

REHEARING APPENDIX

Case No. 25-7209

Exhibit #1:

June 24, 2026

Final Oklahoma Order Released for Immediate Publication

Exhibit #2:

July 9, 2026

Declaration of Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D. regarding May 2026 events

Exhibit #3:

June 18, 2026

Email to Oklahoma Supreme Court Clerk Seldon Jones about Heart Attack & Quadruple Bypass Surgery Requesting Emergency ADA Accommodation from Court and notifying Court ADA Coordinators email was not functioning. Motion for Emergency ADA Accommodation & Motion to Seal Medical Records

Exhibit #4:

September 18, 2023

Active X Docket Sheet from Initiation of Complaint through Hearing Board only
Complaint by Administrator

Exhibit #5:

January 15, 2026

Illinois Order Mandate
Review Board
Hearing Board Report

Exhibit #6:

Judge Dugan's January 16, 2026. Order in which Oklahoma was a party

Exhibit #7:

November 7, 2025

Appeal by Right, Not Leave, filed with the Illinois Supreme Court under Article VI, § 16 and Illinois Supreme Court Rule 758(b), including the proposed exceptions

Exhibit #8:

Oklahoma Motion for ADA Access and Denial Order

Exhibit #9:

Petition for Rehearing to Oklahoma Supreme Court, no exhibits

EXHIBIT #1



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Rec'd (date) 6-24-75
 Posted PE
 Mailed PE
 Distrib PE
 Publish ☒ yes ☐ no

¶1 Respondent Margaret Jean Lowery was licensed to practice law in Oklahoma in 1987. In January 2023, Respondent was disciplined by the Illinois Supreme Court for making false statements about a judge and for knowingly

making false statements during her disciplinary proceeding. The Illinois Supreme Court found Respondent violated 8.1(a), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c), Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct and suspended her for thirty (30) days.¹ *In the Matter of Margaret Jean Lowery*, M.R. 031506, 2023.

¶2 Complainant, State of Oklahoma *ex rel.* Oklahoma Bar Association, initiated disciplinary proceedings pursuant to Rule 7.7, Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings (“RGDP”), 5 O.S.2011 ch. 1, app. 1-A, concerning the imposition of reciprocal discipline for professional misconduct that occurred in Illinois. We found Respondent violated Rules 8.1(a), 8.2(a), 8.4(a), and 8.4(c), Oklahoma Rules of Professional Conduct (“ORPC”) 5 O.S.2011, ch. 1, app. 3-A, and Rule 1.3, RGDP and suspended Respondent for thirty (30) days. *State of Okla. ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass’n v. Lowery*, 2023 OK 54, 531 P.3d 99.

¶3 Shortly after the Illinois Supreme Court disciplined Respondent, the Administrator of the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (“ARDC”) filed a petition for order and judgment of costs relating to Respondent’s disciplinary matter. Respondent filed an objection and sought relief from the Illinois Supreme Court, including a stay of proceedings and reopening of her disciplinary matter. In her objection, Respondent stated “Judge Gleeson specifically threatened [Respondent] with the following statement, ‘I will see to it that you are

¹ Rules 8.1(a), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct are virtually identical to Rules 8.1(a), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) of the Oklahoma Rules of Professional Conduct.

homeless and living under a bridge.”²

¶4 Before the ARDC Inquiry Board³ in September 2023, Respondent testified about making certain social media posts, including one wherein a screenshot of a text message showed a picture of someone under a bridge with the following caption: “When I speak of harassment and discrimination and toxic environment in the bar, this is what I am speaking about. Note the date. It was intended as my Christmas present.”⁴ The ARDC Investigator testified that the screenshot of the text message was posted by Respondent’s X account and that the text message was sent by Respondent. Judge Gleeson testified that he never made the statement quoted in Respondent’s objection and never directed anyone to threaten her in any way. Judge Gleeson stated that he had never spoken with Respondent, nor had Respondent ever appeared in his courtroom.

¶5 Respondent also testified to making a post on her X account about the ARDC and the Illinois Supreme Court harassing female attorneys “until they leave the profession or commit suicide.”⁵ According to the ARDC Investigator, Respondent also made posts accusing retired Illinois Supreme Court Chief Justice

² Notice of Disciplinary Action in Another Jurisdiction, Exhibit A “Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board,” at 8.

³ The Inquiry Board is an adjudicatory board within the ARDC. It reviews investigations referred to it by the Administrator to determine whether sufficient evidence exists for the filing of a formal complaint against a lawyer seeking disciplinary action, whether there is a sufficient basis for an unauthorized practice of law proceeding, or whether the investigation should be dismissed, closed or deferred with remedial conditions.

⁴ Notice of Disciplinary Action in Another Jurisdiction, Exhibit A “Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board,” at 9.

⁵ *Id.* at 14-15.

Anne Burke of hating Jews and accused the Illinois Supreme Court of acting like Nazis by following attorneys to a Holocaust Museum and spying on Jews, for the purpose of isolating Jews and making people afraid to associate with Jews.⁶

¶6 On February 14, 2024, the ARDC filed a six-count First Amended Complaint alleging Respondent violated the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct. Representing herself, Respondent filed an answer and numerous motions, including multiple motions to continue the hearing scheduled for May 2 and May 3, 2024, due to alleged medical reasons,⁷ all of which were denied for lack of sufficient evidentiary support. The final motion for continuance was filed at 4:01 p.m. the day before the hearing. The motion was denied, but the hearing was delayed an hour so that the Clerk of the Commission could notify Respondent her motion was denied and that Respondent may participate remotely. Respondent did not appear remotely, and the hearing proceeded.⁸

⁶ *Id.* at 15

⁷ To summarize, Respondent's motions to continue included statements of her inability to prepare for the hearing due to her medical condition and included affidavits from her primary care physician that Respondent could not work because of her medical condition.

The Hearing Board stated it denied Respondent's motions to continue because many of the attached affidavits and medical records did not demonstrate extraordinary circumstances that would justify a continuance. Moreover, the Hearing Board found Respondent's continued representation of herself, and high level of activity contradicted her claimed inability to practice law and assertions that she was unable to prepare for and attend the hearing. The Hearing Board noted Respondent filed seven motions in the two weeks prior to the hearing, which cast doubt on Respondent's and her doctor's representations about the severity of her alleged health issues and her inability to practice law.

Notice of Disciplinary Action in Another Jurisdiction, Exhibit A "Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board," at 3-7.

⁸ The Administrator presented testimony from two witnesses and presented thirty-seven exhibits that were admitted.

¶7 The Hearing Board found by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated Rules 3.3(a)(1),⁹ 8.2(a),¹⁰ and 8.4(c)¹¹ in five of the six counts set forth by the Administrator. The Hearing Board recommended disbarment due to Respondent's misconduct, which was aggravated by her harmful pattern of making false and disrespectful statements; lack of remorse; failure to attend the hearing; and recent, similar discipline.

¶8 Respondent appealed to the Review Board, arguing the case should be dismissed or remanded because (1) the Illinois Supreme Court and the ARDC did not have jurisdiction over Respondent; (2) the Chairman of the Hearing Board Panel abused his discretion by denying certain motions; (3) Respondent was locked out of the disciplinary hearing; (4) the Hearing Board erred by finding that Respondent engaged in misconduct; (5) the Hearing Board violated the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") and due process; (6) the Hearing Board's ruling was based on gender bias; and (7) the ARDC engaged in selective prosecution.

¶9 The Review Board rejected Respondent's arguments and affirmed the

⁹ Rule 3.3(a)(1) provides:

- (a) A lawyer shall not knowingly: (1) make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer;

¹⁰ Rule 8.2(a) provides:

- (a) A lawyer shall not make a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, adjudicatory officer or public legal officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial or legal office.

¹¹ Rule 8.4(c) provides:

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

- ...
(c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

Hearing Board's evidentiary rulings, findings of fact, and findings of misconduct. The Review Board agreed with the Hearing Board's recommendation that Respondent be disbarred.

¶10 Respondent petitioned the Illinois Supreme Court for leave to file exceptions to the Review Board's Report and Recommendation. On January 15, 2026, the Illinois Supreme Court denied Respondent's petition and disbarred Respondent from the practice of law in the State of Illinois.

¶11 In compliance with Rule 7.7(a), RGDP,¹² Respondent notified Complainant of the Illinois discipline the same day the Illinois Supreme Court issued the order of discipline. On February 13, 2026, Complainant filed a Notice of Disciplinary Action in Another Jurisdiction with this Court, which contained certified copies of the Illinois Supreme Court's Order, the Review Board's Report and Recommendation, and the Hearing Board's Report and Recommendation.

¶12 On February 18, 2026, we requested that Respondent show cause in writing as to why a final order of discipline should not be imposed. Rule 7.7(b), RGDP. We also provided Respondent with an opportunity to submit a brief or any evidence tending to explain her conduct and/or mitigate the severity of discipline.¹³ Complainant mailed a copy of the formal Complaint to Respondent via certified mail to her official roster address. Complainant submitted proof of service of the

¹² (a) It is the duty of a lawyer licensed in Oklahoma to notify the General Counsel whenever discipline for lawyer misconduct has been imposed upon him/her in another jurisdiction, within twenty (20) days of the final order of discipline, and failure to report shall itself be grounds for discipline. Rule 7.7, RGDP.

¹³ See Supreme Court Order, February 18, 2026, Case No. SCBD 8075.

formal Complaint on February 24, 2026. Counsel for Respondent entered his appearance on February 25, 2026.

¶13 Respondent filed several motions prior to the show cause due date, including a “Motion for Continuance of March 11, 2026 Show Cause Date,” “Motion for ADA Accommodation and Notice of Federal Judicial Finding of Disability,” “Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings and Supplement to Continue with Request for Hearing Preface Regarding ADA Access and Filing Limitations,” “Motion for Leave to File Original Only and For Reasonable Accommodation,” “Motion for Waiver of Fifteen Copy Rules,” and “Motion for Hearing.” Respondent’s requests for reasonable accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act largely concerned Respondent’s inability to comply with the format, number of copies to be filed, and method in which documents are filed with the Court.

¶14 We denied her request for continuance and her request for ADA accommodation, noting that her counsel of record is responsible for all advocacy in this case, citing *Watson v. Gibson Capital*, 2008 OK 56, 187 P.3d 735. “But while the lawyer continues to hold the status as counsel of record, it is the lawyer alone who holds the position of *magister litis*—the master of the client’s litigation.” *Watson*, ¶ 8, 187 P.3d at 738 (emphasis in original). Notably, Respondent has filed, herself, over 20 motions in this case, demonstrating her ability to comply with the rules. Nonetheless, we directed Respondent to make any further requests for

reasonable accommodation under the ADA via a URL link.¹⁴

¶15 In response to our Show Cause Order, Respondent filed an “Objection to Enforcement of Void Order or Rule 7.7 Registration of Invalid Order,” on March 11, 2026. She argues the Illinois Supreme Court Order disbarring Respondent from the practice of law is void for (1) lack of jurisdiction; (2) lack of due process; (3) lack of sufficient evidence; and (4) fraud on the tribunal and corrupt record. Relying on *Selling v. Radford*, 243 U.S. 46 (1917), Respondent contends we must conduct a review of the record and the Illinois Supreme Court’s Order before imposing discipline.

¶16 Complainant filed a response on April 20, 2026, arguing that Respondent’s allegations are “misleading, not supported by the record, and have been fully addressed throughout the Illinois attorney discipline proceedings.”¹⁵ Complainant noted that the Illinois Supreme Court had jurisdiction over Respondent; Respondent was afforded due process during the Illinois proceeding and she was not “locked out” of the Hearing Board proceeding; the Review Board found no violations of the ADA; and the Illinois disciplinary process found sufficient evidence for disbarment. Complainant concludes that the Illinois Supreme Court’s Order of disbarment is *prima facie* evidence that Respondent committed the acts therein and this matter should proceed.

¹⁴ See Oklahoma Supreme Court Order, February 26, 2026, Case No. SCBD 8075.

¹⁵ Complainant’s Response to Respondent’s Objection to Enforcement of Void Order or Rule 7.7. Registration of Invalid Order, at 2.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

¶17 This Court has the responsibility to regulate the practice of law and the licensure, ethics, and discipline of legal practitioners in this State. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Wintory*, 2015 OK 25, ¶ 14, 350 P.3d 131, 135. The primary purpose of disciplinary proceedings is protection of the public and purification of the Bar, not the punishment of the offending lawyer. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Bellamy*, 2012 OK 20, ¶ 8, 273 P.3d 56, 61–62. We must ensure the OBA has established charges of misconduct by clear and convincing evidence. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Mansfield*, 2015 OK 22, ¶ 14, 350 P.3d 108, 113. As in other bar-disciplinary matters, we review each aspect of a Rule 7 proceeding *de novo*. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Cooley*, 2013 OK 42, ¶ 4, 304 P.3d 453, 454.

DISCUSSION

¶18 Pursuant to Rule 7.7(b), RGDP, evidence may only be submitted to support a claim that the discipline imposed by the other jurisdiction was “not supported by the evidence or that it does not furnish sufficient grounds for discipline in Oklahoma.” The purpose of an evidentiary hearing in a reciprocal disciplinary proceeding is not to relitigate the facts resulting in the imposition of discipline, but only to review whether the evidence does not support the discipline. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Auer*, 2016 OK 75, ¶ 4, 376 P.3d 243, 246. Respondent was afforded the opportunity to present evidence to demonstrate the Illinois Supreme Court’s imposed discipline lacked evidentiary support and to mitigate the severity of discipline imposed. Respondent’s objection and various

filings seek only to relitigate issues that the Illinois Review Board and Illinois Supreme Court have addressed and rejected. Accordingly, Respondent's request for an evidentiary hearing pursuant to Rule 7.7(d) is denied.¹⁶

Respondent's Misconduct

¶19 The Illinois Supreme Court found Respondent violated Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct. Based upon the *prima facie* evidence contained in the Hearing Board Report and Recommendation, the Review Board Report and Recommendation, and the Illinois Supreme Court Order, we find Respondent's professional misconduct is violative of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), 8.4(a), 8.4(c), ORPC and Rule 1.3, RGDP.

¶20 Rule 3.3(a)(1) provides: "[a] lawyer shall not knowingly: (1) make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer." Rule 3.3(a)(1), ORPC. Rule 8.2(a) provides: "[a] lawyer shall not make a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, adjudicatory officer or public legal officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial or legal office." Rule 8.2(a), ORPC. Rule 8.4(c) provides: "[i]t is professional misconduct for a lawyer to: . . . (c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation." Rule 8.4(c), ORPC.

¹⁶ (d) The Oklahoma Supreme Court may refer the matter for additional evidentiary hearing(s) before the Professional Responsibility Tribunal *if the Court deems such hearing(s) necessary*. Rule 7.7(d), RGDP. (Emphasis added).

¶21 According to the record, the Hearing Board and Review Board found that Respondent made a false statement in a pleading filed with the Court, in which she knowingly or recklessly impugned the qualification or integrity of an Illinois judge. Specifically, Respondent stated: “Judge Gleeson specifically threatened Lowery with the following statement, ‘I will see to it that you are homeless and living under a bridge.’”¹⁷ Judge Gleeson testified before the Hearing Board that he never made the statement, nor had he ever spoken with Respondent.¹⁸ The Hearing Board determined Judge Gleeson’s testimony to be credible and concluded that Respondent’s statement was false. The Hearing Board further determined that Respondent acted with reckless disregard for the truth, finding “she had no reasonable basis for believing her statement to be true.”¹⁹ By making this false statement in a pleading before the Hearing Board, we find Respondent engaged in conduct that was dishonest, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c), ORPC.

¶22 The Hearing Board and Review Board also found that Respondent made various social media posts that included false statements which impugned the integrity of the Illinois Supreme Court and impugned the qualifications or integrity of a retired Illinois Supreme Court Chief Justice and Judge Gleeson. Specifically, the record demonstrates Respondent posted the following statements

¹⁷ Notice of Disciplinary Action in Another Jurisdiction, Exhibit B, 4.

¹⁸ *Id.* Exhibit B, at 10.

¹⁹ *Id.* Exhibit B, at 11.

on her X account:

"[T]he ARDC & the Illinois Supreme Court has a history of permitting harassment of women until they commit suicide or leave the bar[.]"²⁰

"Effective today, the ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT ruled no attorney in the State of Illinois has ANY FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS. If an attorney expresses ANY opinion about a judge, it will subject the attorney to immediate discipline." (Emphasis in original).²¹

"Wow the Illinois Supreme Court has a hit list of attorneys they want to target because they are outspoken whistleblowers? They target their political opponents? Is this true? . . ." ²²

"Now the Illinois Supreme Court is following attorneys to the Holocaust Museum in Missouri to spy on them. What possible 'confidential investigation' can there be for an attorney to attend an event at the Holocaust Museum? Oh no that's not the point, the point is to let everyone know the government spies on Jews? This is the behavior of the third Reich or Nazi's and the purpose is to make people afraid to associate with you. The purpose is to isolate an individual same as what the SS & Hitler did." ²³

"Chief Justice Anne Burke HATES JEWS. While smiling to me and nodding, behind those kind eyes lied [sic] seething JEW HATE. Then she smirked and laid her plan to destroy my career." (Emphasis in original).²⁴

"Isn't it ironic that the new SCC [St. Clair County] associate judge signed off on the majority of Chief Judge Andrew Gleeson's DIVORCE and in return gets appointed to a new judgeship? I wonder what the paid rate of exchange was for services rendered in that divorce. All above board I'm sure." (Emphasis in original).²⁵

²⁰ *Id.* at 4.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.* at 5.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.*

The Hearing Board and Review Board found that Respondent knowingly or recklessly made false statements that impugned the qualifications or integrity of Judge Gleeson, retired Chief Justice Burke, and the Illinois Supreme Court. The Hearing Board and Review Board also found Respondent's false statements involved dishonesty or misrepresentation.

¶23 We find Respondent recklessly made false statements about a judge, a retired Chief Justice, and the Illinois Supreme Court in social media posts that had the potential to tarnish the legal system's reputation and undermine the public's confidence in the administration of justice, in violation of Rules 8.2(a) and 8.4(c), ORPC.

¶24 Lastly, we find that Respondent's conduct also implicates Rule 8.4(a), ORPC and Rule 1.3, RGDP. Rule 8.4(a) prohibits a lawyer from violating or attempting to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct.²⁶ Similarly, Rule 1.3, RGDP, prohibits a lawyer from engaging in acts contrary to prescribed standards of conduct and which bring discredit upon the legal profession.²⁷ To the extent

²⁶ Rule 8.4(a) provides:

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

(a) violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;

²⁷ Rule 1.3 provides:

The commission by any lawyer of any act contrary to prescribed standards of conduct, whether in the course of his professional capacity, or otherwise, which act would reasonably be found to bring discredit upon the legal profession, shall be grounds for disciplinary action, whether or not the act is a felony or misdemeanor, or a crime at all. Conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to the imposition of discipline.

Respondent's conduct constitutes a violation of the aforementioned rules, it also constitutes a violation of Rule 8.4(a), ORPC, and Rule 1.3, RGDP.

Respondent's Response to Our Show Cause Order

¶25 Respondent argues that the Illinois Supreme Court's disbarment order is void for lack of jurisdiction, due process, insufficient evidence to show the X account belonged to Respondent, and fraud on the tribunal. Respondent argues this Court must answer the "predicate questions" required by *Selling v. Radford*, 243 U.S. 46 (1917) prior to the imposition of discipline.

¶26 In *Selling*, an attorney, who was a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, was disbarred by the Supreme Court of Michigan for personal and professional misconduct. Following his disbarment in Michigan, a petition was filed seeking his disbarment from practice before the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court noted that a state court judgment will be recognized unless the state record demonstrates (1) the state proceedings failed to provide due process because there was inadequate notice or no meaningful opportunity to be heard; (2) insufficient evidence regarding lack of private or professional character; or (3) some other compelling reason existed, making reciprocal discipline inconsistent with principles of right and justice. *Selling*, 243 U.S. 46, 51.

¶27 *Selling* is not applicable here, as it applies to federal bar disbarment proceedings predicated on a state bar disbarment, not a state's disbarment proceeding predicated on another state's disbarment. Nonetheless, we find

Respondent's arguments meritless.

Respondent's Jurisdictional Claims

¶28 Respondent contends that the Illinois Supreme Court and ARDC lacked jurisdiction over her because she took retirement status in June 2023, making the order of disbarment void. Respondent raised this argument before the Review Board and Illinois Supreme Court, which was reviewed and rejected. Illinois Supreme Court Rule 756(j) provides:

No Effect on Disciplinary Proceedings. The provisions of this rule pertaining to registration status shall not bar, limit, or stay any disciplinary investigations or proceedings against an attorney except to the extent provided in Rule 756(a)(8)²⁸ regarding permanent retirement status.

²⁸ Illinois Supreme Court Rule 756(a)(8) provides:

(8) Permanent Retirement Status. An attorney may file a petition with the Court requesting that he or she be placed on permanent retirement status. All of the provisions of retirement status enumerated in Rule 756(a)(6) shall apply, except that an attorney who is granted permanent retirement status may not thereafter change his or her registration designation to active or inactive status, petition for reinstatement pursuant to Rule 767, or provide pro bono services as otherwise allowed pursuant to paragraph (k) of this rule.

(A) The petition for permanent retirement status must be accompanied by a consent from the Administrator, consenting to permanent retirement status. The Administrator may consent if no prohibitions listed in subparagraph (a)(8)(B) of this rule exist. If the petition is not accompanied by a consent from the Administrator, it shall be denied.

(B) An attorney shall not be permitted to assume permanent retirement status if:

1. there is a pending investigation or proceeding against the attorney in which clear and convincing evidence has or would establish that:

- a. the attorney converted funds or misappropriated funds or property of a client or third party in violation of a rule of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct;
- b. the attorney engaged in criminal conduct that reflects adversely on the attorney's honesty in violation of Rule 8.4(b) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct; or
- c. the attorney's conduct resulted in an actual loss to a client or other person and the Court's rules or precedent would allow for a restitution order for that type of loss in a disciplinary case, reinstatement case, or Client Protection Program award, unless restitution has been made; or

2. the attorney retains an active license to practice law in any jurisdictions other than the State of Illinois.

¶29 According to the Illinois Supreme Court Rules, the ARDC and Illinois Supreme Court retained jurisdiction over Respondent for purposes of this disciplinary matter. Respondent's claimed status as "retired" did not deprive the ARDC or Illinois Supreme Court of jurisdiction because she "retain[ed] an active license to practice law in [Oklahoma] . . ."²⁹

Respondent's Due Process Claims

¶30 Respondent claims her requested ADA accommodations were "necessary to participate in the disciplinary proceedings"³⁰ and the denial of her motion to continue the May 1, 2024, hearing resulted in Respondent being "locked out of the hearing."³¹ According to Respondent, the disciplinary proceeding was constitutionally defective for lack of due process.³²

¶31 The Review Board addressed Respondent's claims and found the Hearing Board did not violate the ADA by denying Respondent's numerous motions to continue or the motion to continue the May 1, 2024, hearing. Specifically, the Review Board found the Hearing Board's denial of her motions to continue was justified because the evidence failed to support her claim that her medical issues prevented her from preparing for and attending the hearing.³³

²⁹ Illinois Supreme Court Rule 756(a)(8)(B)(2).

³⁰ Respondent's Objection to Enforcement of Void Order or Rule 7.7 Registration of Invalid Order, at 5.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ Complainant's Response to Respondent's Objection to Enforcement of Void Order or Rule 7.7

¶32 As to the denial of the motion to continue May 1, 2024, the hearing, the record demonstrates that the Hearing Board delayed the hearing and afforded Respondent the opportunity to participate remotely. The Review Board found Respondent's claims to be baseless and determined Respondent was not "locked out" of the hearing and failed to take reasonable steps to participate.

¶33 Under our jurisprudence, compliance with due process requires that the Oklahoma Bar Association allege facts sufficient to put the attorney on notice of the charges and allow an opportunity to respond to the allegations. *State ex rel. Oklahoma Bar Ass'n v. Boyd*, 2025 OK 30, ¶ 9, 571 P.3d 105, 110. Here, Respondent received notice of the complaint filed against her and was allowed to confront the evidence against her before the Hearing Board; but she simply chose not to participate. Accordingly, Respondent was afforded proper due process during the disciplinary proceeding.

Respondent's Sufficiency of the Evidence Claim

¶34 Respondent argues that the Hearing Board lacked sufficient evidence to conclude Respondent engaged in the alleged misconduct. Specifically, Respondent contends the ARDC failed to prove she created and used the social media accounts to make the posts that concerned the allegations against her. The Hearing Board and Review Board, however, found that Respondent admitted to making the statements and subject posts. Accordingly, we reject Respondent's

Registration of Invalid Order, Exhibit 2 "Report and Recommendation of the Review Board," at 17.

claims and find the record supports the findings of the Hearing Board, Review Board, and Illinois Supreme Court.

Respondent's Fraud on the Tribunal Claim

¶35 Respondent claims "no certified transcripts of the alleged disciplinary hearing exists in the record,"³⁴ and references the Hearing Board's Order wherein it denied Respondent's request for her own independent court reporter to be present to "capture the proceedings for audio and visual purposes . . ."³⁵ It appears the Hearing Board denied Respondent's request pursuant to Rule 44 of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules.³⁶ The Hearing Board did not order the proceedings be held without a certified shorthand reporter. Upon review of the record, Respondent's statement is false as a certified transcript of the Hearing Board's hearing is part of the record. We reject Respondent's contention that there was fraud perpetrated upon her by either the Hearing Board, Review Board, or Illinois Supreme Court.

¶36 Respondent's contention that the Illinois Supreme Court's Order of disbarment is void is rejected for the aforementioned reasons. We hold Respondent engaged in misconduct in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), 8.4(a), and 8.4(c), ORPC and Rule 1.3, RGDP.

³⁴ Respondent's Objection to Enforcement of Void Order or Rule 7.7 Registration of Invalid Order, at 10.

³⁵ Complainant's Response to Respondent's Objection to Enforcement of Void Order or Rule 7.7 Registration of Invalid Order, Exhibit 7 "Motion to Permit Respondent's Audio/Video CSR Transcriptionist."

³⁶ Rule 44 concerns the prohibition of audio and visual recording of a court session, unless expressly permitted.

AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

¶37 Our goals in bar disciplinary matters are to protect the interests of the public and preserve the integrity of the legal profession, not to punish attorneys. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Kinsey*, 2009 OK 31, ¶ 15, 212 P.3d at 1192. With these goals in mind, we must weigh all relevant factors including those that justify severe sanctions and those that would mitigate the severity of discipline. *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Stewart*, 2003 OK 13, ¶ 19, 71 P.3d 1, 4. In order to arrive at the appropriate measure of discipline, mitigating and aggravating circumstances are considered.

¶38 In mitigation, Respondent promptly notified Complainant of her disbarment in Illinois and filed a response to our Show Cause Order. However, her response to our Show Cause Order did not include mitigating evidence. Rather, Respondent urged this Court to not recognize the Illinois Supreme Court order of disbarment for lack of jurisdiction, lack of due process, fraud, and insufficient evidence.

¶39 The Hearing Board and Review Board found that there were several aggravating factors. The Hearing Board considered Respondent's numerous filings and noted that throughout the proceeding "Respondent has displayed shockingly unprofessional conduct, exemplified by the unprecedented scope and volume of baseless vitriol in her filings."³⁷ The Hearing Board also found

³⁷ Complainant's Notice of Disciplinary Action in Another Jurisdiction, Exhibit A, at 28.

aggravating Respondent's "lack of remorse and 'complete inability to recognize the wrongfulness of [her] acts.'"³⁸ Specifically, the Hearing Board noted that "Respondent portrayed herself as the victim of an unfair, abusive, and corrupt justice system, which oppressed her for exposing the truth about it."³⁹ Lastly, the Hearing Board determined Respondent's conduct caused risk of harm or actual harm to those she wrongfully impugned and to the justice system, posting unfounded accusations of its judges on her X account.

¶40 Similar to the Illinois proceedings, Respondent has filed numerous pleadings with this Court, which include one sentence conclusory statements that lack any legal authority or factual support.⁴⁰ Additionally, we find it significantly aggravating that Respondent—previously disciplined for falsely impugning a judge's integrity and for making false statements during her disciplinary proceeding—persisted in the same type of misconduct only months later. This repeated misconduct, despite prior discipline, demonstrates a disregard for her professional obligations, an unwillingness to conform her conduct to the ethical standards required of members of the Bar, and failure to recognize the import of her actions. Her pattern of misconduct is deeply troubling and cannot be taken

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.* at 29.

⁴⁰ Due to the volume of duplicative filings, we ordered Respondent to refrain from filing any pleadings pending Complainant's response to our Show Cause Order. Despite this order, Respondent continued filing pleadings. We reminded Respondent of the previous order and cautioned her that failure to comply with this Court's order may result in sanctions. See SCBD 8075, Order March 12, 2026, and March 31, 2026.

lightly.

¶41 Finally, we find aggravating Respondent's lack of remorse and refusal to accept responsibility for her actions. Respondent has continued to portray herself as the victim of the disciplinary system allegedly aligned against her, rather than acknowledging the seriousness of her own conduct. Her refusal to recognize the wrongful nature of her actions, despite being previously disciplined for similar misconduct, demonstrates an absence of rehabilitation and a significant likelihood of future misconduct similar to that before us now.

DISCIPLINE

¶42 "In a reciprocal disciplinary proceeding, it is within this [C]ourt's discretion to visit the same discipline as that imposed in the other jurisdiction or one of greater or lesser severity." *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Hyde*, 2017 OK 59, ¶ 30, 397 P.3d 1286, 1293–94, quoting *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass'n v. Patterson*, 2001 OK 51, ¶ 33, 28 P.3d 551, 561. We also strive to impose a quantum of discipline upon an offending lawyer that is consistent with that imposed upon other lawyers for similar acts of professional misconduct. *Id.* Crafting the appropriate discipline requires consideration of the goals of discipline set in the context and accompanying complexities of each case. *Id.*

¶43 Our jurisprudence presents no case that duplicates the unique circumstances involved here beyond Respondent's previous disciplinary matter. Nonetheless, we can determine appropriate discipline from other cases that share similar rule violations. "This Court has imposed a wide range of discipline for

misconduct involving lack of candor to a tribunal, misrepresentations, and presentation of false statements, ranging from no discipline to disbarment from the practice of law.” *State ex rel. Oklahoma Bar Ass’n v. Wintory*, 2015 OK 25, ¶ 23, 350 P.3d 131, 136–37.

¶44 In *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass’n v. Akins*, 1993 OK 78, 882 P.2d 1054, an attorney prepared and filed documents in the court which she knew to be false in an effort to aid her client in the defense of his criminal charges. We found attorney’s conduct was in violation of Rule 3.3(a)(1) and suspended her from the practice of law for two years because “when preparing documents and pleadings to be filed in a tribunal, a lawyer has the duty *not* to present facts that she knows are false.” *Id.*, ¶ 19, 882 P.2d at 1057 (emphasis in original).

¶45 In *State ex rel. Okla. Bar Ass’n v. Durbin*, 2025 OK 77, 579 P.3d 653, the attorney was disbarred for violating various rules of professional conduct for engaging in dishonest conduct and making false statements impugning the qualifications or integrity of a judge. In one instance, the attorney posted on social media that a judge’s minute order was an absolute lie; stated “black robes in Tulsa County and the 14th Judicial District are acting like they wear white hoods;” and that the Tulsa County judiciary was corrupt. The attorney also, in a media livestream, stated that a judge destroyed court records and was a felon. ¶ 163, 579 P.3d at 703. We found his conduct violated Rules 8.2(a), 8.4(a), and 8.4(c), ORPC and disbarred him from the practice of law.

¶46 In light of the gravity and persistence of Respondent’s misconduct,

her previous disciplinary history involving similar misconduct, the voluminous filings containing conclusory assertions unsupported by legal or evidentiary support, and her failure to demonstrate remorse, accountability, or recognition of her wrongful conduct, disbarment is the only form of discipline that fulfills our obligation. We have an obligation to safeguard the interest of the public, the courts, and the legal profession, as well as to preserve public confidence in the bar. *State ex rel. Oklahoma Bar Ass'n v. Moon*, 2012 OK 77, ¶ 25, 295 P.3d 1. Respondent's misconduct in Illinois and her previous discipline concerning similar misconduct undermine that confidence.

¶47 Respondent was afforded an opportunity to provide this Court with explanatory and mitigating information demonstrating that the Illinois Supreme Court's imposed discipline did not correspond with her misconduct and should not be duplicated by this Court. Respondent presented many objections, but nothing within her response leads us to conclude that the Illinois Supreme Court's imposed discipline was unwarranted. Based upon Respondent's reckless false statements made before an Illinois tribunal and false statements posted which impugned the qualifications and integrity of Illinois Judge Gleeson, retired Chief Justice Anne Burke, and the Illinois Supreme Court, we find the Illinois Supreme Court's imposed discipline of disbarment was warranted and we impose the same.

CONCLUSION

¶48 After considering evidence of Respondent's misconduct, the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and similar discipline reflected in the

case law, we find that disbarment is the appropriate discipline. Accordingly, Respondent is disbarred from the practice of law. Respondent's request for hearing and all pending motions are denied.

RESPONDENT DISBARRED.

ALL JUSTICES CONCUR.

EXHIBIT #2

COUNTY OF TULSA)
) SS
STATE OF OKLAHOMA)

DECLARATION OF PATRICK VANSCHOYCK, M.D.

I, Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D., pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am a Board-Certified Family Physician licensed to practice medicine in Oklahoma since 1992, with no restrictions, suspensions, or revocations on my license.
2. I have over 30 years of clinical experience, including substantial expertise in sepsis, multi-system organ failure, chronic inflammatory conditions and cardiovascular disease.. I am a member in good standing with the Oklahoma State Medical Association.
3. This declaration is based upon my personal knowledge of Margaret Jean Lowery as her treating physician since 2019. I was her treating physician for more than a decade before 2001, but discontinued PCP treatment because Ms. Lowery moved to Illinois and became General Counsel of a health care system in the St. Louis metropolitan area.
4. I have personally reviewed her medical records of my treatment and those of her other treating physicians at Saint Francis Hospital and elsewhere. I am familiar with the contents of those records because they affect my ongoing primary care treatment of her in my office.
5. I was directly involved in her care during the April-May 2024 sepsis episode and then her organ failure which was identified in August of 2023.
6. My review of her medical records, dental records (with authorization), and my professional medical opinion(s) are formed after a review of her medical record and they are formed to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, consistent with peer-reviewed standards and

related literature on post-sepsis cardiovascular risk and stress-induced acceleration of atherosclerosis after sepsis.

7. I provided multiple affidavits to the Illinois ARDC, Oklahoma Supreme Court, Eastern District of Oklahoma, and related proceedings, detailing her documented disabilities, including 2023 urosepsis with multi-organ involvement, post-sepsis syndrome, spinal cord injury, pancreatogenic diabetes, and related conditions qualifying under the ADA. To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, consistent with peer-reviewed standards, these conditions substantially limit major life activities.

8. In those affidavits and direct communications to Illinois and Oklahoma officials, I warned that denial of reasonable accommodation (continuances, remote participation) during critical recovery would cause cascading, catastrophic health consequences due to unrelenting procedural stress exacerbating her compromised systems.

9. Those predictions materialized. Ms. Lowery suffered an acute cardiac event on May 12, 2026, requiring quadruple bypass surgery on May 28, 2026. To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the combination of sepsis sequelae and prolonged, unaccommodated procedural stress materially contributed to the deterioration that culminated in her cardiac event and need for cardiac surgery.

10. To the extent Ms. Lowery's conduct, demeanor, frustration, or response was interpreted as evidence warranting additional restriction of her participation or access to legal proceedings, I know of no medical basis to conclude that those responses reflected mental illness, incompetence, or an inability to meaningfully participate.

CONCLUSION

If any tribunal has remaining concerns regarding Ms. Lowery's mental or physical capacity, I am willing to provide medical records, history, and treating-physician context to any court-appointed physician or qualified medical professional conducting an individualized assessment, subject to appropriate authorization and confidentiality protections.

The medical record should not be supplanted by disciplinary characterizations of her conduct. The opinions expressed in this declaration are offered in my capacity as Ms. Lowery's treating physician and are based upon my direct care, my review of her medical records, and my professional medical judgment.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 9th day of July, 2026, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

P Vanschoyck MD
Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D.

EXHIBIT #3

What happened to the June 9th ADA request

From Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>

Date Thu 6/18/2026 5:39 PM

To Selden Jones <selden.jones@oscn.net>

 2 attachments (692 KB)

06112026 Motion to Seal Medical Record Information.pdf; 06092026- Motion for ADA Coordination.pdf;

Clerk Jones:

I am requesting immediate clarification and assistance regarding ADA access and filing in SCBD No. 8075.

We are at a critical access point. Emails sent to the ADA coordinator are bouncing back. The online system is not functioning as an access path for me. When I have contacted the ADA coordinator, I have been told she cannot assist me and that I must return to the Court. When I return to the Court, I am directed back to the ADA coordinator.

That is a closed-loop system. It leaves me without a functioning ADA access path.

This is especially serious because I am currently recovering from an AMI and CABG/open-heart surgery. Before those events, Dr. VanSchoyck submitted medical evidence warning that denial of accommodation posed a risk of serious cardiac injury in light of my post-sepsis condition. That risk has now materialized.

I have attempted to file ADA-related materials, including a renewed request for accommodation and materials concerning protected medical records. I cannot determine from the docket or CaseTracker whether those filings were accepted, restricted, held, rejected, or omitted. CaseTracker reflects other filings, but I do not see the ADA-access filing reflected.

Please advise by tomorrow:

1. Whether my ADA accommodation filings have been received;
2. Whether they have been filed, restricted, sealed, rejected, or held;
3. If they have not been filed, the reason they have not been filed;

4. What functioning ADA access path I am to use while recovering from heart surgery and while unable to drive, mail, or physically deliver filings; and
5. Whether email filing and email service will be permitted temporarily as a medical accommodation.

I am not seeking special treatment. I am seeking a functioning, ADA-compliant method to access the Court and to have filings received and docketed. If the Court will not provide such a path, I will need to supplement the record to show that I have been unable to obtain ADA access, that ADA communications are bouncing back, and that ADA-related filings are not being reliably docketed or acknowledged.

Given the medical urgency and the filing issues, I respectfully request a written response by tomorrow.

Respectfully,

Margaret J. Lowery

Margaret J. Lowery, JD, MHA
The Lowery Law Firm
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1110
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748
(918) 513-2204
Email: mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com
Website: www.thelowerylawfirm.com

Licensed to practice law in the State of Oklahoma only.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

In the Matter of:

**MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,
*Attorney-Petitioner.***

Case #122831

OBAD#2546

SCBD#8075

OBA#12138

Retired ARDC No. 6271777

MOTION FOR ACCESS TO COURT TITLE II – IN RE BUSCH

COMES NOW Ms. Margaret J. Lowery and, pursuant to OBA v. Busch, again requests that this Court provide ADA access and reasonable accommodation. In support, she states:

1. A federal court has already determined that the ADA applies to these proceedings.
2. Dr. VanSchoyck previously provided medical evidence warning that refusal to accommodate Ms. Lowery's post-sepsis condition created a risk of irreversible cardiac injury.
3. That warning was disregarded. The Court refused a hearing, declined to credit the medical evidence, and did so without independent medical review.
4. Ms. Lowery has now suffered an AMI and undergone CABG. The medical risk previously identified was therefore real, not speculative.
5. The ADA coordinator has not provided a functioning access path. Ms. Lowery has either received no response or been directed back to the Court.
6. When Ms. Lowery returns to the Court seeking access, she is sanctioned or threatened with sanction rather than accommodated.

7. Mr. Wilkinson is unavailable for approximately the next month due to international travel for family obligations. Ms. Lowery therefore cannot rely on him to manage filings during this period.
8. Ms. Lowery is currently post-AMI and post-CABG, cannot drive, cannot travel to file documents, and has no available assistance.
9. For the next six weeks, Ms. Lowery requests permission to submit filings by email to the Clerk for filing, with service by email where email service is available.
10. This request is limited, practical, medically necessary, and designed to preserve access to the Court while Ms. Lowery recovers from major cardiac surgery.
11. Ms. Lowery has medical records supporting this request and can provide them under appropriate protection. However, given the prior public filing or publication of medical and disability-related information, Ms. Lowery does not consent to further disclosure of protected medical records absent an order addressing confidentiality and limiting use and public access. A separate motion for protective relief will follow.

WHEREFORE, Ms. Lowery respectfully requests that the Court grant temporary ADA accommodation permitting email filing and email service for six weeks, or until she is medically released to drive and resume ordinary filing procedures.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

RONALD D. WILKINSON, OBA# 12138
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1110
Tulsa, OK 74113
mlowery@thelowerlawfirm.com

Certificate of Service

Service on the OBA was via email only due to the heart issues.

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

Fw: ADA Accommodation required NOW

From Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>
Date Tue 6/9/2026 10:50 AM
To ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov <ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov>

Follow up. On 6-5-2026 I emailed you asking for an accommodation.

I am now out of the hospital. My law partner is out of the country for the next month.

I cannot drive, I cannot mail anything because I cannot drive to the courthouse and copying requirement is now absurd.

I have no access to the court's and I need to file matters. What accommodation can you provide to me until my lawyer gets back into the country and I can drive again. This needs to be addressed NOW.

Margaret J. Lowery, JD, MHA
The Lowery Law Firm
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1110
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748
(918) 513-2204
Email: mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com
Website: www.thelowerylawfirm.com

Licensed to practice law in the State of Oklahoma only.

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From: Margaret Lowery
Sent: Friday, June 5, 2026 4:28 AM
To: ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov <ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov>
Cc: Ron Wilkinson <rdinoklahoma@gmail.com>
Subject: ADA Accommodation required NOW

Dear ADA Coordinator,

I am writing because I require immediate ADA accommodation regarding my ability to access and respond to filings before the Court.

My law partner, Ron Wilkinson, is leaving in two days for Greece for his granddaughter's wedding for several weeks. I do not presently have the physical ability to print, mail, or deliver anything to the Supreme Court. I am not permitted to drive or go to the post office during my post-operative recovery period for approximately the next month.

This is not a matter of convenience. I recently suffered a heart attack and underwent open-heart surgery following the repeated failure of Oklahoma to provide any accommodations, the lack of accommodation that Dr. VanSchoyek warned were medically necessary due to my post-sepsis recovery and related disability. His warnings were not speculative. The continued denial of meaningful accommodation has caused real-time harm to my health.

I am requesting that you immediately address these access barriers with the Court and confirm what accommodation process will be provided so that I am not required to print, mail, drive, or physically deliver filings during my recovery.

At minimum, I request confirmation that I may submit filings and communications electronically, or by email and that any deadlines or procedural requirements dependent on physical mailing or delivery be stayed or modified during my recovery period.

Please treat this as an urgent ADA request. I need written confirmation of the accommodation process immediately.

Sincerely,
Margaret J. Lowery



Outlook

Undeliverable: Fw: ADA Accommodation required NOW

From Microsoft Outlook

<MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@NETORG135069.onmicrosoft.com>

Date Tue 6/9/2026 10:50 AM

To ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov <ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov>

 1 attachment (458 KB)

Fw: ADA Accommodation required NOW;

mx0a-00826601.pphosted.com rejected your message to the following email addresses:

ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov (ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov)

Your message wasn't delivered. Please try resending the message.

mx0a-00826601.pphosted.com gave this error:

Local Policy Violation - 0365 Relay Denied

Diagnostic information for administrators:

Generating server: PH8PR11MB9533.namprd11.prod.outlook.com

ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov

mx0a-00826601.pphosted.com

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

In the Matter of:

**MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,
*Attorney-Petitioner.***

Case #122831

OBAD#2546

SCBD#8075

OBA#12138

Retired ARDC No. 6271777

MOTION TO SEAL MEDICAL RECORD INFORMATION

COMES NOW Respondent, Margaret J. Lowery, and respectfully moves this Court for an Order placing the attached medical records and medical submissions under seal. In support thereof, Respondent states:

1. The attached materials contain private medical information protected by state and federal law. The records include medical diagnoses, treatment history, physician opinions, surgical records, disability-related information, and other health information that is not appropriate for public disclosure.

2. The public has no legitimate interest in the disclosure of Respondent's protected health information. The records are submitted solely to assist the Court in understanding the nature, severity, duration, and cumulative effect of the disabilities underlying Respondent's ADA requests and accommodations.

3. The records are directly relevant to issues presently before the Court. The materials include information from treating physicians, board-certified specialists, and hospital medical personnel concerning Respondent's spinal cord injury, neurogenic

Certificate of Service

Service on the OBA was via email only due to the ongoing health issues. Email was sent to both Gina Hendryx and Lorraine Farabow.

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

bowel, sepsis-related complications, renal disease, metabolic disorders, and recent cardiac disease requiring coronary bypass surgery.

4. The records are not offered for public consumption or to relitigate medical diagnoses. They are submitted solely to demonstrate that Respondent's disability claims were supported by competent medical evidence and were not speculative, fabricated, or unsupported.

5. Respondent seeks the least restrictive means of protecting both the Court's need for information and Respondent's privacy interests. Sealing the records will permit judicial review while preventing unnecessary public dissemination of sensitive medical information.

6. **RGDP Rule 3.2(b)–(c):** The General Counsel has the duty to “investigate all matters involving possible misconduct or alleged incapacity” and to report investigation results/recommendations to the PRC. The OBA’s own public description says GC investigates alleged misconduct/incapacity and reports results to the PRC.

