

## APPENDIX OF EXHIBITS TO EMERGENCY APPLICATION

The Appendix of Judgments and Orders submitted with the Emergency Application is incorporated by reference. The following additional materials are submitted only to aid the Court in reviewing the notice, authentication, forensic reliability, record access, ADA access, and ancestry related discovery issues raised by the Emergency Application.

- Exhibit 1.** a. Oklahoma Supreme Court Case No. MA 122831 docket sheet.  
b. Oklahoma Supreme Court Case No. SCBD 8075 docket sheet.
- Exhibit 2.** January 2025 emergency or mandamus filing in MA 122831 showing prior notice of ADA access, jurisdiction, conflict, retaliation, and Illinois related defects.
- Exhibit 3.** December 12, 2024 communication from OBA General Counsel stating the OBA would not become involved unless and until a final Illinois order was entered, and would then review any final order under Rule 7.7.
- Exhibit 4.** December 13, 2024 communication concerning lack of meaningful access and the disputed Miller related communication.
- Exhibit 5.** February 10, 2026 grievance letter, DC 26 14.
- Exhibit 6.** February 13, 2026 Rule 7.7 Notice filed in SCBD No. 8075, including the attached ARDC certifications and Illinois materials.
- Exhibit 7.** DOJ certified forensic expert affidavit or report of Dr. Bruce Anderson addressing fabrication, authentication, transcript validation, or inability to validate the evidence.
- Exhibit 8.** December 18, 2025 Illinois Supreme Court motion seeking access to the certified record, certification whether a certified record exists, and certification of each justice's ability to participate for quorum purposes.
- Exhibit 9.** December 31, 2025 Illinois Supreme Court order denying the December 18 motion.
- Exhibit 10.** February 4, 2026 notice to OBA General Counsel asserting that the Illinois judgment was void ab initio, uncertified, inaccessible, and unsupported by jurisdiction, ADA access, due process, reliable attribution, or a certified record.

- Exhibit 11.** June 27, 2023 subpoena duces tecum to the St. Louis Holocaust Museum with email invitation.
- Exhibit 12.** May 2, 2024 transcript excerpt or record excerpt in which ARDC counsel characterized the Holocaust Museum subpoena as an ADA inquiry.
- Exhibit 13.** Oklahoma Supreme Court Order of May 4, 2026
- Exhibit 14** Oklahoma Supreme Court Order of May 6. 2026
- Exhibit 15** OBA motion filed in the Eastern District of Oklahoma seeking access to sealed federal medical, disability, or ADA related materials.

# **EXHIBIT #1**



**OKLAHOMA  
STATE  
COURTS  
NETWORK**

The information contained in this report is provided in compliance with the Oklahoma Open Records Act, 51 O.S. 24A.1. Use of this information is governed by this act, as well as other applicable state and federal laws.

+ Track Case

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA**

State of Oklahoma, ex rel., Oklahoma Bar Association,  
Complainant,

**No. SCBD-8075  
(Disciplinary Rule 7)**

vs.

Filed: 02/13/2026

Margaret Jean Lowery,  
Respondent.

**PARTIES**

Lowery, Margaret Jean, Respondent  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA, Complainant

**ATTORNEYS**

**Attorney**

Hendryx, Gina Lynn (Bar #10330)  
1901 N. Lincoln Blvd.  
\*\*\*\*\*Interagence Mail\*\*\*\*\*  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

**Represented Parties**

Wilkinson, Ronald D. (Bar #15157)  
9726 E. 42nd Street  
Suite 140  
Tulsa, OK 74146

**EVENTS**

None

**LOWER COURT COUNTS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

Count	Case Number	Statute	Crime	Sentence	Judge	Reporter
-	-	-				

# DOCKET

**Date**      **Code**      **Description**

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**02-13-2026 [ CASE ]**

DISCIPLINARY RULE 7 INITIAL FILING

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**02-13-2026 [ PAY ]**

RECEIPT # 93794 ON 02/13/2026.

PAYOR: OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION TOTAL AMOUNT PAID: \$ 0.00.



LINE ITEMS:

\$0.00 ON DISCIPLINARY RULE 7 INITIAL FILING.

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**02-13-2026 [ CPLT ]**



NOTICE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION FILED BY HENDRYX FOR OBA - CPLNT

Document Available (#1064376390)  

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**02-13-2026 [ TEXT ]**



ENTRY OF APPEARANCE BY GINA L. HENDRYX

Document Available (#1064376386)  

