rule 12(b), and Rule 17:**

1. **Subject Matter Jurisdiction (Rule 12(b)(1)):**
  - The petition raises **federal constitutional issues** under the All Writs Act, falling squarely within SCOTUS's jurisdiction.
2. **Failure to State a Claim (Rule 12(b)(6)):**
  - It outlines the **DOJ's failure to fulfill statutory obligations**, paralleling **Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98 (2000)**, to demonstrate the need for immediate intervention.
3. **Standing (Rule 17):**
  - Petitioners meet **Article III standing requirements**, showing **particularized harm** under **Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555 (1992)**, with **imminent harm** necessitating judicial review before the election.

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### **Request for Relief**

Given the urgency of this matter, we respectfully request the following:



### 1. **Immediate Docketing of the Motion to Expedite**

- This case raises **issues of national importance** that must be addressed before the election to prevent irreparable harm.

### 2. **Permission for Electronic Submission** through Supreme Court Press, which submits hundreds of such cases in this manner, or email to the Clerk.

- Allowing electronic submission ensures the petition meets modern procedural standards, consistent with institutional litigants like the DOJ.

### 3. **Equal Procedural Treatment with Institutional Litigants**

- Pro Se petitioners should receive **the same procedural consideration** as institutional litigants, ensuring fairness and access to the judiciary.

### 4. **Expedited Review Before the Election**

- As with **Bush v. Gore**, judicial intervention is required to prevent irretrievable harm. Once fraudulent ballots are cast, they cannot be recalled, leaving no meaningful remedy.

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## **Conclusion**

This letter highlights the **critical procedural inconsistencies** and **administrative overreach** that have obstructed access to justice. We respectfully request **immediate docketing** and **expedited review** to ensure the judiciary addresses **urgent election-related disputes** before the November 5, 2024 election. **Justice delayed is justice denied**, and **administrative barriers** must not prevent SCOTUS from fulfilling its constitutional responsibility to the American people.

---

## **Respectfully,**

/S/ Gregory Stenstrom  
Primary Contact for Petitioners  
1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA 19342  
856-264-5495  
[gstenstrom@xmail.net](mailto:gstenstrom@xmail.net)

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## **Exhibits for Inclusion**

1. **Exhibit A:** In re United States (No. 17-801)
2. **Exhibit B:** Precedents Supporting Pro Se Petitioners' Access to the Judiciary
3. **Exhibit C:** FBI v. Fikre
4. **Exhibit D:** The Ryan Heath Dickson Case and Procedural Obstruction

5. **Exhibit E:** USPS Receipt for Emergency Writ of Mandamus
6. **Exhibit F:** Supreme Court Press Correspondence, Manifest, and Photos
7. **Exhibit G:** Rejection Letter from Emily Walker, on behalf of Scott S. Harris dated 09OCT2024.

## Exhibit A: In re United States (No. 17-801)

### Case Summary

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Docket:** No. 17-801
- **Issue:** A mandamus petition filed by the Department of Justice (DOJ) to the Northern District of California, accepted without procedural challenges regarding formatting or contact information.
- **Relevance to Petition:** The DOJ's Writ lists a **single point of contact** and consolidated addresses under the "Counsel of Record" section. No individual petitioner addresses were required, yet the Writ was accepted.

### Supporting Argument

This case highlights a **procedural inconsistency**: If institutional litigants like the DOJ are **not required to list individual addresses**, the same standard should apply to Pro Se applicants. The rejection of this petition for not listing individual petitioner addresses separately is **arbitrary** and undermines the **principle of equal access to justice**.

- **Reference:**  
*"In re United States (No. 17-801): PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS TO THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.*  
Counsel of Record: **Noel J. Francisco, Solicitor General"**
- **Source:** [SCOTUS Docket 17-801](https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/17/17-801/22294/20171201165433459_In%20re%20United%20States%20%20-%20Pet.pdf)  
([https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/17/17-801/22294/20171201165433459\\_In%20re%20United%20States%20%20-%20Pet.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/17/17-801/22294/20171201165433459_In%20re%20United%20States%20%20-%20Pet.pdf) )

No.

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**In the Supreme Court of the United States**

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IN RE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL.

