

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL DIVISION – ELECTION LAW
No. CV-2022-008091**

GREGORY STENSTROM, LEAH HOOPEs, and NICHOLE MIssINO,
Petitioners,

v.

DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,
Respondents.

**PETITIONERS' VERIFIED MOTION TO VACATE VOID ORDERS
ENTERED WITHOUT ADJUDICATED JURISDICTION**

(Primary Relief: Vacatur)

(Alternative Relief: Articulated Jurisdictional Findings)

I. THIS MOTION IS ABOUT AUTHORITY, NOT OUTCOME

This Motion does not revisit the merits of any election claim.

It addresses a narrower question:

Whether this Court possessed lawful authority to enter dismissal with prejudice before adjudicating:

1. Subject-matter jurisdiction under Pa.R.C.P. 1028(a)(1);
2. Standing under controlling Pennsylvania precedent;
3. Mandatory recusal under Rule 2.11(A); and
4. Authority to proceed while those threshold matters were pending.

If jurisdiction and recusal were not adjudicated first, dismissal cannot stand.

That is not preference.

It is sequence.

II. WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

On December 4, 2025, the Court sustained Preliminary Objections and dismissed the Complaint with prejudice. (See Exhibit 1)

On December 29, 2025, Petitioners filed:

- Verified Petition for Recusal;
- Verified Motion to Vacate Void Orders;
- Verified Motion to Expedite Recusal.

On January 28–29, 2026, those motions were denied in summary form without articulated jurisdictional findings. (See Exhibit 2)

- The dismissal order does not identify which subsection of Pa.R.C.P. 1028 was sustained.
- The record does not reveal articulated adjudication of subject-matter jurisdiction or recusal before dismissal with prejudice.

III. JURISDICTION PRECEDES MERITS

Courts determine jurisdiction before they exercise power.

- They do not assume it.
- They do not bypass it.
- They do not treat it as discretionary.

The United States Supreme Court has rejected “hypothetical jurisdiction,” holding that a court must confirm its authority before reaching the merits.¹

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has likewise held that acts taken without subject-matter jurisdiction are void ab initio.²

Jurisdiction is not a technicality. It is the power to declare law.³

Without it, a court cannot proceed at all.

¹ *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Env't*, 523 U.S. 83, 94–95 (1998) (rejecting “hypothetical jurisdiction” and holding that federal courts must determine subject-matter jurisdiction before addressing the merits of a claim).

² *M & P Mgmt., L.P. v. Williams*, 594 Pa. 489, 496–97, 937 A.2d 398, 402–03 (2007) (holding that acts taken without subject-matter jurisdiction are void ab initio and confer no legal effect).

³ *Ex parte McCardle*, 74 U.S. (7 Wall.) 506, 514 (1868) (defining jurisdiction as the power to declare the law and stating that without it a court cannot proceed at all).

IV. PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS REQUIRE IDENTIFIED GROUNDS

Preliminary Objections are not a single concept.

They include distinct grounds under Rule 1028(a):

- Lack of subject-matter jurisdiction;
- Legal insufficiency (demurrer);
- Standing;
- Other enumerated objections.

Each ground carries different analytical requirements.

- If dismissal was based on Rule 1028(a)(1), the Court must determine lack of jurisdiction.
- If based on Rule 1028(a)(4), the Court must accept all well-pleaded facts as true and explain why the pleading fails as a matter of law.
- If based on standing, the Court must articulate why Petitioners lack a substantial, direct, and immediate interest under William Penn Parking Garage.
- If based on law-of-the-case or coordinate jurisdiction doctrine, the Court must identify the controlling prior adjudication and explain its binding effect.

The December 4 Order references the coordinate jurisdiction doctrine and prior findings from November 22, 2022.

However, it does not identify which subsection of Rule 1028 was sustained, nor does it explain how coordinate jurisdiction operates as a Rule 1028 basis for dismissal with prejudice.