7. The General Counsel’s Office conducted no investigation despite repeated pleas to do so. .

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery



Margaret J. Lowery, OBA# 12138
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1110
Tulsa, OK 74113
mlowery@thelowerlawfirm.com

EXHIBIT #4

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

Matter Number: **2023PR00060** 09/18/2023
Respondent / Petitioner: Lowery, Margaret Jean
Attorney Number: 6271777
Office: Springfield
Public: Y
Matter Status: Post Adjudication

Docket & MR Number(s):	<u>General Docket #</u>	<u>MR Case #</u>	<u>Subject</u>
		32889	* Supreme Court: 11/7/2025 - 1/15/2026
		32782	* Supreme Court: 8/15/2025 - 9/22/2025
		32221	* Supreme Court: 4/15/2024 - 5/1/2024
		32149	* Supreme Court: 3/5/2024 - 5/23/2024
		32026	* Supreme Court: 12/20/2023 - 3/12/2024

Supreme Court Rule: 753-Disciplinary Case
Phase Event: * Supreme Court: 11/7/2025 - 1/15/2026
Last Recorded Hearing Date: 11/21/2025 SC

Counsel for Administrator:	Boroughf, Benjamin Lee	2025/01/15
Counsel for Administrator:	Splitt, Steven Robert	2025/01/15
Counsel for Respondent:	Lowery, Margaret Jean	2023/10/25

Last Assigned Panel:	<u>Review Board</u>	<u>Assign Date</u>
	Seitz, Esther Judith	05/07/2025
	Greer Shambley, Ashley N.	05/07/2025
	Thomas, Juan R.	05/07/2025

	<u>Hearing Board</u>	<u>Assign Date</u>
	Lopez Jr., Jose A.	12/08/2023
	Ferdinand, Martha M.	03/21/2024
	Delheimer, Elizabeth	03/25/2024

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
09/18/2023	Phase	Hearing Board	WatsonA
09/18/2023	Record	Complaint filed.	WatsonA
09/18/2023	Record	Notice of complaint filed. Order assigning Sonni Choi Williams, Chairperson of a Panel of the Hearing Board entered. Copies of complaint, order, notice, and pre-hearing conference procedures memorandum to Counsel for the Administrator for service.	WatsonA
09/19/2023	Record	Entry of appearance and acceptance of service pursuant to Rule 214(d) by William F. Moran, III as Counsel for Respondent filed.	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
09/20/2023	Hearing	On the Chair's own motion and pursuant to Commission Rule 260, and with the agreement of the parties: 1. A pre-hearing conference in this matter is scheduled for October 23, 2023, at 9:00 a.m., and will be conducted by telephone. Counsel for the Administrator and Counsel for Respondent shall be available at that time and are responsible for calling in. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide the parties with the call-in information; and 2. At this pre-hearing conference, the Chair will enter a scheduling order setting certain dates, including the hearing date, in accordance with Commission Rule 260(c).. Proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/26/2023	Record	Administrator's report pursuant to Commission Rule 253 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
10/10/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion for an extension of time to file Respondent's answer and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
10/12/2023	Hearing	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1) Respondent's Motion is granted. Respondent shall file her answer to the Administrator's complaint on or before October 19, 2023; 2) The pre-hearing conference in this matter remains scheduled for October 23, 2023, at 9:00 a.m., and will be conducted by telephone. Counsel for the Administrator and Counsel for Respondent shall be available at that time and are responsible for calling in. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide the parties with the call-in information; and 3) At this pre-hearing conference, the Chair will enter a scheduling order setting certain dates, including the hearing date, in accordance with Commission Rule 260(c).	WatsonA
10/17/2023	Record	Respondent's answer to complaint and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
10/17/2023	Record	Respondent's report pursuant to Commission Rule 253 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
10/23/2023	Hearing	Pre-hearing conference held by telephone before the Chairperson of a Hearing Panel. Present: Panel Member: Sonni Choi Williams, Chair. Administrator by: Rachel C. Miller, Counsel. Respondent by William F. Moran, III, Counsel. Pre-hearing conference continued until April 23, 2024, at 9:00 a.m. Hearing scheduled for May 2 and May 3, 2024, at 9:30 a.m.	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
10/23/2023	Hearing	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. The parties shall disclose all opinion witnesses and provide their reports and/or written opinions on or before March 15, 2024; 2. The parties shall complete all discovery on or before April 12, 2024; 3. The parties shall exchange the exhibits they propose to offer at hearing and their exhibit lists on or before April 19, 2024. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 138, each party is responsible for redacting personal identifying information from their respective exhibits; 4. The parties shall file any stipulations of fact on or before April 19, 2024; 5. The parties shall file any joint motion for leave to file petition to impose discipline on consent on or before April 19, 2024; 6. All motions in limine shall be filed on or before April 19, 2024. Responses, if any, shall be filed on or before April 26, 2024; 7. A final pre-hearing conference is scheduled for April 23, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., and will be conducted by telephone. Counsel for the Administrator and Counsel for Respondent shall be available at that time and are responsible for calling in to the pre-hearing conference. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide the parties with call-in information; 8. A hearing in this matter is scheduled for May 2 and May 3, 2024, commencing at 9:30 a.m. each day, at the Springfield offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at 3161 West White Oaks Drive, Suite 301; and 9. In conformance with the Clerk of the Commission's procedures for submitting exhibits electronically, prior to the hearing each party shall submit electronic copies of the documentary exhibits to be uploaded on the Commission's iPads. Alternatively, each party shall appear at the hearing with five (5) paper copies of all documentary exhibits prepared in conformance with Commission Rule 276. Regardless of whether exhibits are submitted in electronic or paper form, each party shall provide a paper copy of that party's table of exhibits to the Chair and opposing counsel at the commencement of the hearing.	WatsonA
10/25/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion for leave to substitute counsel and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
10/25/2023	Record	Entry of appearance for Respondent and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
10/26/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion for leave to file discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
10/30/2023	Record	Administrator's response to Respondent's motion for leave to file discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
10/30/2023	Record	Respondent's notice of filing of proposed order for substitution with proof of service	WatsonA
10/31/2023	Record	Respondent's request for production and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
10/31/2023	Record	Respondent's requests for admission of facts pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 216 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
11/02/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1) Respondent's Motion For Leave To Substitute Counsel is granted and the entry of appearance for Margaret Jean Lowery is hereby filed instant; 2) Respondent's Motion For Leave To File Discovery is denied; 3) The pre-hearing conference in this matter remains scheduled for April 23, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., and will be conducted by telephone. Counsel for the Administrator and Counsel for Respondent shall be available at that time and are responsible for calling in. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide the parties with the call-in information; and 4) All remaining dates in the October 23, 2023 order remain in effect.	WatsonA
11/02/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion to reconsider or in the alternative to clarify order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
11/07/2023	Motion	Respondent's petition to remove Chair for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
11/07/2023	Record	Administrator's response to Respondent's request for admission of facts pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 216 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
11/07/2023	Record	Administrator's reply to response to the Respondent's request to production and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
11/07/2023	Record	Administrator's response to Respondent's motion to reconsider or in the alternative to clarify order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
11/13/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion to compel request for admission & motion for 137 sanctions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
11/13/2023	Motion	Administrator's motion for extension of time to respond	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
11/13/2023	Record	and notice of filing with proof of service filed. Order entered with proof of service filed: 1) The Administrator's Motion is granted; and 2) The Administrator is granted an extension of time to respond to Respondent's Petition To Remove Chair For Cause to and including November 21, 2023.	WatsonA
11/17/2023	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's petition to remove Chair for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
11/17/2023	Deadline	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to compel admission and motion for 137 sanctions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
11/27/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent has not established cause for removal of the Hearing Panel Chair or grounds for any of the other relief she requests. Consequently, Respondent's Petition is denied.	ThomeM
11/28/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: The Clerk of the Commission is directed to reassign this matter to another Chair of the Hearing Board.	WatsonA
11/28/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: This case is reassigned to John L. Gilbert, Chairperson of a Panel of the Hearing Board.	WatsonA
11/30/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. Respondent's Motion to Reconsider or in the Alternative to Clarify Order is denied; and 2. Respondent's Motion to Compel Request for Admission and Motion for 137 Sanctions is denied.	ThomeM
11/30/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion to reconsider or in the alternative motion to amend motion to compel and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/01/2023	Motion	Respondent's motion to remove Chair & vacate his order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/06/2023	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to reconsider or in the alternative motion to amend motion to compel and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/06/2023	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to remove chair for cause & [sic] motion to vacate order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/08/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. The Hearing Board Order entered on November 30, 2023, is vacated; and 2. John L. Gilbert hereby recuses himself from this matter.	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
12/08/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. Respondent's Motion is denied as moot; and 2. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to reassign this matter to another Chair of the Hearing Board.	ThomeM
12/08/2023	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: This case is reassigned to Jose A. Lopez, Jr., Chairperson of a Panel of the Hearing Board.	ThomeM
12/20/2023	Phase	Supreme Court	ThomeM
12/20/2023	Record	Copy of the Administrator's petition for interim suspension pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 774(a)(2) and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/28/2023	Hearing	Order entered with proof of service filed: A telephonic prehearing conference in this matter is scheduled for January 26, 2024, at 9:30 a.m. Counsel for the Administrator and Respondent are responsible for calling in to the prehearing conference. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide the parties with call-in information.	ThomeM
01/03/2024	Deadline	Supreme Court order entered January 3, 2024: Respondent Margaret J. Lowery is hereby ruled to show cause, in writing, why she should not be suspended from the practice of law effective immediately and until further order of the Court pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 774. The answer to this rule shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court in Springfield on or before February 7, 2024. Order Entered by the Court. Overstreet, J., took no part. Letter from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
01/04/2024	Record	Respondent's subpoena return and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/04/2024	Record	Respondent's subpoena return synopsis and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/09/2024	Record	Respondent's notice to take evidence deposition with subpoena duces tecum and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
01/10/2024	Record	Copy of rule to show cause and affidavit of service filed.	ThomeM
01/10/2024	Motion	Administrator's motion to require Respondent to provide notice to the Administrator when she serves a subpoena and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/26/2024	Hearing	Pre-hearing conference held by telephone before the Chairperson of a Hearing Panel. Present: Panel	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
01/26/2024	Record	Member: Jose A. Lopez, Jr., Chair, Administrator by Rachel C. Miller, Counsel and Respondent, pro se. Pre-hearing conference concluded. Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. For the reasons stated on the record, the Administrator's Motion to Require Respondent to Provide Notice to the Administrator when She Serves a Subpoena is granted. The parties shall meet and confer regarding mutually agreeable dates before issuing subpoenas and shall comply with applicable Commission and Supreme Court Rules when serving discovery; and 2. The Chair respectfully requests that Counsel for the Administrator assist in obtaining the correspondence discussed during the pre-hearing conference. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED: 3. The Order of November 30, 2023, addressing Respondent's Motion to Reconsider or in the Alternative to Clarify Order and Motion to Compel Request for Admission and Motion for 137 Sanctions, was vacated by Order entered on December 8, 2023. The Chair has considered said Motions and the Administrator's respective Response and Objection. Respondent's Motions are denied; and 4. The Chair has also considered Respondent's Motion to Reconsider or in the Alternative Motion to Amend Motion to Compel and the Administrator's Objection. That Motion is denied.	ThomeM
01/29/2024	Record	Respondent's affidavit of attorney Ronald D. Wilkinson and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/30/2024	Record	Respondent's affidavit of attorney Ronald D. Wilkinson and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
01/31/2024	Motion	Administrator's motion to strike Respondent's affidavit of Ronald D. Wilkinson and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/01/2024	Record	Respondent's witness list/disclosure and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/02/2024	Motion	Administrator's motion for leave to file first amended complaint with first amended complaint and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
02/05/2024	Record	Respondent's objection to Administrator's motion to amend & motion for 137 sanctions and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/05/2024	Motion	The Administrator's motion for supervision of discovery pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 201(C)(2) and notice	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
02/05/2024	Motion	of filing with proof of service filed. Administrator's motion for protective order pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 201(C)(1) for Keith Roberts, Synapsis and Caryn Haddix and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/05/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for continuance of May hearing date with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/06/2024	Record	Administrator's response to Respondent's objection to Administrator's motion to amend & motion for 137 [sic] sanctions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/06/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion for continuance of May hearing date and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/07/2024	Record	Copy of Respondent's answer to Rule 744 (sic) petition filed.	ThomeM
02/08/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
02/08/2024	Record	Date under advisement - Supreme Court	ThomeM
02/13/2024	Record	Report of proceedings of pre-hearing conference held on January 26, 2024 received.	WatsonA
02/14/2024	Deadline	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. The Administrator's Motion to Strike Respondent's Affidavit of Ronald D. Wilkinson is granted. The affidavits of Ronald D. Wilkinson filed with the Clerk of the Commission on January 29, 2024 and January 30, 2024 are stricken. Respondent has identified Mr. Wilkinson as a fact and character witness in her Witness List/Disclosure filed on February 2, 2024, so she will have the opportunity to present his testimony at hearing, subject to the applicable rules of evidence; 2. The Administrator's Motion for Leave to File Amended Complaint is granted. The Administrator's First Amended Complaint is filed, instant; 3. Respondent shall file an answer to the First Amended Complaint on or before March 6, 2024; 4. Respondent's Motion for Rule 137 Sanctions is denied; 5. The Administrator's Motion to Supervise Discovery Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 201(c)(2) and Motion for Protective Order Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 201(c)(1) are denied. The parties will be held to strict compliance with all applicable rules governing discovery and	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		communications; and 6. Respondent's Motion for Continuance of May Hearing Date is denied.	
02/14/2024	Record	Administrator's amended complaint filed.	WatsonA
02/15/2024	Record	Respondent's answer to amended complaint and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
02/20/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to compel Administrator to answer discovery with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/20/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to schedule depositions and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
02/20/2024	Motion	The Administrator's motion to strike Respondent's first amended answer and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
02/20/2024	Record	Respondent's second requests for admissions pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 216 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
02/21/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
02/21/2024	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to file pleading under seal, Respondent's motion to disqualify Illinois Supreme Court due to direct conflict of interest & pecuniary interest and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/21/2024	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to stay proceedings with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/21/2024	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to require Clerk to accept pleadings for filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/21/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to stay proceedings and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/22/2024	Motion	Administrator's motion to strike Administrator's counsel and Supreme Court Justices from Respondent's rule 253 witness list with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
02/22/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/22/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/22/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/22/2024	Record	Copy of Respondent's response to motion to strike	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
02/23/2024	Record	pleadings with proof of service filed. Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to compel Administrator to answer discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to motion to disqualify the Illinois Supreme Court due to direct conflict of interest and pecuniary interest and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Deadline	Copy of Administrator's objection to motion to stay proceedings and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/23/2024	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to motion to require Clerk to accept pleadings for filing and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/27/2024	Record	Supreme Court order entered February 27, 2024: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to stay proceedings in this Court for one week. Denied. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	WatsonA
02/27/2024	Record	Supreme Court order entered February 27, 2024: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to require Clerk to accept pleadings for filing. Denied. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	WatsonA
02/28/2024	Record	Administrator's request for admissions of facts and genuineness of documents and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/04/2024	Record	Supreme Court order entered March 4, 2024: The motion to compel the Administrator to answer discovery is denied. Order entered by the Court.	WatsonA
03/04/2024	Record	Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part. Supreme Court order entered March 4, 2024: That the motion to disqualify the Illinois Supreme Court and all	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		Commissioners of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission due to direct conflict of interest and pecuniary interest is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	
03/05/2024	Phase	Supreme Court	WatsonA
03/05/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
03/05/2024	Record	Respondent's petition to transfer to permanent retirement status & to waive Rule with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/07/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for leave to file interrogatories and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/08/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for emergency stay & 137 sanctions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/08/2024	Record	Respondent's notice of Rule 137 violation by Administrator and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/08/2024	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's petition to transfer to permanent retirement status and to waive rule and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/08/2024	Deadline	Administrator's response to Respondent's motion for leave to file interrogatories and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
03/08/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion in limine and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/12/2024	Record	Administrator's response to Respondent's second request for admission of facts pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 216 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/12/2024	Disposition	Supreme Court order entered March 12, 2024: The rule to show cause that issued to respondent Margaret Jean Lowery pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 774 on January 3, 2024, is enforced. Respondent is suspended from the practice of law effective immediately and until further order of the Court. Order Entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part. Letter from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
03/12/2024	Disposition	Mandate entered March 12, 2024.	WatsonA
03/13/2024	Record	Respondent's response to Administrator's motion to	ThomeM

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		strike Respondent's witnesses and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	
03/13/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for continuance and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
03/14/2024	Deadline	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion for emergency stay and 137 [SIC} sanctions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/14/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. It is unclear from Respondent's Motion to Schedule Depositions what relief she requests. To the extent she seeks to require the Administrator to produce the listed persons for deposition, the Motion is denied. For any person served with a subpoena in compliance with all applicable rules, the parties shall cooperate in scheduling those depositions; 2. Respondent's Motion to Stay Proceedings is denied; 3. The Administrator's Motion to Strike Respondent's First Amended Answer is denied; 4. The Administrator's Motion to Strike Administrator's Counsel and Supreme Court Justices from Respondent's Rule 253 Witness List is granted. Chief Justice Mary Jane Theis, Justice David Overstreet, former Administrator Jerome Larkin, and Counsels for the Administrator Rachel C. Miller and Peter L. Rotskoff are stricken from Respondent's Witness List/Disclosure filed on February 2, 2024.	ThomeM
03/14/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. Respondent's Motion For Leave To File Interrogatories is granted, in part, but only as to interrogatory 7 and 8. All other interrogatories are denied; and 2. Respondent's Motion For Emergency Stay & 137 [sic] Sanctions is denied.	ThomeM
03/14/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to dismiss the Administrator's amended complaint and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/14/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to clarify & motion in limine and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/14/2024	Deadline	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to dismiss the amended complaint and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/14/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to continue and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/18/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. Respondent's Motion in Limine is denied; 2.	WatsonA

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03/19/2024	Record	Respondent's Motion for Continuance is denied; and 3. Respondent's Motion to Dismiss the Administrator's Amended Complaint is denied.	CerinoC
03/25/2024	Record	Respondent's answers to the Administrator's first request for admissions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/25/2024	Record	Respondent's third request for production and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/29/2024	Motion	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. Respondent's Motion to Clarify and Motion in Limine is granted in part and denied in part. Respondent's request to clarify the Order entered on March 14, 2024 is granted. Based on Respondent's representation that "[t]he only motion pending was the Motion for Leave to file the Second Set of Interrogatories which starts at #12," Paragraph 1 of the March 14 Order is stricken and Respondent's Motion for Leave to File Interrogatories is denied in its entirety; and 2. The remainder of Respondent's Motion to Clarify and Motion in Limine is denied.	WatsonA
04/01/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to dismiss/sanctions for Administrator's destruction and spoliation of exculpatory evidence in this case and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/01/2024	Motion	Respondent's objection to assignment of Commissioner, Elizabeth Delheimer, due to conflict of interest panel and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/01/2024	Deadline	Respondent's objection to assignment of Commissioner, Martha M. Ferdinand, due to conflict of interest and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/01/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to dismiss and motion for sanctions against the Administrator and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/01/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Martha M. Ferdinand is assigned as a hearing panel member in the above captioned matter.	CerinoC
04/01/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Elizabeth Delheimer is assigned as a hearing panel member in the above captioned matter.	WatsonA
04/01/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion is denied.	WatsonA
04/02/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for leave to file discovery and	WatsonA

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04/03/2024	Record	notice of filing with proof of service filed. Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion for leave to file discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/03/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's objection to hearing panel member Martha Ferdinand and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/03/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's objection to hearing panel member Elizabeth Delheimer and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/04/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Although Respondent styled her filings as "Objections" rather than "Motions," the Chair takes them to be requests to either remove the panel members assigned to this matter or to allow Respondent the opportunity to voir dire them. Both of those requests are denied. The panel members have again confirmed that they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter.	WatsonA
04/05/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to permit Respondent's audio/video CSR transcription and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/05/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for leave to file discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/05/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to permit remote testimony and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/05/2024	Record	Respondent's notices to take discovery depositions of Andrew J. Gleeson, Stephen McGlynn and Mark Pointer and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/08/2024	Record	Respondent's second amended report pursuant to Commission Rule 253 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/08/2024	Record	Respondent's subpoenas filed.	ThomeM
04/08/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to strike Administrator's Rule 253 witness list and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/08/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to bar all testimony on Counts 3-6 & to bar amendment of Rule 253 disclosure and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/08/2024	Record	Respondent's amended notice to take discovery deposition and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/09/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to permit remote testimony and notice of filing with proof	CerinoC

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04/09/2024	Record	of service filed. Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to permit audio/video CSR transcription and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/09/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's amended motion for leave to file discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/09/2024	Record	Administrator's amended report pursuant to Commission Rule 253 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/09/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to strike Administrator's Rule 253 witness list and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/09/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to bar testimony on Count III through Count VI and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/09/2024	Record	Respondent's reply to Administrator's object to permit remote testimony and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/09/2024	Motion	Administrator's motion to bar Respondent's use video recording for deposition of Mark Pointer and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/09/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. Both Motions for Leave to File Discovery are denied; 2. The Motion to Permit Audio/Video CSR Transcriptionist is denied, pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 44; 3. The Motion to Permit Remote Testimony is granted in part and denied in part. Judge Stiehl and Judge McGlynn are permitted to testify remotely. The remainder of the Motion to Permit Remote Testimony is denied; 4. The Motion to Strike Administrator's Rule 253 List is denied; and 5. The Motion to Bar All Testimony on Counts 3-6 & to Bar Amendment of Rule 253 Disclosure is denied.	WatsonA
04/09/2024	Record	Respondent's reply to Administrator's objection to strike Rule 253 & motion for stay/continuance per Rule 219 filed and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/09/2024	Record	Respondent's amended notice to take discovery deposition and certificate of service filed.	CerinoC
04/10/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to stay proceedings and to remove chair for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/10/2024	Motion	Administrator's motion to quash the April 9, 2024	WatsonA

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04/10/2024	Motion	notice of deposition of Judge Andrew Gleeson and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/10/2024	Record	Respondent's notice of filing/pendency of Federal Lawsuit with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/11/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's combined motion to stay this proceeding and motion to remove the hearing panel chair for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/11/2024	Record	Respondent's answer to Administrator's objection to deposition of Gleeson and motion to reconsider prior Order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/12/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion is denied.	ThomeM
04/12/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: The Administrator's Motion is granted, with the following requirements: a. Counsel for the Administrator and Respondent shall meet and confer to schedule a date for the deposition of Judge Andrew Gleeson, and that the deposition may occur after the close of discovery, if necessary; b. The deposition may be conducted remotely; and c. The deposition may only be recorded/transcribed by a certified court reporter pursuant to Rule 206.	ThomeM
04/12/2024	Record	Respondent's notice of emergency appeal and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/12/2024	Record	Respondent's second amended witness list/disclosure and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/12/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to compel Administrator to complete discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/15/2024	Phase	Supreme Court	ThomeM
04/15/2024	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
04/15/2024	Motion	Copy of Movant Judge Andrew Gleeson's motion to quash deposition and subpoena issued to Judge Andrew Gleeson and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/16/2024	Deadline	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to compel Administrator to complete discovery and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	CerinoC
04/16/2024	Hearing	Pre-hearing conference held by telephone before the Chairperson of a Hearing Panel. Present: Panel Member: Jose A. Lopez Jr., Chair. Administrator by:	WatsonA

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04/17/2024	Record	Rachel C. Miller, Counsel. Respondent, Pro se. Pre-hearing conference concluded. Hearing remains scheduled for May 2 and May 3, 2024, at 9:30 a.m. Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. The Administrator's Motion to Bar is granted, with the following requirements: a. The deposition of Mark Pointer may proceed after the close of discovery. Counsel for the Administrator and Respondent shall meet and confer to schedule a date for the deposition. b. The deposition may not be video recorded. If necessary, the deposition may be audio recorded by a certified court reporter for the sole purpose of aiding with transcription. No portion of any such recording may be disseminated, posted on social media, or otherwise published. No other audio recording is permitted. 2. Respondent's Motion to Compel Administrator to Complete Discovery is denied; and 3. Respondent's Motion for Stay/Continuance Per Rule 219 is denied.	WatsonA
04/19/2024	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/23/24. Letter with heading titled Vanschoyck Family Medicine filed 4/19/24.	WatsonA
04/19/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to continue hearing and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/19/2024	Record	The Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to continue hearing and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/22/2024	Record	Respondent's reply to Administrator's objection to continuance and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/22/2024	Record	Respondent's no link for pretrial/no ability to appear and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/22/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion to Continue Hearing is denied. Respondent has not met the standards necessary to justify a continuance. Commission Rule 272 states that "No hearing or prehearing conference shall be continued at the request of any party except upon written motion supported by affidavit." Respondent's motion is not supported by affidavit. In addition, a party requesting a continuance for medical reasons must support the request with competent medical testimony stating the nature of the party's medical problems and the reasons why the party cannot attend the scheduled hearing. See In re Marriage	WatsonA

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		of Ward, 282 Ill. App. 3d-423, 430-31, 668 N.E.2d 149 (1996), In re Marriage of Gallagher, 256 Ill. App. 3d 439, 442, 628 N.E.2d 389 (1993), In re Duric, 2015PR00052, M.R. 030734 (May 18, 2021) (Hearing Bd. at 3; Review Bd. at 7-12). The physician's letter Respondent provided does not meet this standard, nor has Respondent provided medical records supporting her motion. Further, Respondent has continued to file motions and other pleadings despite her contention that she has been unable to practice law since April 11, which contradicts her claimed inability to prepare for the hearing in this matter.	
04/22/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to continue hearing and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/22/2024	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/23/24, attachments from Respondent's motion to continue hearing filed 4/22/24.	WatsonA
04/22/2024	Record	The Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to continue and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/23/2024	Motion	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion to Continue Hearing is denied for the same reasons her previous motion to continue was denied. She has not provided sufficiently detailed information about the nature of her medical condition and why she is unable to appear at hearing.	ThomeM
04/23/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion to seal medical records from public and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/23/2024	Hearing	Pre-hearing conference held by telephone before the Chairperson of a Hearing Panel. Present: Panel Member: Jose A. Lopez Jr., Chair. Administrator by: Rachel C. Miller, Counsel. Respondent, Pro se. Pre-hearing conference concluded. Hearing remains scheduled for May 2 and May 3, 2024, at 9:30 a.m.	WatsonA
04/23/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. The Chair having considered Respondent's Motion to Seal Medical Records (Motion), and the Administrator having no objection to the request to file the medical record attached to the Motion under seal, Respondent's request to file said medical record under seal is granted. The following documents that Respondent previously filed shall also be sealed: the letter from Respondent's physician filed on April 19, 2024; the same physician's	WatsonA

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		letter filed again on April 22, 2024; and the affidavits from Respondent and her physician filed on April 22, 2024. Should Respondent file additional medical records, they shall be sealed. All other requests contained in the Motion are denied; 2. The hearing in this matter remains scheduled for May 2 and 3, 2024, commencing at 9:30 a.m. each day, at the Springfield offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at 3161 West White Oaks Drive, Suite 301; and 3. In conformance with the Clerk of the Commission's procedures for submitting exhibits electronically, prior to the hearing each party shall submit electronic copies of the documentary exhibits to be uploaded on the Commission's iPads. Alternatively, each party shall appear at the hearing with five (5) paper copies of all documentary exhibits prepared in conformance with Commission Rule 276. Regardless of whether exhibits are submitted in electronic or paper form, each party shall provide a paper copy of that party's table of exhibits to the Chair and opposing counsel at the commencement of the hearing.	
04/24/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for continuance for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/25/2024	Record	Report of proceedings of pre-hearing conference held on April 23, 2024 received.	ThomeM
04/25/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to continue and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
04/25/2024	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/23/24, (UNDER SEAL) attachments from Respondent's motion for sanctions against Administrator filed 4/25/24.	WatsonA
04/25/2024	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/23/24, attachments from Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to continue (exhibit 1 emails) filed 4/25/24.	WatsonA
04/25/2024	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/23/24, attachment Respondent's Motion for Continuance & Motion to Remove Chair & Hearing Board for Cause filed 4/25/24.	WatsonA
04/25/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for continuance & motion to remove Chair & Hearing Board for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/25/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for sanctions against	WatsonA

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04/26/2024	Record	Administrator and notice of filing with proof of service filed. (UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/23/24, attachments from Administrator's objections to Respondent's motion for sanctions against Administrator [sic] filed April 26, 2024.	WatsonA
04/26/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to continue date and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/26/2024	Record	Administrator's objections to Respondent's motion for sanctions against Administrator [sic] and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/26/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to remove the Hearing Panel Chair & Hearing Board for cause and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
04/29/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motions are denied.	ThomeM
04/29/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion is denied.	ThomeM
04/29/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion for Continuance for Cause is denied for the same reasons her previous motions to continue were denied. She has not provided sufficiently detailed information about the nature of her medical condition and why she is unable to appear at hearing.	WatsonA
05/01/2024	Disposition	Supreme Court order entered May 1, 2024: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to quash subpoena duces tecum and notice of deposition issued to him to take place on April 12, 2024, is allowed. Order Entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part. Letter from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
05/01/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for continuance due to temporary disability and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/01/2024	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Pursuant to Hearing Board Order filed 4/24/24, attachment Respondent's motion for continuance due to temporary disability filed 5/1/24.	WatsonA
05/02/2024	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion for continuance due to temporary disability and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
05/02/2024	Motion	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability is denied for the reasons stated pursuant a written order to come. Nevertheless, pursuant to Respondent's previous	ThomeM

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		request and in the interests of justice and efficiency, the Hearing Panel will permit Respondent to appear at the May 2 and 3, 2024, hearing remotely. The Clerk shall provide remote appearance information to Respondent by email and shall contact Respondent by phone to inform her of the entry of this Order. The hearing will commence at 10:30 a.m. on May 2, 2024.	
05/02/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: The Hearing scheduled for May 3, 2024, is hereby vacated.	ThomeM
05/02/2024	Hearing	Contested hearing held before a Panel of the Hearing Board. Present: Panel members: Jose A. Lopez, Jr., Chair, Martha M. Ferdinand and Elizabeth Delheimer. Administrator by Rachel C. Miller, Counsel. Respondent, pro se did not appear or participate. Witnesses called and testimony taken. Hearing concluded and matter taken under advisement.	ThomeM
05/02/2024	Record	Date under advisement - Hearing Board	ThomeM
05/02/2024	Deadline	Order entered with proof of service filed: 1. The Administrator is directed to file any prior orders or opinions imposing discipline on the Respondent, that are not already in evidence on or before May 9, 2024; 2. The Administrator may file written argument not to exceed five pages in length regarding the effect to be given to the prior discipline on or before May 9, 2024; and 3. Within seven days after the filing of prior disciplinary orders or opinions, the Respondent may file a written argument not to exceed five pages in length regarding the effect to be given to the prior discipline.	ThomeM
05/03/2024	Record	Administrator's argument under Commission Rule 277 regarding the effect to be given Respondent's prior discipline and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/10/2024	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: In an Order dated May 2, 2024, the Chair denied Respondent's Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability and stated that the reasons for the denial would be set forth in an additional order. Accordingly, the reasons for the denial are as follows: Commission Rule 272 provides that a hearing may be continued at the Chair's discretion, but no hearing shall be continued "except upon written motion supported by affidavit. No hearing shall be continued at the request of a party except under extraordinary circumstances." Ms. Lowery has	WatsonA

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		requested to continue the hearing or stay the proceedings in this matter at least nine times, and each time she has failed to prove the requisite “extraordinary circumstances.” See In re Duric, 2015PR00052, M.R. 030734 (May 10, 2021) (Review Bd. at 8) (the party seeking the continuance bears the burden to show “extraordinary circumstances”). On October 23, 2023, the Hearing Board scheduled Ms. Lowery's hearing in this matter for May 2 and 3, 2024. After 4:00 p.m. on May 1, 2024, Ms. Lowery filed a Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability (Motion). The Motion included 27 pages of attachments, including an affidavit of Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D., dated April 29, 2024; a letter from Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D., dated May 18, 2023; a screenshot of the results of a CT scan on December 11, 2023; a screenshot of the results of an ECG on April 15, 2024; a screenshot of lab-testing results of blood collected on April 15, 2024; patient information sheets about prescription opioids and sepsis from St. Francis Hospital, printed on April 15, 2024; an Anesthesia Postprocedure Evaluation from St. Francis Hospital on April 26, 2024; a screenshot of the results of a retrograde pyelogram on April 26, 2024; and an affidavit of Respondent dated April 29, 2024. All but one of these exhibits fail to constitute competent, credible, and/or reliable evidence, and the remaining exhibit fails to establish “extraordinary circumstances” as required by Commission Rule 272. First, the CT scan, ECG, blood test, and retrograde pyelogram screenshots are not reliable evidence because none of these purported medical records contain Respondent's name or otherwise identify that they are her test results. More important, even if they were Respondent's test results, they contain no information that would establish that Respondent was unable to appear for her hearing on May 2, 2024. Second, although Respondent's name is printed at the top of the patient information sheets, these merely contain general information and do not indicate that Respondent was prescribed opioids or diagnosed with sepsis. While Respondent (or someone on her behalf) has represented that she is taking opioids, Respondent has never provided proof of a prescription or medical record	

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		indicating that she is taking opioids. Thus, these are also not reliable evidence. Third, even if a year-old medical opinion were considered relevant to the current Motion, the authenticity of the May 2023 letter from Dr. VanShoyck is questionable, as the images of the first two pages differ substantially in form from the third page, which is the only page containing Dr. VanShoyck's name or signature. Next, the Hearing Board wonders why Respondent waited until the late afternoon of May 1, 2024 - that is, the eve of the hearing - to file her Motion when Dr. VanShoyck's affidavit was dated two days prior. Regardless, Dr. VanShoyck's April 29, 2024, affidavit is not competent evidence because it lacks foundation for the facts reported and the medical opinions based on those facts. Like Dr. VanShoyck's April 24, 2024, affidavit and April 14, 2024, letter - which the Hearing Board rejected as insufficient support for Respondent's previous motions to continue - the April 29 affidavit lacks any statement that Dr. VanShoyck personally witnessed the events he describes in his affidavit or that he personally examined Respondent to form the basis for his purported medical opinions. Moreover, Dr. VanShoyck's April 29 affidavit is contradicted by hospital records. The affidavit states: "On April 25, 2024 [Respondent] saw the Clinical Director of St. Francis Hospital who ordered her into emergency surgery on April 26, 2024. She had sepsis and was going into septic shock. ... When a patient becomes septic, they become confused, agitated, run a fever and can present with delirium[.]" However, the hospital records provided by Respondent contain no indication that she was diagnosed with sepsis. The April 26, 2024, Anesthesia Postprocedure Evaluation listed hematuria and kidney stone as her only diagnoses and described her procedure as a kidney stone extraction with ureteral stent placement. It further indicated that Respondent's temperature was a normal 97.5 degrees Fahrenheit at 1:45 p.m. on April 26, 2024, and that she was cleared for discharge that day with a pain score of "1," which presumably is the lowest level of pain. In addition, the hospital records contain nothing about post-surgery recovery time or activity restrictions, contrary to Dr.	

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		Van Shoyck's claim that Respondent required six weeks' recuperation time, during which she could not prepare for, travel to, or participate in a hearing. Dr. VanShoyck's claims in his affidavit are further undermined by the fact that Respondent signed an eight-page, 30-paragraph affidavit on April 29, 2024, which she attached to her Motion. Although Respondent asserted in her affidavit that she has had "a raging systemic infection which has prevented her from preparing her case properly since December of 2023," she has filed over 30 motions, plus many other responsive pleadings and discovery requests, since then. Her active participation in this matter belies her claim that she has been unable to prepare for her hearing. See Duric, 2015PR00052 (Review Bd. at 12) (attorney's continued practice of law, which contradicted his alleged health concerns, was a valid basis for denying his continuance request). Moreover, Respondent's affidavit suffers from credibility issues similar to Dr. VanShoyck's. For example, she states that, on April 25, 2024, her doctors "realized Ms. Lowery had overwhelming sepsis and was headed into septic shock with death imminet [sic] ... resulting without surgery." Yet, the hospital records provided by Respondent contain no indication that she was suffering from sepsis either before or after her kidney stone removal, or that this surgery was anything but routine and successful. In sum, the only competent, credible, and reliable evidence accompanying Respondent's Motion is the April 26, 2024, Anesthesia Postprocedure Evaluation, and it does not demonstrate the "extraordinary circumstances" required by Commission Rule 272. Respondent thus failed to meet her burden of showing that a continuance of her hearing was warranted. Nonetheless, because Respondent is a pro se litigant, the Hearing Board determined that it would be appropriate to give her some leeway and afford her an opportunity to present her case. Thus, in the interests of both justice and efficiency, and with no objection from the Administrator, the Hearing Board granted leave for Respondent to appear at her May 2, 2024 hearing remotely. The hearing start was delayed by one hour, to	

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		10:30 a.m., in order to allow the Clerk to notify Respondent of the Order and provide remote appearance information. Neither Respondent nor anyone on her behalf appeared remotely at any point during the hearing, which proceeded in Respondent's absence.	
05/14/2024	Record	Report of proceedings of Hearing held on May 2, 2024 received.	ThomeM
05/23/2024	Record	Supreme Court order entered May 23, 2024: Petition by Margaret Jean Lowery to be placed on permanent retirement status pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 756(a)(8). Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J. took no part. Overstreet, J. took no part.	WatsonA
05/23/2024	Disposition	Mandate entered May 23, 2024.	WatsonA
12/12/2024	Disposition	Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board recommending Respondent be disbarred filed.	WatsonA
12/12/2024	Record	Notice to review with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/26/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for additional time to file exception & request to withdraw opinion from publication and notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
12/27/2024	Motion	Respondent's motion for additional time with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/27/2024	Record	Respondent's notice of initial exceptions with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/02/2025	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's combined motion for extension of time and motion to withdraw opinion [sic] from publication and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/02/2025	Motion	Respondent's addendum to motion request for additional time & request to file this motion under seal filed.	ThomeM
01/02/2025	Phase	Review Board	ThomeM
01/02/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's notice of initial exception with certificate of service filed.	ThomeM
01/02/2025	Record	Respondent's response to Administrator's objection with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/02/2025	Record	Respondent's notice of Rule 11 violation with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/06/2025	Record	Order entered with proof of service filed: Respondent's request for additional time to file exceptions is denied as moot, as Respondent has already filed exceptions. Respondent's request to withdraw the Hearing Board Report and Recommendation from publication and her	ThomeM

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02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		request to seal her pleadings identified above are denied.	
01/06/2025	Record	Notice to the Review Board of Respondent-Appellant's notice of exceptions to the report and recommendation of the Hearing Board with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/06/2025	Hearing	Order entered: 1) Respondent-Appellant's brief is due on or before February 6, 2025; 2) The Administrator-Appellee's brief is due on or before March 13, 2025; 3) Respondent-Appellant's reply brief, if any, is due on or before March 27, 2025; 4) Oral argument in this matter is scheduled for May 9, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, IL 60601; and 5) Motions for extensions are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances. A request for a change in this briefing schedule shall be filed no later than five (5) business days before the date on which the brief is due. On the day the motion is filed, a copy shall be served on opposing counsel by e-mail and United States mail. Prior to filing such a request the moving party shall contact counsel for the other party and the request shall state whether the other party agrees or opposes the request. The party opposing the request shall file a brief explanation of its position, no later than three (3) business days after the request is filed.	WatsonA
01/07/2025	Motion	Administrator-Appellee's motion to substitute counsel, appearance of Steven R. Splitt as counsel for the Administrator and notice of filing and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
01/15/2025	Record	Order entered: 1) The Administrator-Appellee's Motion is granted; and 2) The appearance of Steven R. Splitt as Counsel for the Administrator in this matter is hereby filed instanter.	WatsonA
01/15/2025	Record	Additional appearance of Benjamin L. Boroughf as counsel for the Administrator and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
02/05/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to stay & or additional time and notice of filing filed. (Brief due February 6, 2025; requesting to and including March 15, 2025).	ThomeM
02/07/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent-Appellant's motion for stay & or additional	ThomeM

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
02/07/2025	Record	time and notice of filing with proof of service filed. Respondent-Appellant's reply to Administrator's response to additional time with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
02/07/2025	Deadline	Order entered: 1) Respondent-Appellant's Motion for Stay is denied; 2) Respondent-Appellant's Motion for additional time is granted, in part; 3) Respondent-Appellant's brief is due on or before March 14, 2025; 4) The Administrator-Appellee's brief is due on or before April 18, 2025; 5) Respondent-Appellant's reply brief, if any, is due on or before May 2, 2025; 6) Oral argument in this matter remains scheduled for May 9, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601; and 7) Motions for extensions are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances. A request for a change in this briefing schedule shall be filed no later than five (5) business days before the date on which the brief is due. On the day the motion is filed, a copy shall be served on opposing counsel by e-mail. Prior to filing such a request the moving party shall contact counsel for the other party and the request shall state whether the other party agrees or opposes the request. The party opposing the request shall file a brief explanation of its position, no later than three (3) business days after the request is filed.	ThomeM
03/14/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to disqualify, motion for stay, motion for new trial with proof of service filed (e-mailed copy with exhibits).	ThomeM
03/14/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to disqualify, motion for stay, motion for new trial with proof of service filed (e-filed copy without exhibits).	ThomeM
03/18/2025	Deadline	The Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent's "motion to disqualify motion for stay motion for new trial" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
03/19/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to produce transcript of Inquiry Board filed.	ThomeM
03/19/2025	Hearing	Order entered: 1) Respondent-Appellant's Motion To Disqualify is denied; 2) Respondent-Appellant's Motion For Stay is denied; and 3) Respondent-Appellant's Motion For New Trial is denied. On the Chair's own motion and pursuant to Commission Rules 302 and	ThomeM

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02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		304, 4) Respondent-Appellant's brief is due on or before April 22, 2025. Final extension. If the Appellant should encounter an issue with e-File, the Clerk of the Commission is directed to accept the filing of the brief by email. If the Appellant fails to file a brief by the aforementioned due date, the Appellant's exceptions will be stricken, and this matter will proceed as if those exceptions had not been filed; 5) The Administrator-Appellee's brief is due on or before May 27, 2025; 6) Respondent-Appellant's reply brief, if any, is due on or before June 10, 2025; 7) All appellate briefs must comply with the ARDC Rules, including Rule 302, which sets forth the requirements, format, contents, and limitations of the appellate briefs. The Review Board may strike any brief or portion thereof that does not conform to the Rules, pursuant to Rule 302(i); 8) The oral argument scheduled for May 9, 2025, is vacated; and 9) Oral argument in this matter is rescheduled to July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601; and 10) Motions for extensions are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances. A request for a change in this briefing schedule shall be filed no later than five (5) business days before the date on which the brief is due. On the day the motion is filed, a copy shall be served on opposing counsel by e-mail. Prior to filing such a request, the moving party shall contact counsel for the other party and the request shall state whether the other party agrees or opposes the request. The party opposing the request shall file a brief explanation of its position, no later than three (3) business days after the request is filed.	
03/20/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's Review Board brief with proof of service filed (postmarked March 14, 2025).	ThomeM
03/21/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent's "motion to produce transcript of Inquiry Board" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/21/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion/notice of withdrawal of brief and exhibits with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
03/21/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's reply to transcript request with notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/25/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent's "motion/notice of withdrawal of brief and exhibits" with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
03/25/2025	Record	Order entered: Respondent-Appellant's Motion is denied. In the Response, the Administrator states that there is a transcript of Respondent's September 12, 2023 sworn statement before the Inquiry Board, which is in the Certified Record, as Administrator's Exhibit 46; the Administrator also states that Respondent has access to the Certified Record and that transcript. (Response at 1.) Therefore, Respondent's motion requesting production of that transcript is denied. In the Response, the Administrator also states, "there is no transcript pertaining to the Inquiry Board's deliberations which culminated in their decision to vote to file the disciplinary complaint against Respondent, and, therefore, there is no such transcript to produce to her." (Id. at 2.) We also note that Illinois Supreme Court Rule 766(a) states, "Confidentiality and Privacy[:] the following matters ... shall be private and confidential: ... proceedings before the Inquiry Board." Based on the Administrator's representation that no other transcript exists, and given that the Inquiry Board's proceedings are private and confidential pursuant to Rule 766(a), Respondent's motion requesting the production of additional transcripts is denied. IT IS ORDERED: Respondent-Appellant's Motion2 is granted in part and denied in part. Respondent's request for permission to withdraw her brief is granted, without objection by the Administrator. The previous Order issued by this Board on March 19, 2025 remains in effect, and Respondent's appellate brief is due on or before April 22, 2025 as set forth in that Order. All briefs must conform to Commission Rule 302. All other requests and suggestions contained in Respondent's Motion2 are denied.	ThomeM
03/25/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to reconsider transcript request with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/26/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's motion to reconsider transcript request and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
03/26/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's reply to Administrator's objections with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
03/27/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion for ADA accommodation and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
03/27/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion for remote appearance and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
03/27/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent-Appellant's motion for ADA accommodation and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
03/28/2025	Record	Order entered: I. Having considered Respondent-Appellant's Motion To Reconsider Transcript Request (Motion), the Administrator's Objection To Respondent's "Motion to Reconsider Transcript Request" and Respondent-Appellant's Reply To Administrators Objection, IT IS ORDERED: Respondent-Appellant's Motion is denied. II. Having considered Respondent-Appellant's Motion for ADA Accommodation (Motion2), and the Administrator-Appellee's Response To Respondent-Appellant's Motion, IT IS ORDERED: 1. Respondent-Appellant's Motion2 is granted in part and denied in part. 2. Respondent's request that a paper copy of the certified record be provided to her is granted. A paper copy of the certified record will be provided to Respondent as a courtesy, in order to ensure that the proceeding moves expeditiously. 3. Respondent's request that the paper copy be bound, tabbed, indexed, and mailed via certified mail is denied. 4. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to print a copy of the certified record and ship it to Respondent at 7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1110, Tulsa, OK 74133, as requested by Respondent, via UPS or a comparable delivery or mail service. 5. Respondent's request that the briefing time be extended is granted, as follows: a. Respondent-Appellant's brief is due on or before May 2, 2025. This is a final extension; b. The Administrator-Appellee's brief is due on or before June 6, 2025; c. Respondent-Appellant's reply brief, if any, is due on or before June 20, 2025. d. Oral argument in this matter remains scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601. 6. All briefs must conform to Commission Rule 302. 7. Motions for extensions are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances. 8. To be clear, this Board is not ruling on any issues relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act. The production of the paper copy does not in any way indicate a ruling by this Board concerning any issues relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act, and does not have any precedential value concerning that Act. III. Having considered Respondent-Appellant's Motion For Remote Appearance (Motion3) and Counsel for the Administrator having advised the Clerk of the Commission that he has no objection, IT IS ORDERED: 1. Respondent-Appellant's request for permission to attend the oral argument by video conference or telephone is granted. 2. Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument virtually, by video conference or telephone, because she resides outside of Illinois. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely. Again, to be clear, this Board is not ruling on any issues relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act. Allowing Respondent to attend the oral argument virtually does not in any way indicate a ruling by this Board concerning any issues relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act, and does not have any precedential value concerning that Act.	
04/30/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion for citation clarification, additional time to conform citations, and review of brief necessity and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
05/01/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion for summary judgment and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
05/01/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to object to Review Board Composition with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/02/2025	Record	Administrator's combined objection to Respondent's "motion for citation clarification, additional time to	WatsonA