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*ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS  
TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA*

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**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

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*Solicitor General  
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CHAD A. READLER  
*Principal Deputy Assistant  
Attorney General*

JEFFREY B. WALL  
*Deputy Solicitor General*

HASHIM M. MOOPAN  
*Deputy Assistant Attorney  
General*

JONATHAN Y. ELLIS  
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## Exhibit B: Precedents Supporting Pro Se Petitioners' Access to the Judiciary

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### 1. *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977)

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Decision Date:** June 20, 1977
- **Issue:** The case addressed whether prisoners must be guaranteed **meaningful access to the courts** and whether states are required to provide adequate legal resources to facilitate that access.
- **Holding:** The Court ruled that **meaningful access to the courts** is a fundamental right, and **administrative or procedural obstacles**—such as rejecting petitions based on minor technical errors—violate this principle.

#### Relevance to the Writ:

- The rejection of the Writ based on formatting issues conflicts with **Bounds**, which holds that **administrative barriers must not obstruct access to the judiciary**. Procedural rejections, like those issued by Emily Walker, undermine the spirit of **equal access to justice**.
- 

### 2. *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975)

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Decision Date:** June 30, 1975
- **Issue:** The case examined whether a defendant has the constitutional right to **self-representation** under the Sixth Amendment.
- **Holding:** The Court held that the right to **self-representation** is as fundamental as the right to counsel and must be honored.

#### Relevance to the Writ:

- The denial of procedural latitude to this Writ conflicts with **Faretta**, which emphasizes that **self-represented individuals must not be disadvantaged** compared to those with legal counsel.
-

### 3. **Johnson v. Avery, 393 U.S. 483 (1969)**

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Issue:** The Court struck down regulations that prohibited prisoners from assisting one another with legal filings, recognizing the importance of **access to the courts** for those unable to afford legal representation.
- **Holding:** Administrative policies **cannot restrict access to the judiciary** for self-represented individuals.

#### **Relevance to the Writ:**

- Denying **electronic filing privileges** to Pro Se litigants, while allowing institutional litigants like the DOJ to submit electronically, creates an **unjust procedural barrier** that runs counter to **Johnson**.
- 

### 4. **Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)**

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Issue:** This case established that **Pro Se pleadings** must be held to **less stringent standards** than those drafted by attorneys.
- **Holding:** The judiciary must **liberally construe petitions from Pro Se litigants** to ensure access to justice is not unfairly denied.

#### **Relevance to the Writ:**

- The rejection of the Writ on technical formatting issues is inconsistent with **Haines**, which requires courts to provide **procedural flexibility** to Pro Se litigants.
- 

### 5. **Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25 (1992)**

- **Court:** Supreme Court of the United States
- **Issue:** The Court ruled that **in forma pauperis petitions** (for indigent Pro Se litigants) must not be dismissed unless they are frivolous or malicious.
- **Holding:** Procedural dismissals must not be used as a tool to obstruct access to justice.

#### **Relevance to the Writ:**

- The objections raised against the Writ reflect **arbitrary procedural hurdles**, which **Denton** warns must not prevent judicial review—particularly in **urgent, time-sensitive matters** such as national elections.
- 

## **Conclusion: Procedural Barriers to Pro Se Access Are Unconstitutional**

These cases collectively establish the following:

1. **Administrative or procedural barriers**—such as those imposed by Emily Walker—**must not obstruct access to the Court.**
2. **Pro Se petitioners** are entitled to the **same procedural latitude** as institutional litigants like the DOJ.
3. **Rejection of the Writ based on technical objections** conflicts with Supreme Court precedent and violates **fundamental principles of fairness and access to justice.**

These precedents demonstrate that the **administrative rejection of the Writ is inconsistent with SCOTUS’s established case law** and emphasize the need for **equal access to the judiciary for Pro Se litigants.**

## Exhibit C: FBI v. Fikre, 904 F.3d 1033 (9th Cir. 2018)

### Case Summary

- **Court:** United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
- **Decision Date:** September 20, 2018
- **Issue:** This case addressed the inclusion of Yonas Fikre on the **No-Fly List** without due process, and whether he was entitled to judicial review of his placement. Fikre alleged **constitutional violations** based on his inability to travel and sought removal from the No-Fly List. The FBI argued that judicial review should be limited or dismissed on procedural grounds.

### Holding:

The Ninth Circuit ruled in favor of **Fikre**, holding that **judicial oversight is required** to prevent **administrative overreach** and ensure meaningful access to justice. The court found that **bureaucratic decisions must not be immune from review** and that procedural hurdles should not obstruct an individual's ability to challenge government actions.