The absence of an identified Rule 1028 ground prevents determination of the legal theory supporting dismissal.

An adjudication requires identification of its governing rule.

A result without an identified predicate is not reviewable.

V. RECUSAL IS ANTECEDENT, NOT AFTERTHOUGHT

Rule 2.11(A) provides that a judge shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which impartiality might reasonably be questioned.

The standard is objective and appearance-based.⁴

Where recusal is required, continued participation constitutes structural error.⁵

Recusal is not subordinate to merits.

It is antecedent to them.

If a mandatory recusal question is pending, authority must be resolved before substantive dismissal.

Otherwise, the court adjudicates its own authority without first determining whether it may do so.

Here, the same judicial officer presides over:

1. The predicate action (CV-2022-008091); and
2. A derivative tort action (CV-2023-006723) whose viability depends upon the validity of the dismissal in this matter.

The pending Petition for Recusal required adjudication before any dismissal with prejudice.

- Whether recusal was legally required is itself a threshold determination.
- A court may not enter merits dismissal while a mandatory recusal petition remains unresolved.
- Recusal, once invoked on this basis, required adjudication before dismissal with prejudice.

Absent such adjudication, dismissal exceeded lawful authority.

A. Effect of Prior Recusal on Predecessor Orders

Petitioners previously sought recusal of Judge Whelan.

The recusal motion was dismissed as moot following reassignment.

⁴ *Goodheart v. Casey*, 565 A.2d 757, 763 (Pa. 1989) (holding that recusal turns on an objective appearance-of-impropriety standard, not proof of actual bias).

⁵ *Commonwealth v. Druce*, 848 A.2d 104, 108 (Pa. 2004) (recognizing that appearance-based recusal safeguards public confidence in the judiciary).

However, the legal effect of a pending recusal challenge on prior orders was never adjudicated.

If a judge whose impartiality is reasonably questioned enters orders that later serve as the basis for dismissal, the validity of those orders must be addressed before reliance upon them.

Absent adjudication of the recusal issue and its effect on prior rulings, reliance upon those rulings to support dismissal raises a sequencing defect.

VI. IMMUNITY DOES NOT CREATE JURISDICTION

Judicial immunity presupposes lawful jurisdiction.

It does not create it.

The United States Supreme Court has held that immunity does not apply where a judge acts in the clear absence of jurisdiction.⁶

Jurisdiction is logically antecedent to defenses.⁷

Authority cannot be inferred from silence.

VII. REVIEWABILITY IS A LIMIT ON FINALITY

Finality presupposes reviewability.

An appellate court must review what the trial court decided — not invent what it might have decided.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has held that orders must contain reasoning sufficient to permit appellate review.⁸

⁶ *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356–57 (1978) (explaining that judicial immunity does not apply where a judge acts in the clear absence of all jurisdiction).

⁷ *Steel Co.*, 523 U.S. at 101–02 (stating that jurisdiction is logically antecedent to merits and defenses).

⁸ *Commonwealth v. Walker*, 185 A.3d 969, 977 (Pa. 2018) (requiring discernible reasoning sufficient to permit appellate review).

The United States Supreme Court has held that decisions must stand or fall on the grounds articulated by the decisionmaker.⁹

Where no jurisdictional basis is stated, an appellate court cannot:

- Confirm that jurisdiction existed;
- Confirm which Rule 1028 ground was sustained;
- Confirm sequencing compliance;
- Supply post hoc rationalization.

An appellate court may not affirm on grounds not articulated by the trial court. If the Rule 1028 basis is not stated, the dismissal cannot be affirmed without supplying reasoning not given.

Remand is required where the legal predicate is absent from the record.