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**02-18-2026 [ ORDER ]**



JE: TH/CT HAS REVIEWED THE 12/12/24 REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE HEARING BOARD OF THE ILLINOIS ATTY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION, THE 10/13/25 REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE REVIEW BOARD OF THE ILLINOIS ATTY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION (ARDC), AND THE 1/15/26 ORDER OF THE SUPREME CT OF ILLINOIS. ETC. RSPNT SH/BE AND HEREBY IS DIRECTED TO SHOW CAUSE IN WRITING BY 3/11/26, WHY A FINAL ORDER OF DISCIPLINE SHOULD NOT BE IMPOSED. ETC. THE WRITTEN RESPONSE SH/BE VERIFIED AND EXPRESSLY STATE WHETHER A HEARING IS DESIRED. RSPNT MAY SUBMIT BY 3/11/26, A CERTIFIED COPY OF ANY TRANSCRIPT OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN IN THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS TO SUPPORT ANY CLAIM THAT THE FINDING THEREIN WAS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE EVIDENCE, OR THAT IT DOES NOT FURNISH SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE IN OKLAHOMA. RSPNT MAY ALSO SUBMIT BY 3/11/26, IN THE INTEREST OF EXPLAINING HIS CONDUCT OR BY WAY OF MITIGATING THE DISCIPLINE WHICH MAY BE IMPOSED ON HIM, A BRIEF AND/OR ANY EVIDENCE TENDING TO MITIGATE THE SEVERITY OF DISCIPLINE. THE GENERAL COUNSEL MAY RESPOND BY SUBMISSION OF A BRIEF AND/OR ANY EVIDENCE SUPPORTING A RECOMMENDATION OF DISCIPLINE ON OR BEFORE 3/26/26. ETC. C/ATTYS

Document Available (#1064376336)  

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**02-23-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RSPNT'S MOTION FOR ADA ACCOMMODATION AND NOTICE OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL FINDING OF DISABILITY

Document Available (#1064375855)  

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**02-24-2026 [ TEXT ]**

CMPLNT'S PROOF OF SERVICE OF FORMAL COMPLAINT

Document Available (#1064375846)  

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**02-25-2026 [ TEXT ]**

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE BY RONALD D. WILKINSON AND MARGARET J. LOWERY

Document Available (#1064375865)  

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**02-25-2026 [ TEXT ]**



MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE OF MARCH 11, 2026, SHOW CAUSE DATE

Document Available (#1064375869)  

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**02-25-2026 [ TEXT ]**



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

Document Available (#1064375873)  

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**



RESP'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS AND SUPPLEMENT TO CONTINUE WITH REQUEST FOR HEARING PREFACE REGARDING ADA ACCESS AND FILING LIMITATIONS (ORIGINAL ONLY)

Document Available (#1064376270)  

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**



RESP'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE ORIGINAL ONLY AND FOR REASONABLE ACCOMODATION (ORIGINAL ONLY)

Document Available (#1064376274)  

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RESP'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE ORIGINAL ONLY AND FOR REASONABLE ACCOMODATION (ORIGINAL ONLY)

Document Available (#1064376278)  

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RESP'S ACTIVE X DOCKET SHEET NOTE FIVE SUPREME COURT APPEALS OVER ACCESS TO COURT (ORIGINAL ONLY-NOT BOUND)

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RESP'S "ARDC HOLOCAUST SUBPOENA" OTHER IHRA ISSUES (ORIGINAL ONLY-NOT BOUND)

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RESP'S MAY 2, 2024 DEFAULT SEQUENCE (ORIGINAL ONLY-NOT BOUND)

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RESP'S FILING (ORIGINAL ONLY-NOT BOUND)

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**02-26-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RESP'S JULY 11, 2025 ORAL ARGUMENT MEDICAL EMERGENCY (ORIGINAL ONLY-NOT BOUND)

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**02-26-2026 [ ORDR ]**



JE: CT NOTES MOT FOR ADA ACCOMODATION AND NOTICE OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL FINDING AND DISABILITY FILED IN PROCEEDING 2-23-26. ATTY WILKINSON FILED ENTRY OF APP ON 2-25-26 AND WILKINSON THEREFORE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ADVOCACY IN CASE, INCLUDING ALL FILINGS IN CASE. ETC. RESP'S REQ DENIED AT TH/TIME. ANY FURTHER REQS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMONDATION UNDER ADA SH/BE MADE AT: WWW.OSCN.NET/PAGES/ACCESSIBILTY. TO MAINTAIN ADA'S CONFIDENTIALITY REQS, REQUESTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMODATION UNDER ADA SH/NOT BE FILED IN CASE. RESP'S 2-25-26 MOT FOR CONT OF 3-11-26 SH/CAUSE DENIED. C/ATTYS

Document Available (#1064376290)  

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**03-10-2026 [ TEXT ]**

NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF REPRESENTATION DUE COURT'S ORDER DENYING TITLE II ACCESS

Document Available (#1064717928)  

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**03-10-2026 [ TEXT ]**



RSPNT'S MOTION FOR WAIVER OF FIFTEEN COPY RULE

Document Available (#1064717932)  

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**03-10-2026 [ TEXT ]**

RSPNT'S MOTION FOR HEARING

Document Available (#1064717936)  

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# OKLAHOMA STATE COURTS NETWORK

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Track Case

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Lowrey Wilkonson Lowery, LLC, Margaret J. Lowery and  
Ronald D. Wilkinson,  
Petitioners,

vs.