---

### Relevance to the Writ

This case illustrates the importance of **judicial oversight** to prevent **administrative obstruction** of access to the courts, especially where **government action** creates significant personal harm.

- **Similarities to the Current Case:**
  - The **administrative rejection** of the Writ by Emily Walker parallels the **bureaucratic overreach** identified in Fikre.
  - The **denial of access to electronic submission** by Walker reflects the same kind of **procedural barrier** the Ninth Circuit warned against in Fikre.
  - Just as in Fikre, **judicial review is critical** in this case to address **administrative delays** that threaten **constitutional rights** and **public confidence** in the judiciary.
- **Key Point:**



- **Administrative actions that obstruct meaningful access to the courts cannot stand** without judicial review, particularly when **constitutional issues** are at stake.
- 

### **Conclusion: Judicial Oversight Is Essential to Ensure Fairness**

Fikre emphasizes that courts must **remain vigilant** against procedural barriers that prevent meaningful access to justice. This precedent supports the request that **SCOTUS intervene to prevent administrative staff** from obstructing judicial discretion and delaying review. Without such oversight, critical matters—like **election-related disputes**—risk being **procedurally quashed** before they are heard by the Justices.

## **Exhibit D: The Ryan Heath Dickson Case and Procedural Obstruction**

### **Case Background**

Ryan Heath Dickson was a death row inmate whose **petition for certiorari** to the Supreme Court was **filed one day late**. The **Supreme Court Clerk's Office**, under **Rule 13.2**, refused to accept his petition. **Without any Justice reviewing the petition**, Dickson was **executed on April 26, 2007**. **Justice Clarence Thomas** later referenced this incident in an opinion, highlighting the **harsh consequences of procedural barriers that prevent access to judicial review**.

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### **Key Excerpt from Justice Thomas's Opinion**

"The Clerk, pursuant to this Court's Rule 13.2, refused to accept a petition for certiorari submitted by Ryan Heath Dickson because it had been filed one day late... Dickson was executed on April 26, 2007, without any Member of this Court having even seen his petition for certiorari."

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### **Relevance to the Writ and Administrative Obstruction**

The **Dickson case highlights the dangers** of allowing **administrative staff to make decisions** that obstruct access to the judiciary. In this case, a **minor technical error—a one-day delay**—resulted in a **catastrophic outcome: Dickson's life was taken without the Court ever reviewing his petition**.

This case illustrates that **even life-and-death issues** have been **procedurally quashed by administrative actions**, with **no opportunity for review by the Justices**. The **Clerk's refusal to accept the filing deprived Dickson of a last chance at judicial relief**—a result that is now **widely criticized as a miscarriage of justice**.

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### **Parallel to Current Writ**

- The **rejection letter from Emily Walker** similarly demonstrates **administrative overreach**, with **clerks making determinations typically reserved for the Justices**.

- Just as in **Dickson's case**, the **denial of access to the judiciary** threatens to **irreparably harm the integrity of the 2024 election** if this Writ is not reviewed promptly.
- The **role of clerks is to facilitate access to the judiciary**, not to **obstruct it by imposing inconsistent or arbitrary procedural rules**. This parallels the **concerns raised in the Dickson case**, where a **clerk's action resulted in irreversible harm**.

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### **Conclusion: Administrative Barriers Cannot Override Judicial Discretion**

The Dickson case serves as a stark reminder that **clerks should not wield the power to obstruct access to the judiciary**. The consequences of **administrative decisions that block access to justice are severe and irreversible**. In the same way that **Dickson's fate was sealed without judicial review**, the rejection of this Writ risks **irreparable harm to the 2024 election** and **erodes public confidence in the judiciary**. It is essential that **SCOTUS intervenes to ensure that clerks do not obstruct meaningful access to justice**, particularly in matters of **national importance**.

## **Exhibit E: USPS Receipt for Emergency Writ of Mandamus**

### **Description:**

Attached is the official **USPS receipt and tracking information** confirming the delivery of the petition and motion to SCOTUS. These receipts show that the packages were delivered on **October 7, 2024, at 07:32 AM EST**, ensuring that the submission was timely and compliant with procedural rules.

### **Tracking Numbers:**

- **9405511206205494150645**
- **9405511206205494153189**
- **9405511206205494155398**

### **Exhibit Documents:**

Tracking information from USPS (next page)

**ALERT: HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON, FLOODING, AND SEVERE WEATHER IN THE SOU...**

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

Tracking Number:

[Remove X](#)

## 9405511206205494150645

[Copy](#)

[Add to Informed Delivery \(https://informedelivery.usps.com/\)](https://informedelivery.usps.com/)

### Latest Update

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 7:32 am on October 7, 2024 in WASHINGTON, DC 20543.