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
05/02/2025	Motion	conform citations, and review of brief necessity" and "motion for summary judgment" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/02/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's motion to address ARDC's refusal to respond or rule with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/02/2025	Record	Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "motion to object to Review Board composition" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/02/2025	Record	Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "motion to address ARDC's refusal to respond or rule" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/02/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion is granted in part and denied in part. 2. Respondent's request to reset the filing date to May 5, 2025, is granted, over the Administrator's objection. Accordingly, a. Respondent-Appellant's brief is due on or before May 5, 2025, and must conform to Commission Rule 302. This is the final extension. Motions for extensions are not favored and will be allowed only in the most extreme and compelling circumstances; b. The Administrator-Appellee's brief is due on or before June 9, 2025; and c. Respondent-Appellant's reply brief, if any, is due on or before June 23, 2025. 3. Oral argument in this matter remains scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601. As previously ordered on March 28, 2025, Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument virtually, by video conference or telephone, because she resides outside of Illinois. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely. 4. All other requests in the Respondent's Motion are denied. 5. To be clear, this Board is not ruling on any issues relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act in the Motion, and this Order does not have any precedential value concerning that Act.	WatsonA
05/05/2025	Record	Respondent-Appelllate [sic] brief of Marggaret [sic] Jean Lowery filed.	ThomeM
05/05/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion for Summary Judgment is denied; 2. Respondent's Motion to Object	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		to Review Board Composition is denied; 3. Respondent's Motion to Address ARDC's Refusal to Respond or Rule is denied as moot; and 4. To be clear, this Board is not ruling on any issues relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act, and this Order does not have any precedential value concerning that Act.	
05/06/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to supplement exhibit for brief with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
05/09/2025	Motion	Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "motion to supplement exhibit for brief" with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
05/09/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's reply to Administrator's objection to obstruct justice with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
05/09/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to submit offer of proof for exhibit #11 with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
05/13/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "motion to submit offer of proof for exhibit #11 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
05/14/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to disqualify with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/14/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion to Supplement is granted; 2. Respondent's Motion to Submit Offer of Proof is denied; 3. We make no finding at this time concerning whether Respondent's Exhibit 11 is part of the evidence previously presented before the Hearing Board, or whether that exhibit will be considered by the Review Board; and 4. The briefing schedule will remain the same as previously ordered on March 28, 2025.	ThomeM
05/14/2025	Record	Order entered: 1) The Chairperson of the Review Board hereby designates a panel of the Review Board members consisting of: Esther J. Seitz, Chair, Juan R. Thomas and Ashley N. Greer Shambley to hear and determine the matter of In re: Margaret Jean Lowery, Commission No. 2023PR00060; and 2) Oral argument in this matter is scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601, as previously noticed to the parties; and 3) As previously ordered on March 28, 2025, Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		virtually, by video conference or telephone, because she resides outside of Illinois. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely.	
05/14/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's objection to Review Board composition with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/14/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to reconsider denial of offer of proof with notice of filing with proof of service and Reply to Administrator's objection to motion to submit offer of proof for exhibit #11 with certificate of service filed.	WatsonA
05/15/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's reply to Administrator's combined response and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/15/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's amended offer of proof and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/15/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to reconsider denial of offer of proof with notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/15/2025	Record	Administrator-Appellee's combined response to Respondent's "objection to Review Board composition" and Respondent's "motion to reconsider denial of offer of proof and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/20/2025	Record	Order entered 1. Respondent's Motion to Reconsider is denied; 2. As to the motion entitled, "Respondent's Objection to Review Board Composition," Respondent's objections are noted. However, the Review Board Panel will remain in place, as set forth in the Order dated May 14, 2025, and the Administrator's counsel is not disqualified; and 3. The briefing schedule will remain the same as previously ordered on March 28, 2025.	WatsonA
05/20/2025	Record	Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "amended offer of proof" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
05/28/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion to Disqualify is denied; and 2. Respondent's Amended Offer of Proof is stricken.	WatsonA
06/09/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to strike portions of Administrator-Appellee's brief and Hearing Board Report with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/09/2025	Record	Brief of Administrator-Appellee and notice of filing	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
06/09/2025	Motion	with proof of service filed. Respondent-Appellant's motion to ARDC Review Board for recusal and written opinion with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/11/2025	Record	Administrator-Appellee's combined objection to Respondent's "Motion to ARDC Review Board for Recusal and Written Opinion" and "Motion to Strike Portions of Administrator-Appellee's Brief and Hearing Board Report" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/12/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's reply to Administrator's objection and motion to strike aggravation references with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/17/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's request to correct the record pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 361(a)(6) to add exhibit #13 and correct cover page with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/17/2025	Record	Order entered: Respondent's Motion for Recusal is denied.	ThomeM
06/17/2025	Record	Order entered: Respondent's Motion to Strike is denied.	ThomeM
06/17/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. The Administrator-Appellee's Request to Substitute is granted. 2. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to replace the previously filed cover page of the Administrator-Appellee's Appellate Brief by substituting it with the blue cover page attached to the Request to Substitute, pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 361(e). 3. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to file in the record the Administrator-Appellee's Request to Substitute and the Respondent's Objection, which were both submitted to the Clerk via email.	ThomeM
06/17/2025	Record	E-mail from Counsel for the Administrator to the Clerk of the Commission dated June 10, 2025, enclosing a letter with a request to substitute the cover page of their Appellee's brief filed on June 9, 2025 and the blue cover filed.	ThomeM
06/17/2025	Record	Email from Respondent objecting to the Administrator's request to substitute page dated June 10, 2025 filed.	ThomeM
06/24/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's petition for supervisory order with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	CerinoC
06/25/2025	Phase	Supreme Court	ThomeM
06/25/2025	Motion	Copy of Movant's petition for supervisory order pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 383 with notice of	ThomeM

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
06/25/2025	Motion	filing with proof of service filed. Copy of Movant's motion to seal confidential medical records with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/25/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Notice of Petition for Supervisory Order is denied for lack of jurisdiction; 2. Respondent's Request to Correct is granted in part and denied in part; 3. Respondent's request to substitute a revised cover page for the current cover page of Respondent's Appellate Brief is granted. We note that the current cover page contains a typographical error; 4. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to replace the previously filed cover page of Respondent's Appellate Brief with the cover page attached to Respondent's Request to Correct, pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 361(e); 5. Respondent's request to add a document, which Respondent has entitled "Exhibit #13" ("hereinafter referred to as "proposed new Exhibit 13") is denied. The proposed new Exhibit 13, which is attached to Respondent's Request to Correct, appears to be duplicative of Respondent's Exhibit 11, which has already been filed. (See Review Board Order, dated May 14, 2025, granting Respondent's Motion to Supplement Exhibit for Brief.); 6. As previously stated in the May 14, 2025 Order, we make no finding at this time concerning whether Respondent's Exhibit 11 is part of the evidence previously presented before the Hearing Board, or whether that exhibit will be considered by the Review Board; and 7. Respondent's arguments concerning the interpretation and requirements of Rule 361 have no merit and are rejected.	ThomeM
06/25/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to file reply brief with reply brief and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/25/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to file exhibits under seal for reply brief with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
06/26/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's combined response to Respondent's "motion to file reply brief" and Respondent's "motion to file exhibits under seal for reply brief" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
07/01/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion for supervisory order and notice of filing with	ThomeM

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
07/01/2025	Record	proof of service filed. Copy of the Administrator's response to Respondent's motion to seal confidential medical records and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/01/2025	Motion	Copy of Movant's emergency application for stay and to strike Review Board Orders and notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/01/2025	Deadline	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion to File is granted in part and denied in part. 2. Respondent's request that the Commission accept the filing of Respondent's Reply Brief, dated June 24, 2025, is granted. We note that Respondent's Reply Brief is attached to her Motion to File and is hereby filed instant. 3. Respondent is denied permission to file the exhibits attached to the Reply Brief, for the reasons discussed below. Those exhibits are stricken from the record at this time. Respondent is granted permission to re-file those exhibits, consistent with the directions set forth below. 4. We note that this is Respondent's first request for permission to file her Reply Brief after the due date. We also note that Respondent has failed to file a supporting affidavit with her motion, as required by Commission Rule 302(c). Nevertheless, we grant Respondent's request to file her Reply Brief, in the interests of justice and efficiency, so that all of Respondent's arguments may be considered. We do not rely on, or make any findings concerning, the arguments set forth in the Motion to File. 5. Respondent's Motion to Seal is denied and the exhibits attached to that motion are stricken from the record, and Respondent is granted permission to file a new motion to seal records, with exhibits, consistent with the directions set forth below. 6. Respondent's Motion to Seal requests the sealing of over 1,000 pages. Many of the records which Respondent requests to have sealed seem to be published and otherwise publicly available. It is incumbent upon Respondent, as the party seeking the seal, to articulate a specific reason for each and every record she requests to have sealed. Because Respondent failed to do this, her Motion to Seal is denied; and the exhibits Respondent filed with that motion, as well as the exhibits Respondent filed with her Motion to File, are also stricken from the record. 7. If Respondent	ThomeM

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		chooses to pursue her sealing request, she is directed to submit, on a record-by-record basis, specific reasons that justify the imposition of a seal. Any renewed request for sealing, and all proposed exhibits, must be filed no later than Monday, July 7, 2025. Respondent is directed to file any exhibits for which she is requesting a seal, separately from any exhibits for which she is not requesting a seal. 8. Filing duplicative exhibits is discouraged, which includes filing exhibits that were attached to Respondent's opening brief, and filing any exhibit more than once. Respondent is directed to review her exhibits carefully in order to avoid filing duplicative exhibits. We note that the Administrator's Response states, "[T]he majority of the exhibits that are appended to Respondent's Reply Brief were already appended to her Appellant's Brief." (Adm. Response at par. 2.) 9. We make no findings at this time concerning whether any of Respondent's exhibits are part of the evidence previously presented before the Hearing Board, or whether any of Respondent's exhibits will be considered by the Review Board. 10. Oral argument remains scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601. 11. Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument virtually, by video conference. The Clerk of the Commission shall provide Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely.	
07/01/2025	Record	Appellate reply brief of Margaret Jean Lowery with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/02/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to substitute written arguments under ADA with notice of filing and certification filed.	ThomeM
07/07/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's objection to & notice of compliance with July 1, 2005, order with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
07/07/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "motion to substitute written arguments under ADA" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/07/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's reply to Administrators ADA objection & motion to strike for violation of federal law	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
07/08/2025	Motion	with notice of filing and proof of service filed. Respondent-Appellant's emergency motion for stay objection to release of any documents submitted under sseal (sic), notice of withdraw documents pending appeal and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
07/08/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion is denied for the reasons stated below. 2. Respondent has failed to explain why she is entitled to such extraordinary relief, and she has failed to specifically identify the precise relief she is seeking. 3. Respondent has also failed to provide any legal precedent that provides support her request for this extraordinary relief. Although Respondent cites various cases in her Reply, none of those cases resulted in changing the format of oral argument. 4. Respondent claims that her medical condition makes it impossible for her to participate remotely, by video conference, in the Oral Argument on July 11, 2025. Respondent states in her Motion, "My disabilities make oral participation impossible due to post-sepsis syndrome." (Mtn. at 1.) However, Respondent has failed to provide credible medical support for that claim. 5. Respondent failed to attach any medical records or other supporting documents to her Motion or Reply. Instead, she cites to the Hearing Board Report (C.2582-83), which describes two affidavits filed by Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck in 2024. (Hearing Bd. Report at 3-4.) However, those affidavits, which are more than a year old, do not provide support for Respondent's argument because Dr. VanSchoyck did not state that Respondent is unable to participate remotely in the Oral Argument on July 11, 2025. 6. In addition, as the Administrator points out, Respondent's Motion is untimely under Commission Rule 304 and Respondent has failed to provide any justification for her belated request. 7. In her Motion, Respondent also argues, "As a person under disability, counsel no longer feels safe appearing before this Board." (Mtn. at 2.) However, Respondent has been offered the opportunity to appear at the Oral Argument remotely, by video conference, which presents no risk to Respondent's safety. 8. Oral argument remains scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
07/08/2025	Record	One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601. Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument virtually, by video conference. The Clerk of the Commission has provided Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely. 9. In the interests of efficiency, Respondent is directed to file a document no later than Wednesday, July 9, 2024, with the following information: (1) whether she has received access information and instructions for joining the Oral Argument remotely; and (2) whether she will appear at the Oral Argument, either remotely or in person. We note that Respondent requested oral argument, and Respondent has not filed a notice waiving oral argument, pursuant to Commission Rule 304(a). Order entered: 1. Respondent's Request is granted in part and denied in part. 2. The Clerk of the Commission shall only seal electronic pages 6-100 and 417-428 attached to Respondent's Request, which consists of medical records or information. All other pages remain public.	ThomeM
07/08/2025	Record	(UNDER SEAL) Attachments from Respondent's Objection to & Notice of Compliance with July 1, 2025, Order with a copy of the Review Board Order entered on July 8, 2025 filed.	ThomeM
07/09/2025	Deadline	The Administrator-Appellee's objection to Respondent's "emergency motion for stay[,] objection to release of any documents submitted under seal[,] notice of withdraw [sic] documents pending appeal" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/10/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion is granted in part and denied in part. 2. The documents attached to Respondent's Request (filed on July 7, 2025), which were not sealed pursuant to the July 1, 2025 Order, are hereby stricken from the record at this time, as requested by Respondent. 3. The Clerk of the Commission shall strike all documents attached to Respondent's Request, (filed on July 7, 2025), except those documents sealed pursuant to the Order issued on July 8, 2025. The sealed documents include electronic pages 6-100 and 417-428 attached to the Request, which documents include medical records or medical information. All other documents attached to	ThomeM

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		Respondent's Request are hereby stricken from the record, based on Respondent's request. 4. Respondent's request for a stay is denied as moot. 5. Oral argument remains scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601. 6. Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument virtually, by video conference. The Clerk of the Commission has provided Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely.	
07/10/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. The email from Respondent to the Clerk of the Commission dated July 10, 2025 is attached hereto and is filed of record. 2. The Oral Argument remains scheduled for July 11, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., at the offices of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, located at One Prudential Plaza, 130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, Illinois 60601. 3. Respondent is permitted to attend the Oral Argument virtually, by video conference. The Clerk of the Commission has provided Respondent with access information and instructions for joining the proceeding remotely (copies attached).	ThomeM
07/10/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's notice of no Teams link received and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to vacate the Hearing Board argument & move to strike Administrator's argument and reset arguments, request transcript & preserve record and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Motion	Respondent's motion to vacate HB Report & RB orders (July 1, 2025 & June 25, 2025 & December 12, 2024) with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
07/11/2025	Motion	Copy of Administrator's motion for leave to file instanter Administrator's objection to Respondent's emergency applications for stay and to strike Review Board Orders and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Motion	Copy of Movant's motion to vacate HB report & RB orders (July 1, 2025 & June 25, 2025 & December 12, 2024) and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Motion	Copy of Movant's motion to vacate oral argument,	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
07/11/2025	Motion	strike Administrator's argument, and preserve record and notice of filing with proof of service filed. Copy of Movant's emergency [sic] motion to seal record, remove Review Board, stay oral arguments for good cause, & vacate orders and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Motion	Copy of Movant's motion to maintain sealing of medical records and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Record	Oral argument presented before a Panel of the Review Board. Present: Panel members Esther J. Seitz, Chair, Juan R. Thomas and Ashley N. Greer Shambley. Administrator-Appellee by Benjamin L. Boroughf, Counsel. Respondent-Appellant, pro se. Matter taken under advisement.	ThomeM
07/11/2025	Record	Date under advisement - Review Board	ThomeM
07/14/2025	Disposition	Supreme Court order entered July 14, 2025: Motion by Movant, pro se, for a supervisory order. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/14/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 14, 2025: Motion by Movant, pro se, to seal confidential medical records instanter. Allowed. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/14/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to seal medical records and for ADA accommodation and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/14/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to seal medical records and for ADA accommodations with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
07/15/2025	Record	Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent's "motion to vacate Hearing [sic] Board argument & move to strike Administrators [sic] argument and reset arguments, requests transcript & preserve record" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
07/16/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to vacate oral argument, strike Administrator's argument, and preserve record" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/16/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "Motion to Vacate HB Report & RB Orders (July 1, 2025 & June 25, 2025 & December 12, 2024)" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM

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<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
07/17/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 17, 2025: Emergency application by Movant, pro se, to stay proceedings in Commission No. 2023PR00060 pending resolution of the motion for supervisory order, and to strike Review Board orders. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
07/18/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion re HB Report - Motion 1 is denied. 2. Respondent's Motion re Arguments - Motion 2 is denied in part and granted in part. 3. Respondent's request for a transcript of the oral argument is granted. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to have the oral argument heard on July 11, 2025 transcribed. 4. The Clerk shall advise the parties when the transcript has been received by the Clerk. Thereafter, the parties may file a written motion identifying any requested redactions of confidential information that the parties deem necessary. Proposed redactions should be identified by page and line number, and the specific words at issue should be set forth in the motion. 5. Respondent's request for the full audio recording is denied. Respondent has not shown good cause for providing the recording. 6. Respondent's request to "[p]reserve all case records for appeal," is denied as moot. Records are maintained pursuant to Commission Rule 237, which states, "The electronic record is designated as the official record of proceedings. The complaint and all subsequent pleadings and other documents shall be filed with the Clerk. The Clerk shall maintain an electronic record of all such documents for each proceeding, which shall constitute the master file for each proceeding. The Clerk may dispose of paper versions of documents as part of an electronic record." 7. Respondent's Motion to Seal - Motion 3 is denied, but Respondent is granted leave to file a revised motion, consistent with the directions set forth below. 8. If Respondent elects to file a revised motion, Respondent shall identify, on a record-by-record basis and with specificity each record that she considers a medical record, which she requests be sealed. Respondent shall identify where each of those documents is located, including the page number, so that each document can be easily located. If the same document appears in multiple locations, each location	ThomeM

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		shall be identified. 9. The revised motion shall address only those documents that Respondent previously filed with the Review Board that were not stricken and were not sealed, which she considers to be medical records, and which she requests be sealed. 10. Respondent is granted leave to file one revised motion, limited to addressing the issue of sealing, consistent with the directions set forth above. While we agree that it is appropriate to seal medical records, as we have previously done, it is Respondent's responsibility to properly identify the records that she believes should be sealed. 11. We note that the records at issue were filed publicly by Respondent, without first requesting or obtaining a sealing order. Respondent was responsible for making the records public in that she failed to follow proper procedures concerning the sealing of records. 12. As a general matter, we note that we do not view articles, treatises, and similar materials as being confidential, where those documents do not contain any personal identifying information or medical information specifically identifying Respondent. 13. Respondent's request for an ADA accommodation is denied.	
07/18/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Post-argument motions, petitions, requests, notices, and similar documents shall not be filed with or considered by the Review Board, except under compelling and extraordinary circumstances, supported by affidavit, and with leave of the Review Board. 2. This Order does not apply to Respondent's filing a revised motion concerning her request to seal documents, or to Respondent's filing a motion requesting redactions of confidential information in the transcript of the oral argument held on July 11, 2025.	ThomeM
07/21/2025	Record	Amended order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion re HB Report - Motion 1 is denied. 2. Respondent's Motion re Arguments - Motion 2 is denied in part and granted in part. 3. Respondent's request for a transcript of the oral argument is granted. The Clerk of the Commission is directed to have the oral argument heard on July 11, 2025 transcribed. 4. The Clerk shall advise the parties when the transcript has been received by the Clerk. Thereafter, the parties may file a written motion identifying any requested redactions of confidential information that the parties deem necessary. Proposed	ThomeM

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redactions should be identified by page and line number, and the specific words at issue should be generally described for identification purposes. (Note: the highlighted words in this paragraph amend the prior Order.) 5. Respondent's request for the full audio recording is denied. Respondent has not shown good cause for providing the recording. 6. Respondent's request to "[p]reserve all case records for appeal," is denied as moot. Records are maintained pursuant to Commission Rule 237, which states, "The electronic record is designated as the official record of proceedings. The complaint and all subsequent pleadings and other documents shall be filed with the Clerk. The Clerk shall maintain an electronic record of all such documents for each proceeding, which shall constitute the master file for each proceeding. The Clerk may dispose of paper versions of documents as part of an electronic record." 7. Respondent's Motion to Seal - Motion 3 is denied, but Respondent is granted leave to file a revised motion, consistent with the directions set forth below. 8. If Respondent elects to file a revised motion, Respondent shall identify, on a record-by-record basis and with specificity each record that she considers a medical record, which she requests be sealed. Respondent shall identify where each of those documents is located, including the page number, so that each document can be easily located. If the same document appears in multiple locations, each location shall be identified. 9. The revised motion shall address only those documents that Respondent previously filed with the Review Board that were not stricken and were not sealed, which she considers to be medical records, and which she requests be sealed. 10. Respondent is granted leave to file one revised motion, limited to addressing the issue of sealing, consistent with the directions set forth above. While we agree that it is appropriate to seal medical records, as we have previously done, it is Respondent's responsibility to properly identify the records that she believes should be sealed. 11. We note that the records at issue were filed publicly by Respondent, without first requesting or obtaining a sealing order. Respondent was responsible for making the records public in that she failed to

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		follow proper procedures concerning the sealing of records. 12. As a general matter, we note that we do not view articles, treatises, and similar materials as being confidential, where those documents do not contain any personal identifying information or medical information specifically identifying Respondent. 13. Respondent's request for an ADA accommodation is denied.	
07/21/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to prohibit reference to apology or aggravation and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
07/22/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 22, 2025: Motion by Respondent for leave to file objection to emergency application to stay proceedings in Commission No. 2023PR00060 and to strike Review Board orders Instantner. Denied as Moot. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	WatsonA
07/24/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 24, 2025: Motion by Movant, pro se, to vacate oral argument, strike Administrator's argument, and preserve record. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/24/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 24, 2025: Motion by Movant, pro se, to vacate Hearing Board report and Review Board orders of July 1, 2025, June 25, 2025, and December 12, 2024. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/25/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 25, 2025: Motion by Movant, pro se, to maintain sealing of medical records. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/25/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 25, 2025: Emergency motion by Movant, pro se, to seal record, remove Review Board, stay oral arguments for good cause, and vacate orders. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/25/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered July 25, 2025: Motion by Movant, pro se, to seal medical records and for ADA accommodation. Denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
07/29/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion is denied. Having been advised by the Clerk of the Commission that the Report of Proceedings held on July 11, 2025	ThomeM

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		has been received, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT: 2. The Clerk shall provide a copy of the Report of Proceedings with service of this order on the parties. 3. The parties are granted leave to file a written motion identifying any requested redactions of confidential information that the parties deem necessary on or before August 12, 2025. Proposed redactions should be identified by page, line and word number (ex: page 15, line 14, words 2, 3 and 5). 4. If no motion is filed, the Report of Proceedings will be saved with the official Clerk's electronic record in accordance with Commission Rule 237.	
08/12/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's notice of withdrawal of all medical record exhibits and limitation on remaining evidence with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
08/13/2025	Record	The Administrator-Appellee's response to Respondent's "notice of withdrawal of all medical record exhibits and limitation on remaining evidence" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
08/15/2025	Phase	Supreme Court	WatsonA
08/15/2025	Record	Copy of letter to Respondent from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
08/15/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's petition to vacate disciplinary orders due to actual & ongoing fraud by ARDC Administrator(s) & Commissioners with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
08/18/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion to Withdraw Exhibits is denied. 2. Consistent with the Order filed on July 18, 2025, Respondent is granted leave to file a motion to seal medical records that complies with the directions set forth below. 3. If Respondent elects to file a motion to seal medical records that complies with the directions set forth below, that motion shall be filed no later than September 2, 2025. 4. If Respondent fails to file a motion to seal medical records on or before September 2, 2025, in compliance with the directions set forth below, all materials that are currently in the record, which have not been stricken or sealed, shall remain public. 5. If Respondent elects to file a motion to seal medical records, Respondent shall identify, on a record-by-record basis and with specificity each record that she considers a medical record, which she requests be sealed. Respondent shall identify where each of	ThomeM

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		those documents is located, including the page number, so that each document can be easily located. If the same document appears in multiple locations, each location shall be identified. Respondent shall do so no later than September 2, 2025. 6. The motion to seal medical records shall address only those documents that Respondent previously filed with the Review Board that were not stricken and were not sealed, which she considers to be medical records, and which she requests be sealed. 7. Respondent is granted leave to file one motion (the motion to seal medical records), which is limited to addressing the issue of sealing medical records, consistent with the directions set forth above. While we agree that it is appropriate to seal medical records, as we have previously done, it is Respondent's responsibility to properly identify the records that she believes should be sealed. 8. We note that the records at issue were filed publicly by Respondent, without first requesting or obtaining a sealing order. Respondent was responsible for making the records public in that she failed to follow proper procedures concerning the sealing of records. 9. As a general matter, we note that we do not view articles, treatises, and similar materials as being confidential, where those documents do not contain any personal identifying information or medical information specifically identifying Respondent.	
08/18/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
08/19/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "petition to vacate disciplinary orders due to actual & ongoing fraud by ARDC Administrator(s) & Commissioners" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
08/19/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
08/19/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to compel Chair/ARDC Review Board to state on the record their knowledge of fraud and discovery denials by August 20, 2025 with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
08/20/2025	Record	Order entered: The Clerk of the Commission is directed to provide the redacted version of the transcript to the	ThomeM

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08/20/2025	Record	parties of record. Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion to Compel is denied. 2. Based on our careful review of the record, we find that the Administrator has not committed any fraud or wrongdoing, and has not acted in bad faith.	ThomeM
08/21/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion for disqualification of certain Illinois Supreme Court Justices, their Commissioners and voidance of ARDC Proceedings under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 2.11 with proof of service filed (without exhibits).	ThomeM
08/22/2025	Record	Copy of letter from Clerk of the Supreme Court to Respondent filed.	ThomeM
08/22/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
08/25/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
08/25/2025	Record	Copy of letter to Respondent from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
08/25/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to compel filing of response to objection with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
08/26/2025	Motion	Respondent's motion to disqualify Review Board under Rule 2.11, and for explicit reasoning in a signed order with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
08/26/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion for disqualification of certain Illinois Supreme Court Justices, their Commissioners and voidance of ARDC proceedings under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 2.11" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
08/28/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
08/28/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion for court access and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
08/28/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to strike with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
08/28/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
08/28/2025	Record	Copy of letter to Respondent from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM

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08/28/2025	Record	Copy of letter to Respondent from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
09/02/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's objection to transcript tampering and motion for instant removal of redacted transcript for spoliation of evidence with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
09/02/2025	Record	Copy of letter to Respondent-Appellant from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
09/02/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's emergency supplemental motion for emergency protective order, need to remove Board for cause and cause to dismiss proceedings with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
09/03/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to vacate clairvoyant order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/03/2025	Record	Order entered: Respondent's Motion to Disqualify is denied.	ThomeM
09/03/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to vacate clairvoyant order and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/04/2025	Record	Corrected order entered: Respondent's Motion to Disqualify is denied.	ThomeM
09/04/2025	Record	Order entered: Respondent's Motion to Vacate is denied. However, a corrected Order concerning Respondent's Motion to Disqualify the Review Board has been filed, dated on the date it was filed, namely, September 3, 2025.	ThomeM
09/04/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
09/05/2025	Record	Respondent's notice of exhaustion of Administrative remedies and preservation of record of fraud and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/05/2025	Record	Corrected order entered: Respondent's Motion to Vacate is denied. However, a corrected Order concerning Respondent's Motion to Disqualify the Review Board has been filed, dated September 4, 2025.	ThomeM
09/05/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Copy of Respondent's "emergency supplemental motion for emergency protective order, need to remove Board for cause[,] and cause to dismiss proceedings" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
09/08/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to remove Justice Joy Cunningham for cause and to strike and vacate all orders tainted by fraud and conflict of interest with	WatsonA

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09/08/2025	Record	notice of filing filed. Supreme Court order entered September 8, 2025: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery for court access and to require Clerk to accept all pleadings for filing. Denied. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	ThomeM
09/08/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "Motion to Vacate Clairvoyant Order" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/09/2025	Record	Respondent-Appellant's standing objection and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/09/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to remove Review Board for cause & all orders with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
09/09/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to preserve record Court repeated denial of access with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
09/10/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
09/10/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
09/10/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
09/11/2025	Record	Order entered: 1. Respondent's Motion for Removal is granted in part and denied in part. Respondent's request that the redacted transcript be removed from the record is granted. The unredacted transcript is now the official transcript of record. All other requests set forth in the Motion for Removal are denied. We note that the transcript was redacted in order to protect Respondent's privacy concerning certain personal information that appears in the transcript. 2. Respondent's Standing Objection is denied and dismissed.	ThomeM
09/15/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to remove Review Board for cause & all orders" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
09/19/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
09/19/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
09/22/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 22, 2025: IT IS	WatsonA

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Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
09/22/2025	Record	ORDERED that the motion to vacate disciplinary orders is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part. Supreme Court order entered September 22, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the renewed motion for disqualification of certain Illinois Supreme Court Justices and voidance of ARDC proceedings is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
09/23/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 23, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to compel the Clerk to file reply to Administrator's objection to petition to vacate ARDC disciplinary orders is denied as moot. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
09/23/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 23, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to strike the objections by the Administrator of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part	WatsonA
09/23/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 23, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to strike the Administrator's objection to respondent's motion to strike the objections by the Administrator and request for federal intervention is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
09/23/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 23, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the emergency supplemental motion for emergency protective order, removal of Review Board for cause and for dismissal of ARDC proceedings is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
09/23/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 23, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to vacate the Review Board's September 3, 2025, denial of petitioner's motion to disqualify the Review Board is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
09/25/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 25, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to remove Justice Cunningham and to vacate all orders entered by Justice Cunningham in this matter is denied. Order entered by	WatsonA

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02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
09/25/2025	Record	the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part. Supreme Court order entered September 25, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to remove the Review Board and vacate all orders is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
09/25/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered September 25, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to preserve the record is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
10/03/2025	Disposition	Report and Recommendation of the Review Board rejected Respondent's arguments, and affirmed the Hearing Board's evidentiary rulings, findings of fact, and findings of misconduct and proof of service filed.	ThomeM
10/08/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to stay proceedings and to direct certification and release of the Review Board record with notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
10/08/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered October 8, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion for summary judgment on pending motion to vacate disciplinary orders is denied as moot. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
10/08/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered October 8, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to amend the motion to vacate disciplinary orders is denied as moot. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
10/08/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered October 8, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to amend the motion to vacate disciplinary orders is denied as moot. Order entered by the Court. Neville, J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
10/15/2025	Record	Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to stay proceedings and to direct certification and release of the Review Board record" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
10/16/2025	Motion	Respondent-Appellant's motion to address fraud and enforce the Americans with Disabilities Act with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
10/21/2025	Record	Order entered: To the extent that the Review Board has jurisdiction to rule on Respondent's Motion (or any issue raised in Respondent's Motion), that Motion is	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
10/27/2025	Record	denied. Order entered: To the extent that the Review Board has jurisdiction to rule on Respondent's Motion (or any issue raised in Respondent's Motion), that Motion is denied.	ThomeM
11/07/2025	Phase	Supreme Court	ThomeM
11/07/2025	Record	Copy of Respondent's appeal by right no leave and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/13/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
11/14/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to declare paper copy filing requirement unconstitutional as applied under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Fourteenth Amendment and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/17/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
11/20/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's response to Respondent's "motion to declare paper copy filing requirement unconstitutional as applied under title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Fourteen Amendment" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
11/20/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
11/21/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to stay proceedings pending transcript authentication per Illinois Supreme Court Rule 371(b) and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/21/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to prohibit substantive rejection of filings by the Clerk & to order Clerk to file reply as a matter of right and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/21/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's answer to Respondent's petition for leave to file exceptions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/21/2025	Record	Date under advisement - Supreme Court	ThomeM
11/24/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM

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02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
11/24/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
11/24/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
11/24/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to strike or, in the alternative, stay the Administrator's answer brief and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/25/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to strike or, in the alternative, stay the Administrator's answer brief and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/25/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's response to Respondent's "motion to prohibit substantive rejection of filings by the Clerk & to order Clerk to file reply as a matter of right" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/25/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to stay proceedings pending transcript authentication per Illinois Supreme Court Rule 371(b) and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
11/25/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered November 25, 2025: Motion by respondent Margaret Jean Lowery to declare the requirement for paper copy filing unconstitutional pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the 14th Amendment and other relief. Denied as Moot. On the Court's own motion, the requirement for respondent Margaret Jean Lowery to submit thirteen (13) paper copies of her petition for leave to file exceptions is waived. Order entered by Justice Theis.	ThomeM
11/26/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
11/26/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
11/26/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/01/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/01/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	
12/01/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction based on denial of Title II access and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/01/2025	Record	Copy of Respondent's motion to require production of jurisdictional and ADA access orders necessary for a valid proceeding and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/02/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 2, 2025: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to stay disciplinary proceedings pending transcript authentication pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 371(b). Denied. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	WatsonA
12/03/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/03/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/03/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 3, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to strike the Administrator's answer brief is Denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
12/03/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to waive fees and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/03/2025	Record	Copy of Respondent's certified questions on jurisdiction & ADA access and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/03/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/03/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to compel court [sic] access under the ADA with notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/03/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/03/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to recuse with notice of filing and proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/04/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 4, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to prohibit rejection of filings by the Clerk and to order Clerk to file reply is denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
12/05/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "Motion to Require Production of Jurisdictional and ADA Access Orders Necessary for a Valid Proceeding" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/05/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction based on denial of Title II access and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/05/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to strike void order entered December 2, 2025 with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
12/05/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to disqualify the Administrator for structural constitutional conflict with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
12/05/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to declare the ARDC system unconstitutional & to vacate all orders issued under the unconstitutional structure with notice of filing filed.	WatsonA
12/08/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/08/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/08/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to recuse Justice Cunningham" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/08/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's motion to request "certified questions on jurisdiction & ADA access and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/08/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/08/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/08/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/08/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/09/2025	Record	Copy of the Administrator's response to Respondent's	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
12/09/2025	Motion	"motion to compel court [sic] access under the ADA and notice of filing with proof of service filed. Copy of Respondent's motion for sanctions and for certification of structural defect to the Illinois Supreme Court with notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/10/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 10, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to require production of jurisdictional and ADA access orders is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, C.J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
12/10/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 10, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction based on denial of Title II access is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, C.J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to disqualify the Administrator for structural constitutional conflict and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to strike void order entered December 2, 2025" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
12/11/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to declare the ARDC system unconstitutional & to vacate all orders issued under the unconstitutional structure and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/15/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objections to Respondent's "motion for sanctions and for certification of structural defect to the Illinois Supreme Court" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/15/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
12/16/2025	Record	Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed. Supreme Court order entered December 16, 2025: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to recuse Justice Cunningham. Denied. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	ThomeM
12/16/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 16, 2025: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to waive all filing and copy fees. Allowed. Order entered by Justice Theis.	WatsonA
12/16/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 16, 2025: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to strike order entered December 2, 2025. Denied. Order entered by Justice Theis.	WatsonA
12/18/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion for access to the record, certification whether a certified record exists, and certification of each Justice's ability to participate for quorum purposes and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/18/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 18, 2025: That the motion for certification of questions on jurisdiction and ADA access is denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
12/18/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 18, 2025: That the motion to compel court access under the ADA is denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
12/18/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 18, 2025: That the motion to disqualify the Administrator for structural constitutional conflict is denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
12/18/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 18, 2025: That the motion to declare the ARDC unconstitutional and to vacate all orders entered in this matter is denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
12/23/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/23/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/23/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/23/2025	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion for access to the record, certification whether a	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
		certified record exists, and certification of each Justice's ability to participate for quorum purposes" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	
12/23/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion for leave to supplement exceptions and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/29/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to declare rules governing attorney discipline unconstitutional and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
12/29/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 29, 2025: That the motion for sanctions against the Administrator and for certification of structural defect to the Illinois Supreme Court is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, C.J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
12/29/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
12/31/2025	Record	Supreme Court order entered December 31, 2025: IT IS ORDERED that the motion for access to the record, certification whether a certified record exists, and certification of each justice's ability to participate for quorum purposes is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, C.J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	WatsonA
12/31/2025	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to stay pending Supreme Court review and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
12/31/2025	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
01/02/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
01/02/2026	Record	Copy of Administrator's objection to motion to declare rules governing attorney discipline unconstitutional and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/05/2026	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to direct accountability by ordering entry of determinative evidence into the record and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/05/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
01/05/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme	WatsonA

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
01/05/2026	Record	Court filed. Copy of Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to stay pending Supreme Court review" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/06/2026	Record	Copy of Respondent's supplement to the record regarding jurisdictional defects, due process violations, ADA exclusion, and coercive preservation of authority and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/06/2026	Record	Supreme Court order entered January 6, 2026: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery for leave to supplement petition for leave to file exceptions instant. Allowed. Order entered by Justice Theis.	WatsonA
01/07/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
01/08/2026	Record	Supreme Court order entered January 8, 2026: That the motion to declare the rules governing attorney discipline unconstitutional is denied. Order entered by the Court. Neville, C.J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
01/08/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
01/08/2026	Record	Copy of the Administrator's objection to Respondent's "motion to direct accountability by ordering entry of determinative evidence into the record" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/13/2026	Motion	Copy of Respondent's motion to adopt new constitutional test for applicatin [sic] to bar regulation & request that it be validated through Scotus appeal and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/13/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
01/15/2026	Record	Supreme Court order entered January 15, 2026: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to stay proceedings pending Supreme Court review. Denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
01/15/2026	Record	Supreme Court order entered January 15, 2026: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to order entry of determinative evidence into the record. Denied. Order entered by the Court.	ThomeM
01/15/2026	Record	Copy of Respondent's motion to stay publication of	ThomeM

Calendar Event Sheet [PR]

02/17/2026

Lowery, Margaret Jean

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Entered By</u>
01/15/2026	Disposition	disciplinary order pending appellate review and notice of filing with proof of service filed. Supreme Court order entered January 15, 2026: Petition by respondent for leave to file exceptions to the report and recommendation of the Review Board. Denied. Respondent Margaret Jean Lowery is disbarred, as recommended by the Review Board. Order entered by the Court. Neville, C.J., took no part. Overstreet, J., took no part.	ThomeM
01/15/2026	Disposition	Mandate entered January 15, 2026.	ThomeM
01/15/2026	Status Activity	Close proceeding case	ThomeM
01/16/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
01/16/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	ThomeM
01/16/2026	Record	Copy of the Administrator's response to Respondent's "motion to adopt new constitutional test for applicatin [sic] to bar regulation & request that it be validated through SCOTUS appeal and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM
01/21/2026	Record	Certification to Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission from Clerk of the Supreme Court filed.	WatsonA
01/21/2026	Record	Copy of Administrator's response to Respondent's "motion to stay publication of disciplinary order pending Appellate review" and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	WatsonA
01/21/2026	Record	Supreme Court order entered January 21, 2026: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to adopt new constitutional test for application to bar regulation and request that it be validated through Supreme Court of the United States appeal. Denied. Order entered by Justice Theis.	ThomeM
01/27/2026	Record	Supreme Court order entered January 27, 2026: Motion by Margaret Jean Lowery to stay publication of January 15, 2026 disciplinary order pending appellate review. Denied as Moot. Order entered by Justice Cunningham.	ThomeM
01/29/2026	Phase	Concluding Procedures	BrownA
02/03/2026	Record	Copy of the Administrator's statement of costs pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 773 and notice of filing with proof of service filed.	ThomeM

Lowery, Margaret Jean

BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD
OF THE
ILLINOIS ATTORNEY REGISTRATION
AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,

Attorney-Respondent,

No. 6271777.

Commission No. 2023PR00060

COMPLAINT

Jerome Larkin, Administrator of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission ("ARDC"), by his attorney, Rachel C. Miller, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 753(b), complains of Respondent, Margaret Jean Lowery ("Respondent"), who was licensed to practice law in Illinois on July 21, 2000, and alleges that Respondent has engaged in the following conduct which subjects her to discipline pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 770:

COUNT I

(false statement in a pleading)

1. On January 17, 2023, the Supreme Court entered an order suspending the Respondent from the practice of law for 30 days and requiring her to successfully complete the ARDC Professionalism Seminar within one year of the Court's final order of discipline. The discipline was effective February 7, 2023.

2. On March 17, 2023, the ARDC sent a letter and Statement of Costs to Respondent's attorney notifying him that Respondent was responsible for costs in the amount of \$1,500 pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 773.

FILED
9/18/2023 1:20 PM
ARDC Clerk

3. At no time between March 17, 2023 and April 18, 2023 did Respondent pay the \$1,500 in costs pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 773.

4. On April 18, 2023, the ARDC filed a petition for order and judgment for costs in the Illinois Supreme Court.

5. On April 24, 2023, Respondent filed an objection to the petition for order and judgment for costs.

6. In her objection, Respondent stated that Judge Andrew Gleeson “specifically threatened” Respondent by saying “I will see to it that you are homeless and living under a bridge.”

7. Respondent’s statement in paragraph six, above, was false, because Judge Gleeson did not make the statement.

8. Respondent knew at the time that she made the statement in paragraph 6, above, that it was false.

9. By reason of the conduct outlined above, Respondent has engaged in the following misconduct:

- a. knowingly making a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal by filing a false pleading in the Illinois Supreme Court, as described in paragraph six, above, in violation of Rule 3.3(a)(1) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010),
- b. knowingly making a false statement or making a statement with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, adjudicatory officer or public legal officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial or legal office, as described in paragraph six, above, in violation of Rule 8.2(a) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010), and
- c. conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation by making the false statement described in paragraph six, above, in violation of Rule 8.4(c) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010).

COUNT II

(false statement or a statement with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity concerning the integrity of the Supreme Court of Illinois)

10. The Administrator reincorporates and realleges paragraphs one through eight, above.

11. Prior to July 6, 2023, Respondent created an account on Twitter under the name of “Margaret J Lowery of The Lowery Law Firm.”

12. On July 6, 2023, Respondent created and published a post on the Twitter account described in paragraph 11, above, the said the following:

“Did you know the ARDC & the Illinois Supreme Court has a [sic] history of permitting harassment of women until they comitt [sic] suicide or leave the bar? That’s how they enforce their “anti discrimination and non harassment policy.” How do I know this? I interviewed the affected women.”

13. Respondent’s statement in paragraph 12, above, that the ARDC and Illinois Supreme Court have a history of permitting harassment of women until they commit suicide or leave the bar was false.

14. Respondent made the statement in paragraph 12, above, knowing it was false, or with a reckless disregard for its truth or falsity.

15. By reason of the conduct outlined above, Respondent has engaged in the following misconduct:

- a. knowingly making a false statement or making a statement with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, by conduct including stating that the Illinois Supreme Court permits harassment of women until they commit suicide, as described in paragraph 12, above, in violation of Rule 8.2(a) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010).

WHEREFORE, the Administrator requests that this matter be assigned to a panel of the Hearing Board, that a hearing be held, and the panel make findings of fact, conclusions of fact and law, and a recommendation for such discipline as is warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

Jerome Larkin, Administrator
Attorney Registration and
Disciplinary Commission

By: /s/ Rachel C. Miller
Rachel C. Miller

Rachel C. Miller
Counsel for Administrator
3161 W. White Oaks Dr., Suite 301
Springfield, IL 62704
Telephone: (217) 546-3523
Email: ARDCeservice@iadc.org
Email: rmiller@iadc.org

EXHIBIT #5

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SUPREME COURT

At a Term of the Supreme Court, begun and held in Springfield, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 2026.