A. Consequences of Unidentified Rule 1028 Basis

If dismissal rests on...	Then the record must show...	If not shown...
1028(a)(1) – Lack of jurisdiction	Adjudicated absence of subject-matter jurisdiction. If the Court relied on 1028(a)(1), it must state it.	Dismissal void
1028(a)(4) – Demurrer	Explanation of legal insufficiency accepting pleaded facts as true	Remand required
Standing	Articulated substantial, direct, immediate interest analysis	Remand required
Coordinate jurisdiction	Identification of binding prior ruling	Remand required

VIII. STRUCTURAL DEPENDENCY

The County has initiated CV-2023-006723 premised on the assertion that this matter was lawfully adjudicated in its favor.

⁹ SEC v. Chenery Corp., 318 U.S. 80, 94 (1943) (holding that a court’s decision must stand or fall on the grounds articulated by the decisionmaker and may not be upheld on post hoc rationalization).

That derivative proceeding presupposes that the December 4, 2025, dismissal constitutes a valid merits adjudication supported by jurisdiction and articulated legal reasoning.

If this dismissal is void for lack of adjudicated jurisdiction, or non-reviewable for lack of articulated grounds, it cannot serve as a lawful predicate for collateral liability.

A derivative proceeding cannot rest on a predicate dismissal unless that dismissal is jurisdictionally valid and reviewable.

If the predicate dismissal is void or non-reviewable, collateral liability cannot attach.

IX. OBJECTIVE RECORD OF SUMMARY DISPOSITIONS

The docket in CV-2022-008091 reflects two concentrated clusters of summary dispositive orders entered by Senior Judge James M. Bucci without hearing and without articulated findings.

A. December 4, 2025 – Initial Batch of Dispositive Orders

On December 4, 2025, multiple orders were entered within a narrow time window, including:

Date	Time (Filed)	Motion / Matter	Disposition	Hearing	Findings
12/04/2025	06:23 PM	Mandatory Motion for Recusal (Whelan)	Dismissed as Moot	No	None
12/04/2025	06:24 PM	Motion re Judicial Notice / Strike	Dismissed as Moot	No	None
12/04/2025	06:25 PM	Motion to Set Status Conference	Dismissed as Moot	No	None
12/04/2025	06:27 PM	Motion to Reinstate	Dismissed as Moot	No	None

Date	Time (Filed)	Motion / Matter	Disposition	Hearing	Findings
12/04/2025	06:28 PM	Preliminary Objections	Sustained – Complaint Dismissed w/ Prejudice	No	Limited narrative
12/04/2025	06:30 PM	Defendant Motion to Strike Amended Complaint	Granted	No	None
12/04/2025	06:32 PM	Application for Litigation Hold	Denied	No	None

(See Rule 236 Notices and Orders of December 4, 2025)

These orders collectively disposed of all pending matters.

No jurisdictional findings under Pa.R.C.P. 1028(a)(1) appear in the record.

B. January 28–29, 2026 – Second Batch of Summary Denials

On January 28–29, 2026, the Court entered additional summary denials in close temporal proximity:

Date	Time (Filed)	Motion	Disposition	Hearing	Findings
01/29/2026	03:59 PM	Verified Motion to Vacate Void Orders	Denied	No	None
01/29/2026	04:00 PM	Motion to Expedite Recusal	Denied	No	None
01/29/2026	04:01 PM	Verified Petition for Recusal (Bucci)	Denied	No	None

(See Orders filed January 29, 2026)

Each was entered within minutes of the other.

No articulated jurisdictional findings appear.

X. PRESERVATION OF APPEALABILITY AND TIMELINESS

This section preserves two independent and non-exclusive grounds concerning appellate review.

A. Functional Reviewability and Commencement of Appeal Period

The December 4, 2025, dismissal was entered in summary form without identification of the Rule 1028 subsection sustained and without articulated adjudication of jurisdictional predicates.

Petitioners timely filed jurisdictional and recusal challenges on December 29, 2025. Those challenges went to non-waivable predicates: subject-matter jurisdiction and disqualification.

The January 28–29, 2026 orders denied those threshold motions in summary form.

Because jurisdiction and recusal are logically antecedent to merits disposition, and because meaningful appellate review requires articulation of the jurisdictional basis for dismissal.