Get More Out of USPS Tracking:

**USPS Tracking Plus®**

### Delivered

**Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility**

WASHINGTON, DC 20543

October 7, 2024, 7:32 am

[See All Tracking History](#)

[What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean? \(https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package\)](https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package)

[Text & Email Updates](#)



[USPS Tracking Plus®](#)



[Product Information](#)



[See Less ^](#)

Tracking Number:

[Remove X](#)

## 9405511206205494153189

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**Copy**      **Add to Informed Delivery** (<https://informedelivery.usps.com/>)

### Latest Update

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 7:31 am on October 7, 2024 in WASHINGTON, DC 20543.

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**Get More Out of USPS Tracking:**

**USPS Tracking Plus®**

### Delivered

**Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility**

WASHINGTON, DC 20543

October 7, 2024, 7:31 am

[See All Tracking History](#)

[What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean?](https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package) (<https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package>)

**See More** ▼

Tracking Number:

**Remove** ✕

**9405511206205494155398**

**Copy**      **Add to Informed Delivery** (<https://informedelivery.usps.com/>)

### Latest Update

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 7:32 am on October 7, 2024 in WASHINGTON, DC 20543.

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**Get More Out of USPS Tracking:**

**USPS Tracking Plus®**

### Delivered

**Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility**

WASHINGTON, DC 20543

October 7, 2024, 7:32 am

[See All Tracking History](#)

[What Do USPS Tracking Statuses Mean?](https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package) (<https://faq.usps.com/s/article/Where-is-my-package>)

**See More** ▼

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Track Another Package

Enter tracking or barcode numbers

## Need More Help?

Contact USPS Tracking support for further assistance.

[FAQs](#)

## **Exhibit F: Supreme Court Press Correspondence, Manifest, and Photos**

### **Description:**

Attached is the Supreme Court Press Correspondence, Manifest, and photos showing there was, in fact, a sealed package of 8.5x11" version of Writ for scanning, and initialed book

### **Exhibit Documents:**

**Correspondence and photos next pages**



NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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*In the Supreme Court of the United States*

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IN RE GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.,  
*Petitioners.*

On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus  
to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

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**PETITION FOR  
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

---

Gregory Stenstrom  
*Primary Contact  
for Petitioners Pro Se*  
1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA 19342  
856-264-5495  
gstenstrom@xmail.net

October 4, 2024

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NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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*In the Supreme Court of the United States*

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IN RE GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.,  
*Petitioners.*

On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus  
to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

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PETITION FOR  
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS

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Gregory Stenstrom  
*Primary Contact*  
*for Petitioners Pro Se*  
1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA 19342  
856-264-5495  
gstenstrom@xmail.net

October 4, 2024

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TE  
To  
Clerk

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

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IN RE GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL.,  
*Petitioners.*

On Petition for an Extraordinary Writ of Mandamus  
to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

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PETITION FOR  
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF MANDAMUS

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October 4, 2024

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October 4, 2024

*Clerk of the Court*  
Supreme Court of the United States  
1 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20543

Re: *In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.*, Dkt. TBD

BOX # 1 OF 3

Enclosed in this package you will find the following documents pertaining to the above captioned matter:

14 copies of the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

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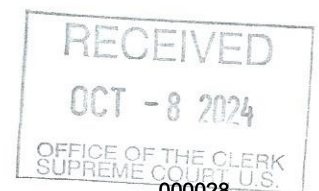
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1 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20543

Re: *In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.*, Dkt. TBD

BOX # 2 of 3

Enclosed in this package you will find the following documents pertaining to the above captioned matter:

16 copies of the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Another 240 copies will be shipped in 2 additional box(es), along with any other enclosures such as certificates, unbound print, etc.

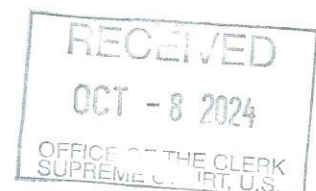
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October 4, 2024

*Clerk of the Court*  
Supreme Court of the United States  
1 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20543

Re: *In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.*, Dkt. TBD

**BOX # 3 OF 3**

Enclosed in this package you will find the following documents pertaining to the above captioned matter:

10 copies of the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Another 30 copies will be shipped in 1 additional box(es), along with any other enclosures such as certificates, unbound print, etc.