Present: P. Scott Neville, Jr., Chief Justice	
Justice Mary Jane Theis	Justice David K. Overstreet
Justice Lisa Holder White	Justice Joy V. Cunningham
Justice Elizabeth M. Rochford	Justice Mary K. O'Brien

On the 15th day of January, 2026, the Supreme Court entered the following judgment:

M.R.032889

In re:
Margaret Jean Lowery.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary
Commission

2023PR00060

Petition by respondent for leave to file exceptions to the report and recommendation of the Review Board. Denied. Respondent Margaret Jean Lowery is disbarred, as recommended by the Review Board.

Neville, C.J., took no part.
Overstreet, J., took no part.

As Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois and keeper of the records, files and Seal thereof, I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the final order entered in this case.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand
and affixed the seal of said Supreme Court, in
Springfield, in said State, this 15th day of
January, 2026.

Cynthia A. Grant
Clerk,
Supreme Court of the State of Illinois

In re Margaret Jean Lowery
Respondent-Appellant

Commission No. 2023PR00060

Synopsis of Review Board Report and Recommendation
(October 2025)

The Administrator brought a six-count disciplinary Amended Complaint against Respondent, charging her with making false or reckless statements that impugned the integrity of a judge, a retired judge, and the Illinois Supreme Court (“Court”), and engaging in misconduct involving dishonesty and misrepresentations, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010).

The Hearing Board found that Respondent had committed the misconduct charged in five of the six counts of the Amended Complaint.

Respondent filed an appeal, pro se, arguing that the case should be dismissed or remanded for a variety of reasons. Respondent argued that the Court and the ARDC did not have jurisdiction; the Chairman of the Hearing Board Panel abused his discretion by denying certain motions; Respondent was locked out of the disciplinary hearing; the Hearing Board erred by finding that Respondent engaged in misconduct; the Hearing Board violated the Americans with Disability Act and due process; the Hearing Board and the Court ruled based on gender bias; and the ARDC engaged in selective prosecution. Respondent did not challenge or address the issue of the sanction. The Administrator argued that there were no reversible errors.

The Review Board rejected Respondent’s arguments, and affirmed the Hearing Board’s evidentiary rulings, findings of fact, and findings of misconduct. The Review Board concluded that there were no reversible errors. The Review Board agreed with the Hearing Board’s recommendation that Respondent be disbarred, but did not address the sanction, since Respondent did not raise that issue on appeal.

**BEFORE THE REVIEW BOARD
OF THE
ILLINOIS ATTORNEY REGISTRATION
AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,

Respondent-Appellant,

No. 6271777.

Commission No. 2023PR00060

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE REVIEW BOARD

SUMMARY

The Administrator filed a six-count disciplinary Amended Complaint (“Complaint”) against Respondent, charging her with making false or reckless statements that impugned the integrity of a judge, a retired judge, and the Illinois Supreme Court (“Court”), and engaging in misconduct involving dishonesty and misrepresentations, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010). Respondent filed an Answer to the original Complaint and the Amended Complaint, in which she denied that she engaged in any misconduct.

Respondent was initially represented by counsel, but represented herself during the last six months of the disciplinary proceedings, and has continued to represent herself on appeal.

The disciplinary hearing was held on May 2, 2024 in Springfield, Illinois. The Administrator presented testimony from two witnesses, and presented thirty-seven exhibits that were admitted. Respondent did not appear at the hearing and was not represented by counsel.

The Hearing Board found that Respondent committed the misconduct charged in five of the six counts in the Complaint. The Hearing Board recommended that Respondent be disbarred.

FILED

October 03, 2025

ARDC CLERK

Respondent appealed, *pro se*, arguing that the case should be dismissed or remanded for a variety of reasons. Respondent argues that the Court and the ARDC do not have jurisdiction over her; the Chairman of the Hearing Board Panel (“the Chair”) abused his discretion by denying certain motions; Respondent was locked out of the disciplinary hearing; the Hearing Board erred by finding that Respondent engaged in misconduct; the Hearing Board violated the Americans with Disability Act (“ADA”) and due process; the Hearing Board and the Court ruled based on gender bias; and the ARDC engaged in selective prosecution. Respondent did not challenge or address the issue of the sanction.

The Administrator argues that there were no reversible errors.

For the reasons that follow, we reject Respondent’s arguments, and affirm the Hearing Board’s evidentiary rulings, findings of fact, and findings of misconduct. We conclude that there were no reversible errors. We agree with the Hearing Board’s recommendation that Respondent be disbarred, but we do not address the sanction, since Respondent did not raise that issue on appeal.

Background

The facts and procedural background are fully set out in the Hearing Board's report and are summarized only to the extent necessary here.

Respondent

Respondent was admitted to practice law in Illinois in 2000, and was licensed to practice law in Oklahoma in 1987. She practiced law in Belleville, Illinois, with a focus on corporate law and healthcare law. According to Respondent, she retired from the Illinois bar in June 2023, and moved to Oklahoma, where she continued practicing law through 2025. She has one prior disciplinary case, as discussed below. In March 2024, the Court imposed an interim suspension.

The Hearing Board's Findings and Sanction Recommendation

The Hearing Board found that Respondent engaged in the misconduct charged in five of the six counts of the Complaint, and knowingly or recklessly, with disregard for the truth, made multiple false statements, which impugned the integrity of a judge (Judge Andrew Gleeson), a retired judge (retired Chief Justice Anne Burke), and the Illinois Supreme Court, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c).

Rule 3.3(a)(1) states, "A lawyer shall not knowingly: ... make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal." Rule 8.2(a) states, "A lawyer shall not make a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge." Rule 8.4(c) states, "It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to: ... engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation."

The Hearing Board found that the Administrator failed to prove Count III, which charged Respondent with making a false statement impugning the integrity of the Review Board. (Hearing Bd. Report at 11-14.) The Administrator does not challenge that finding. Consequently, Count III will not be addressed herein.

Overview

Count I: The Hearing Board found that Respondent knowingly and recklessly, with disregard for the truth, made a false statement of fact to the court, claiming that Judge Andrew Gleeson threatened to harm her, which falsely impugned his integrity and which constituted dishonest conduct, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c). (Hearing Bd. Report 8-11.)

Counts II, IV, V, and VI: The Hearing Board found that through various social media posts, Respondent knowingly or recklessly made false statements of fact impugning the qualifications or integrity of Judge Gleeson, retired Chief Justice Burke, and the Court, in violation

of Rule 8.2(a), as charged in four counts (Counts II, IV, V, and VI). The Hearing Board also found that Respondent's false statements involved dishonesty or misrepresentation in violation of Rule 8.4(c) as charged in three counts (Counts IV, V, and VI). (Hearing Bd. Report 14-22.)

Misconduct Findings

The Hearing Board made the following findings:

- **Count I:** In April 2023, Respondent made a statement in a pleading, filed with the Court, in which she knowingly or recklessly impugned the qualifications or integrity of Judge Gleeson by making the following false statement: "Judge Gleeson specifically threatened Lowery with the following statement, 'I will see to it that you are homeless and living under a bridge.'"

- **Count II:** In July 2023, Respondent posted a statement on her Twitter account on the website known as "X," (formerly known as Twitter) in which she knowingly or recklessly impugned the integrity of the Court by making the following false statement: "[T]he ARDC & the Illinois Supreme Court has a history of permitting harassment of women until they commit suicide or leave the bar[.]"

- **Count III:** The Hearing Board found that the Administrator failed to prove the misconduct charged in Count III.

- **Count IV:** The Hearing Board found that between January and October 2023, Respondent posted three statements on her Twitter account on X, in which she knowingly or recklessly impugned the integrity of the Court by making the following false statements:

"Effective today, the ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT ruled no attorney in the State of Illinois has ANY FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS. If an attorney expresses ANY opinion about a judge, it will subject the attorney to immediate discipline." (Emphasis in original.)

"Wow the Illinois Supreme Court has a hit list of attorneys they want to target because they are outspoken whistleblowers? They target their political opponents? Is this true? ..."

“Now the Illinois Supreme Court is following attorneys to the Holocaust Museum in Missouri to spy on them. What possible ‘confidential investigation’ can there be for an attorney to attend an event at the Holocaust Museum? Oh no that’s not the point, the point is to let everyone know the government spies on Jews? This is the behavior of the Third Reich or Nazi’s and the purpose is to make people afraid to associate with you. The purpose is to isolate an individual same as what the SS & Hitler did.”¹

- **Count V:** In November 2023, Respondent posted a statement on her Twitter account on X, in which she knowingly or recklessly impugned the qualifications or integrity of retired Chief Justice Burke by falsely stating, “Chief Justice Anne Burke HATES JEWS. While smiling to me and nodding, behind those kind eyes lied [*sic*] seething JEW HATE. Then she smirked and laid her plan to destroy my career.” (Emphasis in original.)

- **Count VI:** In July 2023, Respondent posted a statement on her account on X, in which she knowingly or recklessly impugned the qualifications or integrity of Judge Gleeson, by making the following false statement: “Isn’t it ironic that the new SCC [St. Clair County] associate judge signed off on the majority of Chief Judge Andrew Gleeson’s DIVORCE and in return gets appointed to a new judgeship? I wonder what the paid rate of exchange was for services rendered in that divorce. All above board I’m sure.” (Emphasis in original.)

The Hearing Board’s Description of Respondent’s Conduct

The Hearing Board’s description of Respondent’s conduct included the following:

Throughout this proceeding, Respondent has displayed shockingly unprofessional conduct, exemplified by the unprecedented scope and volume of baseless vitriol in her filings. Respondent wrongfully impugned nearly everyone involved with her disciplinary matters: witnesses; Administrator’s Counsel; the Inquiry, Hearing, and Review Boards; and the Court. She continued this verbal tirade across more than 40 motions, petitions, and objections, as well as her responsive pleadings.

Throughout her pleadings, Respondent portrayed herself as the victim of an unfair, abusive, and corrupt justice system, which oppressed her for exposing the truth about it. She described her own behavior as ethical, honorable, and

professional. She took no responsibility for her misconduct or the scurrilous accusations and name calling she employed while defending herself. For example, she claimed the Court was like ‘Nazi Germany and Jim Crow South;’ referred to this case as ‘Andrew Gleeson’s psycho vendetta’ and a ‘shit show;’ referred to Administrator’s Counsel as ‘auld Lang swine;’ called Inquiry Board members ‘administrative whores’ and the Chair ‘an idiot’ Respondent’s behavior throughout this disciplinary proceeding leaves us with no confidence in her ability to act ethically in the future.

(Hearing Bd. Report at 28-29.) We agree with the Hearing Board’s summary and conclusions.

Along the same lines, we note that, during the oral argument in this case on July 11, 2025, Respondent referred to the Review Board as being a “Kangaroo Court Board.” (Oral Argument Transcript, at 7, 12), and stated, “I am clearly in front of a biased Board.” (*Id.* at 49-50.) She also stated, “I asked your lazy ass ARDC person to look into this.” (*Id.* at 11.) Additionally, she claimed that “the Hearing Board lied in their orders,” (*id.* at 8), and that the Hearing Board was “corrupt.” (*Id.* at 10-11.)

Respondent’s Prior Discipline

In 2023, the Court suspended Respondent for 30 days for making a false statement that impugned the integrity of a judge, and making a false statement to the ARDC during her sworn statement. *See In re Lowery*, 2020PR00018, M.R. 031506 (Feb. 7, 2023).

In that case, the Review Board found that Respondent impugned the integrity of Judge Andrew Gleeson by falsely representing that Judge Gleeson had attempted to frame an innocent person for murder. The Review Board stated, “Respondent’s false assertion that a judge, acting with blatant disregard for the law, was orchestrating an attempt to illegally frame an innocent person for murder is an extraordinarily serious accusation that directly attacks the integrity of the judiciary.” (Review Bd., 2022, at 20.) In that case, as here, Respondent continued to insist that she had done nothing wrong.

Findings Regarding Mitigation and Aggravation in this Case

The Hearing Board found there was no mitigation in this case. Respondent did not appear at the hearing to present any mitigating evidence. (Hearing Bd. Report at 23.)

In terms of aggravation, the Hearing Board found that there were several aggravating factors. (*Id.* at 23-30.) Respondent's false statements harmed the justice system and its judges. Judge Gleeson's sense of security was upset, and he spent significant time addressing Respondent's conduct. She was previously disciplined (in part for impugning the integrity of Judge Gleeson) just three months before she began making the false statements charged in the Complaint. Respondent failed to accept responsibility and she lacked remorse.

The Hearing Board's Recommendation in the Present Case

The Hearing Board recommended that Respondent be disbarred. (Hearing Bd. Report at 27-33.) Respondent does not specifically challenge the recommended sanction of disbarment.

ANALYSIS

Respondent argues on appeal that this case should be dismissed or reversed for numerous reasons, including that she is the victim here; she did nothing wrong; there is no evidence of misconduct; she has been harassed and bullied; she has been unfairly targeted and mistreated; the Court and the ARDC lack jurisdiction; the Hearing Board made serious errors; and there have been repeated ethical and legal violations by the Hearing Board and the Administrator. For the reasons set forth below, we find that Respondent's arguments are without merit and there are no reversible errors. We affirm the Hearing Board's rulings, and the Hearing Board's findings of misconduct.

In reaching our conclusions, we have given careful consideration to all of the issues Respondent raised on appeal; the arguments that the parties made in the briefs and at oral argument;

the evidence presented at the disciplinary hearing; the caselaw presented by the parties; and the Hearing Board's Report.

Respondent's Mental Health

In reaching our conclusions, we have also given very serious consideration to the issue of Respondent's mental health and whether she was able to represent herself during the disciplinary proceedings and on appeal. After a careful review of the record, we conclude that Respondent is able to represent herself.

Although the issue of Respondent's mental health was not raised by the parties or the Hearing Board, Respondent has repeatedly made harsh, vitriolic, and derogatory statements, arguments, and accusations, and Respondent has appeared to be upset, angry, combative, and erratic at times. Those factors raised the question of whether Respondent was suffering from mental health issues that undermined her ability to represent herself. After giving careful consideration to that question, we conclude that Respondent has the ability to represent herself.

The record in this case, which contains more than 2000 pages, shows that Respondent has presented a vigorous defense of herself. She filed dozens of *pro se* motions before the Hearing Board and the Review Board; she filed *pro se* motions before the Illinois Supreme Court; she sent emails; she filed hundreds of pages of documents, identified as exhibits; she has repeatedly moved to have this case dismissed, and on appeal, she filed an opening Brief and a Reply Brief.

Respondent, who appeared via video conference, represented herself at the oral argument. Her behavior at the beginning of the oral argument was concerning, in that she was shouting at the Review Board Panel. However, she eventually asked for a short break to compose herself, and she was calmer when the oral argument continued.

During the oral argument, Respondent addressed a number of issues that she raised in her appellate briefs and motions. She argued, *inter alia*, that there was a lack of jurisdiction; that she had been locked out of the disciplinary hearing; that there was no evidence proving that she engaged in any misconduct; that the ADA had been violated; and that the members of the Review Board Panel had conflicts of interest.

During the oral argument, Respondent also stated that she is currently practicing law in Oklahoma. She stated that she has a law partner, who was present in the room with Respondent during oral argument. Respondent said she was practicing law “successfully. No problems. Amazing.” (Oral Argument Transcript at 18.) She also said, “I’m in Oklahoma doing well.” (*Id.* at 42.)

During the oral argument, in response to questions about her mental health, Respondent stated, “I don’t have a mental health problem. I have a trauma issue from being bullied [by the ARDC.]” (*Id.* at 16-17.) She said that she had seen mental health professionals beginning approximately seven years ago (*id.* at 15-16), and she stated, “Everybody said I am completely sane. You’re the problem.” (*Id.* at 18.)

In September 2023, Respondent appeared before the inquiry board, with her attorney, William Moran. During Respondent’s appearance, there was a discussion about her mental health. Respondent explained she had done some work in connection with the Oklahoma City bombing, which had resulted in a mental health diagnoses in the 1990s relating to stress. She stated, “You always carry the diagnosis. It just not active or not an issue.” (Inquiry Board Transcript, Adm. Ex. 46, at 31-32.) Respondent testified that she had seen two mental health professionals between 2020 and 2023, and she was getting physical exams on an annual basis. At the hearing before the Inquiry Board, Respondent’s attorney, William Moran, stated,

I think if you read the tea leaves from everything that's gone on, the bottom line is that there's a fear that Margaret Lowery ... [has mental health issues], and she is a danger to the public and her clients. I think her performance today -- and it's not a performance; she's testifying under oath -- shows you that she is not ... [a danger based on her mental health].

In this instance, I think it's very important to recognize the statement that Ms. Lowery made that no client has ever complained about her. That her clients love her. That, above anything else, is important and shows that she's not a danger. Also, ... she voluntarily went and sought help for her issues The fact that she has had self-recognition, that she has done something about it, ... is all good.

(*Id.* at 41- 42.)

The Inquiry Board, which had the opportunity to observe Respondent, could have referred the matter to the Administrator to file a petition with the Hearing Board requesting a hearing to determine whether Respondent lacked the capacity to practice law, pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 758(a). The Inquiry Board, however, did not do so. Instead, the Inquiry Board voted to file a disciplinary Complaint with the Hearing Board, pursuant to Rule 753.

Based on our review of the record, we conclude that, to the extent that Respondent may have any mental health issues, those issues have not prevented Respondent from representing herself in this disciplinary proceeding and on appeal. However, we recommend that if Respondent is disbarred, she should be required to have a mental health evaluation and mental health treatment as needed, before she is allowed to be reinstated.

Documents Filed by Respondent

On appeal, Respondent has attached more than 600 pages of documents to her opening appellate brief, which she has identified as exhibits. She has also filed other documents, elsewhere, which she has also identified as exhibits. Many of the documents filed by Respondent are not part of the record before the Hearing Board. As a general matter, the Review Board will not consider

documents and information that are not part of the record. *See In re Pondenis*, 2020PR00048 (Review Bd. at 5), M.R. 030903 (Sept. 23, 2021) (“[The facts cited by respondent] are not part of the record, and this Board may not consider them on appeal.”) (citations omitted); *In re Lascia*, 2007PR00125 (Review Bd. at 8, 13), M.R. 23734 (May 18, 2010) (“[The Review] Board is not the fact-finder and does not consider evidence that is outside the record. *** The general rule is that it is improper to consider matters that are not part of the record.”) (citations omitted); *In re Wick*, 2005PR00066 (Review Bd. at 3-4), M.R. 23942 (Sept. 22, 2010) (“[O]ur consideration of the facts is confined to the evidence presented to the Hearing Board ... Therefore, [respondent] cannot supplement his statement of facts by directing us to sources outside the record.”) (citation omitted); *In re Ford*, 2018PR00011 (Review Bd. at 7), M.R. 030123 (Jan. 17, 2020) (“None of the documents contained in those exhibits was presented at hearing, and therefore none is part of the record. We therefore will not consider them on appeal.”) (citations omitted).

Accordingly, we decline to consider the documents presented by Respondent that are not part of the record before the Hearing Board, except for two pages, as discussed below.

Relevant Law

The Hearing Board’s factual findings generally will not be disturbed on review unless they are against the manifest weight of the evidence. *See In re Winthrop*, 219 Ill. 2d 526, 542, 848 N.E.2d 961 (2006). The Hearing Board’s findings regarding the credibility of witnesses, the resolution of conflicting testimony, and other fact-finding judgments are entitled to great deference because the Hearing Board is able to observe the witnesses’ demeanor and judge their credibility. *See In re Timpone*, 157 Ill. 2d 178, 196, 623 N.E.2d 300 (1993). Evidentiary, procedural, and discovery rulings are reviewed for an abuse of discretion. *See In re Chiang*, 2007PR00067 (Review

Bd. at 10), M.R. 23022 (June 8, 2009); *In re Carroll*, 2015PR00132 (Review Bd. at 7), M.R. 029285 (June 14, 2018).

Although Respondent has raised numerous arguments on appeal, none of those arguments persuade us to overturn any of the Hearing Board's rulings or findings of misconduct. Many of Respondent's arguments are contained in one paragraph or even one sentence, often without citations to the record or legal authority. We have considered and rejected all of Respondent's arguments, including those arguments not specifically addressed in this Report.

The Court and the ARDC Have Jurisdiction Over Respondent

Respondent argues that the Court and the ARDC do not have jurisdiction over her because she took retirement status in Illinois in June 2023, and therefore the Court cannot discipline her. That argument has no merit. The Court and the ARDC have jurisdiction based on Illinois Supreme Court Rule 756, which pertains to "every attorney admitted to practice" in Illinois. (Rule 756(a)).

Rule 756(a)(6) provides that an Illinois attorney may elect to take retirement status, and the ARDC will change that attorney's registration status to retired, which impacts on the attorney's ability to practice law in Illinois, and the fees the attorney is required to pay. An attorney on retirement status may elect to return to active status, and may register as active, upon payment of certain fees.

Rule 756(j), which is entitled "No Effect on Disciplinary Proceedings," provides that taking retirement status has no effect on disciplinary proceedings. Rule 756(j) states in relevant part, "The provisions of this rule pertaining to registration status **shall not bar, limit, or stay any disciplinary investigations or proceedings** against an attorney." (Emphasis added.) Thus, even though Respondent's registration status changed in June 2023, that change did not deprive the

Court or the ARDC of jurisdiction in disciplinary proceedings against Respondent.² Accordingly, we find that the Court and the ARDC have jurisdiction in this disciplinary proceeding.

Respondent also argues, “The Court’s Rule which prohibits a lawyer from retiring without surrendering another states bar license is unconstitutional and amounts to extortion/racketeering. Illinois may regulate its own bar but it may not require surrender of another states license to retire.” (Resp. Brief at 33.) Although Respondent does not specify the Rule she is discussing, and does not cite any cases, it appears she is referring to Supreme Court Rule 756(a)(8)(B)(2), which states, “An attorney shall not be permitted to assume permanent retirement status if: the attorney retains an active license to practice law in any jurisdictions other than the State of Illinois.” Respondent’s argument has no merit.

Indeed, in May 2024, the Court denied Respondent’s motion to declare Rule 756(a)(8) unconstitutional. Respondent filed a Petition with the Court seeking, *inter alia*, to be transferred to permanent retirement status, and the Court issued an order stating, “Petition by petitioner to transfer to permanent retirement status pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 756(a)(8) and to waive the rule **or to declare the rule unconstitutional. Denied.**” (Emphasis added.) (Common law record (“C.”) 2577.)

We note that once an attorney is granted permanent retirement status, any disciplinary proceeding or pending investigation against the attorney in Illinois will be dismissed (*see* Rule 756(a)(8)(C)), which explains why Respondent wanted to transfer to permanent retirement status.

Contrary to Respondent’s argument, Rule 756(a)(8) does not require the surrender of a law license in another state. That choice is left to the attorney, if the attorney wants to take permanent retirement in Illinois. Rule 756 regulates retirement status in Illinois; it does not regulate licensing in other states.

The Chair Did Not Abuse His Discretion by Denying Respondent's May 1, 2024 Motion to Continue the Hearing

Commission Rule 272 states, “The Chair may continue a hearing ... at the Chair's discretion. No hearing ... shall be continued at the request of any party except upon written motion supported by affidavit. No hearing shall be continued at the request of a party except under extraordinary circumstances.”

On May 1, 2024, the day before the scheduled disciplinary hearing, Respondent filed a “Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability” (“Motion”), in which she argued that the hearing should be postponed because of her medical condition. (C. 2531.) The Chair denied that motion because Respondent failed to establish that there were extraordinary circumstances supporting a continuance. Respondent argues throughout her appeal (in various ways, based on various legal theories) that the Chair erred by denying her Motion. That argument fails.

On May 2, 2024, the Chair issued an Order denying Respondent's Motion, which stated,

Respondent's Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability is denied for the reasons stated pursuant a written order to come. Nevertheless, pursuant to Respondent's previous request and in the interests of justice and efficiency, the Hearing Panel will permit Respondent to appear at the May 2 and 3, 2024, hearing remotely. The Clerk shall provide remote appearance information to Respondent by email and shall contact Respondent by phone to inform her of the entry of this Order. The hearing will commence at 10:30 a.m. on May 2, 2024.

May 2, 2024 Order (C. 2555.) Respondent did not appear at the hearing.³

On May 10, 2024, the Chair issued another Order that is set forth below, essentially in full, which provides a detailed explanation of why Respondent's Motion was denied, and it identifies facts that undermine and refute Respondent's claims on appeal. The May 10 Order states:

[T]he reasons for the denial [of Respondent's Motion] are as follows:

Commission Rule 272 provides that a hearing may be continued at the Chair's discretion, but no hearing shall be continued ‘except upon written motion supported by affidavit. No hearing shall be continued at the request

of a party except under extraordinary circumstances.’ Ms. Lowery has requested to continue the hearing or stay the proceedings in this matter at least nine times, and each time she has failed to prove the requisite ‘extraordinary circumstances.’ See In re Duric, 2015PR00052, M.R. 030734 (May 10, 2021) (Review Bd. at 8) (the party seeking the continuance bears the burden to show ‘extraordinary circumstances’).

On October 23, 2023, the Hearing Board scheduled Ms. Lowery’s hearing in this matter for May 2 and 3, 2024. After 4:00 p.m. on May 1, 2024, Ms. Lowery filed a Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability (Motion). The Motion included 27 pages of attachments All but one of these exhibits fail to constitute competent, credible, and/or reliable evidence, and the remaining exhibit fails to establish ‘extraordinary circumstances’ as required by Commission Rule 272.

First, the CT scan, ECG, blood test, and retrograde pyelogram screenshots are not reliable evidence because they contain no information that would establish that Respondent was unable to appear for her hearing on May 2, 2024. Second, although Respondent’s name is printed at the top of the patient information sheets, these merely contain general information and do not indicate that Respondent was prescribed opioids or diagnosed with sepsis. While Respondent (or someone on her behalf) has represented that she is taking opioids, Respondent has never provided proof of a prescription or medical record indicating that she is taking opioids. Thus, these are also not reliable evidence. Third, even if a year-old medical opinion were considered relevant to the current Motion, the authenticity of the May 2023 letter from Dr. VanShoyck is questionable, as the images of the first two pages differ substantially in form from the third page, which is the only page containing Dr. VanShoyck’s name or signature.

Next, the Hearing Board wonders why Respondent waited until the late afternoon of May 1, 2024 – that is, the eve of the hearing – to file her Motion when Dr. VanShoyck’s affidavit was dated two days prior. Regardless, Dr. VanShoyck’s April 29, 2024, affidavit is not competent evidence because it lacks foundation for the facts reported and the medical opinions based on those facts. Like Dr. VanShoyck’s April 24, 2024, affidavit and April 14, 2024, letter – which the Hearing Board rejected as insufficient support for Respondent’s previous motions to continue – the April 29 affidavit lacks any statement that Dr. VanShoyck personally witnessed the events he describes in his affidavit or that he personally examined Respondent to form the basis for his purported medical opinions.

Moreover, Dr. VanShoyck’s April 29 affidavit is contradicted by hospital records. The affidavit states: ‘On April 25, 2024 [Respondent] saw the Clinical Director of St. Francis Hospital who ordered her into emergency surgery on April 26, 2024. She had sepsis and was going into septic shock. ... When a patient becomes septic, they become confused, agitated, run a

fever and can present with delirium[.]’ However, the hospital records provided by Respondent contain no indication that she was diagnosed with sepsis. The April 26, 2024, Anesthesia Postprocedure Evaluation listed hematuria and kidney stone as her only diagnoses and described her procedure as a kidney stone extraction with ureteral stent placement. It further indicated that Respondent’s temperature was a normal 97.5 degrees Fahrenheit at 1:45 p.m. on April 26, 2024, and that she was cleared for discharge that day with a pain score of ‘1,’ which presumably is the lowest level of pain. In addition, the hospital records contain nothing about post-surgery recovery time or activity restrictions, contrary to Dr. VanShoyck’s claim that Respondent required six weeks’ recuperation time, during which she could not prepare for, travel to, or participate in a hearing.

Dr. VanShoyck’s claims in his affidavit are further undermined by the fact that Respondent signed an eight-page, 30-paragraph affidavit on April 29, 2024, which she attached to her Motion. Although Respondent asserted in her affidavit that she has had ‘a raging systemic infection which has prevented her from preparing her case properly since December of 2023,’ she has filed over 30 motions, plus many other responsive pleadings and discovery requests, since then. Her active participation in this matter belies her claim that she has been unable to prepare for her hearing. See Duric, 2015PR00052 (Review Bd. at 12) (attorney’s continued practice of law, which contradicted his alleged health concerns, was a valid basis for denying his continuance request).

Moreover, Respondent’s affidavit suffers from credibility issues similar to Dr. VanShoyck’s. For example, she states that, on April 25, 2024, her doctors ‘realized Ms. Lowery had overwhelming sepsis and was headed into septic shock with death imminent [*sic*] ... resulting without surgery.’ Yet, the hospital records provided by Respondent contain no indication that she was suffering from sepsis either before or after her kidney stone removal, or that this surgery was anything but routine and successful.

In sum, the only competent, credible, and reliable evidence accompanying Respondent’s Motion is the April 26, 2024, Anesthesia Postprocedure Evaluation, and it does not demonstrate the ‘extraordinary circumstances’ required by Commission Rule 272. Respondent thus failed to meet her burden of showing that a continuance of her hearing was warranted.

Nonetheless, because Respondent is a *pro se* litigant, the Hearing Board determined that it would be appropriate to give her some leeway and afford her an opportunity to present her case. Thus, in the interests of both justice and efficiency, and with no objection from the Administrator, the Hearing Board granted leave for Respondent to appear at her May 2, 2024 hearing remotely. The hearing start was delayed by one hour, to 10:30 a.m., in order to allow the Clerk to notify Respondent of the Order and provide remote appearance information. Neither Respondent nor anyone on her behalf

appeared remotely at any point during the hearing, which proceeded in Respondent's absence.

May 10, 2024 Order. (C. 2571-74.) We agree with the Chair's analysis and conclusions.

The Hearing Board also addressed the denial of Respondent's Motion, stating:

As detailed in the order entered on May 10, 2024, of the medical records that were specific to Respondent, none corroborated Dr. VanSchoyck's averments about Respondent's condition and treatment. Specifically, Dr. VanSchoyck stated that Respondent 'had emergency surgery on 4/26 with a diagnosis of sepsis.' None of the hospital records Respondent submitted contained a diagnosis of sepsis or septic shock, nor did Dr. VanSchoyck point to any test results indicating that Respondent had a life-threatening condition. Similarly, none of the hospital records indicated a need for emergency surgery .

It is also noteworthy that Respondent emailed photographs of herself to Counsel for the Administrator at 9:21 a.m. on April 26, 2024, which depict Respondent standing, smiling, and extending her middle fingers while in a hospital gown. (Adm. Obj. to Res. Motion to Continue, Apr. 26, 2024, Ex. 1). Both Respondent's physical appearance and her ability to correspond with Counsel for the Administrator at a time when she purportedly was in septic shock and about to undergo emergency surgery undermine the reliability of Respondent's and Dr. VanSchoyck's sworn affidavits.

Respondent's continued representation of herself in this proceeding and her high level of activity also contradict her claimed inability to practice law since April 11, 2024, and Dr. VanSchoyck's assertions that Respondent was unable to prepare for and attend the hearing on May 2 and 3, 2024.

Based on the significant inconsistencies between Respondent's and Dr. VanSchoyck's averments and Respondent's medical records and activity in this proceeding, the affidavits submitted did not constitute sufficient, competent evidence to warrant a continuance.

(Hearing Bd. Report at 4-6.) The Hearing Board also stated, "We found no credible evidence to support her claim that medical issues prevented her from preparing for and attending the hearing."

(*Id.* at 30.) We agree with the Hearing Board's conclusions.

An abuse of discretion occurs only when no reasonable person would have taken the position adopted by the Chair. *See In re Duric*, 2015PR00052 (Review Bd. at 7), M.R. 030734 (May 18, 2021) (“Respondent must show ... that no reasonable person would have taken the hearing panel chair’s position.”) In this case, Respondent has failed to show that no reasonable person would have taken the Chair’s position.

We find that Respondent failed to establish extraordinary circumstances justifying the continuance of the disciplinary hearing, for the reasons set forth in the May 10, 2024 Order, and the Hearing Board’s Report. Therefore, we conclude that the Chair did not abuse his discretion in denying Respondent’s Motion,

Respondent Was Not Locked Out of the Disciplinary Hearing

Respondent argues that the Hearing Board locked her out of the disciplinary hearing. Respondent states, “[T]he Hearing Board physically locked Ms. Lowery out of her own hearing.” (Resp. Brief at 12.) That argument is misleading, inflammatory, and has no merit whatsoever.

Contrary to Respondent’s claim that the Hearing Board locked her out, the record indicates that the Hearing Board attempted to facilitate Respondent’s participation in the hearing. In the May 2, 2024 Order, the Chair ruled that Respondent could attend the hearing remotely, and delayed the hearing by an hour. The Order also directed the Clerk of the Commission to send Respondent an email with the information needed to join the hearing, and directed the Clerk to advise Respondent about the May 2, 2024 Order.

In support of her argument that the Hearing Board locked her out of the hearing, Respondent cites to several documents attached to her opening appellate brief. As stated above, we generally decline to consider the documents submitted by Respondent that are not part of the

record before the Hearing Board, except for two documents, one identified as Respondent's Exhibit 3, ("Exhibit 3") and the other identified as Page 6 of Respondent's Exhibit 18 ("Page 6").

Exhibit 3 is a rough transcription, presented by Respondent, of a voicemail message that Respondent received from the Clerk of the Commission. Exhibit 3 establishes that the Clerk followed the Chair's directions set forth in the May 2 Order, and provided the requisite information to Respondent. Although the transcription in Exhibit 3 contains typographical and grammatical errors, the substance of the message is clear. We have considered Exhibit 3 because it is closely tied to the May 2, 2024 Order issued by the Chair; the content of that voicemail message appears to be accurate on its face; it is contextually consistent with the events that took place on May 2, 2024; and Respondent states in Exhibit 3 that the "voice recording is available."

As set forth above, the May 2 Order stated, "Respondent's Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability is denied for the reasons stated pursuant a written order to come. Nevertheless, pursuant to Respondent's previous request and in the interests of justice and efficiency, the Hearing Panel will permit Respondent to appear at the May 2 and 3, 2024, hearing remotely. **The Clerk shall provide remote appearance information to Respondent by email and shall contact Respondent by phone to inform her of the entry of this Order.**" (Emphasis added.) (C. 2555.) Respondent's Exhibit 3 states the following:

May 2, 2024 Phone MESSAGE
(VOICE RECORDING IS AVAILABLE BUT IT CANNOT BE ATTACHED)

This message is for Margaret Jean Lowery. This is Michelle from the ARC clerks office. I am calling regarding a hearing board order that was entered this morning on May 2 - 2024. That order reads that [']respondents motion for continuance due to temporary disability is denied for the reason stated pursuant a written order to come[.] [N]evertheless pursuant to respondents previous request and any interest of justice and efficiency[.] [t]he hearing panel will permit responded [Respondent] to appear at the May 2 and third 2024 hearing remotely[.] [T]he clerks shall provide remote appearance information to responded [Respondent] by email and shell contact responded [Respondent] by phone to inform her of the entry of this order.

The hearing will commence at 10:30 AM on May 2, 2024.['] **I did send you an email and I did include the link that you can actually access the hearing this morning at 10:30.** If you[,] I believe that's all thank you bye-bye...'

(Emphasis added.) (Exhibit 3.) (*See also*, Page 6.)

The record in this case shows that “Michelle” is the first name of the Clerk of the Commission. (*See e.g.*, C. 2555.) Thus, Exhibit 3 shows that the Clerk phoned Respondent, and read the Court’s Order to her.

As set forth above, the Clerk stated, “I did send you an email and I did include the link that you can actually access the hearing this morning.” Respondent had access to the hearing because, according to the Clerk’s voicemail, the Clerk sent Respondent an email with a link that Respondent could use to join the disciplinary hearing. Respondent failed to use that link to join the hearing. Respondent’s failure to do so was a problem of her own making.

Additionally, if Respondent had any questions or needed help accessing the hearing, she could have contacted the Clerk. We note that Respondent had the Clerk’s direct line and email, based on prior communications with the Clerk. (*See e.g.*, C. 2396.) However, as discussed below, Respondent did not attempt to contact the Clerk.

Exhibit 3 does not identify the time of the Clerk’s voicemail. However, Page 6, which is a partial transcription of the Clerk’s voicemail, shows the date and time of the voicemail, as being “May 2, 2024 at 10:01 AM,” approximately half an hour before the hearing was scheduled to start. We have considered Page 6 because it establishes the time of the voicemail, and it is consistent with Exhibit 3. (We do not consider the other pages contained in the document identified as Exhibit 18.) We note that the Administrator will not suffer any prejudice as a result of our consideration of Exhibit 3 and Page 6, and Respondent offered those documents to be considered.

As further evidence that the Hearing Board did not attempt to lock Respondent out, we note that the Chair postponed the start of the hearing for an hour so that Respondent would have

sufficient time to join the hearing. Moreover, at the beginning of the hearing, the Chair stated, “We have now opened up the ... connection [for Respondent to appear remotely] and it does not appear that Ms. Lowery or anyone on her behalf is present We will leave the ... connection open so that if anybody, either Ms. Lowery or anybody on her behalf, decides to join, we will know that immediately.” (Disciplinary Hearing Transcript at 42.)

In her appellate brief, Respondent describes the very limited steps she took to join the hearing remotely. (Resp. Brief at 14.) Respondent states that she made three phone calls to the ARDC, and the ARDC hung up on each of those calls. She also states that a friend of hers made one phone call on her behalf, in which an ARDC staff member hung up, and her friend made subsequent calls that went unanswered.

Based on Respondent’s own description, it is clear that Respondent did not attempt to contact the Administrator’s Counsel who was handling the disciplinary hearing, even though Respondent had Counsel’s direct phone number and email, which appeared in pleadings. (*see e.g.*, C. 2533), and Respondent did not attempt to contact any other ARDC representatives with whom she had previously had contact, including the Clerk of the Commission, in order to obtain help gaining access to the hearing. We find that Respondent failed to take reasonable steps to join the hearing.

We note that the hearing lasted for almost two hours (10:30 a.m. to 12:16 p.m.). Thus, Respondent had ample time to gain access to the hearing before it ended. Additionally, even after the hearing was over, Respondent could have contacted the Clerk or the Administrator’s Counsel and asked for the Hearing to continue to give her an opportunity to participate, and to present witnesses and evidence. Based on her own description, Respondent did not do so.

Throughout the disciplinary proceedings, Respondent has portrayed herself as the victim in this case, claiming that she has been treated unfairly. Respondent's claim that she was locked out of the hearing is consistent with that narrative, but her claim is baseless. We conclude that Respondent was not locked out of the hearing.

The Chair Did Not Abuse His Discretion by Denying Respondent's Request to Serve Interrogatories

Respondent argues that the Chair erred in issuing an Order on April 9, 2024 (C. 2135), denying two of Respondent's Motions for Leave to File Discovery. (C. 1908, C. 1943.) In those two Motions, Respondent requested permission to serve written interrogatories on the Administrator. The Administrator filed responses to those motions, (C. 1925, C. 2042), arguing that Respondent had not shown good cause to serve written interrogatories, as required by Commission Rule 251(a), which states, "Written interrogatories shall not be served by any party without leave of the chair of the hearing panel and upon good cause shown."

On appeal, Respondent failed to explain how the Chair abused his discretion in denying those motions, or any other motions that she filed. A review of the record shows that Respondent failed to establish good cause to serve written interrogatories.

Respondent also argues that the denial of her discovery requests violated due process. That argument also fails. In a disciplinary proceeding, due process generally entitles the respondent to notice of the allegations of misconduct, and an opportunity to defend against those allegations. See *In re Chandler*, 161 Ill. 2d 459, 470, 641 N.E.2d 473 (1994). The due process requirements were fully satisfied in this case. Respondent had notice concerning the allegations in this case, and the record shows that she had an opportunity to defend against those allegations.

The Hearing Board's Findings that Respondent Engaged in Misconduct Were Not Against the Manifest Weight of the Evidence

Respondent argues that there was no evidence that she engaged in any misconduct and the Hearing Board's findings of misconduct are against the manifest weight of the evidence. We reject this argument based on the record in this case.

The Hearing Board set forth the facts, and provided a detailed and thorough analysis of the evidence establishing that Respondent engaged in the misconduct charged in five of the six counts of the Complaint. We have given careful consideration to the Hearing Board's summary of the evidence, and conclude that the Hearing Board's findings of misconduct are not against the manifest weight of the evidence.

Respondent admitted that she made several of the charged statements, or similar statements. The Hearing Board stated, "Respondent admitted to making at least three of the same or similar posts that were found on the Lowery Twitter Account, including those at issue in Count II and Count V. She also admitted to making the Lowery LinkedIn Account post at issue in Count IV." (Hearing Bd. Report at 18.) Respondent also admitted in her Answer to the Complaint that she made the statement charged in Count I, in a pleading filed with the Court, claiming that Judge Gleeson threatened her. Judge Gleeson testified he did not make that statement.

At the disciplinary hearing, Mark Pointer, who is an investigator for the ARDC office in Springfield, testified about the statements Respondent posted online, and identified the evidence that showed Respondent had made those posts. The Hearing Board stated, "Mr. Pointer's testimony further convinced us that Respondent made the alleged posts, given the consistency of content across the two social media accounts and the direct connection between the posts and events occurring in Respondent's disciplinary matters." (Hearing Bd. Report at 18.)

Without repeating the Hearing Board's summary of the evidence, set forth below are several relevant points:

- In terms of Count I of the Complaint, the Hearing Board found that Respondent knowingly or recklessly falsely stated in a pleading, that Judge Andrew Gleeson “specifically threatened” Respondent by saying, “I will see to it that you are homeless and living under a bridge.” In her Answer to the original Complaint, Respondent admitted that she made that statement. (Ans., pars. 4-6, C. 32-33.) At the disciplinary hearing, Judge Gleeson testified he did not make that statement, and the Hearing Board found his testimony to be credible. The Hearing Board stated, “After Judge Gleeson testified at her prior disciplinary hearing, Respondent accused him of wrongdoing in a pleading which sought relief from the adverse consequences in that case. This demonstrates her motive for fabricating the threat.”
- In terms of Count II, the Hearing Board found that Respondent knowingly or recklessly posted the false statement, “[T]he ARDC & the Illinois Supreme Court has a history of permitting harassment of women until they commit suicide or leave the bar[.]” During Respondent’s appearance before the Inquiry Board, she admitted that she posted a statement on her Twitter account, stating that the ARDC and the Supreme Court harass female attorneys until they leave the profession or commit suicide. (*See* Inquiry Board Transcript, Admin. Ex. 46 at 26-30.) The Hearing Board stated, “Based on Respondent’s admissions of making a similar post and our finding that Respondent made the posts on the Lowery Twitter Account, we find that she made this statement.” (Hearing Bd. Report at 18.)

- In terms of Count IV, the Hearing Board found that Respondent falsely or recklessly posted three false statements between January and October 2023 impugning the integrity of the Court.

The October 2023 post stated: “Now the Illinois Supreme Court is following attorneys to the Holocaust Museum in Missouri to spy on them. What possible ‘confidential investigation’ can there be for an attorney to attend an event at the Holocaust Museum? Oh no that’s not the point, the point is to let everyone know the government spies on Jews? This is the behavior of the Third Reich or Nazi’s and the purpose is to make people afraid to associate with you. The purpose is to isolate an individual same as what the SS & Hitler did.” In her Answer to the Amended Complaint, Respondent admitted that she posted that statement; she stated, “Respondent did post her objection to the State of Illinois targeting the Missouri Holocaust Museum with a secret governmental investigation demanding the name of every Jew in attendance because it was state action across state line into her religion and ethnicity which is not bar regulation.” (Resp. Answer to Amended Complaint, par. 31, at C. 1319.)

The January 2023 post stated “Effective today, the ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT ruled no attorney in the State of Illinois has ANY FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS. If an attorney expresses ANY opinion about a judge, it will subject the attorney to immediate discipline.” (Emphasis in original.) That statement was posted on the same day that the Court ordered Respondent’s 30-day suspension in her prior disciplinary case.

- In terms of Count V, the Hearing Board found that Respondent knowingly or recklessly posted the false statement: “Chief Justice Anne Burke HATES JEWS. While smiling to me and nodding, behind those kind eyes lied [*sic*] seething JEW HATE. Then she smirked and laid her plan to destroy my career.” (Emphasis in

original.) The Hearing Board stated, “Respondent admitted to making the latter post, explaining that she was ‘commenting about the Illinois problems reported on the news and about its anti Semitism’ and that she was ‘complaining about Ed and Anne Burkes [*sic*] Jew hate.’ (Ans. to Amend. Compl. at par. 38).” (Hearing Bd. Report at 16.)

- In terms of Count VI, the Hearing Board found that Respondent knowingly or recklessly posted the false statement, “[The new St. Clair County] associate judge signed off on the majority of Chief Judge Andrew Gleeson’s DIVORCE and in return gets appointed to a new judgeship[.]”

Judge Gleeson testified that his divorce was not handled by the judge who was appointed around that time, and he does not have the authority to appoint a new judge; a judicial appointment must be approved by a majority of the eight circuit judges. The Hearing Board stated, “Based on our finding that Respondent made the posts on the Lowery Twitter Account, we find that she made this specific post, which resembles the others in tone and language. Because we find Judge Gleeson to be a credible witness, we believe his testimony that he did not exchange benefits with another judge.” (Hearing Bd. Report at 22.)

We conclude that the Hearing Board’s findings are supported by the record, and are not against the manifest weight of the evidence.