Because the Rule 1028 subsection sustained was not identified and jurisdictional challenges remained pending, the legal basis for dismissal could not be discerned at the time of entry. Final adjudication of the threshold jurisdictional challenges occurred no earlier than January 29, 2026.

Accordingly, to the extent an appeal period applies, it runs from final adjudication of those threshold matters — not from an order that lacked articulated jurisdictional predicates at the time of entry.

Petitioners raise this not to avoid review, but to preserve it.

B. Void Ab Initio and Preclusive Effect

If subject-matter jurisdiction was not adjudicated, the December 4 dismissal is void as a matter of law and cannot acquire binding or preclusive effect.¹⁰

¹⁰ *M & P Mgmt., L.P. v. Williams*, 594 Pa. 489, 496–97, 937 A.2d 398, 402–03 (2007) (holding that acts taken without subject-matter jurisdiction are void ab initio and confer no legal effect).

Void acts do not acquire binding force through lapse of time. They confer no rights and create no lawful predicate for collateral liability.¹¹

A void order cannot:

- Acquire preclusive effect;
- Support derivative tort liability;
- Or foreclose jurisdictional challenge.

Accordingly, the December 4 dismissal cannot acquire binding or preclusive effect unless and until jurisdiction and authority are lawfully adjudicated.

C. Laches and Equitable Bar

Petitioners did not delay.

Jurisdictional objections and recusal were raised promptly after dismissal.

Petitioners pursued jurisdictional review continuously following entry of dismissal, including recusal, vacatur, and mandamus proceedings.

There has been no lapse of rights.

Equitable doctrines such as laches do not attach where a litigant continuously and timely pursues jurisdictional review of a potentially void act.

XI. RELIEF REQUESTED

Petitioners respectfully request:

Primary Relief

Vacatur of the December 4, 2025, dismissal with prejudice and the January 28–29, 2026 summary denials entered without adjudicated jurisdiction. (See Exhibit 4).

Alternative Relief

Entry of a reasoned order expressly identifying:

¹¹ *Commonwealth v. Little*, 314 A.2d 270, 272 (Pa. 1974) (stating that actions taken without jurisdiction are legal nullities and may be challenged at any time).

1. The Rule 1028 subsection sustained;
2. The adjudicated basis for subject-matter jurisdiction;
3. The standing analysis applied;
4. The resolution of recusal before dismissal;
5. The doctrinal basis for any coordinate jurisdiction reliance.

This Motion seeks only adherence to sequencing law.

Not a different outcome.

Not a new theory.

Not an accusation.

Authority first.

Then result.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Pro Se Defendant

1541 Farmers Lane

Glen Mills, PA 19342

(856) 264-5495

gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

Dated: February 11, 2025

XII. VERIFICATION

I verify under 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 that the facts set forth herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Dated: February 11, 2025

XIII. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on February 11, 2025, via ECF and/or email and/or first-class mail upon: J. Manly Parks, Esq.;

Nicholas M. Centrella, Jr., Esq.; Alessandra Mungioli, Esq., Duane Morris LLP, 30 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

XIV. EXHIBIT LIST

Petitioners attach the following Exhibits in support of this Motion:

Exhibit 1

Order dated December 4, 2025, sustaining Preliminary Objections and dismissing the Complaint with prejudice.

Exhibit 2

Verified Petition for Recusal filed December 29, 2025.

Exhibit 3

Orders dated January 28–29, 2026, denying the Verified Motion to Vacate Void Orders and the Verified Petition for Recusal.