Other Comments (if any):

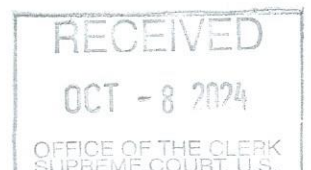
Our firm, the Supreme Court Press is document preparer. If there are any questions or concerns, we can be reached at (617) 505-1088.

With warm regards,

The Supreme Court Press

\*\*\* Multi-box Shipment \*\*\*

SCP Tracking: Gregory Stenstrom-1541 Farmers Lane-Cover White



000026

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

**No. TBD**

In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,

*Petitioners,*

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS )  
COUNTY OF NORFOLK ) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say under penalty of perjury:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. On the undersigned date, I served the parties in the above captioned matter with the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT, by both email and by mailing three (3) true and correct copies of the same by USPS Priority mail, prepaid for delivery to the following addresses which the filing party avers covers all parties required to be served.

Merrick Garland  
U.S. Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001  
*Department of Justice*

Elizabeth Prelogar  
Solicitor General, United States  
950 Pennsylvania Ave NW Rm 5616  
Washington, DC 20530-0001  
(202) 514-2217  
supremectbriefs@usdoj.gov  
*Counsel for United States  
and Department of Justice*

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lucas DeDeus

October 4, 2024

**CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT**

**No. TBD**

In Re Gregory Stenstrom et al.,

*Petitioners,*

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS )  
COUNTY OF NORFOLK ) SS.:

Being duly sworn, I depose and say:

1. That I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to this action. I am an employee of the Supreme Court Press, the preparer of the document, with mailing address at 1089 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 283, Boston, MA 02215.

2. That, as required by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(h), I certify that the GREGORY STENSTROM ET AL. PETITION FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT contains 8974 words, including the parts of the brief that are required or exempted by Supreme Court Rule 33.1(d).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

  
Lucas DeDeus

October 4, 2024



**Exhibit G:** Rejection Letter from Emily Walker, on behalf of Scott S. Harris  
(09OCT2024)

Attached next page

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

October 9, 2024

Greg Stenstrom  
1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA 19342

RE: In Re Stenstrom, et al.

Dear Stenstrom:

The above-entitled petition for an extraordinary writ of mandamus was received on October 8, 2024. The papers are returned for the following reason(s):

The back cover of the petition appears to direct the petition to the Chief Justice and lists additional information that may not appear. Please be advised that, statutory language notwithstanding, the Rules of this Court make no provision for the filing of a petition for an extraordinary writ addressed to an individual Justice. The Rules distinguish between applications to individual Justices and petitions to the Court. The sole mechanism established by the Rules by which to seek issuance of a writ authorized by 28 U.S.C. §1651(a), §2241, or §2254(a), is Rule 20, and such petitions are reviewed by the full Court, not by an individual Justice. The cover of the petition must be corrected to only reflect the information required by Rule 34.1.

The cover of the petition must list the names and addresses of each party. Rule 34.1 (f).

The statement of jurisdiction appears to invoke the original jurisdiction of this Court under Article III of the Constitution. You are informed the original jurisdiction of this Court does not extend to a suit by an individual against the United States. The original jurisdiction of this Court generally extends only to cases or controversies between two or more states or between the United States and one or more states. See 28 U.S.C. 1251 and Rule 17 of the Rules of this Court.

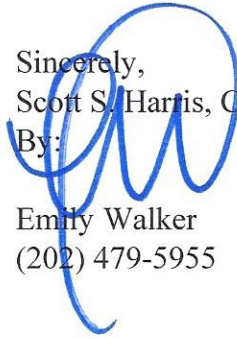
Kindly correct the petition and appendix so that it complies in all respects with the Rules of this Court and return it to this Office promptly so that it may be docketed.

When making the required corrections to a petition, no change to the substance of the petition may be made.

In addition to the forty copies of the booklet-format petition and appendix, you must also submit one copy of the documents on 8 ½- by 11-inch paper. Rule 33.1(f).

Your check in the amount of \$300.00 is returned here within.