There Were No Reversible Errors Concerning the ADA, Due Process, Gender Bias, or Selective Prosecution

Respondent argues that (1) the Hearing Board violated the ADA; (2) the Hearing Board violated Respondent’s due process rights; (3) the Hearing Board and the Court ruled based on gender bias; and (4) the ARDC engaged in selective prosecution. There is no merit to those arguments.⁴

The ADA: Respondent argues that the Hearing Board violated the ADA by retaliating against her for engaging in protected activities, namely, filing complaints concerning harassment with the Illinois Supreme Court and the Department of Justice. Specifically, Respondent claims that the Hearing Board retaliated by denying her May 1 Motion to Continue, and by recommending that she be disbarred. We disagree.

In order to show that the Hearing Board violated the ADA, Respondent must show that there was a causal connection between the alleged protected activity (Respondent's filing complaints) and the adverse action (denying the motion and recommending disbarment). *See Dickerson v. Bd. of Trustees.*, 657 F.3d 595, 601 (7th Cir. 2011) ("To establish a case of retaliation ... a plaintiff must show (1) he engaged in a statutorily protected activity; (2) he suffered an adverse action; and (3) [there was] a causal connection between the two."); *Bruno v. Wells-Armstrong*, 93 F.4th 1049, 1055 (7th Cir. 2024) ("[P]laintiff must show: (1) statutorily protected activity; (2) an adverse ... action; and (3) a causal connection between the protected activity and the adverse action."). *See also, H.P. v. Naperville Cmty. Unit School Dist. #203*, 910 F.3d 957, 960-61 (7th Cir. 2018) ("[T]he statutory language in ... the ADA requires proof of causation [The plaintiff must] prove 'that, "but for" his disability, he would have been able to access the services or benefits desired' ... Our analysis begins and ends with the causation requirement.") (citations omitted).

In this case, Respondent has failed to show a causal connection between the alleged protected activity (filing complaints) and the adverse actions (denying the motion and recommending disbarment). As discussed above, the Motion was denied because Respondent failed to show extraordinary circumstances. In terms of disbarment, the Hearing Board set forth the reasons for recommending disbarment in great detail (Hearing Bd. Report at 23-33), and stated,

“[D]isbarment is warranted in order to protect the public from Respondent’s continued use of her law license to wrongfully impugn others and undermine public trust in the legal system. Considering the egregious proven misconduct, serious aggravating factors, lack of mitigation, and relevant case law, we recommend that Respondent, Margaret Jean Lowery, be disbarred.” (*Id.* at 33.) We find that the Hearing Board did not violate the ADA.

Due Process: Respondent argues that the Hearing Board violated her due process rights, by denying her May 1 Motion to Continue. That argument fails. As noted above, in a disciplinary proceeding, due process generally entitles the respondent to notice of the allegations of misconduct, and an opportunity to defend against those allegations. *See In re Chandler*, 161 Ill. 2d 459, 470 (1994). The due process requirements were fully satisfied in this case. Respondent had fair notice concerning the allegations in this case, and she had an opportunity to defend against those allegations. Respondent’s failure to participate in the hearing does not mean that the Hearing Board deprived her of the opportunity to defend herself.

Gender Bias: Respondent argues that the denial of her Motion to Continue reflects gender bias because the Chair rejected Respondent’s claims that she could not participate in the hearing due to her disabilities. That argument is not supported by the record. As previously discussed, the Chair’s denial of Respondent’s Motion was appropriate for the reasons set forth in the Chair’s May 10, 2024 Order.

Respondent also argues that the Court’s imposing an interim suspension constituted gender based discrimination. Although there is no support in the record for that argument, we decline to address that issue because the Review Board does not have authority to review decisions made by the Court. *See In re Peterson*, 2001PR00083 (Review Bd at 14), M.R. 19162 (March 12, 2004) (“[I]t was the Court that entered the interim suspension order. This Board does not have authority

to review decisions of the Court.”) The Hearing Board stated, “We find no evidence in the record to support Respondent’s claims of gender harassment, religious and ethnic discrimination, or conspiracy.” (Hearing Bd. Report at 28.) We agree.

Selective Prosecution: Respondent argues that the ARDC selectively prosecuted her in order to suppress her research exposing systemic gender bias. That argument fails. The Illinois Supreme Court has held that claims of selective prosecution in disciplinary cases fail because each disciplinary case has to be decided on its own merits, and there is no requirement that respondents receive identical treatment. *See In re Damisch*, 38 Ill. 2d 195, 230 N.E.2d 254 (1967). In that case, the Court stated, “[T]he fact that a particular case was treated differently by the Commissioners from respondent’s case is simply not relevant here. Each case depends on its own facts ... and identical treatment is not required, since the conditions and circumstances under which categorical misconduct may occur vary widely.” 38 Ill.2d at 205 (citations omitted.). *See also, In re Novoselsky*, 2015PR00007 (Review Bd. at 18), M.R. 030416 (Sept. 21, 2020) (“The Court has held that [selective prosecution is] irrelevant in disciplinary proceedings, and has stated that each disciplinary case must be decided on its own merits The Court has also noted that the Administrator has the authority to determine which cases to prosecute [T]he Review Board has rejected similar selective prosecution arguments made in other cases.”) (citations omitted); *In re Gilsdorf*, 2012PR00006 (Review Bd. at 13), M.R. 26540 (April 4, 2014) (“The Illinois Supreme Court has stated that each disciplinary case must be decided on its own merits and ‘identical treatment is not required.’”) (quoting *Damisch*, 38 Ill. 2d at 205).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we find that none of Respondent’s arguments have merit, and we affirm the Hearing Board’s rulings and findings of misconduct. As discussed above, we find

that the Court and the ARDC have jurisdiction; the Chair did not abuse his discretion by denying Respondent's May 1 Motion to Continue or her requests to serve interrogatories; Respondent was not locked out of the disciplinary hearing; the Hearing Board's findings that Respondent engaged in misconduct were not against the manifest weight of the evidence; the Hearing Board did not violate the ADA or Respondent's due process rights; the Hearing Board and the Court did not rule based on gender bias; and selective prosecution is not an issue in this case.

We agree with the Hearing Board's recommendation that Respondent be disbarred, and in our view, the record shows that Respondent is unwilling to conform her conduct to the ethical rules in the future. However, we do not address the sanction in this case because Respondent did not raise that issue on appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

Esther J. Seitz
Ashley N. Greer Shambley
Juan R. Thomas

CERTIFICATION

I, Michelle M. Thome, Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois and keeper of the records, hereby certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the Report and Recommendation of the Review Board, approved by each Panel member, entered in the above entitled cause of record filed in my office on October 3, 2025.

/s/ Michelle M. Thome

Michelle M. Thome, Clerk of the
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary
Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois

4922-1970-0847, v. 1

¹ At the disciplinary hearing, Mark Pointer, who is an investigator for the ARDC office in Springfield, testified that Respondent declined to attend a deposition at the ARDC's Springfield office on June 16, 2023, claiming that she was too ill to travel and would be extremely sick. Pointer

testified, however, that Respondent posted on her Twitter account that, on June 16, 2023, she attended an in-person event at the Kaplan Feldman Holocaust Museum in St. Louis. In order to confirm Respondent's attendance at the Museum, the ARDC sent a letter to the Museum requesting information about whether Respondent had attended the event. Pointer testified that there was nothing antisemitic about the inquiry. The Hearing Board stated, "We find credible Mr. Pointer's testimony that the Administrator's inquiry about Respondent's attendance at an event at the Holocaust Museum in St. Louis was not motivated by anti-Semitism but rather was an attempt to verify [or disprove] Respondent's claim that her medical condition made her too sick to travel to the ARDC office." (Hearing Bd. Report at 20.)

² See *In re Betts*, 1990PR00049 (Review Bd. at 10), M.R. 9296 (Sept. 27, 1993) ("[R]espondent argues that ... he was not on the Master rolls and therefore not subject to any provisions of the Illinois Code of Professional Responsibility or the Supreme Court Rules during that time A suspended attorney remains a member of the bar and is subject to the authority of the disciplinary system."); *Applebaum, v. Rush Univ. Medical Center*, 231 Ill. 2d 429, 441, 899 N.E.2d 262 (2008) ("Although a change in ARDC registration status from 'active' to 'inactive' is accompanied by [certain] restriction[s] in the attorney's practice, ... it is a fundamental error to equate such a status change with stripping the attorney of his or her license to practice law."). See also, *In re Kubiowski*, 2011PR00012, M.R. 25679 (Jan. 18, 2013) (The attorney, who was 77 years and had been retired for approximately four months, was disbarred even though he was retired).

³ Respondent erroneously refers to the May 2, 2024 Order as being a "default order." (See, e.g., Resp. Brief at 17, 21, 24, 28.) The Chair did not find that Respondent was in default, or rule that she was prohibited from participating in the hearing.

⁴ In her Reply Brief, Respondent also made arguments that she did not make in her opening brief, or had not developed. Those arguments are waived. See Rule 302(f)(5) ("Points not argued [in the opening brief] are waived and shall not be raised in the reply brief or oral argument." Those arguments include (but are not limited to) the following: (1) Respondent argues, in one sentence, that there was no transcript of the Inquiry Board's proceedings (except for Respondent's appearance), which voids the Complaint (Reply Brief at 8); (2) Respondent argues, in one sentence, that the Administrator erred by referring to Respondent's prior discipline during the hearing, before proving misconduct. (*Id.*) Respondent included the same sentence in the opening brief, but failed to develop the argument; (3) Respondent argues, in one sentence, that the Chair erred by issuing an Order on April 9, 2024, denying Respondent's motion requesting permission to retain her own independent court reporter to record the disciplinary hearing. (*Id.*) Respondent did not challenge that Order in her opening brief; (4) Respondent argues that the Chair erred by denying the nine motions to continue that she filed, and violated the ADA in doing so. (*Id.* at 9.) In her opening brief, although Respondent mentioned the other motions in passing, she did not present an argument challenging them; (6) Respondent argues (in one sentence) that the Hearing Board violated privacy regulations by disclosing Respondent's medical records. (*Id.* at 10.) In her opening brief, Respondent also included one sentence making the same argument, but she did not develop that argument or explain it; (7) Respondent argues, for the first time in the Reply Brief, "A stay is warranted to investigate the pattern of Gleeson's 22 complaints ... and the recent exculpatory witness who just came forward." (*Id.* at 15.) She did not ask for a stay in her opening brief. Although those arguments are waived, we have considered those arguments and find no merit to any of them.

**BEFORE THE REVIEW BOARD
OF THE
ILLINOIS ATTORNEY REGISTRATION
AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,

Respondent-Appellant,

No. 6271777.

Commission No. 2023PR00060

**PROOF OF SERVICE
OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE REVIEW BOARD**

I, Michelle M. Thome, hereby certify that I served a copy of the Report and Recommendation of the Review Board on the Respondent-Appellant listed at the address shown below by e-mail service on October 3, 2025, at or before 5:00 p.m. At the same time, a copy was sent to Counsel for the Administrator-Appellee by e-mail service.

Margaret Lowery
Respondent-Appellant
mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that she verily believes the same to be true.

/s/ Michelle M. Thome
By: Michelle M. Thome
Clerk of the Attorney Registration and
Disciplinary Commission of the
Supreme Court of Illinois

FILED

October 03, 2025

ARDC CLERK

In re Margaret Jean Lowery
Attorney-Respondent

Commission No. 2023PR00060

Synopsis of Hearing Board Report and Recommendation
(December 2024)

The Administrator charged Respondent with multiple counts arising from statements she made falsely or with reckless disregard to the truth, which impugned the integrity of a circuit judge, a retired Illinois Supreme Court justice, the Court, and the ARDC Review Board, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c). The Hearing Board found that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated these Rules in five of the six counts. The Hearing Board recommended disbarment due to Respondent's egregious misconduct, which was significantly aggravated by her harmful pattern of making false, disrespectful, and vitriolic statements; lack of remorse and failure to acknowledge her wrongdoing; failure to attend the hearing; and recent, similar prior discipline.

**BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD
OF THE
ILLINOIS ATTORNEY REGISTRATION
AND
DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION**

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,

Attorney-Respondent,

No. 6271777.

Commission No. 2023PR00060

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE HEARING BOARD

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

The Administrator charged Respondent with multiple counts of making false or reckless statements in a pleading and on social media which impugned the integrity of a circuit judge, a retired Illinois Supreme Court justice, the Court, and the ARDC Review Board. The Hearing Board found that the Administrator proved the charged misconduct in five of the six counts. The Hearing Board recommended disbarment due to the egregious nature of the misconduct, which was significantly aggravated by Respondent's harmful pattern of making false, disrespectful, and vitriolic statements; lack of remorse and failure to acknowledge her wrongdoing; failure to attend the hearing; and recent, similar prior discipline.

INTRODUCTION

The hearing in this matter was held on May 2, 2024, at the Springfield office of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (ARDC) before a panel of the Hearing Board consisting of Jose A. Lopez Jr., Martha M. Ferdinand, and Elizabeth Delheimer. Rachel Miller represented the Administrator. Respondent was not present and not represented by counsel.

FILED

December 12, 2024

ARDC CLERK

PLEADINGS AND MISCONDUCT ALLEGED

On February 14, 2024, the Administrator filed a six-count First Amended Complaint against Respondent, charging her with knowingly making a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal (Counts I and III); making a false statement knowingly or with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge or adjudicatory officer (Counts I, II, III, IV, V, and VI); and conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation (Counts I, III, IV, V, and VI), in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct (2010), respectively. On February 15, 2024, Respondent filed an Answer to the First Amended Complaint in which she admitted some factual allegations, denied some factual allegations, and denied misconduct.

PREHEARING PROCEEDINGS

Respondent was represented by counsel in this matter until November 2, 2023, when she was allowed to enter her substitute appearance. Once she began representing herself, Respondent filed numerous motions, including multiple motions to continue the hearing scheduled for May 2 and May 3, 2024, based on alleged medical reasons. All of her motions to continue were denied. Respondent filed the last of these motions at 4:01 p.m. on May 1, 2024, the day before the hearing. The next morning, the hearing start time was delayed so the Clerk of the Commission could notify Respondent of the Chair's order denying the continuance but allowing her to participate remotely. When Respondent did not appear, the hearing proceeded in her absence. An order detailing the reasons why Respondent's May 1, 2024, motion was not sufficient to justify a continuance was entered on May 10, 2024. The following provides additional context for the denials of Respondent's requests to continue the hearing.

Respondent filed the following motions related to alleged medical conditions that purportedly prevented her from being able to prepare for and attend her disciplinary hearing:

- February 21, 2024, Motion to Stay Proceedings. Respondent requested that the entire proceeding be stayed so she could undergo unspecified medical testing. Respondent filed a similar motion with the Illinois Supreme Court, which was denied.
- April 19, 2024, Motion to Continue Hearing. Respondent asserted she had not been able to practice law since April 11, 2024, for medical reasons. She attached a letter from her primary care provider, Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D., stating that he had previously asked that Respondent have two weeks of bed rest and hydration “for a medical illness” and that he recommended that she take time off of work. Respondent’s motion refers to a kidney stone that was causing her pain and illness.
- April 22, 2024, Motion to Continue Hearing. Respondent attached an affidavit from Dr. VanSchoyck, which stated that she “could not work because of a serious medical condition,” was taking narcotic pain medication, and could not practice law until she discontinued that medication. Respondent further asserted that the Chair and the Administrator were “intentionally trying to harm and cause death of the Respondent.”
- April 24, 2024, Motion for Continuance for Cause. Respondent asserted she was taking prescription narcotics for pain and was not able to function as a lawyer.
- April 25, 2024, Motion for Continuance and Motion to Remove Chair and Hearing Board for Cause. Respondent asserted that the Chair improperly denied Respondent’s motions to continue and entered an order “designed to cause Ms. Lowery’s personal injury up to and including death.”
- May 1, 2024, Motion for Continuance Due to Temporary Disability. Respondent attached some medical records as well as an affidavit of Dr. VanSchoyck, which stated that Respondent had episodes in December 2023 and February 2024 and on April 11 and 15, 2024, in which she collapsed; that because of the episode in December 2023 Dr. VanSchoyck wanted Respondent to have “testing and treatment;” that Respondent went to the emergency room on April 15, 2024, and, on that date, “was becoming septic;” that his “office” ordered Respondent off of work on April 15, 2024; and that on April 25, 2024, Respondent “had sepsis and was going into septic shock” and was ordered to undergo emergency surgery the next day.

Under Commission Rule 272, “[n]o hearing shall be continued at the request of a party except under extraordinary circumstances.” It is within the Chair’s discretion to determine whether such circumstances are present. Moreover, a party requesting a continuance for medical reasons

must support the request with competent medical evidence concerning the nature of the medical problems and the reasons the party cannot attend the proceeding. In re Marriage of Ward, 282 Ill. App. 3d 423, 430, 668 N.E.2d 149 (1st Dist. 1996); In re Duric, 2015PR00052, M.R. 030734 (May 18, 2021). Relevant considerations include whether the party requests a definite and reasonable time for the continuance and whether the party has exercised due diligence in attempting to bring the case to hearing. Ward, 282 Ill. App. 3d at 430. Respondent was advised of these requirements in an order entered on April 22, 2024. Her subsequent motions, however, still failed to provide the necessary competent medical evidence to demonstrate extraordinary circumstances that would justify a continuance.

Respondent did submit affidavits from Dr. VanSchoyck as well as some medical records. Many of the medical records were general in nature, including a map of a medical facility and general information sheets about sepsis and opioid medications. As detailed in the order entered on May 10, 2024, of the medical records that were specific to Respondent, none corroborated Dr. VanSchoyck's averments about Respondent's condition and treatment. Specifically, Dr. VanSchoyck stated that Respondent "had emergency surgery on 4/26 with a diagnosis of sepsis." None of the hospital records Respondent submitted contained a diagnosis of sepsis or septic shock, nor did Dr. VanSchoyck point to any test results indicating that Respondent had a life-threatening condition. Similarly, none of the hospital records indicated a need for emergency surgery. Dr. VanSchoyck stated that Respondent saw the Clinical Director of St. Francis Hospital on April 25, 2024, who ordered Respondent into emergency surgery, but Respondent provided no medical record of that visit or of the claimed directive for emergency surgery.

It does appear from the hospital records that Respondent underwent a procedure on April 26, 2024. However, the Anesthesia Postprocedure Evaluation record listed hematuria and kidney

stone as the only diagnoses and described Respondent's procedure as a kidney stone extraction with ureteral stent placement. It further indicated that Respondent's temperature was a normal 97.5 degrees Fahrenheit at 1:45 p.m. on April 26, 2024, and that she was cleared for discharge that day with a pain score of "1."

It is also noteworthy that Respondent emailed photographs of herself to Counsel for the Administrator at 9:21 a.m. on April 26, 2024, which depict Respondent standing, smiling, and extending her middle fingers while in a hospital gown. (Adm. Obj. to Res. Motion to Continue, Apr. 26, 2024, Ex. 1). Both Respondent's physical appearance and her ability to correspond with Counsel for the Administrator at a time when she purportedly was in septic shock and about to undergo emergency surgery undermine the reliability of Respondent's and Dr. VanSchoyck's sworn affidavits.

Respondent's continued representation of herself in this proceeding and her high level of activity also contradict her claimed inability to practice law since April 11, 2024, and Dr. VanSchoyck's assertions that Respondent was unable to prepare for and attend the hearing on May 2 and 3, 2024. In the two weeks prior to the hearing:

- On April 19, 2024, Respondent filed one motion;
- On April 22, 2024, she filed a motion, a reply, and a third pleading entitled "No Link for Pretrial/No Ability to Appear;"
- On April 23, 2024, she filed one motion;
- On April 24, 2024, she filed one motion;
- On April 25, 2024, the day before her procedure, she filed two motions; and
- On April 29, 2024, three days after her procedure, she executed, and presumably drafted, an eight-page affidavit that was attached to her May 1, 2024, motion to continue.

This conduct casts serious doubt on Respondent's and Dr. Van Schoyck's representations about the severity of Respondent's alleged health issues as well as Respondent's purported inability to practice law. A respondent's continued practice of law despite his or her claimed inability to practice is a relevant factor in considering a motion to continue. Duric, 2015PR00052 (Review Bd. at 12).

The Review Board in Duric noted that, when requesting a continuance for medical reasons, the submission of a physician's affidavit "is not the ceiling but rather the floor of what is required" under Commission Rule 272. Duric, 2015PR00052 (Review Bd. at 8). It is Respondent's burden to provide "sufficient competent evidence to convince the hearing panel chair that extraordinary circumstances existed to warrant a continuance." Id. (Review Bd. at 9). Thus, even though Respondent submitted affidavits from Dr. VanSchoyck, that is not the end of the analysis. Based on the significant inconsistencies between Respondent's and Dr. VanSchoyck's averments and Respondent's medical records and activity in this proceeding, the affidavits submitted did not constitute sufficient, competent evidence to warrant a continuance.

Additionally, the fact that Respondent underwent a procedure on April 26, 2024, was not sufficient to demonstrate extraordinary circumstances or due diligence absent evidence showing that she could not have scheduled the procedure for a different date. The medical records indicate that Respondent had a kidney stone, but there is no medical record demonstrating the need for emergency surgery or indicating when Respondent's procedure was actually scheduled. The hearing dates were set in October 2023. Based on Respondent's assertions, her kidney stone was not a sudden occurrence in April 2024 but something she had been dealing with since at least December 2023. Under these circumstances and in the absence of reliable medical evidence

showing that her procedure was an emergency, a significant question remains whether Respondent scheduled the procedure with the intention of using it as a reason to continue the hearing.

As set forth in detail in the Aggravation section of this Report, Respondent engaged in dilatory tactics and sought to obstruct the proceeding throughout the time she represented herself. These factors are further examples of her failure to demonstrate due diligence. See Ward, 282 Ill. App. 3d at 431-432; In re Marriage of Drewitch, 263 Ill. App. 3d 1088, 1095, 636 N.E.2d 1052 (1st Dist. 1994).

Respondent also asserted she was entitled to a continuance as an accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For the reasons already articulated, she did not provide sufficiently credible evidence to establish that she had a qualifying disability under the ADA, that is, “a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.” 42 U.S.C. 12102(1)(A). Nonetheless, in the interests of justice and efficiency, the Hearing Board offered Respondent the opportunity to participate in the hearing remotely, of which she did not take advantage.

EVIDENCE

At the hearing, the Administrator called two witnesses, and Administrator’s Exhibits 1-4, 6-17, 23, 25-30, 32-40, and 42-46 were admitted. (Tr. 21). Respondent was not present and offered no evidence.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Administrator bears the burden of proving the charges of misconduct by clear and convincing evidence. In re Thomas, 2012 IL 113035, ¶ 56. Clear and convincing evidence constitutes a high level of certainty, which is greater than a preponderance of the evidence but less stringent than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. People v. Williams, 143 Ill. 2d 477, 484-85, 577

N.E.2d 762 (1991). The Hearing Board assesses witness credibility, resolves conflicting testimony, makes factual findings, and determines whether the Administrator met the burden of proof. In re Winthrop, 219 Ill. 2d 526, 542-43, 848 N.E.2d 961 (2006).

I. In Count I, Respondent was charged with knowingly or recklessly making a false statement which impugned the integrity of a circuit judge and which constituted dishonest conduct, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c).

A. Summary

We find that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent knowingly and recklessly made a false statement of fact to the Court that Judge Andrew Gleeson threatened to harm her, which falsely impugned his integrity and which constituted dishonest conduct.

B. Admitted Facts and Evidence Considered

On January 17, 2023, the Court suspended Respondent for 30 days and ordered that she complete the ARDC professionalism seminar after she knowingly or recklessly made a false statement impugning the integrity of Judge Gleeson during his 2018 campaign for retention in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit (St. Clair County), and then she dishonestly made material misrepresentations to the ARDC. In re Lowery, 2020PR00018, M.R. 031506 (Jan. 17, 2023). Judge Gleeson testified at the prior disciplinary hearing regarding these charges. (Tr. 32-33).

On April 18, 2023, the ARDC filed a petition for order and judgment of costs, seeking repayment by Respondent of up to \$1,500 in costs from her disciplinary matter, per Supreme Court Rule 773. (Ans. at par. 4; Ans. to Amend. Compl. at par. 4). On April 24, 2023, Respondent filed with the Court an Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs, in which she stated, “Judge Gleeson specifically threatened Lowery with the following statement, ‘I will see to it that you are homeless and living under a bridge.’” (Ans. at pars. 5-6). She sought relief from the Court, including a stay of proceedings and reopening of her disciplinary matter. (Admin. Ex. 1 at 36-37).

On September 12, 2023, Respondent testified before the Inquiry Board that she had received harassing text messages, including one dated December 24 with a picture of someone under a bridge, and that she posted screenshots of those text messages on Twitter and Facebook. (Adm. Ex. 46 at 30-31). Mark Pointer, ARDC investigator and former police detective, testified to finding a publicly accessible account titled “Margaret J. Lowery of the Lowery Law Firm” on Twitter, now known as X (“Lowery Twitter Account”). (Tr. 39-41). Mr. Pointer testified that this account posted a screenshot of a text message, which contained a picture of a person under a bridge in a tent, along with the caption, ““When I speak of harassment and discrimination and toxic environment in the bar, this is what I am speaking about. Note the date. It was intended as my Christmas present.”” (Tr. 55-56). Mr. Pointer explained that the text message appears to have been sent – not received – by the poster, as it appears in a blue bubble on the right side of the screen. (Id.). On May 5, 2023, the Lowery Twitter Account posted a substantially similar screenshot dated December 24, along with another complaint about harassment of women by the Illinois Bar. (Adm. Ex. 23 at 9).

Judge Gleeson testified that he never made the statement quoted in Respondent’s Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs, nor did he make a similar statement or direct anyone else to threaten Respondent in any way. (Tr. 26, 35). He further testified that he had never had any conversation with Respondent, nor had she been in his courtroom during his nearly 21 years on the bench. (Tr. 23, 25-26, 34).

C. Analysis and Conclusions

Rule 3.3(a)(1) states that a lawyer shall not knowingly make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal. Ill. R. Prof’l Cond. R. 3.3(a)(1). Rule 8.2(a) prohibits a lawyer from making a statement that the lawyer knows to be false, or with reckless disregard to its truth or falsity, concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge. Id. at R. 8.2(a). Rule 8.4(c) prohibits a lawyer

from engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Administrator charged Respondent with violating these Rules by filing with the Court on April 24, 2023, an Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs, in which she stated that Judge Gleeson “specifically threatened” that he would cause her to become “homeless and living under a bridge.”

First, we find that Respondent made the statement at issue to a tribunal, as admitted in her Answer. “[A]n admission in a pleading is a formal judicial admission that is conclusively binding on the party making it ... and dispenses of the need for any proof of that fact.” In re Mills, 07 SH 2, M.R. 23070 (May 18, 2009) (Hearing Bd. at 14).

Next, we find that Respondent’s accusation of Judge Gleeson’s threat to harm her clearly impugned his integrity and that this accusation was false. Having observed Judge Gleeson’s demeanor and candor, we believe his overall testimony to be credible. Specifically, we find credible his testimony that he never threatened to make Respondent homeless and living under a bridge, and we conclude that Respondent’s contrary claim in the Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs was not true.

The only remaining question is whether Respondent knew her statement was false or recklessly disregarded the truth when she wrote it. For both Rules 3.3(a)(1) and 8.2(a), “knowing” refers to “actual knowledge of the fact in question,” and “a person’s knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.” Ill. R. Prof’l Cond. R. 1.0(f). The Hearing Panel may rely on circumstantial evidence to infer that a respondent did not act in good faith when it appears that the respondent made a statement in retaliation for an adverse ruling. In re Amu, 2011PR00106, M.R. 26545 (May 16, 2014) (Hearing Bd. at 6). On the other hand, reckless disregard is an objective standard. Even if a respondent genuinely believed her statement were true, it may constitute a Rule 8.2(a) violation

if she had no reasonable basis in fact for believing the statement she made. Id. at 8; In re Denison, 2013PR00001, M.R. 27522 (Sept. 21, 2015) (Hearing Bd. at 29).

As there is no objective evidence in the record that Judge Gleeson made the alleged threat, we find that Respondent had no reasonable basis for believing her statement to be true. Thus, she recklessly disregarded the truth in making her false accusation.

We further find, based on circumstantial evidence, that Respondent knowingly fabricated her statement. After Judge Gleeson testified at her prior disciplinary hearing, Respondent accused him of wrongdoing in a pleading which sought relief from the adverse consequences in that case. This demonstrates her motive for fabricating the threat. Also, as discussed in Section III below, we find that Mr. Pointer is credible and that Respondent posted on the Lowery Twitter Account the text messages that included a picture of a person under a bridge. Respondent claimed that she received this picture, but its appearance on the right side of the screen demonstrates that she actually sent it. Based on her untruthful posting of this fabricated text message, which aligns with the story she invented in her pleading, we infer that she knew her statement about Judge Gleeson was false when she made it in the Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs.¹

For these reasons, we find that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated Rules 3.3(a)(1) and 8.2(a). We further find that, by knowingly making this false statement about Judge Gleeson, she engaged in conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation in violation of Rule 8.4(c).

II. In Count III, Respondent was charged with knowingly or recklessly making a false statement which impugned the integrity of the Review Board and which constituted dishonest conduct, in violation of Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c).

A. Summary

We find that the Administrator proved that Respondent made statements which impugned the integrity of the Review Board. However, the Administrator did not produce any evidence that

Respondent knew her statements were false, made them with reckless disregard to the truth, or made them dishonestly. Thus, we find that the Administrator did not prove by clear and convincing evidence that this conduct violated Rules 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c).

B. Evidence Considered

We consider the following evidence, in addition to the admitted facts and evidence described in Section I B.

This Count also arises from the Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs which Respondent filed with the Court on April 24, 2023. Throughout that pleading, Respondent alleged gender-based discrimination, harassment, and systemic bias by those involved in her prior disciplinary matter, including witnesses Judge Gleeson and former Judge Ron Duebbert, ARDC Deputy Administrator Peter Rotskoff, the ARDC Hearing Board and Review Board panels, and the Court. She claimed that her unwarranted discipline was not because of her professional misconduct but because she is a woman attorney. (Adm. Ex. 1 at 38-39).

Relying on various law review, journal, and magazine articles, Respondent claimed that the inherent bias of an all-male adjudicatory body deciding a case against a female respondent results in a less favorable outcome because of gender. (*Id.* at 25-26, 41-42). Respondent extended this generalization to the Review Board panel of three men in her prior disciplinary matter. She claimed that the alleged errors in their Report and Recommendation were either by mistake or because the panel was “so gender biased it felt emboldened to make up facts about a woman to justify its harsh legal findings[.]” (*Id.* at 26-27). Specifically, she argued that the Review Board’s finding that her false testimony misdirected the ARDC’s investigation was a “factual finding which *do[es] not exist in record [sic]*.” (*Id.* at 26) (emphasis in original). This, along with other “serious factual mistakes” not specified in the Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs, formed

the basis for her request to the Court to “reopen the entire proceedings to address the prima facie case of harassment and gender discrimination which occurred herein.” (Id. at 27).

C. Analysis and Conclusions

The Administrator charged Respondent with violating Rules 3.3(a)(1) and 8.2(a) by knowingly or recklessly making false statements to the Court that the all-male Review Board panel in her prior disciplinary matter made factual findings which do not exist in the record and engaged in harassment and gender discrimination. The Administrator also alleged that this constituted dishonest conduct in violation of Rule 8.4(c).

The Review Board is comprised of panels of adjudicatory officers who hear and recommend decisions in attorney disciplinary cases. There is no dispute that Respondent made statements to the Court questioning the Review Board’s qualifications or integrity, which was the basis for her request in the Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs to reopen her prior disciplinary matter. Respondent’s accusations of improper decision-making with discriminatory intent clearly impugned the Review Board and the three panelists who heard her case.

While Administrator’s Counsel mentioned these accusations in her opening statement, she presented no evidence during her case in chief that Respondent’s statements were false or that Respondent knowingly or recklessly disregarded the truth in making them. We could take judicial notice of the Hearing Board and Review Board Reports in Respondent’s prior disciplinary matter and determine from them that there was no objective basis for Respondent’s statements. However, we decline to do so. The Administrator did not offer the Reports at issue into evidence, ask us to take judicial notice of them, or identify how they objectively contradicted Respondent’s claim that the Review Board made unsubstantiated findings based on fabricated facts. Nor did the Administrator call any witnesses, such as the Review Board panelists in question, to testify about whether they discriminated against Respondent.

We find that the Administrator failed to meet her burden of proof as to the Rule 3.3(a)(1), 8.2(a), and 8.4(c) charges in Count III because she produced no evidence that Respondent knowingly or recklessly disregarded the truth or acted dishonestly when impugning the Review Board. Therefore, we recommend that Count III be dismissed. We emphasize that this finding does not imply that we agree with Respondent's allegations of systemic gender bias, disparate treatment of women, and biased treatment of Respondent in the disciplinary process. These are very serious allegations. However, because our analysis ended with the preliminary finding that the Administrator failed to produce any evidence on an essential element of each of these charges, we could not address the persuasiveness of that evidence.

III. In Counts II, IV, V, and VI, Respondent was charged with knowingly or recklessly making false statements which impugned the integrity of the Illinois Supreme Court, a retired chief justice, and a circuit judge, and which constituted dishonest conduct.

A. Summary

We find that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that, through various social media posts, Respondent knowingly or recklessly made false statements of fact concerning the qualifications or integrity of the Illinois Supreme Court, retired Chief Justice Anne Burke, and Judge Gleeson, and that Respondent thereby engaged in conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation. We find that Respondent's conduct violated Rule 8.2(a), as charged in Counts II, IV, V, and VI, and Rule 8.4(c), as charged in Counts IV, V, and VI.

B. Admitted Facts and Evidence Considered

We consider the following admitted facts and evidence, in addition to those described in Sections I B and II B.

On September 12, 2023, Respondent testified before the Inquiry Board about her social media posts, including the screenshot of a text message that was discussed in Section I above. She also testified to making a post on her Twitter account about the ARDC and the Court harassing

female attorneys until they leave the profession or commit suicide. (Adm. Ex. 46 at 26). Respondent later admitted to making a similar post but claimed that it was not on the Lowery Twitter Account. (Ans. at par. 12). However, Mr. Pointer testified that both of the posts she addressed before the Inquiry Board appeared on the Lowery Twitter Account. Specifically, on July 6, 2023, she posted: “Did you know the ARDC & the Illinois Supreme Court has [*sic*] a history of permitting harassment of women until they comitt [*sic*] suicide or leave the bar? That’s how they enforce their ‘anti discrimination and non harassment policy.’ How do I know this? I interviewed the affected women.” (Tr. 44-45; Adm. Ex. 4 at 1).

Along with the acknowledged posts, Mr. Pointer testified that he determined that the Lowery Twitter Account belonged to Respondent because “[t]he content of the account was all based out of southern Illinois, St. Clair County[,]” and the account made posts related to Respondent’s disciplinary matters as developments occurred in those cases. (Tr. 39-46). For example, Mr. Pointer testified that on January 17, 2023, the Lowery Twitter Account posted, “Effective today, the ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT ruled no attorney in the State of Illinois has ANY FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS. If an attorney expresses ANY opinion about a judge, it will subject the attorney to immediate discipline.” (Tr. 45-46; Adm. Ex. 6 at 2) (emphasis in original). This was the same day that the Court ordered Respondent’s 30-day suspension due to her prior false statement that impugned Judge Gleeson. In re Lowery, 2020PR00018, M.R. 031506 (Jan. 17, 2023). Additionally, on August 11, 2023, the Lowery Twitter Account posted a July 13, 2023, letter from the Administrator to Respondent’s then-counsel about an investigation of Respondent’s conduct. Mr. Pointer testified that the disciplinary investigation was confidential at that time, and no one other than Respondent or her attorney would have had access to that letter. (Tr. 47-49; Adm. Ex. 7 at 4-5).

According to Mr. Pointer, the Lowery Twitter Account posted on August 11, 2023, “Wow the Illinois Supreme Court has a hit list of attorneys they want to target because they are outspoken whistleblowers? They target their political opponents?” (Tr. 45, 47; Adm. Ex. 7 at 4). That account also posted in November 2023:

Today I found out that a person I had admired, profoundly broke my heart and that person was Chief Justice Anne Burke. ...

I then found out today, that she lied to my face about her kindness. She HATES JEWS. While smiling to me and nodding, behind those kind eyes lied seething JEW HATE. Then she smirked and laid her plan to destroy my career.

(Tr. 53-54; Adm. Ex. 9 at 5) (emphasis in original). Respondent admitted to making the latter post, explaining that she was “commenting about the Illinois problems reported on the news and about its anti-Semitism” and that she was “complaining about Ed and Anne Burkes [*sic*] Jew hate.” (Ans. to Amend. Compl. at par. 38).

After the Lowery Twitter Account posted on June 16, 2023, that Respondent had attended an in-person event at the Kaplan Feldman Holocaust Museum in St. Louis, the Administrator contacted the museum’s representative to verify her attendance. (Tr. 49-51; Adm. Ex. 17 at 1). Mr. Pointer explained that this was because, on June 6, 2023, Respondent claimed that a medical condition made her too ill to travel to the ARDC office to give a sworn statement later that month. He testified that there was no “anti-Semitic tinge behind this investigation.” (Tr. 49-51; Adm. Ex. 16 at 2).

Mr. Pointer testified that he found a publicly accessible account titled “Margaret J. Lowery, JD, MHA” on LinkedIn (“Lowery LinkedIn Account”), which shared the same profile picture as the Lowery Twitter Account. In fall 2023, the Lowery LinkedIn Account posted:

Now the Illinois Supreme Court is following attorneys to the Holocaust Museum in Missouri to spy on them. What possible ‘confidential investigation’ can there be for an attorney to attend an event at the Holocaust Museum? Oh no that’s not the point, the point is to let everyone know the government spies on Jews?

This is the behavior of the Third Reich or Nazi's [*sic*] and the purpose is to make people afraid to associate with you. The purpose is to isolate an individual same as what the SS & Hitler did.

(Tr. 42, 51; Adm. Ex. 8 at 1). The post included a picture of part of the Administrator's letter to the museum representative, inquiring about Respondent's attendance at the event. (Adm. Ex. 8 at 1-2). Respondent admitted to making this post. (Ans. to Amend. Compl. at par. 31).

Judge Gleeson testified that he began viewing the Lowery Twitter Account after colleagues brought to his attention some posts involving him. He recognized Respondent in the profile picture that Mr. Pointer identified as common across Respondent's social media accounts. (Tr. 26-27). A Lowery Twitter Account post dated July 19 stated: "Isn't it ironic that the new SCC associate judge signed off on the majority of Chief Judge Andrew Gleeson's DIVORCE and in return gets appointed to a new judgeship? I wonder what the paid rate of exchange was for services rendered in that divorce. All above board I'm sure. [laughing/crying emoji]" (Adm. Ex. 10) (emphasis in original). Judge Gleeson testified that "SCC" referred to St. Clair County, where he serves as Chief Judge. He testified emphatically that no one received a judicial appointment in exchange for providing a benefit to him, and he would never make such an exchange. Moreover, the judge appointed around that time did not even handle his divorce, and a judicial appointment must be approved by a majority of the eight circuit judges, not by him alone. (Tr. 23, 28-29).

C. Analysis and Conclusions

Rule 8.2(a) prohibits a lawyer from making a statement that the lawyer knows to be false, or with reckless disregard to its truth or falsity, concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge. Ill. R. Prof'l Cond. R. 8.2(a). Rule 8.4(c) prohibits a lawyer from engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. *Id.* at R. 8.4(c). The Administrator charged Respondent with violating Rule 8.2(a) by knowingly or recklessly posting false statements on social media that impugned the integrity of the Illinois Supreme Court (Counts II and IV), retired

Chief Justice Burke (Count V), and Judge Gleeson (Count VI). The Administrator also charged dishonest conduct in violation of Rule 8.4(c) based on the posts in Counts IV, V, and VI.

We begin by finding that Respondent made the alleged posts on the Lowery Twitter Account and the Lowery LinkedIn Account. Respondent admitted to making at least three of the same or similar posts that were found on the Lowery Twitter Account, including those at issue in Count II and Count V. She also admitted to making the Lowery LinkedIn Account post at issue in Count IV. In addition, we considered Mr. Pointer's testimony, which we find to be credible based on his experience as an investigator and our observations of his demeanor and candor. Mr. Pointer's testimony further convinced us that Respondent made the alleged posts, given the consistency of content across the two social media accounts and the direct connection between the posts and events occurring in Respondent's disciplinary matters. We find it particularly compelling that the August 11, 2023, post on the Lowery Twitter Account included a copy of a letter about Respondent that only she and her attorney would have had at that stage of the Administrator's confidential investigation.

Count II

Count II involved Respondent's alleged July 6, 2023, Twitter post claiming that "the ARDC & the Illinois Supreme Court has [*sic*] a history of permitting harassment of women until they comitt [*sic*] suicide or leave the bar[.]" Based on Respondent's admissions of making a similar post and our finding that Respondent made the posts on the Lowery Twitter Account, we find that she made this statement. Respondent's post clearly impugned the qualifications or integrity of the Court, whose justices are prohibited from engaging in harassment based on sex or gender while performing their judicial duties. Ill. Code Jud. Cond. R. 2.3. Because the evidence showed no objectively reasonable basis for this statement, which we note occurred just five months after the

Court's adverse ruling in Respondent's prior disciplinary matter, we find that Respondent knew it was false or recklessly disregarded the truth in making it.

For these reasons, we conclude that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated Rule 8.2(a), as charged in Count II.

Count IV

Count IV of the First Amended Complaint alleged four more social media posts by Respondent that falsely impugned the Illinois Supreme Court. While any one statement may constitute a violation of Rules 8.2(a) and 8.4(c), three of the four examples support our finding that Respondent clearly and convincingly violated these Rules.

First, we find that Respondent made the Lowery Twitter Account post on January 17, 2023, about the Court denying attorneys' First Amendment rights and subjecting attorneys to immediate discipline for expressing any opinion about a judge. This was the same day that the Court ordered Respondent's 30-day suspension for making a false statement that impugned Judge Gleeson and for making misrepresentations to the ARDC.

We take judicial notice that the Court has never made a blanket ruling that eliminates attorneys' right to freedom of speech, nor has the Court bypassed the disciplinary process by immediately sanctioning attorneys for their conduct. Rather, alleged misconduct must be proven by the Administrator through a hearing and review process, which Respondent knew because she had just been through it. Moreover, the Court has a long-established precedent that the First Amendment does not protect all speech, including false statements impugning the judiciary that are knowingly or recklessly made by attorneys. In re Amu, 2011PR00106, M.R. 26545 (May 16, 2014) (Review Bd. at 11-12).

By falsely accusing the Court of disregarding the attorney disciplinary process and constitutional rights, despite her actual knowledge and the objectively clear case law to the

contrary, Respondent knowingly or recklessly made a false statement that impugned the Court in violation of Rule 8.2(a). When an attorney so recklessly disregards the truth, it can be considered as knowingly engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. In re Jackson, 2021PR000102, M.R. 031932 (Hearing Bd. at 18). Accordingly, we find that Respondent's post also constituted dishonest conduct in violation of Rule 8.4(c).

Second, we find that, on August 11, 2023, Respondent posted on the Lowery Twitter Account, accusing the Court of targeting a "hit list" of whistleblower attorneys and political opponents. The evidence showed no reasonable basis for such a statement, which Respondent also made in the months following the Court's disciplinary action. Thus, we find that Respondent made this statement knowing that it was false or with reckless disregard to the truth, in violation of Rule 8.2(a). Likewise, by making such a recklessly false statement, she engaged in conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation in violation of Rule 8.4(c).

Third, we find that, in fall 2023, Respondent posted on the Lowery LinkedIn Account, accusing the Court of acting like Nazis by following attorneys to a Holocaust Museum and spying on Jews, for the purpose of isolating Jews and making people afraid to associate with Jews. We find credible Mr. Pointer's testimony that the Administrator's inquiry about Respondent's attendance at an event at the Holocaust Museum in St. Louis was not motivated by anti-Semitism but rather was an attempt to verify Respondent's claim that her medical condition made her too sick to travel to the ARDC office.

We further find that no reasonable attorney would have interpreted the Administrator's letter in the way that Respondent did in her LinkedIn post. Respondent feigned ignorance of the context of the "confidential investigation," which the letter explicitly referenced as "Administrator's Investigation No. 2023IN01374." She had referred to that case number in

communications with Administrator's Counsel about the potential charges that later became Count I, so she knew that the museum inquiry was related to that ongoing investigation and was not random, nefarious governmental surveillance of a Jewish attorney. (Adm. Ex. 11 at 2, 12 at 1-2). Respondent's post deliberately obfuscated the purpose of the Administrator's investigation for a public audience that lacked the context she had.

The evidence showed no reasonable basis for Respondent's scurrilous accusations against the Court in her LinkedIn post, which she admitted to making. As such, we find that Respondent made these statements knowing that they were false or with reckless disregard to the truth, in violation of Rule 8.2(a), and that she thereby engaged in conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation, in violation of Rule 8.4(c).

Each of these three knowingly or recklessly false statements that impugned the judiciary through dishonest misrepresentations support our finding that Respondent clearly and convincingly violated Rules 8.2(a) and 8.4(c), as charged in Count IV. However, we note that the Administrator did not present any evidence about the alleged Twitter post from March 24, 2023, found in Paragraphs 25-27 of the First Amended Complaint, so our finding of misconduct is not based on that statement.

Count V

In Count V, the Administrator alleged that Respondent's November 2023 post on the Lowery Twitter Account falsely accused retired Chief Justice Burke of hating Jews and planning to destroy Respondent's career. Based on our finding that Respondent made the posts on the Lowery Twitter Account and Respondent's admission of making this post, we find that Respondent made the statement at issue. We further find that this statement impugned the qualifications or integrity of retired Chief Justice Burke, as the Code of Judicial Conduct prohibits

acts of bias or prejudice based on protected classes, including religion and ethnicity, while performing judicial duties and in judges' personal lives. Ill. Code Jud. Cond. R. 2.3, 3.1.