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EXHIBIT 1

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL ACTION – LAW

NICHOLE MISSINO, LEAH HOOPEs and	:	No: CV-2022-008091
GREGORY STENSTROM	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF	:	
ELECTIONS and DELAWARE COUNTY	:	
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS	:	

ORDER

AND NOW, this 3rd day of December, 2025, upon consideration of the

Preliminary Objections filed by Defendants, Delaware County Board of Elections and Delaware County Bureau of Elections, and any response thereto, it is hereby ordered that said Preliminary Objections are SUSTAINED and Plaintiffs' November 4, 2022 Complaint is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. In support of the foregoing, the Court hereby sets forth the following:

1. The instant matter was filed in October 2022 primarily seeking injunctive relief prior to the certification of the November 2022 elections.
2. Petitioners cite to election integrity and aver Delaware County failed to adequately perform testing on certain voting machines and failed to confirm the identify of individuals who requested and received mail-in ballots. The Complaint also contains a general claim for breach of fiduciary duty by the County for allowing these purported deficiencies to occur.
3. The Trial Court held an evidentiary hearing on the request for injunctive relief on November 21, 2022. The hearing lasted almost nine (9) hours and on November

22, 2022, the Trial Court issued an Order denying the request for injunctive relief. (11/22/22 Order attached hereto).

4. The Order stated that Petitioners failed to establish any of the elements for a preliminary injunction, even after three separate filings and nine (9) hours of testimony. (11/22/22 Order, ¶ 7).
5. The Trial Court also found the testimony offered by employees of the Board, including Chief Clerk Laureen Hagan and Director of Elections James Allen, to be “candid, competent, and credible,” and that this testimony established that proper election processes and laws were followed in Delaware County. (11/22/22 Order, ¶ 5).
6. The Order concludes with the following paragraph:

“After three separate motions, and almost nine hours of testimony, Plaintiffs are unable to demonstrate a clear right to relief or likelihood of prevailing on the merits because the underlying Emergency Petition although styled an Emergency Motion For Temporary Restraining Order Pending Hearing For Preliminary Injunction is really an improper election contest and is therefore denied.” (11/22/22 Order, ¶ 7).
7. Petitioners failed to appeal the November 22, 2022 Order and the election has long since been certified.
8. On November 23, 2022, the Defendants filed Preliminary Objections to the underlying Complaint and on December 9, 2022, Petitioners filed a response.
9. It appears that the Preliminary Objections were never assigned to the Trial Court for disposition.
10. As the trial court decided the preliminary injunctive relief at issue on November 2022, the only remaining claim is a general claim for breach of fiduciary duty by the County for purportedly allowing these deficiencies to occur.

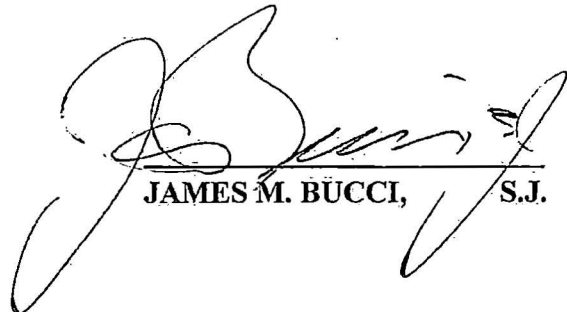
11. In light of the November 22, 2022 Order, it is clear there can be no recovery under the remaining allegation of breach of fiduciary duty. The Trial Court specifically determined:

“This Court finds the testimony offered at the November 21, 2022 hearing confirmed the integrity of the ballot verification and identification process, the pre-canvassing efforts on election day, and ultimately ballot security.” (11/22/22 Order, ¶ 5).

12. The coordinate jurisdiction rule refers to the long-recognized principle that judges of coordinate jurisdiction sitting in the same case should not overrule each others' decisions. Commonwealth v. Starr, 664 A.2d 1326, 1331 (Pa. 1995). In Starr, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court held that the coordinate jurisdiction rule “falls squarely within the ambit of a generalized expression of the ‘law of the case’ doctrine.” Id. at 664 A.2d at 1331. Therefore, in the context of that doctrine, the coordinate jurisdiction rule dictates that “upon transfer of a matter between trial judges of coordinate jurisdiction, the transferee trial court may not alter the resolution of a legal question previously decided by the transferor trial court.” Id.