Sincerely,  
Scott S. Harris, Clerk  
By:

  
Emily Walker  
(202) 479-5955

Enclosures

**Gregory Stenstrom**  
1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA, 19342  
[gstenstrom@xmail.net](mailto:gstenstrom@xmail.net)  
[gregorystenstrom@gmail.com](mailto:gregorystenstrom@gmail.com)  
856-264-5495

October 8, 2024

Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States  
1 First Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20543

Re: **In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners**

**No.** *Not yet assigned*

Dear Clerk of the Court,

I am submitting the enclosed **Motion for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition** on behalf of the Petitioners in the above-referenced matter. The Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus was delivered to the Clerk's Office on October 7, 2024, at 7:32 AM EST, as confirmed by USPS tracking numbers **9405511206205494150645**, **9405511206205494153189**, and **9405511206205494155398**.

Given the urgency of the petition and the national significance of the issues raised, Petitioners respectfully request expedited docketing and consideration of this Emergency Petition. I have enclosed the original motion along with the requisite number of copies, as well as a Certificate of Service indicating that all parties have been properly served.

Please let me know if any further information is required to process this motion.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Gregory Stenstrom

No. \_\_\_\_\_

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**In the Supreme Court of the United States**

**In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners**

**MOTION FOR EXPEDITED DOCKETING AND LISTING AS  
EMERGENCY PETITION**

**To the Honorable Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme  
Court of the United States**

**Directing Respondent to Fulfill Statutory Duties Regarding Investigation  
of Election Fraud Before Certification of the 2024 Election.**

**1. Introduction**

Petitioners respectfully request that the Court expedite the docketing and listing of their Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus, filed on October 4, 2024. The petition was delivered to the Clerk's Office at 7:32 AM EST on October 7, 2024, as confirmed by USPS tracking numbers **9405511206205494150645**, **9405511206205494153189**, and **9405511206205494155398**. Despite the timely delivery of the petition, it has not yet been docketed as of this submission.

Given the urgency of the constitutional and statutory issues presented, Petitioners request that the Court treat this petition as an **Extraordinary Writ** requiring **expedited docketing and listing as an Emergency petition.**

## **2. Procedural Background**

Petitioners filed an Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus on October 3, 2024, seeking to compel the Department of Justice to fulfill its constitutional and statutory obligations regarding the investigation of credible election fraud allegations. The petition is of profound national importance as it directly relates to the integrity of the upcoming 2024 federal election and the Department of Justice's obligations under the Take Care Clause of Article II, Section 3, and related federal statutes.

The petition was received by the Clerk's Office at 7:32 AM EST on October 7, 2024, as confirmed by the USPS tracking numbers provided above. Given the nature of this filing, Petitioners anticipated immediate docketing and handling as an emergency matter. However, as of the time of this filing, the petition has not been docketed.

## **3. Justification for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition**

This petition raises urgent constitutional questions concerning the Department of Justice's failure to investigate credible allegations of election fraud, in direct violation of the Take Care Clause of Article II, Section 3, and related federal statutes. The **timely resolution of these constitutional questions is crucial** to safeguard the integrity of the upcoming 2024 election and to prevent **irreparable harm to the public's trust** in the electoral process.

Delays in docketing this Emergency Petition could exacerbate the harm and allow critical questions surrounding the 2024 election to remain unresolved, potentially resulting in irreparable damage to the public's confidence in the electoral system. The

immediate docketing and expedited review of this petition are therefore essential to ensure the resolution of these issues before the electoral process is further impacted.

#### **4. Request for Relief**

Petitioners respectfully request that the Court:

1. Expedite the docketing of the Emergency Petition for Writ of Mandamus, and
2. List the case as an **Emergency petition** for immediate consideration.

**Respectfully submitted,**

Gregory Stenstrom

Date: October 8, 2024

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No. \_\_\_\_\_

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

**In re Gregory Stenstrom et al., Petitioners**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Motion for Expedited Docketing and Listing as Emergency Petition** was served on the following parties by [method of service, e.g., mail or electronic service] on October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024:

**1. Merrick Garland**

**Attorney General of the United States**

U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001

**2. Solicitor General of the United States**

**Elizabeth B. Prelogar** (current as of October 2024)

Solicitor General  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Room 5614  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dated: October 8, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

**Gregory Stenstrom, Lead Petitioner**

1541 Farmers Lane  
Glen Mills, PA, 19342  
[gstenstrom@xmail.net](mailto:gstenstrom@xmail.net)  
[gregorystenstrom@gmail.com](mailto:gregorystenstrom@gmail.com)  
856-264-5495