As the evidence showed no reasonable basis for Respondent's accusation, which again occurred in the months following the Court's disciplinary order, we find that Respondent made this statement knowing that it was false or with reckless disregard to the truth, and that Respondent thus engaged in conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation. We conclude that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated Rules 8.2(a) and 8.4(c), as charged in Count V.

Count VI

Count VI involved a post on the Lowery Twitter Account accusing Judge Gleeson of providing payment or a judicial appointment in exchange for another St. Clair County judge "sign[ing] off" on his divorce. Based on our finding that Respondent made the posts on the Lowery Twitter Account, we find that she made this specific post, which resembles the others in tone and language. Because we find Judge Gleeson to be a credible witness, we believe his testimony that he did not exchange benefits with another judge to gain a favorable outcome in his divorce case. We find Respondent's accusation to be even more implausible based on Judge Gleeson's testimony that the judge appointed around that time did not handle his divorce and that Judge Gleeson did not have the sole authority to approve such an appointment.

As the evidence showed no reasonable basis in fact for Respondent's statement about Judge Gleeson, we find that Respondent made this statement knowing that it was false or with reckless disregard to the truth, and that Respondent thereby engaged in conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation. We conclude that the Administrator proved by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated Rules 8.2(a) and 8.4(c), as charged in Count VI.

EVIDENCE OFFERED IN MITIGATION AND AGGRAVATION

Mitigation

Respondent did not appear at the hearing to present any mitigating evidence.

Aggravation

In the seven months that Respondent represented herself leading up the hearing in this matter, she filed over 40 motions, petitions, and objections with the Hearing Board or the Court. These included 10 motions to stay or continue the hearing; 7 motions to disqualify each assigned Hearing Board chair and member, all Commissioners of the ARDC, and the entire Illinois Supreme Court; and 2 motions to dismiss the amended complaint despite her awareness that such motions are not permitted under Commission Rule 235. (See Res. Motion to Dismiss Adm. Amend. Compl., Mar. 14, 2024, at par. 1). None of these requests were granted, after consideration at various times by Hearing Board Chair Jose A. Lopez Jr., Chairperson of the full Hearing Board Kenn Brotman, and the Court.

Respondent also filed numerous discovery-related motions. Respondent acknowledged that written interrogatories may only be served with leave of the Chair, upon good cause shown, according to Commission Rule 251. (Res. Motion for Leave to File Discovery, Oct. 26, 2023, at par. 2). Yet, after her first request to serve interrogatories was denied on November 2, 2023, she filed six more motions renewing her request, which she deemed the “right to conduct discovery.” (Res. Motion to Reconsider or in the Alternative Clarify Order, Nov. 2, 2023, at p. 6). Despite her insistence that the Chair “summarily rule[d] against Respondent on every single motion,” thereby “openly prov[ing] not only HIS bias, but the unconstitutional nature of the process,” the Chair granted some of Respondent’s motions, including allowing two of her interrogatories on March

14, 2024. (Res. Obj. to Assignment of Comm'r Due to Conflict of Interest, Apr. 1, 2024, at 6:03 p.m., at par. 4) (emphasis in original).

Not only were Respondent's pleadings voluminous and duplicative, but they also included hundreds of false, disrespectful, and vitriolic statements. A complete list would be too long to set forth here, but representative examples include the following:

- Respondent asserted multiple times that individuals associated with this proceeding had a conflict of interest because their political affiliation differed from hers.
(Res. Petition to Remove Chair for Cause, Nov. 7, 2023, at par. 2, 13; Res. Motion for Continuance & Motion to Remove Chair & Hearing Bd. for Cause, Apr. 25, 2024, at par. 13);
- Respondent stated, "So Ms. Lowery is being imprisoned in a state bar that won't let her leave by an Administrator who wants to put Jewish attorneys into a regulatory concentration camps [*sic*]."
(Res. Obj. to Adm. Motion to Amend & Motion for 137 Sanctions, Feb. 5, 2024, at par. 22).
- "This case is not about professional regulation – it is about bullying by a group of attorneys who hate Jews. ...
Individuals in the Illinois Bar are dying because of the abusive conduct by the Administrators. ...
In Illinois if an attorney is a white male, he can rape and pillage without fear of being charged or interim suspended. But if you are female, Black and Jewish, the ARDC will destroy your life and career."
(Res. Ans. to Rule 744 Petition, Feb. 7, 2024, at pars. 23, 24, 30);
- "The Administrator by her actions is arguing by analogy that the life of Emmett Till was a figment of our collective imaginations. Conduct that amounts to gas lighting. Gas lighting is a form of domestic violence, and it is emotional abuse. Yet the Administrator engages in the tactic as bar regulation and this Court refuses to address it."
(Res. Motion to Disqualify Ill. S.Ct. Due to Direct Conflict of Interest & Pecuniary Interest, Feb. 21, 2024, at par. 37);
- "Time and again as demonstrated in this case, when the metal met the mat, this Court and its Administrators failed its own Character & Fitness requirements. ...
Ms. Lowery retired from Illinois because this Court refuses to follow the Rule of Law, refuses to follow its Constitutional obligations and targets individuals in a way that reminds Margaret Jean Lowery of times that are best left in the past, Nazi Germany and Jim Crow South. ...
The Illinois Supreme Court reacts by cancelling the career of any woman who reports harassment just like Anita Hill and Christine Ford Blasey."

(Res. Petition to Transfer to Permanent Retirement Status & to Waive Rule, Mar. 5, 2024, at pp. 12, 18);

- Respondent asserted that she lives on an “Indian” reservation, that the Administrator violated federal law by “stalking” her there, and that, “[n]ot only does [*sic*] the Illinois Supreme Court laws not apply on an Indian Reservation, the Court and its justices are inferior to and subject to the concurrent jurisdiction of the Indian Nations and Federal Court. ... Ms. Lowery no longer lives in the USA, she lives in Indian country.”

(Res. Notice of Rule 137 Violation by Adm., Mar. 8, 2024, at pars. 14-15);

- Respondent contended that “[e]very single person within the Illinois Disciplinary system is a partisan political appointee of the Illinois Supreme Court,” and characterized the disciplinary system as one in which “everyone at the Court are politicians first and jurists/legal scholars second.”

(Res. Obj. to Assignment of Comm’r Due to Conflict of Interest, Apr. 1, 2024, at 6:03 p.m., at pars. 14, 16);

- “This case has been Andrew Gleeson’s psycho vendetta all along and now this Chair is being asked to participate in a conspiracy to deprive Ms. Lowery of her Oklahoma bar license [*sic*] by engaging in trial by ambush.”

(Res. Reply to Adm. Object [*sic*] to Permit Remote Testimony, Apr. 9, 2024, at p. 7);

- “Ms. Miller’s conduct is further evidence of bullying. She can pick up the phone and call Dr. VanSchoyck and ask him if he wrote the letter as his phone number is on his letterhead, but of course she won’t do that - because this quote applies perfection [*sic*] to Ms. Miller: f [*sic*]

Oh Madam Administrator, what a scold you are!

And when your man is down, how bold you are!

Of Christian (or Jewish) charity how scant you are!

And, auld Lang swine, how full of cant you are!”

(Res. Reply to Adm. Obj. to Continuance, Apr. 22, 2024, at par. 13);

- Respondent claimed that a conflict of interest existed because the attorney member of the Hearing Panel and her husband donated to Judge Gleeson’s campaign. However, that panel member has never been married, nor did she ever donate to Judge Gleeson’s campaign.

(*Id.* at par. 11(f); Tr. 7);

- “For Ms. Lowery to even write this pleading, she has to stop taking her medication. When she stops her medication, Respondent has uncontrollable projectile vomiting. Apparently the Chair and Ms. Miller want to see projectile vomiting all over the Chair, the Board and Ms. Miller so as to require the entire hearing board room to require a biohazard clean up because of the unreasonable stance of this Commission. ...

Here is today’s photo of the vomiting episode preparing this pleading filed.

[photograph of vomit on top of trash in a paper bag]”

(Res. Motion to Seal Medical Records from Public, Apr. 23, 2024, at pars. 5-7, 11);

- Respondent reported that her doctors called Chair Lopez “an idiot who clearly can’t read an affidavit and understand it,” and she agreed with them that “[h]is opinion isn’t worth the paper its *[sic]* written on” because a “100% failure rate is not bias, its *[sic]* an intention to harm.” She continued, “Then after creating this ‘shit show’ the ARDC and State of Illinois expect Ms. Lowery to do what, file pleadings from the OR surgical suite because their wrongful acts are the sole proximate cause of this entire event.”

(Res. Motion for Continuance & Motion to Remove Chair & Hearing Bd. for Cause, Apr. 25, 2024, at pars. 5, 16).

Respondent sent similar emails to Administrator’s Counsel. Despite her awareness of Supreme Court Rule 753(a)(1), which states that the Inquiry Board shall be comprised of lawyers and nonlawyers, Respondent said, “I demand to be judged by my peers and that excludes the nincompoop laypeople the Court ‘selects’ as their administrative whores.” (Adm. Ex. 32 at 1). In response to the Administrator’s objection to recording a deposition, Respondent wrote, “Are you insane?” (Adm. Ex. 44 at 4). Then, the week before the hearing, Respondent sent several photographs of herself with raised middle fingers, as mentioned in the Prehearing Proceedings section.

Nonetheless, Respondent claimed to have behaved appropriately throughout this proceeding, stating, “at every turn the Respondent acted in an Honorable way” and “Respondent is not a danger to the profession because even after everything that has been done to her, she still acts professionally in response to this Court.” (Ans. to Amend. Compl. at par. 18; Res. Motion to Disqualify Ill. S.Ct. Due to Direct Conflict of Interest & Pecuniary Interest, Feb. 21, 2024, at par. 38). In her words:

Respondent is ethical, honorable and not subject to public clamor or the whim of public opinion. She is a principled attorney, but can be a complete pain in the ass, speaking the truth to a fault. (Respondent knows that as she won’t agree to other peoples *[sic]* lies, and will tell them to their face to knock it off and do the right

thing.) But then again, that's not someone impugning anyone, that's merely an attorney enforcing this Court's Rules, Standards and Expectations.

(Res. Petition to Transfer to Permanent Retirement Status & to Waive Rule, Mar. 5, 2024, at p. 22).

At the hearing, Judge Gleeson testified that he generally did not worry about the security concerns of being a chief judge because he had spent a lifetime feeling safe while actively participating in his community. (Tr. 29-31). However, when Respondent posted on Twitter a photograph of the vehicle he was driving, parked about a block from the courthouse, "it upset that sense of security." (Tr. 31). Because of her post, he now thinks more seriously about the safety of himself and others who are with him. (*Id.*). Judge Gleeson further testified that, over the course of nearly seven years, he had to respond to "scurrilous accusations about [his] family," reported Respondent's conduct to the ARDC, and testified in both of Respondent's disciplinary matters. (Tr. 32-34). He explained that these issues involving Respondent had taken "an inordinate amount of time," which was "a nightmare of sorts" and "a surreal ordeal." (Tr. 33-34).

Prior Discipline

Respondent has been licensed to practice law in Illinois since 2000. She was previously suspended for 30 days, effective February 7, 2023, and ordered to complete the ARDC professionalism seminar for making a false statement about Judge Gleeson and making material misrepresentations to the Administrator, as explained in Section I B. *In re Lowery*, 2020PR00018, M.R. 031506 (Jan. 17, 2023)

RECOMMENDATION

A. Summary

Based on the egregious proven misconduct, significant aggravation, and lack of mitigation, the Hearing Board recommends that Respondent be disbarred.

B. Analysis

The purpose of the disciplinary process is not to punish attorneys, but to protect the public, maintain the integrity of the legal profession, and safeguard the administration of justice from reproach. In re Edmonds, 2014 IL 117696, ¶ 90. When recommending discipline, we must consider the nature of the misconduct and any factors in mitigation and aggravation. In re Gorecki, 208 Ill. 2d 350, 360-61, 802 N.E.2d 1194 (2003). We may also consider the deterrent value of a sanction, the need to impress upon others the seriousness of the misconduct, and whether the sanction will help preserve public confidence in the legal profession. Id.; In re Twohey, 191 Ill. 2d 75, 85, 727 N.E.2d 1028 (2000). We seek to recommend similar sanctions for similar types of misconduct, but we must decide each case on its own unique facts. Edmonds, 2014 IL 117696, ¶ 90.

Throughout this proceeding, Respondent has displayed shockingly unprofessional conduct, exemplified by the unprecedented scope and volume of baseless vitriol in her filings. Respondent wrongfully impugned nearly everyone involved with her disciplinary matters: witnesses; Administrator's Counsel; the Inquiry, Hearing, and Review Boards; and the Court. She continued this verbal tirade across more than 40 motions, petitions, and objections, as well as her responsive pleadings. We find no evidence in the record to support Respondent's claims of gender harassment, religious and ethnic discrimination, or conspiracy. Ironically, through these repeated false disparagements, Respondent perpetrated the very bullying that she so vehemently decried. We find this behavior to be significantly aggravating. In re Amu, 2011PR00106, M.R. 26545 (May 16, 2014) (Hearing Bd. at 31-32).

We also find aggravating Respondent's lack of remorse and "complete inability to recognize the wrongfulness of [her] acts." In re Lewis, 138 Ill. 2d 310, 347-48, 562 N.E.2d 198 (1990); see also Amu, 2011PR00106 (Hearing Bd. at 31). Throughout her pleadings, Respondent

portrayed herself as the victim of an unfair, abusive, and corrupt justice system, which oppressed her for exposing the truth about it. She described her own behavior as ethical, honorable, and professional. She took no responsibility for her misconduct or the scurrilous accusations and name-calling she employed while defending herself. For example, she claimed the Court was like “Nazi Germany and Jim Crow South;” referred to this case as “Andrew Gleeson’s psycho vendetta” and a ““shit show;”” referred to Administrator’s Counsel as “auld Lang swine;” called Inquiry Board members “administrative whores” and the Chair ““an idiot;”” and accused Administrator’s Counsel and the Chair of trying to kill her. She also emailed vulgar hand gestures to Administrator’s counsel and included in a motion a photograph of vomit. Respondent’s behavior throughout this disciplinary proceeding leaves us with no confidence in her ability to act ethically in the future. In re Samuels, 126 Ill. 2d 509, 531, 535 N.E.2d 808 (1989).

In addition, we find aggravating that Respondent caused risk of harm or actual harm to those she wrongfully impugned. In re Saladino, 71 Ill. 2d 263, 276, 375 N.E.2d 102 (1978). Judge Gleeson credibly testified that he spent an inordinate amount of time addressing Respondent’s conduct. He also testified that seeing a picture of his vehicle on her Twitter account upset his sense of security. Thus, we find that Respondent caused actual harm to Judge Gleeson. Moreover, we find that Respondent caused risk of harm or actual harm to the justice system and its judges with her unfounded accusations, especially those posted on her public social media accounts. “A suspicious public, and rightfully so, relies upon statements made by those who work within the system as to corruption therein. ... The damage that false allegations have on the public’s perception of the Court system is incalculable.” In re Palmisano, 92 CH 109, M.R. 10116 (May 19, 1994) (Hearing Bd. at 22). We find further aggravating that Respondent’s conduct was not an isolated incident but rather a pattern of behavior spanning nearly a year and a half, during which

she made hundreds of such statements to the Court, the Hearing Board, and the public. Lewis, 138 Ill. 2d at 342.

Respondent should have had a heightened awareness of her ethical obligations because of her prior discipline. In re Storment, 203 Ill. 2d 378, 401, 786 N.E.2d 963 (2002). Her license had just been suspended for 30 days in early 2023 for making a false statement impugning Judge Gleeson and for making material misrepresentations to the ARDC. Yet she continued to engage in similar behavior that increased in frequency and intensity throughout 2023 and 2024. This resulted in four counts being added to the original two counts in this matter, all regarding false or reckless statements impugning the judiciary. Based on the similarity of the misconduct and the short time between these two proceedings, we give Respondent's prior discipline significant weight in aggravation. In re Banks, 2020PR00068, M.R. 031115 (Mar. 25, 2022) (Hearing Bd. at 12).

Finally, we find it significantly aggravating that Respondent failed to cooperate with the disciplinary process. Her pre-hearing participation focused on causing delay and obfuscation by filing a steady stream of voluminous and often duplicative pleadings that were filled with false accusations and meritless legal arguments. Such behavior does not satisfy an attorney's duty to cooperate in this proceeding. In re Smith, 168 Ill. 2d 269, 296, 659 N.E.2d 896 (1995). Moreover, Respondent did not attend her hearing, as required by Supreme Court Rule 753(f). We found no credible evidence to support her claim that medical issues prevented her from preparing for and attending the hearing, as explained in the Prehearing Proceedings section. She was also offered the opportunity to appear remotely but did not do so. By failing to appear, Respondent not only missed the opportunity to provide any mitigating evidence and present argument regarding an appropriate sanction, but she also showed further disrespect for the disciplinary system.

The Administrator advocated for disbarment as our recommended sanction. In support, the Administrator cited In re Harshman, 05 SH 93, M.R. 21232 (Jan. 12, 2007); In re Denison, 2013PR00001, M.R. 27522 (Sept. 21, 2015)¹; and Amu, 2011PR00106. In light of these applicable cases and others found in our research, we recommend disbarment for Respondent.

Harshman was disbarred for “extremely serious” misconduct including conflicts of interest, improper fees, client neglect, and failure to cooperate with ARDC rules and procedures in two disciplinary proceedings. Harshman, 05 SH 93 (Hearing Bd. at 10). Like Harshman, Respondent had prior discipline which did not deter her from engaging in a pattern of misconduct of a similar nature both during and shortly after her first proceeding. Both Harshman and Respondent failed to attend the hearing in their second proceeding and demonstrated no mitigation. Id. at 10-14.

Respondent’s conduct was more egregious and more aggravated than the factually similar misconduct by Denison and Amu, who were suspended for three years and until further order of the Court. Denison knowingly or recklessly made 10 public blog posts over four months that falsely impugned the integrity of the judges and attorneys involved in a pending probate case. Denison, 2013PR00001 (Hearing Bd. at 11). Similar to Respondent, she showed no remorse for her harmful actions and continued falsely accusing others of serious wrongdoing while her disciplinary proceeding was pending. Id. at 48-51. However, Respondent’s misconduct merits a more severe sanction because, unlike Denison, Respondent had prior discipline, did not appear at her hearing, and presented no mitigating factors. Id. at 53. Respondent’s false or recklessly made statements also occurred over a longer period of time, in greater volume, and in larger scope, extending to pleadings and communications with opposing counsel, in addition to online posts.

Amu knowingly or recklessly made false statements impugning the integrity of four judges and the Illinois Appellate Court in multiple court filings, letters to the judiciary, and a public website over a seven-year period. Amu, 2011PR00106 (Hearing Bd. at 7-9, 14, 19-20, 25-26). Similar to Respondent, Amu lacked remorse and portrayed himself as courageous for speaking out against judicial unfairness and discrimination, yet he presented no evidence to support these claims, instead demonstrating that his false statements were in reaction to unfavorable rulings. Id. at 6-7, 19, 31. Amu's misconduct lasted longer than Respondent's, but he had no prior discipline, and he presented favorable character witnesses at his hearing. Id. at 31. In contrast, there are no mitigating factors in the present case. Although the Hearing Board considered disbaring Amu, they opined that a suspension for three years and until further order was as effective at protecting the public and deterring future misconduct, as Amu would have to demonstrate his changed ways before his license could be reinstated. Id. at 36-37. Considering Respondent's facts in light of Harshman, Denison, and Amu, we find disbarment to be an appropriate sanction for Respondent.

Additional cases have resulted in disbarment for attorneys who repeatedly made knowingly or recklessly false statements about the judiciary and who disrespected the disciplinary process. For example, an attorney was disbarred for his "continual abusive, unwarranted, unsubstantiated, false, scurrilous and scandalous" accusations of corruption and conspiracy "against everyone whom he feels has wronged him," including various judges and the ARDC. Palmisano, 92 CH 109 (Hearing Bd. at 24-25). Upon reviewing Palmisano's court filings, the Hearing Board stated, "we have seldom seen more vituperative, scandalous and unprofessional documents," which it found were in retaliation to adverse rulings and a perceived personal grievance. Id. at 23. Considering Palmisano's extreme unprofessionalism and the "incalculable" damage of false allegations on the public's perception of the court system, he was disbarred. Id. at 22, 25-26.

In another case, an attorney filed numerous motions falsely claiming that judges were discriminating based on political affiliation or race, biased by current or former relationships with opposing counsel, or otherwise conspiring against him and his clients. In re Kozel, 96 CH 50, M.R. 16530 (June 30, 2000). During his disciplinary proceeding for these and other charges, he filed over 30 “repeated frivolous, baseless and simply ridiculous” motions, seeking dismissal of the case, reconsideration of unfavorable rulings, and continuances from the Hearing Board, as well as seeking a supervisory order from the Court. Id. (Hearing Bd. at 84). The Review Board explained that this behavior “creates a need to pour over and address issues which have little or no relevance to the real issues in the case, and distracts the tribunal from being able to address, on their merits, legitimate issues presented and issues which are central to resolving the case.” Id. (Review Bd. at 10). In alignment with Palmisano and other precedent, Kozel was disbarred because of the proven misconduct and his behavior before the Hearing Board. Id. at 85.

Respondent’s misconduct was as egregious and aggravated, or more, than in these two cases. Respondent’s false accusations were at least as outrageous and as unsubstantiated as in Palmisano, and they occurred in greater number than in Kozel.

For all of these reasons, we determine that disbarment is warranted in order to protect the public from Respondent’s continued use of her law license to wrongfully impugn others and undermine public trust in the legal system. Considering the egregious proven misconduct, serious aggravating factors, lack of mitigation, and relevant case law, we recommend that Respondent, Margaret Jean Lowery, be disbarred.

Respectfully submitted,

Jose A. Lopez, Jr.
Martha M. Ferdinand
Elizabeth Delheimer

CERTIFICATION

I, Michelle M. Thome, Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois and keeper of the records, hereby certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board, approved by each Panel member, entered in the above entitled cause of record filed in my office on December 12, 2024.

/s/ Michelle M. Thome

Michelle M. Thome, Clerk of the
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary
Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois

4932-7071-6421, v. 1

¹ While we find no misconduct for posting this text message, as none was charged by the Administrator, we do consider these posts as circumstantial evidence supporting our finding that Respondent knew she made a false statement about Judge Gleeson in her Objection to ARDC Petition for Taxation of Costs.

EXHIBIT #6

Activity in Case 3:25-cv-02060-DWD Lowery v. Illinois et al Order on Motion to Amend/Correct

From ilsd_nef@ilsd.uscourts.gov <ilsd_nef@ilsd.uscourts.gov>

Date Fri 1/16/2026 2:23 PM

To ilsd_nef@ilsd.uscourts.gov <ilsd_nef@ilsd.uscourts.gov>

This is an automatic e-mail message generated by the CM/ECF system. Please DO NOT RESPOND to this e-mail because the mail box is unattended.

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U.S. District Court

Southern District of Illinois

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 1/16/2026 at 2:23 PM CST and filed on 1/16/2026

Case Name: Lowery v. Illinois et al

Case Number: [3:25-cv-02060-DWD](#)

Filer:

Document Number: 45(No document attached)

Docket Text:

ORDER granting Plaintiff's [42] Motion for Reasonable Accommodations Under the ADA: Plaintiff has moved this Court to allow Plaintiff a variety of accommodations due to stated disabilities. If Plaintiff wishes or is required to appear in-person at any hearing, the Courthouse has restrooms that can be immediately accessed, the Court customarily permits access to water by attorneys and litigants, and Plaintiff will be permitted to utilize a wastebasket and lifesavers as needed. As such, Plaintiff's [42] Motion for Reasonable Accommodations Under the ADA is **GRANTED. Signed by Judge David W. Dugan on 1/16/2026. (drmb)THIS TEXT ENTRY IS AN ORDER OF THE COURT. NO FURTHER DOCUMENTATION WILL BE MAILED.**

3:25-cv-02060-DWD Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Michael Thomas Dierkes michael.dierkes@ilag.gov, claudia.rodriguez@ilag.gov, glc@ilag.gov

Ronald David Wilkinson ronw@lowerywilkinsonlowery.com

3:25-cv-02060-DWD Parties and Attorneys without registered email addresses requiring notice by other means:

EXHIBIT #7

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

In the Matter of:

**MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,
Attorney-Respondent,
No. 6271777.**

Commission No. 2023PR00060

APPEAL BY RIGHT NOT LEAVE*

**MARGARET J. LOWERY
Attorney at Law (Oklahoma Only)
7122 South Sheridan Road
Suite 2-1100
Tulsa, OK 74133**

*(Under the Illinois Constitution, the Supreme Court has *original and exclusive jurisdiction* over attorney discipline. This is an appeal by right not permission or exception. The constitutional provision is: Article VI, Section 16 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 which states: “The Supreme Court shall exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to the discipline of members of the bar and shall have exclusive authority to regulate the practice of law. The Illinois Supreme Court is the *only* tribunal with jurisdiction over bar discipline. It is not acting in an appellate capacity when reviewing ARDC or Review Board reports. It is exercising its own original jurisdiction. Because of that, a Rule 758(b) filing is not a “petition for leave,” it is a notice and request for mandatory review.

Rule 758(b) itself says “within thirty-five days after the filing of the report of the Review Board, the respondent may file exceptions thereto with the clerk of the Supreme Court.” What is missing from the rule is there is no requirement to “seek

leave.” There is no discretionary grant. The Court *must accept jurisdiction* once exceptions or notice of appeal are properly filed.

The clerk says “file it as a petition for leave to file exceptions,” is incorrect because she is confusing Rule 753(e) (which governs when the Review Board acts as a final recommending body) with Rule 758(b), which governs appeals as a matter of right.

In this case the pleading is filed under Rule 758(b) which automatically invokes the Court’s constitutional and exclusive jurisdiction. The Court cannot decline review without violating Article VI, Section 16.)

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**PETITION TO VACATE, OR ALTERNATIVELY, FOR LEAVE TO FILE
EXCEPTIONS NUNC PRO TUNC**

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

Jurisdiction lies under Article VI, Section 16 of the Illinois Constitution and Supreme Court Rule 758(b), which vests this Court with original and exclusive authority over all attorney disciplinary proceedings. This is not a discretionary appeal, but the exercise of the Court’s constitutional duty to review the actions of its disciplinary bodies.

The phrase “petition for leave to file exceptions” in Rule 753(e) is procedural only and does not convert this matter into a petition for leave to appeal under Rule 315. Accordingly, Petitioner invokes this Court’s inherent supervisory power to vacate void and fraudulent disciplinary actions and to enforce compliance with constitutional and federal mandates, including the Americans with Disabilities Act.

This case presents an unprecedented record of structural failure within the Illinois attorney-disciplinary system. The Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (“ARDC”) proceeded for more than two years against a disabled, retired attorney residing in another state, without jurisdiction, without a valid affidavit under Supreme Court Rule 753(b), and in defiance of the procedural and constitutional safeguards that this Court is sworn to uphold.

The resulting recommendation of disbarment rests upon falsified evidence, altered transcripts, and the repeated denial of access guaranteed by the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and Article I of the Illinois Constitution. The record demonstrates not an isolated error but a systemic collapse of due process that threatens the integrity of judicial self-regulation.

Petitioner Margaret Jean Lowery retired from the Illinois bar effective June 30, 2023, after a thirty-year career distinguished by public service, including her tenure as General Counsel of Memorial Hospital and her cooperation with federal investigators in judicial-corruption prosecutions.

When she later reported bullying and retaliation inside the St. Clair County Courthouse, ARDC officials, rather than addressing the misconduct, turned her protected complaints into the basis of discipline. The harassment escalated: a sitting judge with whom she had never appeared filed twenty-two false complaints against her, twelve more were transmitted to Oklahoma, and even her law partner was targeted. The Commission ignored every ADA accommodation request, denied discovery fifty-five times, and proceeded on a record proven to be fraudulent. (Exhibits 1–4, 10 Master Exhibit List.)

Among the most egregious acts was the June 27, 2023, subpoena issued by ARDC Administrator Rachel Miller to the St. Louis Holocaust Museum demanding

the names and contact information of Jewish attendees at a private event. (Exhibit 9 FINAL Master Exhibit List.) This unprecedented act of religious targeting underscores that the misconduct at issue transcends administrative error and implicates constitutional rights of equality and free exercise. The United States Department of Justice forensic affidavit of Bruce Anderson, together with the corroborating affidavits of ASA Paul Evans and Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck (Exhibits 1–3), independently confirm that the ARDC’s evidentiary record was falsified and manipulated.

The proceedings below thus violated the ADA, the Due Process Clause, and this Court’s own Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy. The Review Board’s October 3, 2025, recommendation of disbarment, entered without jurisdiction, without a hearing accessible to the respondent, and based on a corrupted record, is void ab initio. Petitioner therefore seeks vacatur of that recommendation, expungement of the ARDC record, and restoration of the integrity of Illinois attorney discipline.

This appeal also preserves Petitioner’s federal appellate rights. Should this Court decline to vacate or rehear in compliance with constitutional and statutory mandates, Petitioner will seek review by writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States to ensure enforcement of the federal rights implicated herein.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

This appeal is taken as a matter of right pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 758(b). The Report and Recommendation of the Review Board of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission was filed and served by the Clerk of the Commission on October 3, 2025. These Exceptions are therefore timely filed within thirty-five days of service. Jurisdiction lies in this Court under Article VI, Section 16 of the Illinois Constitution, which grants the Supreme Court original and exclusive authority to review disciplinary recommendations of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission.

Jurisdiction is also invoked for the purpose of vacating orders entered without lawful authority. The Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission failed to file the jurisdictional affidavit required by Supreme Court Rule 753(b), and Petitioner Margaret Jean Lowery formally retired from the Illinois bar effective June 30, 2023. A disciplinary proceeding brought against a non-member of the bar, in the absence of a sworn jurisdictional affidavit, is void ab initio. See *People v. Castleberry*, 2015 IL 116916 paragraph 15, and *Steel Company v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 United States 83 (1998).

Jurisdiction was also destroyed by the Commission's and this Court's violations of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 United States Code

Section 12132. State courts are public entities obligated to provide meaningful access through an interactive process when an accommodation is requested. See 28 Code of Federal Regulations Section 35.130(b)(7) and *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 United States 509 (2004). Petitioner submitted nine written ADA requests supported by medical documentation from Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck, Exhibit 3. Each request was denied without engagement or modification. Proceeding while those requests were pending violated federal law and the Illinois Constitution's guarantee of open courts in Article I Section 12. Those denials rendered every subsequent act void for want of jurisdiction as recognized in *Armstrong v. Manzo*, 380 United States 545 (1965), and *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 United States 319 (1976).

Once a tribunal denies access based on disability it ceases to function as a neutral adjudicator and becomes a party to discrimination. Under Rule 2.11(A)(1) of the Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment any judge whose impartiality might reasonably be questioned must disqualify. See *In re Murchison*, 349 United States 133 (1955), and *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 United States 510 (1927). Because the same tribunal that denied ADA access continued to adjudicate the matter its impartiality was compromised. Every order issued thereafter is constitutionally void.

Jurisdiction in this appeal rests in the Illinois Supreme Court's inherent

supervisory power to correct void judgments, enforce compliance with federal and state constitutional mandates, and preserve the integrity of the attorney disciplinary system. Petitioner respectfully submits that this Court must vacate all prior proceedings as void ab initio or, in the alternative, grant rehearing consistent with due process and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Failure to do so will preserve for further review by the Supreme Court of the United States the federal questions presented herein.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Petitioner repeatedly requested access to the certified record of proceedings, including transcripts, exhibits, and filings necessary to prepare her defense and appeal. Those requests were denied by the ARDC and the Review Board without explanation or legal justification. The refusal to provide the certified record deprived Petitioner of the ability to verify the authenticity of the evidence used against her and to prepare meaningful exceptions. The denial constitutes an additional act of exclusion under the Americans with Disabilities Act and a violation of the open courts provision of Article I, Section 12 of the Illinois Constitution. The undersigned only has access to the Certified Record through the Hearing Board and that record was deemed entirely fraudulent.

Petitioner Margaret Jean Lowery is a retired attorney who served for more

than thirty years in health care, corporate, and regulatory law. She was General Counsel of Memorial Hospital in Belleville, Illinois, and was instrumental in restoring the financial stability of that system and coordinating with federal investigators during the judicial corruption prosecutions of Judges Michael Cook and Joe Christ. Her work in those cases drew unwanted attention from certain judicial officers and attorneys within the St. Clair County Courthouse.

Beginning in 2018 Petitioner reported that she was being bullied and harassed inside the courthouse by judges and other court personnel. On October 29, 2018, she sent a written complaint to ARDC Deputy Administrator Peter Rotskoff documenting the harassment and requesting protection under the Illinois Supreme Court's Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy. (Exhibit 10 – Email to ARDC Deputy Administrator Peter Rotskoff, October 29 2018, Reporting Bullying and Harassment) That communication placed the ARDC and this Court on direct notice of misconduct and a hostile environment. See Exhibit 10. The harassment continued. On November 20, 2018, Judge Andrew Gleeson confronted Petitioner inside a courthouse elevator, made threatening and unwelcome remarks of a personal nature, and warned her to remain silent about judicial misconduct.

Petitioner immediately reported the incident to then Chief Justice Lloyd Karmeier. Justice Karmeier confirmed her report and advised that the Court was

revising its harassment policy and that she should file her complaint after January 1, 2019. On December 31, 2018, one day before that date, Judge Gleeson filed a bar complaint against Petitioner that became disciplinary proceeding 2020PR00018.

The case was built entirely on falsified evidence. Before the complaint was filed, the ARDC obtained records from GoDaddy, the online host for the alleged social media accounts. Those records showed conclusively that Petitioner was not the author of the statements attributed to her. (Exhibit 1 – DOJ-Certified Forensic Affidavit of Bruce Anderson)

Despite possessing that exculpatory evidence, the Administrator filed charges as if the posts were genuine. The Department of Justice certified forensic affidavit of Bruce Anderson, (Exhibit 1 – DOJ-Certified Forensic Affidavit of Bruce Anderson), later confirmed that the transcripts and evidence were altered and that creation and modification dates postdated the hearing. Affidavits from Assistant State’s Attorney Paul Evans and Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck, (Exhibit 2 – Affidavit of ASA Paul Evans; Exhibit 3 – Affidavit of Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D.) The Exhibits corroborate that the ARDC withheld exculpatory evidence and ignored verified medical and forensic documentation disproving the charges.

Petitioner was denied discovery more than fifty times, was refused a jurisdictional hearing, and was excluded from participation despite repeated requests

for accommodation under the Americans with Disabilities Act. (Exhibit 4 – Chart of 55 Discovery Denials Demonstrating Systemic Discovery Deprivation) Her requests included medical verification from her treating physician confirming that she could not safely travel to Springfield, Illinois, from Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she resided. The ARDC denied all accommodation without discussion or the required interactive process. The Hearing Board proceeded in her absence and entered findings on a record proven to be falsified.

In April 2023 Petitioner filed an objection to costs after discovering that the ARDC had billed her for forensic work that actually proved her innocence. Instead of addressing that objection, Administrator Rachel Miller initiated a new disciplinary complaint, docketed as 2023PR00060, built entirely upon the same fraudulent record. On June 27, 2023, Miller issued a subpoena to the St. Louis Holocaust Museum seeking the names and personal information of Jewish attendees at a private event. Petitioner was not copied on the subpoena and did not receive notice. (Exhibit 9 – Holocaust Museum Subpoena Issued by Rachel Miller, June 27, 2023) Three days later, on June 30, 2023, Petitioner's retirement from the Illinois bar became effective and her professional liability insurance was terminated.

Despite the termination of her license and the absence of jurisdiction, the ARDC and Review Board continued to pursue disciplinary proceedings against her

as if she remained an Illinois attorney. The Administrator falsely alleged that Petitioner had made social media posts on the platform X attacking the Illinois Supreme Court. The forensic affidavit established that no such posts existed and that the exhibits contained no verifiable metadata or timestamps. Nevertheless, those fabricated exhibits were received into evidence and cited in the Review Board's recommendation of disbarment.

The Review Board's October 3, 2025 report relied upon transcripts that lacked a Certified Shorthand Reporter jurat and were proven to have been altered. Petitioner was locked out of the May 2, 2024, hearing after renewing her ADA accommodation request. The hearing proceeded without her participation. (Exhibit 5 – ADA Lockout Orders, May 2, 2024 Transcript, and Supporting Correspondence) The Review Board then conducted oral arguments under similarly defective conditions in July 2025, again ignoring written ADA requests and the forensic proof of record falsification.

Throughout her career, Petitioner never received a client complaint or judicial sanction. Every allegation against her arose from false, altered, or retaliatory material. Her consistent efforts to alert this Court and federal authorities to the fraud were ignored. The resulting record represents not a valid exercise of professional regulation but an unlawful deprivation of due process, equal protection, and access

under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission and its Review Board lacked subject matter jurisdiction to proceed against Petitioner after June 30, 2023, when Petitioner was no longer a member of the Illinois bar and no jurisdictional affidavit was filed in compliance with Supreme Court Rule 753(b).
2. Whether the denial of more than fifteen requests for reasonable accommodation under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, without any interactive process, deprived Petitioner of meaningful access to disciplinary proceedings and rendered all subsequent orders void for want of jurisdiction under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and Article I, Section 12 of the Illinois Constitution.
3. Whether members of the Hearing Board, Review Board, and Illinois Supreme Court were disqualified from further participation once they became respondents in Petitioner's ADA complaints and whether their continued adjudication violated Rule 2.11(A)(1) of the Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct and the constitutional guarantee of a fair tribunal.
4. Whether the disciplinary proceedings violated Petitioner's rights to due process and equal protection under the United States and Illinois Constitutions

by proceeding on falsified evidence, altered transcripts, and suppressed exculpatory material established by the Department of Justice certified forensic affidavit of Bruce Anderson and corroborating affidavits of Assistant State's Attorney Paul Evans and Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck.

5. Whether the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission and its Administrator engaged in religious and disability-based discrimination in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act by issuing a subpoena to the St. Louis Holocaust Museum seeking the identities of Jewish attendees at a private event.
6. Whether the cumulative record demonstrates a systemic failure of the Illinois attorney disciplinary system to comply with constitutional and statutory safeguards and whether this Court must vacate all proceedings as void ab initio or grant rehearing to restore the integrity of judicial regulation.
7. Whether the ARDC and this Court violated the constitutional right to a fair tribunal by refusing to disqualify members who were respondents in Petitioner's ADA complaints and who had a direct personal and institutional interest in the outcome of the litigation.
8. Whether the issuance of a subpoena by ARDC Administrator Rachel Miller

to the St. Louis Holocaust Museum seeking the names of Jewish attendees constituted religious and disability-based discrimination in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

9. Whether the cumulative record of jurisdictional defects, fabricated evidence, ADA violations, and retaliatory conduct establishes that the Illinois attorney disciplinary system, as applied in this case, failed to comply with constitutional and statutory safeguards and whether this Court must vacate all proceedings as void ab initio to restore due process and public confidence in judicial regulation.

ARGUMENT

10. The ARDC Lacked Jurisdiction Over Petitioner

The Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission lacked authority to initiate or continue disciplinary proceedings against Margaret Jean Lowery after her retirement from the Illinois bar on June 30, 2023. Supreme Court Rule 751 limits the jurisdiction of the Commission to persons licensed or seeking licensure in Illinois. Proceedings against a non-member are ultra vires and void ab initio. Supreme Court Rule 753(b) requires the filing of a jurisdictional affidavit to establish the lawful basis of any disciplinary action. No such affidavit was filed. The absence of that

affidavit is a jurisdictional defect that cannot be waived or cured by consent. See *People v. Castleberry*, 2015 IL 116916, paragraph 15.

The record confirms that the charges alleged conduct occurring after Petitioner's retirement and that the ARDC proceeded despite notice that it lacked jurisdiction. In *re Thomas*, 2012 IL 113035, paragraph 20, establishes that proceedings brought after the end of a license term are void and must be dismissed. The ARDC's assertion of jurisdiction was therefore fraudulent and deprived the Hearing Board and Review Board of any lawful authority to act. The Review Board's recommendation of disbarment was entered without subject matter jurisdiction and must be vacated.

11. The Disciplinary Record Is Unsupported by Competent Evidence

Both the Hearing Board and the Review Board's findings rest on no admissible or reliable evidence. The Department of Justice certified forensic affidavit of Bruce Anderson establishes that the transcripts and exhibits relied upon by the ARDC were fabricated and altered. The affidavit identifies manipulation of file metadata, alteration of transcript creation dates, and the absence of original source data. The affidavits of Assistant State's Attorney Paul Evans and Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck confirm that the evidence was falsified and that exculpatory material proving Petitioner's innocence was withheld.

No proceeding can stand where the evidence is fraudulent or nonexistent. A judgment based on falsified proof is void for fraud upon the tribunal. *Hazel-Atlas Glass Company v. Hartford-Empire Company*, 322 United States 238 (1944). The ARDC had actual knowledge that its evidence was false and continued to rely upon it. The Review Board's recommendation therefore violates due process and the fundamental rule that discipline must rest upon clear and convincing evidence. Because the record contains no such proof, the recommendation cannot stand.

12. The Proceedings Violated Petitioner's Due Process Rights

Petitioner was denied fundamental fairness guaranteed by the United States and Illinois Constitutions. She was denied discovery fifty-five times, denied access to filings, and locked out of the electronic record. The Hearing Board proceeded with hearings in her absence after refusing ADA accommodation and after denying her participation by remote appearance despite verified medical documentation. These acts deprived her of notice and opportunity to be heard, the essential elements of due process. See *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 United States 319 (1976).

The use of default findings to impose disbarment penalty where a party has been excluded by the tribunal's own misconduct constitutes structural error requiring vacatur. *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 United States 817 (1977), recognizes access to the courts as a fundamental right. The ARDC's deliberate exclusion of Petitioner from

her own proceedings violates that right and nullifies any resulting judgment.

13. The Proceedings Violated the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act

The ARDC is a public entity subject to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 United States Code Section 12132, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Both statutes prohibit exclusion of qualified individuals with disabilities from participation in state programs or activities. The implementing regulation, 28 Code of Federal Regulations Section 35.130(b)(7), requires that an agency engage in an interactive process to determine reasonable accommodations. Petitioner submitted nine written ADA requests supported by medical documentation confirming her disability and travel limitations. Each was denied without consultation.

Tennessee v. Lane, 541 United States 509 (2004), affirms that Title II applies to access to state courts. By proceeding while accommodation requests were pending and refusing all modifications, the ARDC and Review Board violated federal law. Denial of access on the basis of disability also triggers mandatory judicial disqualification under Rule 2.11(A)(1) of the Illinois Code of Judicial Conduct because a judge or board member who becomes the subject of an ADA complaint cannot continue to preside. The failure to recuse compounded the violation and voided the proceedings.

14. The ARDC Engaged in Retaliation and Extrinsic Fraud

Each time Petitioner asserted her rights under the Constitution or the ADA, the ARDC responded with escalating charges and procedural barriers. This pattern of retaliation culminated in a default recommendation of disbarment based not on misconduct but on Petitioner's protected activity. Such retaliation violates 42 United States Code Section 12203 and constitutes discrimination under the ADA and Section 504.

The conduct also amounts to extrinsic fraud upon the tribunal. Extrinsic fraud occurs when a party's conduct prevents an opponent from fully presenting a case. Here the ARDC's suppression of exculpatory evidence, falsification of records, and refusal to engage in required ADA procedures deprived Petitioner of the ability to present her defense. Orders entered under those conditions are void. See *Hazel-Atlas Glass Company v. Hartford-Empire Company*, 322 United States 238 (1944).

The issuance of a subpoena by ARDC Administrator Rachel Miller to the St. Louis Holocaust Museum demanding the identities of Jewish attendees exemplifies the misuse of authority and discriminatory intent that pervaded the proceedings. This act had no legitimate purpose and violated constitutional guarantees of free exercise, equal protection, and human dignity. Such conduct cannot be sanctioned under any conception of professional discipline and confirms that the entire process was

retaliatory and discriminatory. (See Full Exhibit 5 a through I – ADA Lockout Orders and Correspondence Demonstrating Denial of Interactive Process; See also Exhibits 1 and 3 – Forensic and Medical Evidence Corroborating Denial of Access)

15. The Cumulative Effect Requires Vacatur

The combined jurisdictional defects, evidentiary falsifications, ADA violations, and retaliatory conduct demonstrate a collapse of constitutional process. The recommendation of disbarment rests upon no lawful foundation and cannot be reconciled with the requirements of due process or the supremacy of federal law. This Court has both the authority and the obligation to vacate the Review Board's Report and Recommendation, declare the proceedings void ab initio, and order the expungement of all related records to restore the integrity of attorney regulation in Illinois.

16. Violation of Due Process by Withholding of Record

In addition to the discovery denials and exclusion from proceedings, Petitioner was denied access to the certified record itself. The ARDC refused to provide her with the official record of the case, including certified transcripts, despite repeated written requests. Without access to the certified record, Petitioner could not verify the accuracy of the evidence or prepare her defense. The United States Supreme Court has recognized that access to the record is a fundamental

component of due process because it is indispensable to effective review. Denial of that access violates both due process and the equal protection principles underlying *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 United States 817 (1977), and violates Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act when the denial operates to exclude a disabled litigant from participation. The Review Board's recommendation, entered upon an inaccessible and uncertified record, cannot withstand constitutional scrutiny.