13. This Court may not alter the November 22, 2022 determinations and as such, there is no judicable at issue left to resolve.

BY THE COURT:



JAMES M. BUCCI, S.J.

EXHIBIT 2

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL DIVISION – ELECTION LAW
No. CV-2022-008091

GREGORY STENSTROM, LEAH HOOPES, and NICHOLE MISSINO,
Petitioners,
v.
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,
Respondents.

[PROPOSED] ORDER

AND NOW, this ___ day of _____, 2025, upon consideration of **Petitioners’ Verified Petition for Recusal of Senior Judge James M. Bucci**, and the record of proceedings, it is hereby **ORDERED** as follows:

1. **The Petition is GRANTED.**
2. **Senior Judge James M. Bucci is RECUSED** from further participation in this matter pursuant to **Pa. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.11(A)**.
3. This case shall be **REASSIGNED** by the appropriate administrative authority to a judicial officer not previously involved in these proceedings.
4. **All further substantive or dispositive action is STAYED** pending reassignment.
5. This Order is entered **solely to preserve the appearance of impartiality, jurisdictional integrity, and meaningful appellate review**, and does not adjudicate the merits of any pending motion.

BY THE COURT:

J.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA
CIVIL DIVISION – ELECTION LAW
No. CV-2022-008091

GREGORY STENSTROM, LEAH HOOPES, and NICHOLE MISSINO,
Petitioners,
v.
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.,
Respondents.

VERIFIED PETITION FOR RECUSAL OF SENIOR JUDGE JAMES M.
BUCCI

(Appearance of Impropriety – Pa. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.11(A))

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner respectfully submits this **Petition for Recusal of Senior Judge James M. Bucci** pursuant to **Rule 2.11(A) of the Pennsylvania Code of Judicial Conduct**.

This Petition is **appearance-based only**. It alleges **no bias, animus, or misconduct**, and it does **not** challenge the merits of any ruling. It is filed because **the objective circumstances now reflected on the docket would cause a reasonable observer to question continued impartial adjudication** in this matter.

II. GOVERNING STANDARD

Rule 2.11(A) provides that a judge **shall disqualify himself** in any proceeding in which the judge's impartiality **might reasonably be questioned**. The standard is **objective**, and actual bias need not be shown.

Recusal is mandatory where continued participation would undermine public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

III. UNDISPUTED PROCEDURAL FACTS REFLECTED ON THE DOCKET

The following facts are established by the docket and record of this case:

1. A **mandatory motion for recusal of Judge John J. Whelan** pursuant to Rule 2.11(A) was filed and **was never adjudicated** prior to subsequent dispositive action in this matter.
2. **Senior Judge James M. Bucci assumed control** of this case **without adjudicating the pending recusal motion** and **without vacating tainted predecessor orders**.
3. Senior Judge Bucci thereafter entered a **dismissal with prejudice** as part of a **sweeping set of summary dispositive orders, without hearing** and **without record-based findings addressing the unresolved recusal and jurisdictional defects**.
4. Petitioner has filed a **Verified Motion to Vacate Void Orders Entered Without Authority**, which is **currently pending** and which challenges the dismissal and related orders on **threshold authority and jurisdictional grounds**.
5. Petitioner has also filed a **Verified Judicial Notice** establishing that the dismissal order is **adverse, actively disputed**, and subject to **potential appellate review**.

IV. BASIS FOR RECUSAL (APPEARANCE ONLY)

Under the present posture:

6. Senior Judge Bucci is now positioned to **adjudicate a case in which the validity of his own authority and dispositive actions are under direct challenge**.
7. A reasonable, informed observer could conclude that continued participation would place the Court in the posture of **reviewing or defending its own contested authority**, creating an appearance of impropriety regardless of outcome.
8. This appearance is **structural**, not personal. It arises from:
 - o assumption of control without resolving a mandatory predecessor recusal,

- entry of dispositive relief now under jurisdictional challenge, and
 - the pendency of motions directly implicating the validity of the Court's own actions.
9. The appearance of partiality is further compounded by the existence of **related proceedings** in which the dismissal entered in this case may be asserted for collateral or preclusive effect.