17. ADA Denials Violate 14th Amendment.

The more than 15 ADA denials also violate the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantees of procedural due process and equal protection, citing *Barnett v. U.S. Air, Inc.*, 535 U.S. 391 (2002); *Robertson v. Las Animas County Sheriff's Dep't*, 500 F.3d 1185 (10th Cir. 2007); and *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133 (1955). Also under the **Supremacy Clause (Art. VI, cl. 2)**, federal ADA obligations preempt any conflicting state disciplinary procedures. A state cannot invoke its regulatory authority over attorneys to evade Title II's mandates. Yet the Hearing Board did as set forth in Dkt 191, Order Denying ADA Accommodation. The denial of accommodation this many times without interactive process voids the proceedings and quite frankly until this Court addresses the harm this is causes because its bullying the ARDC will continue to do it.

WHY REVIEW IS WARRANTED

Review is required in this matter because the disciplinary proceedings on which the Review Board relied are themselves invalid under federal law and were procured by fraud. Under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), and *United States v. Throckmorton*, 98 U.S. 61 (1878), a tribunal has an affirmative duty to vacate judgments obtained through extrinsic fraud or through the knowing use of falsified materials. Here, the record includes a DOJ-certified forensic affidavit and corroborating sworn statements establishing that exhibits and transcript materials relied upon by the ARDC were altered and that exculpatory material was withheld. Proceedings founded on such a record cannot be left standing without this Court's review.

Review is also required because Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794, render the ARDC proceedings void where a qualified individual with a disability is denied meaningful access and the required interactive process. The ARDC denied multiple ADA requests, proceeded while those requests were pending, and locked Petitioner out of a hearing. A state court cannot allow a disciplinary recommendation to stand when the underlying process violates controlling federal access law. Because a related federal action is already pending, this Court must either resolve

the ADA and fraud questions now, in the exercise of its original and exclusive jurisdiction over attorney discipline under Article VI, Section 16, or allow a federal court to do so in a posture less respectful of this Court's supervisory authority.

Review is warranted because our country is founded upon the premise that we do not convict innocent people and the record in this case actually proves Lowery did not engage in any of the claimed conduct. If this Court desires to Order a Deposition of X Corp Custodian of Records, the Court would find the discovery most informative. This Court has believed the lies coming out of the ARDC for far too long and perhaps this is the time to prove it by photographs. Lowery has an X Account and had one opened in October of 2023 at the call name @OKLoweryLaw. The interesting part of why this is so fascinating is Mr. Pointers testimony. I have never met Mr. Pointer and I honestly doubt he would recognize me.



Real X Account



Fake X Account

The photo on the left is current. It is what Lowery looked like in November of 2023. The photo on the right was affixed to the imposter X account which X Corp said they have no record of existing on their platform. The photo on the right was the Memorial General Counsel photo available to the public on the Internet. It is 13 years old, and was during a period when Lowery had short dark hair and was 50 pounds heavier. No woman opens a new social medial account and uses an old photo of her when she was fat. The last time anyone from ARDC saw Lowery was 2021. In 2021, Lowery looked like her old photo. When Mr. Pointer testified her stated that photo looked like Lowery's current self. (May 2, HB Transcript: **Page 43, lines 1-15**) is where Mr. Pointer testified that the image he saw across the purported 'Margaret J. Lowery' social-media accounts was the same blue-blazer photograph used in the Administrator's exhibits, confirming that the ARDC relied on an outdated 2010 Memorial Hospital photograph rather than any verified or current depiction of Lowery." The old photo did not appear on any account in which Lowery had control. None of the evidence Pointer testified to was primary source validation and in fact the posts do not match the allegations in the Complaint. Several of the exhibits have multiple internet addresses. For instance, the exhibits show an address of "Margaret J. Lowery@margaretjloweery@LoweryLawFirm." That is not a real X address. The exhibits are phony on their face. This Court has been livid with what

ARDC has planted as evidence, not what actually exists. This is exactly the type of bully the Red Bee Group stated was occurring and it is what I suspected was occurring as a Commissioner.

The circumstances in this case are not isolated. During my tenure as a Commissioner for the Illinois Supreme Court, I received a call from attorney Rhonda Crawford, a registered nurse who reported that false evidence and procedural fraud were being committed against her within the same disciplinary structure now under review. At the time, I discounted her warnings. Only now, after experiencing the same fabricated record tactics, do I understand that she was telling the truth.

This same pattern of retaliatory or fraudulent conduct has also been alleged by Judge Robert Adrian. These recurring reports across unrelated cases demonstrate that the problem is not the individual respondent but the institutional framework that permits misconduct by ARDC personnel to proceed unchecked.

Although I have no association with former Judge Ron Duebbert beyond a brief period in which I served as his LAP sponsor, his experience similarly reflected the structural failures within the disciplinary process. In fact he was criminally charged as a sitting judge based upon a fraudulent and altered record. The repetition of these patterns across separate respondents confirms a systemic issue that this Court must address to preserve the integrity of attorney regulation in Illinois.

Finally, review is warranted to clarify that this filing is being made by exception only because the Clerk's Office repeatedly rejected a filing that was properly submitted as an appeal by right under Rule 758(b). The Clerk's administrative rejections cannot convert a matter of original and exclusive disciplinary jurisdiction into a discretionary petition. Where, as here, (1) the proceedings below are alleged to be void for lack of jurisdiction, (2) the record is alleged to be the product of extrinsic fraud within the meaning of Hazel-Atlas and Throckmorton, and (3) federal disability-access law has been invoked and allegedly violated, this Court is required to take up the matter and determine it on the merits.

Review by the Illinois Supreme Court is warranted under Rule 753(e)(2) because this case presents issues of exceptional importance concerning the integrity of the attorney-disciplinary process, the constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection, and compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The Review Board's recommendation rests on proceedings conducted without jurisdiction, as the Petitioner was retired from the Illinois bar and no longer subject to ARDC authority. The process further violated fundamental due process by denying accommodations, refusing access to the record, and proceeding by default despite medical documentation and federal certification of evidence manipulation.

This case implicates the Court’s supervisory authority under Article VI, Section 16 to ensure that attorney regulation in Illinois is administered lawfully, fairly, and in conformity with federal standards. The issues raised extend beyond the individual Petitioner; they address the systemic duty of the Court to guarantee accessibility and reliability within its disciplinary framework.

Because the Review Board’s recommendation conflicts with established precedent (e.g., *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976); *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509 (2004)) and undermines public confidence in the profession’s self-regulation, this Court’s review is necessary to restore procedural integrity and affirm that no lawyer may be disciplined through proceedings that are constitutionally void or discriminatory.

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For the reasons set forth above, the Report and Recommendation of the Review Board entered on October 3, 2025, is void for want of jurisdiction, denial of due process, violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act, and fraud upon the tribunal. The disciplinary process was conducted against a retired attorney who was no longer a member of the Illinois bar, without a jurisdictional affidavit, without competent evidence, and in open defiance of constitutional and statutory safeguards.

Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court, pursuant to its inherent supervisory authority and Supreme Court Rule 758(b), vacate the Review Board's Report and Recommendation and all related proceedings in Commission Nos. 2020PR00018 and 2023PR00060 as void ab initio. Petitioner further requests that the Court declare that the disciplinary proceedings violated the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the United States and Illinois Constitutions; direct the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission to expunge all records arising from the void proceedings; and order implementation of procedures ensuring compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and constitutional guarantees of access and fairness.

Petitioner further states that any disposition by this Court that does not address and resolve the federal issues of ADA noncompliance, denial of due process, and fraud upon the tribunal shall not constitute a final order for purposes of Rule 7.7 of the Oklahoma Rules Governing Professional Conduct, because jurisdiction and due process never validly attached. This statement is made not as a threat but as formal notice to preserve Petitioner's appellate rights and to ensure that review remains available before the Supreme Court of the United States on the federal questions presented.

In the alternative, Petitioner requests that this Court grant a rehearing before a constitutionally qualified and impartial tribunal capable of affording the due process protections required by law. Should that also be denied, then this filing further serves as formal notice to the United States Supreme Court that unless this Court fully addresses the ADA and fraud upon the Court issues raised herein, any lesser disposition shall not constitute a final order for purposes of Rule 7.7 of the Oklahoma Rules Governing Professional Conduct. No due process or jurisdiction ever attached, and appellate rights are preserved."

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery
Margaret J. Lowery
7122 S Sheridan Rd, Suite 1110
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748

mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com
(918) 513-2204

VERIFICATION

Under penalties of perjury (735 ILCS 5/1-109), I certify that the statements herein are true and correct. Dated: November 7, 2025

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

NOTICE OF FILING AND PROOF OF SERVICE

This motion is filed with the ARDC Clerk on 11/7/2025, pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/1-109. Copies have been served on the Administrator via electronic service to bbrough@iadc.org.

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on 11/7/2025, a true and correct copy of this motion was served via electronic email to the Administrator at bbrough@iadc.org, under penalty of perjury.

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I, Margaret Jean Lowery, certify that this Petition is filed consistent with the Rules of the Illinois Supreme Court and pursuant to Rule 758(b). This filing constitutes an **appeal by right** invoking the Court's original and exclusive jurisdiction. It is **not** a petition for leave to file exceptions within the meaning of Rule 753(e), and no prior authorization is required.

The repeated rejection of this filing violates the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) because it denies access to a filing submitted as of right. This constitutes a barrier to participation by a

qualified individual with a disability.

I, Margaret Jean Lowery, certify that this Petition, INCLUDING the Table of Contents, Table of Authorities, certificates, contains fewer than fifty (50) pages of text and therefore complies with the page limitations set forth in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 341(b)(1). Exhibits were not included in the page count.

This document was prepared in 14-point Times New Roman typeface, double-spaced, with one-inch margins in conformance with Rule 341(a).

All material included is necessary to present the jurisdictional, due-process, ADA, and fraud issues raised under Rule 758(b).

This filing is submitted pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12132, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794, which require the Illinois Supreme Court to ensure meaningful access to the courts for qualified individuals with disabilities. To the extent that any electronic filing barriers or rejections occur, this Certificate serves as formal notice that Petitioner has sought reasonable accommodation for electronic filing access and timeliness under those federal statutes.

Dated: November 7, 2025

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ **Margaret J. Lowery**

APPENDIX

PROPOSED EXCEPTIONS

(Filed concurrently with Petition for Leave to File Exceptions)

1. **Invalid Record and Transcript**

Petitioner excepts to the Review Board's reliance on a transcript that bears no certified-shorthand-reporter jurat and contains material omissions and alterations. A report founded on a non-certified and inaccurate transcript is legally void and cannot support review or discipline under Rule 753(b). See *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

2. **Failure to Conduct Jurisdictional Review**

Both the Hearing Board and Review Board failed to address the threshold question of jurisdiction despite repeated requests and sworn affidavits establishing Petitioner's retirement from the Illinois bar as of June 30, 2023. No jurisdictional affidavit or order appears in the record, rendering the proceedings void *ab initio* under *People v. Castleberry*, 2015 IL 116916.

3. **Denial of Due Process and ADA Access**

Petitioner excepts to the Review Board's acceptance of proceedings conducted after she was locked out of both the hearing board and the oral argument and denied requested ADA accommodations, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976). The refusal to

allow participation by remote means or through counsel, despite documented medical necessity, destroyed any appearance of fairness.

4. **Refusal to Review Due-Process Objections**

The Review Board expressly declined to review or rule upon Petitioner's due-process objections, stating that such issues were "outside the scope" of its review. This omission constitutes reversible error and an abdication of its duty under Rule 753(d) to ensure constitutional compliance before recommending discipline.

5. **Extrinsic Fraud and Fabrication of Evidence**

Petitioner excepts to the Review Board's reliance on exhibits that, according to the DOJ-certified forensic affidavit of Bruce Anderson and supporting affidavits of ASA Paul Evans and Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck, were altered or fabricated after filing. Under *United States v. Throckmorton*, 98 U.S. 61 (1878), and *Hazel-Atlas*, any judgment obtained through extrinsic fraud must be vacated.

6. **Absence of a Valid Appealable Order**

Because the Review Board issued findings unsupported by a valid record or certified transcript, there is at present no appealable final order. Petitioner files these proposed exceptions solely to preserve all rights until a constitutionally

adequate order and certified record exist for review.

7. Repeated Denial of ADA Accommodations Void Proceedings & Violated Due Process

Lowery has never has a hearing in which she could participate. All the evidence is fraudulent. All the transcripts are irregular. Holocaust Subpoenas were issued by this Court. This is not bar regulation it is persecution. The Clerks are rejecting pleadings wrongfully and then referencing “mental health filings” which is defamation per se.

ADDITIONAL EXECEPTIONS

Proposed Exception No. 1: The Review Board erred in finding jurisdiction under Rule 753(b) because no jurisdictional affidavit was ever filed or transmitted to the Hearing Board. (See Exhibit 1, DOJ Forensic Affidavit).

Proposed Exception No. 2: The Review Board erred in relying on uncertified and falsified transcripts, violating Illinois Supreme Court Rules 321–323 and *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

Proposed Exception No. 3: The Review Board erred in affirming proceedings conducted in violation of Title II of the ADA and denying all accommodation requests.

Proposed Exception No. 4: The Review Board’s October 3, 2025 “Report and

Recommendation” constitutes a void act under *People v. Castleberry*, 2015 IL 116916, ¶ 15, because jurisdiction was never established.

Proposed Exception No. 5: The Review Board’s October 3, 2025 “Report and Recommendation” erroneously states that Petitioner did not “appeal the sanction.” This finding is factually and legally incorrect. Petitioner repeatedly challenged both the jurisdictional basis for the proceedings and the propriety of the recommended sanction in every filing before the Hearing Board and Review Board. Those filings included detailed objections to the absence of a valid record, the denial of due process, and the use of altered exhibits and uncertified transcripts.

Moreover, because the transcript relied upon by the Review Board lacks a certified-shorthand-reporter jurat and omits entire segments of the proceeding, it cannot constitute a valid record upon which any appeal or sanction determination may rest. The absence of a certified record prevents meaningful appellate review and renders any finding that Petitioner “did not appeal” inherently misleading.

Petitioner therefore excepts to the Review Board’s statement as unsupported by the record, contrary to Rule 753(d), and inconsistent with the principles of *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), and *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), which require that disciplinary judgments rest upon accurate, certified, and reviewable records.

Proposed Exception No. 6: The Review Board Report Fails to Comply with Illinois Supreme Court Rules and Omits Any Cited Record Basis

The Review Board’s October 3, 2025 “Report and Recommendation” does not comply with Illinois Supreme Court Rule 753(d) and (e) because it cites no Hearing Board findings, exhibits, testimony, or evidence. The document is conclusory, unsupported by record citations, and fails to identify the evidentiary or procedural basis for its recommendation of disbarment. A report that does not reference a certified record or any factual support cannot form a lawful foundation for Supreme Court review. Its deficiencies render it void *ab initio* under *People v. Castleberry*, 2015 IL 116916.

The Review Board also relied on a transcript that was neither certified by a court reporter nor accurate, as it omits material portions of the hearing and bears no CSR jurat. Reliance on such an incomplete and uncertified transcript violates the requirements of Rules 321–323 and the due-process standards of *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

Proposed Exception No. 7: Denial of ADA Accommodations and Use of Appearance-Based Pretext

Petitioner excepts to the Review Board’s failure to address the Hearing Board’s denial of ADA accommodations and its reliance on appearance-based pretext to justify exclusion. The record shows that the Hearing Board refused nine

ADA accommodation requests, denied the presence of Petitioner's physician despite documented medical necessity, and barred her from participating in her own disciplinary hearing. The Hearing Board members made inappropriate comments about Petitioner's physical appearance and medical condition and cited those observations as grounds to deny accommodation. These actions violate Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12132, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. §794, and the Illinois Supreme Court's own Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy. Proceedings conducted under such discriminatory circumstances are constitutionally void.

Proposed Exception No. 8: Denial of Discovery and Forcible Lockout

Petitioner excepts to the Hearing Board's denial of all discovery and depositions and its refusal to permit a court reporter during discovery sessions. The record demonstrates that Petitioner was denied 55 discovery requests, 9 ADA accommodations, and was forcibly locked out of the hearing in a planned default. Such deliberate exclusion deprived Petitioner of any opportunity to present evidence or cross-examine witnesses and constitutes a structural due-process violation requiring vacatur under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

Proposed Exception No. 9: Retaliation and Misuse of Privileged Pleadings

Petitioner excepts to the ARDC's retaliation following the filing of an Objection to Costs, a privileged pleading protected under Illinois Rule of Professional Conduct 8.4(d). Instead of addressing the pleading through proper motion practice under Rule 137, the Administrator converted it into Count I of a new disciplinary complaint. This constitutes professional misconduct by the Administrator and retaliation in violation of Title V of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12203.

Proposed Exception No. 12: Structural Due Process Violation—Unified Complainant, Prosecutor, and Adjudicator

Petitioner excepts to the Review Board's failure to recognize the structural constitutional defect inherent in these proceedings. The same entity and, in material part, the same personnel within the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission acted as complainant, prosecutor, and adjudicator throughout this matter. The Administrator's office initiated the complaint, prosecuted the charges, ruled upon its own motions, issued recommendations to the Hearing Board, and defended those same actions before the Review Board, all within a single institutional chain of command. This arrangement violates the most basic guarantees of impartiality and separation of functions required by the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

The United States Supreme Court has long held that "no man can be a judge in his own case," and that due process is violated when an agency both accuses and

adjudicates the same matter. *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955); *Withrow v. Larkin*, 421 U.S. 35, 47–55 (1975). Here, the Administrator’s dual role as complainant and prosecutor, combined with the Review Board’s derivative oversight by the same body, deprived Petitioner of a neutral decision-maker. The defect is structural, not harmless, and voids all subsequent orders regardless of any alleged evidence or findings.

Because jurisdiction cannot arise from proceedings infected by such fundamental bias, the ARDC’s entire disciplinary structure, as applied in this case, is void *ab initio*. The Review Board’s endorsement of a process in which the same authority investigated, charged, prosecuted, and reviewed its own actions contravenes both federal constitutional standards and Illinois’ own guarantee of a fair and impartial tribunal. Under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944), and *United States v. Throckmorton*, 98 U.S. 61 (1878), proceedings predicated upon fraud or structural conflict of interest must be vacated in their entirety.

Accordingly, Petitioner excepts to the Review Board’s October 3, 2025 report and recommendation as constitutionally void and requests that the Illinois Supreme Court vacate all underlying proceedings, expunge the record, and remand for institutionally compliant and ADA-accessible process, if any jurisdiction lawfully

exists.

Proposed Exception No. 13: Misrepresentation of Medical Evidence and Fabrication of Testimony

The Review Board's Report and the underlying Hearing Board findings misstate and invent evidence that does not exist in the record. Specifically, the Hearing Board claimed that "there was no evidence of sepsis in the anesthesia record." This statement is false and medically illiterate.

Under the Illinois Hospital Licensing Act, 210 ILCS 85/6.17, the anesthesia record is limited to documenting the administration of anesthesia and intraoperative events. It is not, and has never been, the source document for postoperative diagnoses such as sepsis. The diagnosis and treatment of sepsis appear in the operative report, progress notes, and infectious disease consults, not in the anesthesia log.

The Hearing Board's reliance on the absence of sepsis notation in an anesthesia record to discredit verified medical evidence demonstrates a complete lack of understanding of medical documentation. It also evidences the fabrication of testimony, because no witness testified to that conclusion at any stage of the proceedings. The assertion was inserted *sua sponte* by the panel.

Further, Administrator's Counsel, Ms. Ferdinand, presented herself as a "healthcare attorney" and thus would have known, or should have known, that

anesthesia charts are not comprehensive medical records and cannot be used to disprove a diagnosis of sepsis. Her failure to correct the record constitutes a breach of professional duty and a knowing misrepresentation to the tribunal.

This fabricated finding renders the Board's conclusions unreliable and void for want of evidentiary support. A decision based upon invented or medically inaccurate evidence violates due process under *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), and constitutes fraud upon the tribunal under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

Proposed Exception No. 14: Unauthorized Practice of Medicine and Misinterpretation of Clinical Evidence

The Hearing Board engaged in conduct amounting to the unauthorized practice of medicine when it purported to interpret complex medical evidence and render diagnostic conclusions without any expert qualification or supporting testimony. Specifically, the panel declared that “there was no evidence of sepsis in the anesthesia record,” using that statement to discount verified hospital documentation and physician reports confirming a postoperative sepsis diagnosis.

The diagnosis of sepsis requires the integration of laboratory findings, vital-sign trends, and clinical presentation under established medical criteria. It is a matter reserved to licensed physicians. The Hearing Board members are not medical professionals, and no qualified expert appeared or testified to contradict the treating

physician's diagnosis. By asserting an independent medical conclusion, the Board exceeded its lawful authority and violated the standards of adjudicative neutrality required under *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

Moreover, under Illinois law, only licensed physicians may diagnose or deny a medical condition. See 225 ILCS 60/49 and 68 Ill. Admin. Code 1285.240. The Board's pronouncement that sepsis "was not shown" is therefore not only medically unsound but also constitutes an act of unauthorized medical practice.

This error is compounded by the fact that the anesthesia record, by definition, is limited to anesthesia-related observations and is not a clinical summary of systemic infection. The Board's reasoning reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of medical documentation and results in findings unsupported by any competent evidence. Decisions rendered on such a basis are void for want of due process and constitute fraud upon the tribunal under *Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co.*, 322 U.S. 238 (1944).

Proposed Exception No. 15: February 6, 2024 ADA Denial Rendered All Subsequent Proceedings Void

On or about February 6, 2024, Petitioner sought a medically necessary ADA accommodation to permit temporary inpatient testing and treatment for post-sepsis complications. The Hearing Board denied that request, and upon appeal, Justice Joy Cunningham summarily denied the accommodation without engaging in the

interactive process required under 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7) and *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509 (2004).

That refusal terminated Petitioner's meaningful access to the disciplinary process. The Americans with Disabilities Act mandates that public entities—including state courts and their disciplinary arms—make reasonable modifications to ensure participation by qualified individuals with disabilities. Once the Illinois Supreme Court denied that accommodation outright, the proceedings ceased to satisfy the constitutional requirements of notice, opportunity to be heard, and a fair tribunal under *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

Because jurisdiction under Article VI, Section 16 of the Illinois Constitution extends only to lawful disciplinary proceedings, the ADA violation voided the tribunal's authority from that point forward. The subsequent hearings, findings, and recommendations—including the May 2, 2024 default and the October 3, 2025 Review Board Report—are legally null.

Further, contemporaneous evidence shows that the denial itself was retaliatory. Immediately after Petitioner sought the accommodation, email correspondence to ARDC Deputy Administrator Rachel Miller generated an automated “vacation” response, indicating that no one was assigned to handle the request during a critical medical period. The temporal proximity between the ADA

request, the denial, and Miller's absence demonstrates a deliberate disregard for federal accommodation duties and constitutes retaliation in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12203.

Accordingly, all subsequent disciplinary actions should be vacated as void ab initio for want of jurisdiction and violation of federal law.

EXHIBIT #8



Service Copy

FILED
SUPREME COURT BAR DOCKET
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

FEB 23 2026

SELDEN JONES
CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,
Attorney-Petitioner.

v.

Case #122831
OBAD#2546
SCBD#8075
OBA#12138

Retired ARDC No. 6271777

Received:	2/23/26
Docketed:	
Marshal:	JP
COA/OKC:	
COA/TUL:	

MOTION FOR ADA ACCOMMODATION AND NOTICE OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL FINDING OF DISABILITY

Respondent, Margaret Jean Lowery, appearing through counsel, moves this Court for an order granting reasonable accommodations that ensure full and equal access to these proceedings as required by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Due Process Clause. Respondent further provides formal notice that a United States District Court has already determined that Respondent has a qualifying disability warranting accommodation. In support, Respondent states as follows.

INTRODUCTION

1. Access to the courts is a constitutional and statutory prerequisite to the exercise of jurisdiction over a disabled litigant. Respondent has a documented disability and has previously been found by a federal

district court to be a person entitled to accommodation within judicial proceedings.

2. This motion is filed at the earliest stage of this matter, before any show cause order has issued, to ensure that all future proceedings occur on an accessible and constitutionally compliant record.

PROCEDURAL POSTURE

3. The Oklahoma Bar Association has transmitted a Rule 7.7 notice of foreign discipline.
4. No show cause order has been entered. This motion is therefore presented in advance of any response deadline so that the Court may establish an accessible process before imposing any obligation on Respondent to act.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL FINDING OF DISABILITY

5. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois has already determined, in proceedings involving Respondent, that Respondent has a disability within the meaning of federal law and is entitled to accommodation in order to participate in judicial proceedings.

6. That federal determination is not presented for purposes of collateral estoppel but as authoritative notice to this Court that:
7. Respondent is a qualified individual with a disability
Accommodation is necessary to secure meaningful access.
8. The need for accommodation has already been judicially recognized in an Article III court
9. This Court may take judicial notice of that determination as a matter of record and comity.

LEGAL STANDARD

10. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act applies to state courts and to attorney disciplinary proceedings conducted under the authority of a state supreme court.
11. Public entities must make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures when necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability and must furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where required to ensure effective communication and meaningful participation.
12. The right at issue is not convenience but access. The denial of accommodation to a disabled litigant deprives the tribunal of the ability

to proceed on an accessible record and therefore implicates both due process and the tribunal's authority to act.

REQUESTED ACCOMMODATIONS

13. Respondent requests accommodations that remove barriers to participation without altering the substance of the proceeding.
14. Respondent requests that the paper copy requirement be waived in favor of all electronic filings.
15. Both attorneys have electronic filing and this Court accepts electronic filing from state offices. Thus the barrier to filing is not that electronic filing is not available, it is the courts convenience only.
16. The burden of 15 paper copies along with mailing is a barrier to court access. *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509 (2004).
17. Respondent requests permission to file all documents in 14 Font, Century due to vision issues.
18. Respondent requests that all orders, notices, and filings be served electronically in addition to any paper service so that Respondent may receive them in an accessible format.
19. Respondent requests that any hearing conducted in this matter be scheduled and conducted in a manner that accommodates the physical

limitations associated with Respondent's disability, including the option of remote appearance if necessary to ensure full participation.

20. Respondent requires TTD or visual streaming of testimony and she has an accessibility program on her iPad to permit this. Counsel has no issue allowing the Bailiff to inspect same prior to leaving the court so that it is cleared from memory. This is the procedure the federal court adopted and it has worked well.
21. Respondent requests that the Court identify the ADA coordinator or other designated official responsible for implementing and monitoring compliance with these accommodations.
22. For in Court appearances the following physical requirements must exist or Ms. Lowery cannot appear in person:
 - a. Immediate access to a restroom during any in-person proceeding.
Permission to keep a bottle of water with you.
 - b. Permission to have a small wastebasket available in the event of sudden illness.
 - c. Permission to have lifesavers or glucose support available for a blood sugar drop.

- d. Advance notice of the subject matter of the proceeding if your participation is required

These modifications do not change the substantive rules governing this proceeding. They ensure only that Respondent can participate on equal terms.

NECESSITY OF EARLY RELIEF

23. Because no show cause order has issued, this Court is in the position to ensure that any future briefing schedule or hearing occurs on an accessible record.
24. Addressing access at this stage prevents the creation of deadlines or procedural requirements that a disabled litigant cannot meet without accommodation and avoids the need for later corrective measures.

CONCLUSION

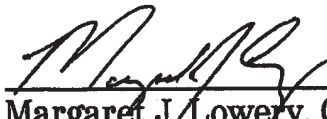
Respondent respectfully requests that this Court enter an order:

- a. Recognizing that Respondent is a qualified individual with a disability for purposes of these proceedings
- b. Granting the reasonable accommodations set forth above or such alternatives as the Court deems appropriate to ensure full and equal access

- c. Directing that all future proceedings in this matter occur in a manner that is accessible and consistent with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act

Respectfully submitted,


Ronald D. Wilkinson, OBA #15157
9726 East 42nd Street
Suite 140
Tulsa, OK 74146
(918) 361-9652
rdavidwilkinson@msn.com


Margaret J. Lowery, OBA #12138
7122 S Sheridan Rd,
Suite 2-1110
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748
(918) 513-2204
mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A true and Correct Copy of the forgoing Pleading was sent to the OBA on the date of filing as required by the rules. The date of service was the same date as mailing to:

Oklahoma General Counsel
1901 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73152

Ss//Margaret J. Lowery



ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

FILED
SUPREME COURT BAR DOCKET
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

FEB 26 2026

SELDEN JONES
CLERK

State of Oklahoma ex rel.,)
Oklahoma Bar Association,)
Complainant,)
v.)
Margaret Jean Lowery,)
Respondent.)

SCBD 8075

Rec'd (date)	2-26-26
Posted	<i>FE</i>
Mailed	<i>FE</i>
Distrib	<i>FE</i>
Publish	yes ☒ no ☐

ORDER

The Court notes the Motion for ADA Accommodation and Notice of Federal Judicial Finding of Disability filed in this proceeding on February 23, 2026. Attorney Ronald D. Wilkinson filed an Entry of Appearance on February 25, 2026 and Wilkinson is therefore responsible for all advocacy in this case, including all filings in this case. *Watson v. Gibson Capital*, 2008 OK 56. Accordingly, Respondent's request is denied at this time.

Any further requests for reasonable accommodation under the ADA shall be made at:

www.oscn.net/pages/accessibility

To maintain the ADA's confidentiality requirements, requests for reasonable accommodation under the ADA shall not be filed in the case.

Respondent's February 25, 2026 Motion for Continuance of March 11, 2026

Show Cause Date is denied.

DONE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT on February 26, 2026.



CHIEF JUSTICE



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
200 East Capitol Avenue
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701-1721

CYNTHIA A. GRANT
Clerk of the Court

(217) 782-2035
TDD: (217) 524-8132

December 31, 2025

FIRST DISTRICT OFFICE
160 North LaSalle Street, 20th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601-3103
(312) 793-1332
TDD: (312) 793-6185

Margaret Jean Lowery
7122 S. Sheridan Road
Suite 2-1100
Tulsa, OK 74133-2775

In re: In re: Margaret Jean Lowery
M.R.032889

Today the following order was entered in the captioned case:

This cause coming to be heard on the motion of petitioner, Margaret Jean Lowery, a response having been filed, and the Court being fully advised in the premises;
IT IS ORDERED that the motion for access to the record, certification whether a certified record exists, and certification of each justice's ability to participate for quorum purposes is denied.

Order entered by the Court.

Neville, C.J., took no part.
Overstreet, J., took no part.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia A. Grant". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

cc: Benjamin Lee Boroughf
Michelle Thome

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT**In the Matter of:****MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,****Attorney-Respondent,****No. 6271777.****Commission No. 2023PR00060****MOTION FOR ACCESS TO THE RECORD, CERTIFICATION
WHETHER A CERTIFIED RECORD EXISTS, AND
CERTIFICATION OF EACH JUSTICE'S ABILITY
TO PARTICIPATE FOR QUORUM PURPOSES**

COMES NOW the Petitioner, Margaret J. Lowery and respectfully moves the Court for an order granting access to the certified record relied upon by the Court and the Administrator, certification whether a certified record exists, and certification of each Justice's ability to participate for quorum purposes.

This motion is necessitated by the Court's continued disposition of matters on the premise that a complete and certified record exists and that the tribunal is properly constituted, while Plaintiff has been denied access to any certified record and has received no confirmation regarding record certification or judicial participation.

1. The Court has repeatedly denied motions raising lack of access, lack of jurisdiction, and lack of authenticated transcripts, while simultaneously treating the disciplinary matter as procedurally and substantively

adjudicated. Those denials include, among others, orders entered December 10, 16, and 18, 2025, denying motions to compel ADA access, to require production of jurisdictional and ADA orders, to stay proceedings pending transcript authentication, and to certify jurisdictional questions.

2. At the same time, the Court has proceeded on the premise that Plaintiff had access to a record sufficient to litigate and brief the matter, and relief has been denied on that basis.
3. Plaintiff has not had access to a properly certified record. The transcripts relied upon are not certified or contain defective certifications. Specifically, the Hearing Board transcript contains no reporter signature and no Certified Shorthand Reporter certification stamp and therefore does not constitute a valid certified transcript. The oral argument transcript is not certified and contains no CSR jurat. Notwithstanding these defects, the Administrator and the Boards have cited both transcripts. Plaintiff, a disabled litigant, has never been granted access to a properly certified and accessible record.
4. Plaintiff has not received a briefing schedule and has not received notice identifying what issues, if any, the Court intends to consider. Plaintiff was advised that the Court would issue notice regarding whether it would hear the matter, yet no such notice has issued. Proceedings have continued without clarification of posture, access, or record integrity.

5. A certified and accessible record is required to brief issues that necessarily depend on citation to the record, including jurisdiction, procedural regularity, and the contents of hearing transcripts. Plaintiff cannot cite to transcripts that have not been certified, produced, or made accessible.
6. To Plaintiff's knowledge, no certified transcripts have been provided. Plaintiff further understands that the Administrator likewise lacks certified transcripts authenticated pursuant to Illinois Supreme Court Rule 371(b), as Plaintiff's motion to stay proceedings pending transcript authentication was denied without production of any such transcripts.
7. Plaintiff is therefore placed in an impossible posture. She is required to brief and respond as though a certified record exists, while being denied access to any such record and denied confirmation of its existence.
8. This motion does not seek merits relief, reconsideration, or adjudication of any previously denied claim. It seeks only access to the certified record relied upon by the Court and the Administrator, or, in the alternative, certification whether a certified record exists, so that the procedural posture is accurately reflected.
9. If no certified transcripts exist, the absence of a certified record is material to any further proceedings and must be acknowledged on the record by the Court

and the reason for this is Lowery has never received a properly certified record from the Clerk despite repeatedly asking.

10. In fact, the ARDC Clerk and the Court's Clerk stated in writing that Ms. Lowery would not be afforded a certified copy of the court file until this Court accepted the appeal. The problem with that rule is that one cannot appeal from a defective record.
11. To date no one has certified jurisdiction or allowed access to the certified record for Lowery to complete the appeal.
12. Plaintiff further notes that in 2020PR00018 final order Justice Overstreet and Justice Neville participated.
13. In 2023PR00060 Justices Overstreet and Neville have recused. To permit meaningful assessment of whether the entire tribunal was infected, the Court needs to state the reason on the record.
14. Plaintiff now requests certification each Justices ability to participate because this Court en blanc has denied multiple ADA access requests.
15. Petitioner now requests the Court address how the Court can deny meaningful access under the ADA to these proceedings while refusing to provide access to the record, denying the interactive process and then proceedings as if *Tennessee v. Lane* and *In re Ruffalo* never existed.

16. This Court must explain how it intends to permit its Administrator to proceed on a record certified the DOJ Forensic Expert certified as fraudulent.

WHEREFORE premises considered Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- a. Order production of the certified transcripts and record relied upon by the Court and the Administrator; or
- b. In the alternative, enter an order confirming that no certified transcripts exist in this matter.

Plaintiff seeks no other relief.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Lowery

Margaret J. Lowery, OBA #12138ⁱ
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1100
Tulsa, OK 74114
(918) 513-2204
mlowery@thelowerylawfirm

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The foregoing pleading was emailed on the same day as presentation to the Clerk to counsel of record at their official addresses.

/s/Margaret J. Lowery

NOTICE OF FILING

To: ARDC: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 24, 2025, an electronic copy of the foregoing pleading was submitted to the Clerk of the Supreme Court for filing. On that same date, a copy was served on ARDC via the ECF System & by Appellant emailing to counsels ARDC address on or before 4:00 p.m. on the day of filing. /s/Margaret J. Lowery

ⁱ Lowery is an Oklahoma lawyer who retired on June 30, 2023. She does not seek to retain bar privileges nor re-admission to the Illinois Bar. The Review Board misstated this as “Lowery not contesting the punishment which is absurd based upon the Amended Answer before this Court and the litigation history of this case.



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
200 East Capitol Avenue
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701-1721

CYNTHIA A. GRANT
Clerk of the Court

(217) 782-2035
TDD: (217) 524-8132

December 18, 2025

FIRST DISTRICT OFFICE
160 North LaSalle Street, 20th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601-3103
(312) 793-1332
TDD: (312) 793-6185

Margaret Jean Lowery
7122 S. Sheridan Road
Suite 2-1100
Tulsa, OK 74133-2775

In re: In re: Margaret Jean Lowery
M.R.032889

Today the following order was entered in the captioned case:

This cause coming to be heard on the motion of petitioner, Margaret Jean Lowery, a response having been filed, and the Court being fully advised in the premises;
IT IS ORDERED that the motion to compel court access under the ADA is denied.

Order entered by the Court.

Neville, C.J., took no part.
Overstreet, J., took no part.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia A. Grant". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

cc: Benjamin Lee Boroughf
Michelle Thome

EXHIBIT #9

ORIGINAL



SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,
Attorney-Petitioner.

Received:	
Docketed:	<i>52</i>
Marshal:	
COA/OKC:	
COA/TUL:	

Case #122831

OBAD#2546

SCBD#8075

OBA#12138

Retired ARDC No. 6271777

FILED
SUPREME COURT
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

JUL 13 2026

SELDEN JONES
CLERK

**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE PETITION FOR REHEARING
IN EXCESS OF PAGE LIMIT & WAIVER OF BOUND APPENDIX OR IN THE
ALTERNATIVE REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL TIME**

COMES NOW the Petitioner and respectfully moves this Court for leave to exceed the page limitation of Rule 1.13 and to accept for filing the attached Petition for Rehearing together with the attached clipped Appendix. In the alternative, Petitioner requests a reasonable page limitation and additional time to file the Petition for Rehearing and spiral-bound appendices, and in support states:

1. The attached Petition supplies the constitutional authorities, procedural analysis, and factual organization that Petitioner could not provide before entry of the June 24, 2026 Order because of her cardiac emergency and the failure of the accommodation process. Dr. VanSchoyck's declaration is attached.

2. Petitioner suffered an acute myocardial infarction on May 12, 2026, underwent emergency quadruple coronary bypass surgery on May 28, 2026, and remains in cardiac rehabilitation. Despite these limitations, she made extraordinary efforts to comply with the Court's filing requirements. She prepared the required number of copies, organized the pleadings in accordance with the Clerk's Rules, and submitted a clipped

Acting conformably to provisions
of 12 O.S. § 990 A and Rule 1.4,
the Clerk notes that this matter
appears to have been mailed
(date) 7-13-2026

Appendix. Because she could not obtain spiral binding before the filing deadline, she respectfully requests permission to submit a spiral-bound appendix if the Court requires it.

3. Mr. Wilkinson was unavailable during June because he was outside the United States for his fiftieth wedding anniversary and his grandchild's wedding in Greece. He has also been reluctant to participate further because of disciplinary complaints threatened or pursued against him in connection with his representation of Petitioner.

4. Rule 1.13 ordinarily limits a petition and supporting brief to fifteen pages. The Court's published Order exceeds twenty pages. Petitioner does not believe it is reasonably possible to address the constitutional, procedural, and factual issues discussed in that Order within fifteen pages.

5. Petitioner's original draft exceeded fifty pages. Through substantial revision, she reduced the filing to approximately thirty-two pages. Given the filing deadline and her ongoing recovery, she cannot reasonably reduce it further without omitting distinct constitutional issues.

6. The proposed Petition does not merely repeat prior objections. It supplies the supporting authorities, identifies where the originating process lacked constitutional adjudication, and explains why rehearing is warranted.

7. Denying leave to file would require Petitioner either to abandon constitutional issues or present them without adequate legal authority.

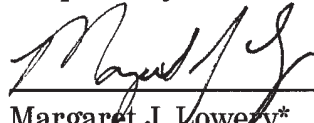
8. This request arises from extraordinary medical circumstances, not delay.

9. No prejudice will result from granting this motion. The attached Petition simply permits the Court to consider a complete constitutional presentation before the June 24, 2026, Order becomes final.

10. In the alternative, if the Court concludes that additional reduction is required, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court specify the page limitation it will permit and grant a reasonable extension of time to comply.

WHEREFORE, premises considered Petitioner therefore respectfully requests leave to file the Petition for Rehearing with Authorities as submitted, or alternatively such additional pages as the Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Margaret J. Lowery', is written over a horizontal line.

Margaret J. Lowery*

7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-116

Tulsa, OK 74133

mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com*

*(Not currently licensed to practice law)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 13, 2026, this petition for rehearing and the appendix was electronically emailed to the Office of General Counsel and a copy of the the rehearing petition was mailed to the GC on that date/

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

Margaret J. Lowery

COUNTY OF TULSA)
) SS
STATE OF OKLAHOMA)

DECLARATION OF PATRICK VANSCHOYCK, M.D.

I, Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D., pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am a Board-Certified Family Physician licensed to practice medicine in Oklahoma since 1992, with no restrictions, suspensions, or revocations on my license.
2. I have over 30 years of clinical experience, including substantial expertise in sepsis, multi-system organ failure, chronic inflammatory conditions and cardiovascular disease.. I am a member in good standing with the Oklahoma State Medical Association.
3. This declaration is based upon my personal knowledge of Margaret Jean Lowery as her treating physician since 2019. I was her treating physician for more than a decade before 2001, but discontinued PCP treatment because Ms. Lowery moved to Illinois and became General Counsel of a health care system in the St. Louis metropolitan area.
4. I have personally reviewed her medical records of my treatment and those of her other treating physicians at Saint Francis Hospital and elsewhere. I am familiar with the contents of those records because they affect my ongoing primary care treatment of her in my office.
5. I was directly involved in her care during the April-May 2024 sepsis episode and then her organ failure which was identified in August of 2023.
6. My review of her medical records, dental records (with authorization), and my professional medical opinion(s) are formed after a review of her medical record and they are formed to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, consistent with peer-reviewed standards and

related literature on post-sepsis cardiovascular risk and stress-induced acceleration of atherosclerosis after sepsis.

7. I provided multiple affidavits to the Illinois ARDC, Oklahoma Supreme Court, Eastern District of Oklahoma, and related proceedings, detailing her documented disabilities, including 2023 urosepsis with multi-organ involvement, post-sepsis syndrome, spinal cord injury, pancreatogenic diabetes, and related conditions qualifying under the ADA. To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, consistent with peer-reviewed standards, these conditions substantially limit major life activities.

8. In those affidavits and direct communications to Illinois and Oklahoma officials, I warned that denial of reasonable accommodation (continuances, remote participation) during critical recovery would cause cascading, catastrophic health consequences due to unrelenting procedural stress exacerbating her compromised systems.

9. Those predictions materialized. Ms. Lowery suffered an acute cardiac event on May 12, 2026, requiring quadruple bypass surgery on May 28, 2026. To a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the combination of sepsis sequelae and prolonged, unaccommodated procedural stress materially contributed to the deterioration that culminated in her cardiac event and need for cardiac surgery.

10. To the extent Ms. Lowery's conduct, demeanor, frustration, or response was interpreted as evidence warranting additional restriction of her participation or access to legal proceedings, I know of no medical basis to conclude that those responses reflected mental illness, incompetence, or an inability to meaningfully participate.

CONCLUSION

If any tribunal has remaining concerns regarding Ms. Lowery's mental or physical capacity, I am willing to provide medical records, history, and treating-physician context to any court-appointed physician or qualified medical professional conducting an individualized assessment, subject to appropriate authorization and confidentiality protections.

The medical record should not be supplanted by disciplinary characterizations of her conduct. The opinions expressed in this declaration are offered in my capacity as Ms. Lowery's treating physician and are based upon my direct care, my review of her medical records, and my professional medical judgment.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 9th day of July, 2026, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

P Vanschoyck MD
Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D.



Outlook

What happened to the June 9th ADA request

From Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>

Date Thu 6/18/2026 5:39 PM

To Selden Jones <selden.jones@oscn.net>

 2 attachments (692 KB)

06112026 Motion to Seal Medical Record Information.pdf; 06092026- Motion for ADA Coordination.pdf;

Clerk Jones:

I am requesting immediate clarification and assistance regarding ADA access and filing in SCBD No. 8075.

We are at a critical access point. Emails sent to the ADA coordinator are bouncing back. The online system is not functioning as an access path for me. When I have contacted the ADA coordinator, I have been told she cannot assist me and that I must return to the Court. When I return to the Court, I am directed back to the ADA coordinator.

That is a closed-loop system. It leaves me without a functioning ADA access path.

This is especially serious because I am currently recovering from an AMI and CABG/open-heart surgery. Before those events, Dr. VanSchoyck submitted medical evidence warning that denial of accommodation posed a risk of serious cardiac injury in light of my post-sepsis condition. That risk has now materialized.

I have attempted to file ADA-related materials, including a renewed request for accommodation and materials concerning protected medical records. I cannot determine from the docket or CaseTracker whether those filings were accepted, restricted, held, rejected, or omitted. CaseTracker reflects other filings, but I do not see the ADA-access filing reflected.

Please advise by tomorrow:

1. Whether my ADA accommodation filings have been received;
2. Whether they have been filed, restricted, sealed, rejected, or held;
3. If they have not been filed, the reason they have not been filed;

4. What functioning ADA access path I am to use while recovering from heart surgery and while unable to drive, mail, or physically deliver filings; and
5. Whether email filing and email service will be permitted temporarily as a medical accommodation.

I am not seeking special treatment. I am seeking a functioning, ADA-compliant method to access the Court and to have filings received and docketed. If the Court will not provide such a path, I will need to supplement the record to show that I have been unable to obtain ADA access, that ADA communications are bouncing back, and that ADA-related filings are not being reliably docketed or acknowledged.

Given the medical urgency and the filing issues, I respectfully request a written response by tomorrow.

Respectfully,

Margaret J. Lowery

Margaret J. Lowery, JD, MHA
The Lowery Law Firm
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1110
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748
(918) 513-2204
Email: mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com
Website: www.thelowerylawfirm.com

Licensed to practice law in the State of Oklahoma only.

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Outlook

Undeliverable: Fw: ADA Accommodation required NOW

From Microsoft Outlook

<MicrosoftExchange329e71ec88ae4615bbc36ab6ce41109e@NETORG135069.onmicrosoft.com>

Date Tue 6/9/2026 10:50 AM

To ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov <ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov>

📎 1 attachment (458 KB)

Fw: ADA Accommodation required NOW;

mx0a-00826601.pphosted.com rejected your message to the following email addresses:

ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov (ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov)

Your message wasn't delivered. Please try resending the message.

mx0a-00826601.pphosted.com gave this error:

Local Policy Violation - 0365 Relay Denied

Diagnostic information for administrators:

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From: Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>
To: "ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov" <ada.coordinator@oag.ok.gov>

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Thread-Topic: ADA Accommodation required NOW

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(UTC)

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

In the Matter of:

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,
Attorney-Petitioner.

Case #122831

OBAD#2546

SCBD#8075

OBA#12138

Retired ARDC No. 6271777

PETITION FOR REHEARING

Petitioner Margaret J. Lowery respectfully petitions this Court, pursuant to Rule 1.13 of the Rules of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, for rehearing of its June 24, 2026, Order denying Petitioner's Objection to Registration of a Void Order and imposing reciprocal discipline over her objection.

Petitioner's inability to timely prepare and file a supporting brief was not the result of neglect. On May 11–12, 2026, she suffered an acute cardiac event that culminated in emergency quadruple coronary artery bypass surgery on May 28, 2026. A copy of her physician declaration is attached to her motion. During the same period, Mr. Wilkinson, who previously served as Petitioner's ADA signaler, was unavailable because of his own medical limitations and previously scheduled travel outside the United States for his fiftieth wedding anniversary and his grandchild's wedding in Greece.

While hospitalized, Petitioner repeatedly attempted to obtain accommodation through the Court's ADA process. The published ADA email address was nonfunctional, and Petitioner was unable to utilize the Court's accommodation procedures from her ICU/IMCU hospital bed. She also notified the Clerk to the Oklahoma Supreme Court of her

cardiac emergency and requested that the proceedings be stayed until she had sufficiently recovered or Mr. Wilkinson returned to the USA to assist her.

On June 18, 2026, Petitioner again emailed and mailed a motion requesting ADA accommodation and a stay. For reasons unknown to Petitioner, that motion was never filed, and on June 24, 2026, the Court entered its published Order.

This explanation is not offered to criticize the Court or its personnel. It is provided solely to explain why Petitioner was unable to fully brief the constitutional issues before entry of the June 24 Order and why rehearing is necessary. The attached Petition supplies the constitutional authorities, procedural analysis, and record citations that Petitioner's medical emergency prevented her from presenting earlier.

Because Petitioner remains in cardiac rehabilitation only weeks after discharge from ICU/IMCU, she combined the petition and supporting authorities into a single filing rather than burden the Court with multiple pleadings. She has separately moved for leave to exceed the page limitation and, if the Court believes additional briefing would be beneficial, respectfully requests a reasonable extension of time to provide it.

REASONS FOR REHEARING

Petitioner seeks rehearing because the published Order appears to violate both the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. The claimed constitutional violation arises from this Court's adoption of a jurisdictional standard based upon historical status rather than adjudicated facts. That mode of reasoning, governmental authority derived from status alone, was embodied in *Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857), and rejected by the Reconstruction Amendments. The Supreme

Court likewise rejected status-based legal distinctions in *Skinner v. Oklahoma*, 316 U.S. 535 (1942). Yet the published Order returns to the same forbidden premise by permitting deference to another jurisdiction's assertion of authority without requiring independent adjudication of the constitutional predicates upon which jurisdiction depends.

Counsel does not suggest this Court's adoption of this standard was intentional. The OBA General Counsel and the Oklahoma Attorney General have repeatedly presented arguments to various Courts in this case which concealed the constitutional defect in the Illinois proceedings. Counsel then was unable to respond due to an intervening cardiac event. However, this rehearing request exposes that constitutional defect. Now this Court possesses both the authority and the obligation to address it by correcting it.

The grounds for rehearing and recall of the published Order are as follows:

GROUND FOR REHEARING

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #1: JURISDICTION BY STATUS & ASSUMPTION:

The Illinois disciplinary complaint never alleged that Ms. Lowery was a current member of the Illinois Bar or that the charged conduct occurred while she remained subject to Illinois disciplinary jurisdiction. Instead, it alleged only the historical fact that she had been admitted to practice law in Illinois in July 2000. From that historical fact alone, Illinois asserted continuing governmental authority over an Oklahoma resident. That is jurisdiction by status.

The Oklahoma Attorney General advanced that same theory in the federal proceedings on behalf of Illinois Governor J.B. Pritzker. The OBA General Counsel then adopted it in these proceedings, and this Court accepted it in its June 24, 2026 Order. The

constitutional proposition adopted is unmistakable: once an Illinois lawyer, always subject to Illinois jurisdiction. That proposition is no different in constitutional principle from the status-based governmental authority repudiated by the Reconstruction Amendments. *Scott v. Sandford* held, in effect, "once a slave, always a slave." This Court's Order adopts the same constitutional methodology: once an Illinois lawyer, always subject to Illinois governmental authority. The label has changed. The constitutional defect has not.

Petitioner's reliance on *Scott* is not rhetorical. It is constitutional. She does not equate attorney regulation with slavery. She demonstrates that the Reconstruction Amendments abolished governmental authority founded upon inherited or historical status. Constitutional jurisdiction must arise from adjudicated facts establishing lawful authority over the person and the subject matter. It cannot arise from a historical label. Neither the Oklahoma Bar Association nor this Court identified a single adjudicated finding establishing Illinois's jurisdiction, attribution, meaningful access, or compliance with the Due Process Clause or Title II of the ADA. Instead, this Court declared that reviewing those constitutional predicates would constitute "relitigation," thereby relieving Illinois of proving the very facts upon which its jurisdiction depended. That conclusion leaves only one constitutional question: if neither Illinois nor Oklahoma adjudicated those predicates, where did the adjudication occur? It never occurred.

Ms. Lowery was excluded from meaningful adjudication in Illinois, and Oklahoma repeated that constitutional failure by treating unadjudicated predicates as settled. A State cannot terminate a protected property interest through jurisdiction by status while

refusing to adjudicate the facts that create jurisdiction. That is the very form of arbitrary governmental authority the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted to prohibit.

The June 24, 2026 Order expressly accepts Illinois's assertion that historical licensure alone permits continuing governmental authority over an Oklahoma resident. That conclusion cannot be reconciled with the Due Process or Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Order should therefore be vacated and its publication recalled.

Relevant excerpts from the order include:

¶1 (Background): "Respondent Margaret Jean Lowery was licensed to practice law in Oklahoma in 1987." (Establishes parallel reliance on historical licensing status.)

¶15 (Respondent's Objection): Respondent argued the Illinois order was "void for (1) lack of jurisdiction..." The Court frames this as a relitigation attempt rather than a predicate requiring independent review.

¶16 (OBA Response Summary): The Court notes the OBA's position that "the Illinois Supreme Court had jurisdiction over Respondent" and that objections were "misleading, not supported by the record," advancing reciprocal enforcement on that basis.

¶18 (Discussion/Standard): Limits evidence to claims that the other jurisdiction's discipline "was not supported by the evidence or that it does not furnish sufficient grounds for discipline in Oklahoma." This treats Illinois's jurisdiction as presumptively valid based on the originating record.

¶25 and ¶28 (Jurisdictional Claims Section): Explicitly addresses the argument: "Respondent contends that the Illinois Supreme Court and ARDC lacked jurisdiction over

her because she took retirement status in June 2023, making the order of disbarment void." The Court rejects this, accepting Illinois's position (of jurisdiction by status).

¶129 (Core Acceptance of Status-Based Jurisdiction): "According to the Illinois Supreme Court Rules, the ARDC and Illinois Supreme Court retained jurisdiction over Respondent for purposes of this disciplinary matter. Respondent's claimed status as 'retired' did not deprive the ARDC or Illinois Supreme Court of jurisdiction because she 'retain[ed] an active license to practice law in [Oklahoma]...' " (Citing Illinois Rule 756; this directly embraces continuing jurisdiction derived from historical admission + out-of-state active status.) This Court ruled Illinois bar authority is based upon status or licensure in Oklahoma.

¶119: Finds misconduct violative of Oklahoma rules based on the Illinois findings, incorporating the jurisdictional premise (of status).

This Court did not merely overlook *Selling v. Radford*, 243 U.S. 46 (1917). It expressly rejected *Selling* on the ground that the decision did not apply to the States because it arose in a federal proceeding rather than a state action, even though *Selling* holds that constitutional due-process requirements bind Oklahoma through the Fourteenth Amendment and the Supremacy Clause. The Court then accepted Illinois's assertion of governmental authority based solely upon Ms. Lowery's historical licensure or status, treated her unresolved constitutional objections as impermissible "relitigation" rather than discharging its constitutional duty, and proceeded without meaningful access after receiving notice that the accommodation process had failed during her cardiac emergency and open-heart surgery. The combined effect was a wholesale rejection of the

Fourteenth Amendment in this proceeding, disregard of the Supremacy Clause, and enforcement of jurisdiction derived from status rather than adjudicated facts. That is not a technical procedural error. It is a constitutional holding in substance that Oklahoma may act outside the protections of the Fourteenth Amendment. No state court possesses that authority.

Because the Court published this reasoning as precedent, the constitutional injury extends beyond this case: the Order establishes that a state may disregard the Fourteenth Amendment whenever it chooses to characterize the duty of constitutional review as “relitigation” and then claims governmental authority is a consequence of historical status. If that was not the Court’s intended holding, rehearing and recall of publication are immediately necessary to correct it. If it was intended, the Court must own the constitutional consequence of what it intended and then published.

Petitioner raised the constitutional objections from the outset. Those objections challenged jurisdiction, due process, attribution, meaningful access, and the constitutional validity of the originating proceedings. Rather than adjudicating those constitutional predicates as required by *Selling*, the Due Process Clause, and Rule 7.7, this Court declared them “relitigation” and refused to determine whether they had ever been adjudicated. That was not an exercise of judicial review. It was an abdication of constitutional duty.

If Rule 7.7 permits reciprocal enforcement without an independent determination of the constitutional predicates, then Rule 7.7 contains no constitutional checkpoint at all. The Due Process Clause cannot be satisfied by mechanical deference to another

sovereign's conclusions. *Selling* and *In re Ruffalo* require an independent judicial determination before Oklahoma may enforce another jurisdiction's exercise of governmental authority. If no tribunal performs that constitutional function, then the deprivation of a protected property interest occurs without due process of law.

The General Counsel represents the interests of the Bar Association. The constitutional duty belongs to this Court. Once the constitutional predicates are placed in dispute, only this Court may determine where, when, and by what adjudicative act those predicates were established. That determination never occurred. This case therefore exposes a constitutional gap in the application of Rule 7.7 that this Court now has both the authority and the obligation to correct.

A. Jurisdiction by Status

When Illinois filed its complaint in September 2023, the only jurisdictional fact alleged was that Ms. Lowery was historically licensed to practice law in Illinois in July 2000. The complaint did not allege that she remained a member of the Illinois Bar, that she held an active Illinois license, or that the charged conduct occurred while she was subject to Illinois's disciplinary authority.

Illinois Supreme Court Rule 751 limits disciplinary authority to members of the Illinois Bar. Ms. Lowery affirmatively answered she was not a member of the Illinois Bar and that she did not commit the alleged misconduct. Illinois never held an evidentiary hearing on jurisdiction or attribution. No screening of the issue occurred per Rule 753 by the Inquiry Board. Illinois then made no findings upon which jurisdiction or attribution could be constitutionally adjudicated.

B. Jurisdiction by Assumption

The Illinois Review Board treated a court rule as sufficient, by itself, to establish continuing jurisdiction over any lawyer once admitted in Illinois. But a rule cannot substitute for adjudicated jurisdictional facts. Illinois still had to establish that Ms. Lowery remained subject to its disciplinary authority when the alleged conduct occurred and that the charged conduct fell within that authority.

The OBA then urged this Court to accept Illinois's jurisdictional conclusion and to treat Petitioner's objections as "relitigation." That approach assumes the very predicate that required independent review. Jurisdiction cannot arise from presumption or deference; it must rest upon facts establishing lawful authority over the person and the subject matter. See *Marbury v. Madison*; *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*. Rehearing is therefore necessary so that the OBA and the Attorney General may identify where, when, and by what adjudicative act Illinois established jurisdiction over Ms. Lowery, the charged conduct, and the alleged speech. If no such adjudication exists, the Illinois Order cannot provide a lawful predicate for reciprocal discipline.

C. Permanent Retirement Status as Further Evidence of Status-Based Jurisdiction and Arbitrary Denial

Petitioner sought permanent retirement from the Illinois Bar in accordance with Rule 756(a)(8), stating she had permanently left Illinois, no longer practiced there, and had no intention of ever returning. Illinois denied the request solely because Petitioner retained an Oklahoma law license. (Petition for Permanent Retirement at 1; Administrator's Objection ¶13.)

That ruling confirms Illinois's theory of jurisdiction. It is not based upon current Illinois practice, Illinois clients, or conduct occurring within Illinois. It is based solely upon historical admission to the Illinois Bar coupled with continued licensure elsewhere. That is jurisdiction by status.

Illinois's asserted justification—that Petitioner might someday return to practice—is unpersuasive. Before resuming practice, Petitioner would have been required to seek restoration to active status, satisfy MCLE requirements, pay registration fees, and notify the ARDC. Illinois already possessed ample regulatory mechanisms to protect the public without asserting perpetual disciplinary authority over an attorney who had permanently left the State.

By accepting Illinois's status-based jurisdiction without independently examining its constitutional validity, this Court adopted the very premise the Fourteenth Amendment forbids: governmental authority resting upon status rather than adjudicated facts.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #2: DISABILITY AND THE ADA

1. This Court was advised by Petitioner's treating physicians that continued denial of meaningful access under Title II and continuation of these proceedings without accommodation would cause catastrophic medical harm. Those warnings proved correct. While these proceedings remained pending, Petitioner suffered a major cardiac event and ultimately underwent emergency quadruple coronary artery bypass surgery. The medical consequences the physicians warned of were not hypothetical or exaggerated as the predicted catastrophic event occurred.

2. Petitioner's medical condition also explains the tone and urgency of certain filings submitted during this period. On May 11-12, 2026, Petitioner suffered a major cardiac event. Her *Post-Sepsis Syndrome* had accelerated her coronary artery disease requiring emergency quadruple bypass surgery. The Saint Francis Hospital findings showed her left anterior descending artery was approximately eighty-five percent (85%) occluded, with diffuse disease of more than 70% affecting the remaining coronary circulation.

3. When Petitioner repeatedly advised the Court that she was physically incapable of continuing because of Post-Sepsis Syndrome, those representations were accurate. They reflected a rapidly deteriorating medical condition that neither Petitioner nor her physicians fully appreciated until the cardiac emergency occurred. Those defects remain structural and require adjudication regardless of Petitioner's medical condition.

4. The medical harm cannot be separated from the nature of the proceedings. Petitioner was not merely defending against adverse false allegations; she was forced for years to defend against allegations she knew to be fabricated while the institutions controlling the evidence repeatedly refused to test attribution, authenticity, jurisdiction, or access.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #3:
REQUIREMENT OF REMORSE: FALSE ALLEGATION/FABRICATED EVIDENCE

False accusations create a distinct and profound psychological and physiological injury. The accused is required to disprove conduct that never occurred within a process

that may treat persistence and continued claims of innocence as additional evidence of wrongdoing.

This Court confronted that dilemma in *In the Matter of the Reinstatement of Sylvia McCormick Spilman*, 2004 OK 79, 104 P.3d 576. Ms. Spilman continued to maintain her innocence after a felony conviction and refused a disposition that required her to admit guilt. This Court recognized that maintaining innocence complicated the issue of rehabilitation, but it did not hold that an individual must falsely confess before being permitted to practice law. Instead, it examined the evidence, the applicant's candor, and the surrounding circumstances.

Petitioner likewise states emphatically that it is improper for an attorney to attack judges online. That is precisely why she has consistently denied authoring the account and posts attributed to her. Her refusal to express remorse is not a rejection of responsibility. It is the consequence of not being responsible for the conduct.

Petitioner repeatedly requested that X Corp. be contacted because the platform could verify the ownership and activity of the accounts at issue. Counsel also provided both the Oklahoma Bar Association and this Court with evidence that Petitioner had been repeatedly impersonated online using her real name. As a result of those impersonation efforts, Petitioner created a pseudonymous X account that has accumulated more than 27,000 followers.

That account was opened in 2022 and remained active throughout the relevant period. It has never engaged in the type of conduct alleged by Illinois. Its existence creates an obvious attribution problem. There is no rational explanation why Petitioner would

simultaneously create a separate account in her own name, with no established audience or reach, to publish disparaging comments about Illinois when her established pseudonymous account already reached tens of thousands of readers and could communicate instantly with its intended audience.

Illinois never resolved that attribution question. The disputed posts contained either no usable URL or no URL capable of identifying the claimed platform account. No platform records, metadata, account ownership records, IP information, or other primary evidence established that the disputed account belonged to Petitioner. Before attributing those statements to Petitioner, the OBA and this Court should have required direct verification from X Corp. rather than relying upon assumption.

Moreover, Petitioner took her professional responsibilities regarding social media seriously. In 2023, she completed the social-media ethics program presented by Jim Calloway, Director of the Oklahoma Bar Association's Management Assistance Program, and attended every CLE program she could identify concerning ethical and compliant online conduct by lawyers. She intentionally followed that guidance in operating her pseudonymous account. That history is fundamentally inconsistent with Illinois's theory that she simultaneously maintained an unauthenticated account in her own name solely to publish the disparaging statements alleged.

The consequences of false accusations are well documented. The experiences of Richard Jewell, the Duke lacrosse players, and the United Kingdom Post Office scandal demonstrate the devastating personal and professional harm that occurs when institutions accept accusations before testing them through reliable procedures. Here,

Petitioner's treating physicians repeatedly warned that the sustained stress produced by these allegations created a serious medical risk. That predicted harm ultimately occurred. See Samantha K. Brooks & Neil Greenberg, *Psychological Impact of Being Wrongfully Accused of Criminal Offences: A Systematic Literature Review*, 61 *Medicine, Science and the Law* 44 (2021).

Requiring Petitioner to accept punishment and express remorse for unauthenticated conduct that she maintains she did not commit is not rehabilitation. It is a demand that she confess to conduct that has never been established through competent evidence.

**STRUCTURAL DEFECT #4:
REVOCATION OF DUE PROCESS CLAUSE TO THE OBA MEMBERSHIP**

This Court has repeatedly recognized that the Fourteenth Amendment governs state proceedings. The Equal Protection Clause does not permit due process protections to apply in criminal proceedings while denying comparable constitutional protections in quasi-criminal attorney disciplinary proceedings. Recent decisions illustrate that principle:

- a. *Glossip v. Oklahoma* (2025): The Court reaffirmed that the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the State from obtaining or maintaining a judgment through false or misleading evidence and required a new trial where those constitutional protections failed.
- b. *Andrew v. White* (2025): The Court reiterated that the Due Process Clause prohibits the admission of evidence so unduly prejudicial that it renders the proceeding fundamentally unfair and remanded for further constitutional review.

Yet here this Court stated that the Due Process and Equal Protection Clause did not apply to Rule 7.7 to protect lawyers but it applies to protect criminals.

Moreover, the Due Process and Equal Protection clause requires the evidence of the charges actually relate to actual geographic area the Respondent lived. Petitioner lived and worked in Tulsa, Oklahoma since 2019. Yet the disciplinary allegations identified no comparable conduct directed toward the Oklahoma Supreme Court, the Oklahoma Bar Association or any other Oklahoma judges. Since 2019, no complaint from any client or any person in Oklahoma alleged that Petitioner used social media to attack the institutions that regulated her professional life.

Instead, the alleged misconduct remains peculiarly tied to Andrew Gleson and tied exclusively to Illinois officials and the Illinois proceedings. This after Petitioner left that State and after the Oklahoma Bar brought reciprocal proceedings and repeatedly attacked her ancestry just like Illinois. If the alleged posts reflected Petitioner's ordinary or habitual conduct as Illinois officials claimed, then comparable evidence of her posts should exist in Oklahoma against Oklahoma officials, yet there are none. This absence creates a material attribution and credibility problem for the Illinois charges.

The record presents no geographically consistent pattern of conduct. Yet the entire attribution to take her license centered upon this link and the collection of accusations that follows Petitioner to Oklahoma has no corresponding Oklahoma conduct to explain it. That unexplained asymmetry requires evidentiary testing; it could not constitutionally be converted into proof by repetition. If further lends credence to both Ms. Lowery's claim and the Forensic Expert's belief that the posts were not Ms. Lowery's and that they did not arise from the Internet but from a Tweet Gen Program.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #5: MITIGATION & PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It should not matter who Ms. Lowery is or what she accomplished during her legal career. Constitutional predicates do not depend upon reputation, ancestry, or perceived credibility. Yet this Court repeatedly relied upon status and credibility rather than adjudicating the constitutional predicates required by *Selling*. Jurisdiction cannot arise from status, and due process cannot depend upon whether the State believes the accused.

The OBA General Counsel repeatedly refused to investigate because she deemed Ms. Lowery "not credible." This Court reached the same conclusion by relying upon proceedings that themselves denied due process. Credibility, however, is not evidence, nor does it excuse the State's duty to investigate. It was Ms. Lowery—not the OBA—who repeatedly notified disciplinary authorities of attorney misconduct, including James Conrady, after previously reporting matters involving Don E. Gasaway, Elaine Meek, Dan Doris, J. Michael Bush, Nate Young, and Eric Trout. Those reports protected the Bar and the public. Yet when Ms. Lowery became the subject of allegations, no comparable investigation occurred.

Illinois never attempted to determine the truth. It denied every meaningful method of evidentiary testing. It denied fifty-five discovery requests, prohibited any discovery concerning attribution, refused depositions, excluded third-party affidavits from a state prosecutor and a Department of Justice forensic expert, and ultimately excluded Ms. Lowery herself from the hearing while she underwent emergency surgery. This Court then adopted the resulting record without independently determining whether the constitutional predicates had ever been adjudicated.

The State's attribution evidence never progressed beyond subjective belief. The investigator claimed only that he "saw it on the Internet" and that the posts "looked like something she would post." He never obtained platform authentication, account ownership records, metadata, IP information, or any primary-source evidence linking a single account to Ms. Lowery. He had never met her. Personal belief cannot satisfy the clear-and-convincing standard required before the State may deprive a lawyer of a protected property interest.

Ironically, when Ms. Lowery compared the alleged ARDC evidence with her actual X account, X Corp's Grok concluded that the alleged posts were "nothing like her actual social media account." Illinois refused to examine that evidence. The advisory board expressly declined to consider it. Evidence refused is not evidence adjudicated. Refusal to consider material evidence is not relitigation; it is a refusal to adjudicate.

The 2023 disciplinary charge likewise did not arise in isolation. It followed Petitioner's repeated requests for protection from judicial harassment originating in Illinois and continuing after she relocated to Oklahoma. Nevertheless, the OBA accepted twelve complaints from an Illinois judge who later testified that Petitioner had never appeared before him and that he had never spoken with her.

Oklahoma has never treated accusations as self-proving merely because they originate from a judge. When former District Judge Donald Thompson made serious accusations against courthouse employees, the State did not presume those accusations true because of his office. It investigated them through evidence, testimony, and credibility determinations. Here, however, repeated accusations from an Illinois judge with no

identified personal interaction with Petitioner were accepted without comparable investigation. Judicial office cannot substitute for personal knowledge. Repetition cannot substitute for proof.

If Judge Gleeson's testimony is accurate, his twelve complaints lacked any apparent foundation in personal knowledge. If it is not accurate, the contradiction itself required investigation. Under either circumstance, the complaints could not constitutionally be accepted on status and repetition alone.

Ms. Lowery's accomplishments are numerous. She was named Midwest Corporate Counsel of the Year, served as Rotary President, Paul Harris Fellow, Bar Foundation Fellow. She volunteered her time to nonprofit boards, and worked the Oklahoma City Bombing at Ground Zero on April 19th and then inside Air Mobility Command on September 11th. That service likely led to the compromise of her health. *For further bar service see Exhibit A.* This Court's response was to deny her even the chance to present evidence by twice denying her a hearing. Convicted killer Timothy McVeigh received more process.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #6 – REPORT TO STATE OFFICIALS OF JUDICIAL HARASSMENT

The asymmetry in treatment deserves to be addressed and its cause deserves revealing. In 2013, while serving as General Counsel to a hospital system, Petitioner became aware of drug diversion scheme involving local officials which resulted in federal prosecutions and convictions. She in turn held the status of a federal whistleblower.

The retaliation history is legally relevant because it bears directly upon the third *Selling* ground, whether another grave reason exists why the Illinois judgment should not

receive reciprocal effect. It also bears upon the factor of whether the disciplinary process operated as a neutral regulatory proceeding or as retaliation for protected reports of judicial misconduct.

Petitioner does not ask this Court to adjudicate those allegations from the rehearing petition itself. The supporting chronology and evidence are submitted as Exhibit B so the Court may determine whether they require referral for fact-finding. Because Exhibit B concerns both adjudicated and unadjudicated allegations intertwined involving judicial officers and third parties, Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court review it under seal, or otherwise review it before permitting public filing, so that disclosure necessary for constitutional review is not itself characterized as public disparagement of the judiciary. The detailed chronology, supporting affidavits, federal case materials, and reports previously supplied to state officials appear in *Appendix Exhibit B*.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #7:
IL SUP CT RULE 753 – NO INQUIRY BOARD AUTHORIZATION OR REFERRAL

Illinois Supreme Court Rule 753 provides that, before disciplinary proceedings may be commenced, the Inquiry Board shall determine whether sufficient cause exists, shall authorize the filing of a complaint, and shall refer the matter to the Hearing Board. The Rule is mandatory. It does not permit the Administrator to unilaterally initiate a formal disciplinary proceedings and bypass the Inquiry Board.

The official ARDC docket contains no entry reflecting an Inquiry Board determination of sufficient cause, no recorded vote authorizing either the original Complaint or the Amended Complaint, and no referral to the Hearing Board. (Appendix,

Exhibit 4.) Accordingly, the originating record does not establish compliance with the mandatory predicates imposed by Rule 753.

This omission is not a procedural irregularity. Rule 753 is the jurisdictional and constitutional checkpoint separating investigation from formal prosecution. If the Inquiry Board never authorized the Complaint as the Rule requires, the Hearing Board acquired no authority to proceed, and every subsequent act or recommendation rests upon a complaint never lawfully initiated. That means the Hearing Board never acquired jurisdiction.

The OBA General Counsel's reliance on *In re Mitan* is misplaced. *Mitan* addressed whether a complaint that had already been authorized by the Inquiry Board required a second authorization after dismissal and refiling under former Rule 8.1. It did not eliminate Rule 753's mandatory requirement that an Inquiry Board first authorize the filing of a complaint. Those are different questions. If the initial Rule 753 authorization never occurred, there is nothing upon which *Mitan* can operate.

Because reciprocal discipline cannot rise higher than the validity of the originating proceeding, Oklahoma cannot register the judgment because it lacks jurisdictional authority nor can Oklahoma presume compliance with a mandatory jurisdictional predicate that the Illinois record itself fails to establish.

**STRUCTURAL DEFECT #8 - ILLINOIS PROCEEDINGS:
NO ADJUDICATION BY A TRIBUNAL OF COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

The Rule 753 defect did not end with the unauthorized Complaint. Without an Inquiry Board vote, no valid referral occurred, the Hearing Board acquired no authority to proceed, and the Review Board had no valid Hearing Board report from which conduct a

review. Every later administrative recommendation therefore depended upon a foundational authorization that the official record does not establish.

Even apart from that defect, the Hearing Board and Review Board are advisory bodies of limited authority. They may hear and review disciplinary charges properly referred to them, but they cannot finally adjudicate constitutional predicates reserved to the Illinois Supreme Court, including jurisdiction, due process, meaningful access, record integrity, and Title II of the ADA. Thus, neither board could cure the absence of Rule 753 authorization or enter the constitutional adjudication required before Illinois terminated and exported Ms. Lowery's protected property interest.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #9: THE ILLINOIS ORDER WAS NOT A FINAL JUDGMENT

Ms. Lowery filed a Petition for Appeal by Right because she raised constitutional grounds beyond the adjudicatory authority of the Hearing Board and Review Board. The Clerk refused to docket it as an appeal by right and instead treated it as a Petition for Leave to Appeal. That conversion mattered because a petition for leave is discretionary and its denial does not constitute merits review.

Under the Illinois Constitution and Illinois Supreme Court rules, only the Illinois Supreme Court could finally adjudicate the preserved constitutional predicates. The Hearing Board and Review Board could make advisory disciplinary findings limited to the Complaint and recommendations within their delegated authority. They cannot enter a final judicial adjudication of subject-matter jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, due process, meaningful access, record integrity, or Title II ADA compliance. They also cannot

make de novo findings on any issue nor can the court summarily adopt a report when it declines merit review.

On January 16, 2026, the Illinois Supreme Court denied leave to appeal while simultaneously adopting the Review Board Report. Those two acts cannot together supply the missing constitutional adjudication. Denial of discretionary review does not decide the merits, and adoption of an advisory report cannot transform determinations beyond the advisory board's authority into an independent judicial adjudication. Here because the Inquiry Board never voted the Complaint, there was nothing to adopt.

Illinois rules limit the Hearing Board and Review Board to the charges and issues properly presented through the disciplinary complaint. They do not possess general judicial authority to adjudicate independent constitutional predicates outside the scope of that complaint. Nor could they exercise such authority consistently with the Illinois Constitution, which reserves final judicial power over attorney discipline to the Illinois Supreme Court.

That limitation controls the analysis here. The Hearing Board and Review Board could issue findings and recommendations concerning properly authorized disciplinary charges, but they could not enter a final judicial adjudication of subject-matter jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, due process, meaningful access, record integrity, or Title II ADA compliance. Those constitutional predicates therefore required adjudication by the Illinois Supreme Court itself.

When the Illinois Supreme Court denied Ms. Lowery's Petition for Leave to Appeal, it did not adjudicate those constitutional predicates on the merits. In an ordinary civil or

criminal case, denial of discretionary review leaves in place a judgment already entered by a lower court of competent jurisdiction. Here, no lower court of competent jurisdiction existed. The Hearing Board and Review Board are advisory bodies whose reports are advisory only and the bodies have no authority to make recommendations on constitutional predicates.

The Illinois Supreme Court had not judgment to leave undisturbed. It also had nothing to affirm. Its only choice was to conduct a *de novo* review which it refused to do. An advisory report by a body which lacked jurisdiction could not become a final constitutional adjudication merely because the Illinois Supreme Court denied leave and adopted the recommendation. Without independent *de novo* review by the Illinois Supreme Court, no tribunal of competent authority ever adjudicated the preserved constitutional predicates and therefore the judgment was not final as to any constitutional predicate.

That conclusion also defeats the characterization of Ms. Lowery's objections as "relitigation." A matter cannot be relitigated unless it was litigated and adjudicated in the first instance. Because the Hearing Board and Review Board lacked authority to finally decide the constitutional predicates, and the Illinois Supreme Court denied merits review, no predicate adjudication existed for Oklahoma to treat as settled.

**STRUCTURAL DEFECT #10 - RULE 7.7 REQUIRES
A FINAL JUDGMENT CAPABLE OF RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION**

Rule 7.7 presupposes a final disciplinary judgment from the originating jurisdiction, but even a valid Illinois judgment could adjudicate only rights and status within Illinois. Reciprocal enforcement cannot rest merely upon allegations, advisory findings,

recommendations, or the denial of discretionary review. Nor can an Illinois order itself extinguish a property interest created and regulated exclusively by Oklahoma.

The Illinois Supreme Court does not license members of the Oklahoma Bar, and it possesses no authority to terminate an Oklahoma law license. Its order could therefore serve only as a trigger for this Court's independent constitutional review. Before Oklahoma could extinguish Petitioner's Oklahoma property interest, this Court had to determine for itself whether jurisdiction, due process, attribution, meaningful access, and the remaining *Selling* predicates had been established. Instead, paragraph 29 treated Petitioner's Oklahoma license as the basis for continuing Illinois jurisdiction and then gave that Illinois assertion operative effect in Oklahoma. The result allowed Illinois's rule to reach beyond Illinois and supply the basis for terminating a right that only Oklahoma had conferred. That is not reciprocal recognition of a valid judgment; it is the delegation of Oklahoma's constitutional duty to a foreign regulator that possessed no authority over the property interest Oklahoma ultimately took.

In an ordinary civil or criminal case, denial of discretionary review leaves in place a final judgment already entered by a lower court of competent jurisdiction. That is not what occurred here. The Illinois Hearing Board and Review Board issued advisory reports only and did so without referral from the Inquiry Board. Neither body entered a judgment, and neither possessed authority to finally adjudicate the preserved constitutional predicates.

The Illinois Supreme Court's denial of the Petition for Leave to Appeal did not convert those advisory reports into a final adjudication. A denial of discretionary review

is not a merits decision. Nor can adoption of an advisory recommendation substitute for the independent *de novo* review required where jurisdiction, due process, meaningful access, record integrity, and Title II ADA compliance remain unresolved.

Accordingly, Illinois never produced the type of final judgment Rule 7.7 requires for reciprocal registration. There was no lower-court judgment left undisturbed by the denial of leave, and no independent adjudication by the Illinois Supreme Court of the constitutional predicates the advisory board's lacked authority to decide.

This provides a narrow basis for rehearing. The Court need not resolve every disputed fact or determine the ultimate merits of the Illinois charges. It need only hold that Rule 7.7 cannot operate until the originating State produces a final judicial judgment demonstrating that the required constitutional predicates were adjudicated by a tribunal with authority to decide them. Without that predicate judgment, reciprocal registration was premature.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #11: DISPROPORTIONATE PUNISHMENT

Even assuming *arguendo* that reciprocal discipline were otherwise appropriate, the sanction imposed here is strikingly disproportionate when compared to Illinois discipline imposed in other cases involving traditional attorney misconduct, including client harm, misappropriation, and criminal conduct.

Permanent disbarment based upon disputed attribution evidence, unresolved jurisdictional questions, and denied authentication requests should have prompted heightened judicial scrutiny rather than automatic deference. That concern is reinforced by published empirical research documenting that female attorneys have, in some

disciplinary systems, received significantly harsher sanctions than similarly situated male attorneys, demonstrating the importance of individualized constitutional review rather than mechanical reciprocal enforcement.¹

This Court has repeatedly held that when a male lawyer disparages a judge, it is not professional misconduct. In *State ex rel. Oklahoma Bar Ass'n v. Porter*, 1988 OK 114, 766 P.2d 958, the Court declined to discipline a lawyer for public statements criticizing a federal judge, including allegations that the judge might be racist and that the lawyer could not receive an impartial trial. In *State ex rel. Oklahoma Bar Ass'n v. George*, 2022 OK 69, the Court expressly observed that it had previously declined to discipline an attorney for derogatory comments about the judiciary. George did not involve retirement or social-media disbarment. In *State ex rel. Oklahoma Bar Ass'n v. Durbin*, 2025 OK 49, the Court again recognized that lawyers may publicly criticize judges, while distinguishing knowingly false factual statements. But Durbin involved a broader course of conduct, not disbarment imposed solely for posts by a retired lawyer.

Oklahoma appears never to have disbarred an attorney solely for disputed social-media posts, much less posts allegedly made after the attorney had retired from the originating jurisdiction and involving no client, no legal proceeding, and nor in the performance of legal service. Oklahoma precedent instead recognizes that lawyers retain the right publicly to criticize judges, while reported disbarments ordinarily involve

¹ Jessica A. Kennedy, Mary-Hunter McDonnell & Nicole M. Stephens, *Does Gender Raise the Ethical Bar? Exploring the Punishment of Ethical Violations at Work* 21–22 (2016) (analyzing 482 attorney-disciplinary cases and finding that, controlling for the ethical violation committed, female attorneys received more severe punishment and had a 106% greater predicted likelihood of disbarment than male attorneys); Y. Peter Kang, *Female Attys More Likely To Be Disbarred, Study Says*, Law360 (June 9, 2016) (reporting predicted disbarment rates of 35% for female attorneys and 17% for male attorneys involving the same violations).

conversion, client injury, criminality, repeated dishonesty, or pervasive professional misconduct. The unprecedented severity of permanent disbarment on disputed attribution evidence therefore required searching proportionality and constitutional review, not mechanical reciprocal enforcement.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #12: OTHER GRAVE REASON

The foregoing structural defects collectively establish the third Selling predicate. They include substantial evidence of retaliation, the refusal to authenticate the central evidence, structural conflicts within the Illinois disciplinary system, ancestry-based inquiries, denial of ADA accommodations, substitution of lay opinion for uncontroverted medical evidence, material misstatements of the procedural history, and independent forensic evidence challenging the integrity of the disciplinary record. No single defect stands alone. Considered together, they demonstrate that reciprocal enforcement without an evidentiary hearing would itself deny due process.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #13: MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT OF THE RECORD

The Hearing Board also created a materially false chronology which this Court apparently adopted despite a court order which clearly supports its falsity. The Hearing Board and then this Court criticized Ms. Lowery for filing the May 1 motion on the eve of hearing. She had emergency surgery on April 26, 2024 and a follow up procedure on May 2. (*See Appendix, Exhibit #6*). Yet the same Order expressly acknowledged that Ms. Lowery requested a continuance or stay “**at least nine times**.” Those prior requests included multiple motions filed throughout April, supported by medical documentation and physician warnings. The May 1st motion therefore was not a newly asserted, last-minute request. It was the final renewal of an accommodation request the Board had repeatedly denied. The contradiction matters. The Board used the timing of the May 1st filing to

cast doubt on Ms. Lowery's credibility and medical condition while simultaneously admitting that she had raised the same disability and access problem repeatedly before the hearing. A tribunal cannot characterize a renewed request as eleventh-hour conduct after acknowledging a documented course of prior requests. That finding was not merely mistaken; it was irreconcilable with the Board's duties of candor and its own recitation of the record.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #14
MISAPPLICATION OF COMMISSION RULE 272 AND *IN RE DURIC*

The Hearing Board did not merely substitute Commission Rule 272 for Title II of the ADA. It also relied on *In re Duric* as though that case involved the same procedural history. It did not. *Duric* involved an attorney who sought three continuances, two of which were granted. Ms. Lowery, by contrast, never sought previously a continuance in any matter nor did she received a continuance in this matter. She sought relief concerning one scheduled hearing because serious illness and emergency surgery prevented her participation. Her related filings also asked the tribunal to decide the threshold jurisdictional issue before proceeding to a merits hearing. Treating those filings as nine separate attempts to delay the hearing materially distorted both their purpose and their procedural effect. The distinction matters because repeated requests became necessary only because the Board repeatedly refused to address the ADA accommodation and jurisdictional issues. The Board then used the number of filings created by its own repeated denials as evidence against Ms. Lowery. *Duric* does not support that result. The May 10 Order itself acknowledges that Ms. Lowery sought a continuance or stay at least nine times, while simultaneously portraying the May 1 filing as an eleventh-hour request. That description is irreconcilable with the Board's own procedural history. A case involving granted continuances and later requests for additional delay does not justify denying the only hearing continuance ever sought by a disabled litigant whose treating physician stated that she could not participate. Nor can Commission Rule 272

displace the independent federal duty to determine whether Title II required a reasonable accommodation. Madison County Illinois ASA Paul Evans who spoke to Ms. Lowery the morning of May 2, 2024, stated her condition was consistent with his experience with sepsis as his disabled daughter had been affected many times before and that he unequivocally stated Ms. Lowery was in no condition to appear to try a case.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #15: RAISING FAILURE OF PREDICATES IS NOT RELITIGATION

The Court's characterization of unadjudicated issues as "relitigation" violates Due Process because this Court claims they were adjudicated is not supported by the record as set forth herein. No single defect stands alone. The lack of due process prevented Ms. Lowery from testing the evidence. The resulting infirmity of proof produced findings unsupported by competent attribution or authentication. The retaliatory chronology, structural conflicts, ancestry-based inquiry, and absence of any independent tribunal supply the additional grave reason why the Illinois result cannot constitutionally support reciprocal discipline.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #16: ILLINOIS EXONERATION HISTORY

The Illinois's Exoneration history requires factual review not rubber stamping without review. Illinois has one of the nation's most serious documented records of wrongful convictions and exonerations arising from official misconduct, false testimony, and defective or fabricated evidence. That history does not establish misconduct in this case, but it does make reliance on an untested Illinois record particularly inappropriate. Here Petitioner produced an independent forensic affidavit which raised similar integrity concerns as the *Herman Williams* exoneration case. The Williams case illustrates the

danger as he spent nearly twenty-nine (29) years imprisoned after a conviction rested on faulty forensic evidence along with police and prosecutorial misconduct.

His conviction was vacated only after DNA testing and renewed forensic examination exposed these defects. Here, Petitioner submitted the affidavit of an independent DOJ-certified forensic examiner who confirmed the evidence regarding attribution, authenticity, and integrity of the accounts and posts was fabricated.

He also confirmed the hearing transcripts lack certification and that the transcripts materially conflict with other versions of the record. Those allegations cannot be resolved by presuming that the Illinois record is accurate merely because Illinois produced it. Petitioner does not ask this Court to find fraud from written submissions. She asks the Court to recognize that independent forensic evidence of falsified or unreliable evidence creates a factual dispute requiring a hearing by an authorized fact-finder.

Illinois's exoneration history demonstrates why courts must test such allegations rather than dismiss them as attacks on the Court or final judgment. The forensic affidavit does not by itself require the Oklahoma Supreme Court to find fraud. It makes summary reciprocal enforcement impossible without a hearing.

**STRUCTURAL DEFECT #17: RULE 7.7 OFFERS HEARING WITHOUT
ASCERTAINABLE MEANS OF ATTAINING ONE**

Rule 7.7 contemplates a hearing when reciprocal discipline presents disputed constitutional or evidentiary predicates. Petitioner repeatedly requested such a hearing and identified material disputes concerning jurisdiction, attribution, authentication, record integrity, ADA access, and the existence of a valid originating judgment. Yet neither

the Rule nor the Court's Order identifies the required showing, the tribunal authorized to conduct the hearing, or the standard governing the request.

A hearing right that exists only in theory, without an ascertainable method of invocation, does not provide meaningful due process. Here, Petitioner invoked that right, but no tribunal explained why her requests were insufficient or what showing would have been sufficient. The result permits summary reciprocal discipline while unresolved factual disputes are dismissed as "relitigation" rather than referred for adjudication.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #18:
INFIRMITY OF PROOF REQUIRES REFERRAL FOR FACT-FINDING

Petitioner does not ask this Court to make original factual findings concerning attribution, fabrication, authentication, or fraud. The present record demonstrates substantial and material factual disputes that no tribunal has ever adjudicated. Those disputes include whether the alleged accounts existed or belonged to Ms. Lowery, whether the screenshots accurately depicted genuine platform content, whether the posts were altered or generated outside the platform, whether any competent evidence linked the accounts or posts to Ms. Lowery, and whether exculpatory platform and forensic evidence was improperly excluded.

These questions cannot be resolved from the Illinois record because the underlying evidence and transcript do not support the findings entered. This is not relitigation; it is the constitutional consequence of the absence of admissible evidence establishing the charges and the required jurisdictional predicates. Resolution of these issues requires testimony, discovery, authentication evidence, credibility determinations, and findings of fact. Accordingly, the proper remedy is not for this Court to determine that fraud occurred.

Rather, the disputed *Selling* predicates should be referred to the Professional Responsibility Commission, or another authorized fact-finding body, for an evidentiary hearing and written findings.

Until those factual predicates are adjudicated, this Court cannot determine whether the Illinois proceeding suffered from an infirmity of proof sufficient to preclude reciprocal discipline. Nor can unadjudicated disputes concerning attribution and fabrication be dismissed as “relitigation,” because no tribunal has litigated and decided them in the first instance. The factual showing is therefore offered to establish the necessity of referral and hearing, not to ask this Court to resolve the disputed evidence itself.

STRUCTURAL DEFECT #19: DISABILITY & BRIEFING ISSUE

Petitioner’s inability to submit additional briefing resulted from the complete failure of the accommodation process during her cardiac emergency. Mr. Wilkinson, whom the Court had previously identified as an ADA signaler, advised the Court that he could not continue in that role because of his own serious medical condition and extended travel outside the United States. At the same time, Petitioner suffered an acute myocardial infarction, underwent emergency quadruple coronary bypass surgery, and remained hospitalized. No counsel was therefore available to assist her or communicate effectively with the Court. The accommodation structure assumed by the Court simply did not exist. (Appendix, Exhibit #3.)

Petitioner remains willing to submit supplemental briefing on any issue the Court believes requires further development. If additional briefing would assist the Court,

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court identify the specific legal or factual issue requiring further briefing, and she will promptly address it.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Margaret J. Lowery

Margaret J. Lowery*

7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-116

Tulsa, OK 74133

mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com*

*(Not currently licensed to practice law)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 13, 2026, this petition for rehearing and the appendix was electronically emailed to the Office of General Counsel and a copy of the the rehearing petition was mailed to the GC on that date/

/s/ Margaret J. Lowery

Margaret J. Lowery