These circumstances, viewed objectively, satisfy Rule 2.11(A)'s standard for mandatory recusal.

V. LIMITED NATURE OF RELIEF SOUGHT

- 10. Petitioner does **not** seek findings of wrongdoing.
- 11. Petitioner does **not** seek reconsideration of merits.
- 12. Petitioner does **not** request sanctions or evidentiary relief.

Petitioner seeks **only** recusal and reassignment to preserve:

- jurisdictional integrity,
 - public confidence in the adjudicative process, and
 - meaningful appellate review.
-

VI. RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Honorable Court:

1. **GRANT this Petition for Recusal** and disqualify **Senior Judge James M. Bucci** from further participation in this matter pursuant to **Pa. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 2.11(A)**;
 2. **DIRECT reassignment** of this case by the appropriate administrative authority to a judicial officer not previously involved in the proceedings; and
 3. **STAY further substantive or dispositive action** pending reassignment.
-

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Pro Se Defendant

1541 Farmers Lane

Glen Mills, PA 19342

(856) 264-5495

gregorystenstrom@gmail.com

Dated: December 29, 2025

VII. VERIFICATION

I verify under 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 that the facts set forth herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

Dated: December 29, 2025

VIII. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on December 29, 2025, via ECF and/or email and/or first-class mail upon: J. Manly Parks, Esq.; Nicholas M. Centrella, Jr., Esq.; Alessandra Mungioni, Esq., Duane Morris LLP, 30 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

/s/ Gregory Stenstrom

EXHIBIT 3

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CIVIL ACTION – LAW

NICHOLE MISSINO, LEAH HOOPES and : No: CV-2022-008091
GREGORY STENSTROM :
 :
 :
v. :
 :
 :
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS and DELAWARE COUNTY :
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS :

ORDER

AND NOW, this th 28 day of Jan., 2026, upon consideration of Defendant Stenstrom's December 29, 2025 Verified Motion to Expedite Ruling on Pending Petition for Recusal, and any opposition thereto, it is ORDERED that said Motion is DENIED.

BY THE COURT:



JAMES M. BUCCI, S.J.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CIVIL ACTION – LAW

NICHOLE MISSINO, LEAH HOOPES and
GREGORY STENSTROM

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No: CV-2022-008091

v.

DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTIONS and DELAWARE COUNTY
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS

ORDER

AND NOW, this 28th day of Jan, 2026, upon consideration of Defendant Stenstrom's December 29, 2025 Verified Motion to Vacate Void Orders Entered Without Authority, and any opposition thereto, it is ORDERED that said Motion is DENIED.

BY THE COURT:



JAMES M. BUCCI, S.J.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

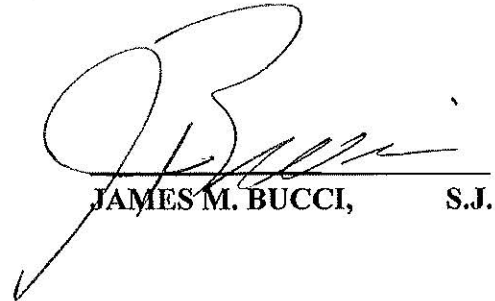
CIVIL ACTION – LAW

NICHOLE MISSINO, LEAH HOOPES and : No: CV-2022-008091
GREGORY STENSTROM :
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v. :
 :
DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD OF :
ELECTIONS and DELAWARE COUNTY :
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS :

ORDER

AND NOW, this 28th day of Jan, 2026, upon consideration of Defendant Stenstrom's December 29, 2025 Verified Petition for Recusal of Senior Judge James M. Bucci and any opposition thereto, it is ORDERED that said Motion is DENIED.

BY THE COURT:


JAMES M. BUCCI, S.J.