Oklahoma Bar Association, Gina Hendryx, OBS GC, Tracy  
Nester, Assistant OBA GC and Gentner Drummond,  
Respondents.

**No. MA-122831**  
**([Writ of] Mandamus)**

Filed: 01/31/2025

Closed: 04/12/2025

## PARTIES

Drummond, Genter, Respondent

Hendryx, Gina, Respondent

LOWERY, MARGARET J, Petitioner

Lowery Wilkonson Lowery, Llc, Petitioner

NESTER, TRACY, Respondent

Oklahoma Bar Association, Respondent

WILKINSON, RONALD D, Petitioner

## ATTORNEYS

### Attorney

ATTORNEY GENERAL

313 NE 21ST

\*\*\*\*\*INTERAGENCY MAIL\*\*\*\*\*

OKC, OK

Lowery, Margaret J (Bar #12138)

505 NORTH MAIN ST.

SUITE 123

MUSKOGEE, OK 74401

### Represented Parties

Lowery Wilkonson Lowery, Llc

LOWERY MARGARET J

WILKINSON RONALD D

**Attorney**

Oklahoma Bar Association  
 1901 N Lincoln Blvd  
 \*\*\*\*\*Interagence Mail\*\*\*\*\*  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73105

**Represented Parties**

WILKINSON, RONALD D (Bar #15157)  
 5502 S JOPLIN AVE  
 TULSA, OK 74135

Lowery Wilkinson Lowery, Llc  
 LOWERY MARGARET J  
 WILKINSON RONALD D







**EVENTS**

None

**LOWER COURT COUNTS AND OTHER INFORMATION**



Count	Case Number	Statute	Crime	Sentence	Judge	Reporter
-	-	-				

**DOCKET**

Date	Code	Description
01-31-2025	[ CASE ]	[WRIT OF] MANDAMUS INITIAL FILING
01-31-2025	[ PAY ]	RECEIPT # 90885 ON 01/31/2025. PAYOR: WILKINSON, ANN TOTAL AMOUNT PAID: \$ 200.00. LINE ITEMS: \$200.00 ON [WRIT OF] MANDAMUS INITIAL FILING.
01-31-2025	[ AAJP ]	PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS & PROHIBITION DUE TO FRAUD BY OKLAHOMA & ILLINOIS FILED BY WILKINSON FOR LOWERY WILKINSON LOWERY, LLC ET AL-PETRS Document Available (#1060853967)  
01-31-2025	[ TEXT ]	APPLICATION FOR EMERGENCY RESTRAINING ORDER Document Available (#1060853971)  
01-31-2025	[ TEXT ]	AFFIDAVIT OF MARGARET J. LOWERY Document Available (#1060853975)  
01-31-2025	[ TEXT ]	APPENDIX 2 VOLUMES

**02-04-2025 [ TEXT ]**



JE: CT NOTES PETRS' APPL TO ASSUME ORIG JURIS AND PET FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS W/FILED W/OUT PROOF OF SVC TO RSPNTS. ALL FILINGS MUST BE SERVED ON OTHER PARTIES ETC. PETRS TO SERVE TH/APPL AND OTHER FIINGS ON RSPNTS AND SUBMIT PROOF OF SVC TO TH/CT ON OR BEFORE 2-14-25. IN ORDER FOR CASE TO BE SET FOR RESP, PETR MUST SUBMIT A NOTICE PREPARED IN CONF W/RULE 1.191(E) AND RULE 1.301, FORM NO. 14, OF OKLA SUP CT RULES. COUNSEL FOR PETR IS TO SUBMIT AN ENTRY OF APPEARANCE ETC. UPON REC OF NOTICE AND ENTRY OF APPEARANCE, DATE FOR A RESP W/BE SET. IF NOTICE AND ENTRY OF APPEARANCE ARE NOT SUBMITTED TO TH/CT BY 2-14-25, TH/CAUSE MAY BE DSMD AS ABANDONED. C/ATTYS

Document Available (#1060853538)  

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**02-13-2025 [ TEXT ]**



PETRS' EVIDENCE OF AG'S CONFLICT

Document Available (#1060853680)  

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**02-13-2025 [ TEXT ]**



PETRS' CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Document Available (#1060853676)  

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**02-14-2025 [ TEXT ]**



ENTRY OF APPEARANCE BY MARGARET J. LOWERY AND RONALD D. WILKINSON

Document Available (#1060853681)  

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**02-14-2025 [ TEXT ]**



NOTICE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SUPREME COURT PROCEEDING

Document Available (#1060853677)  

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**02-14-2025 [ TEXT ]**



PETRS' MOTION TO DISQUALIFY COUNSEL

Document Available (#1060853673)  

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**02-20-2025 [ TEXT ]**



JE: RSPNTS MAY RESP TO PETRS' PET FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS ETC, AND OTHER FILINGS NLT 3-10-25. ORAL ARGUMENT IS NOT CONTEMPLATED. ETC. N/ATTYS

Document Available (#1059563029)  

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**03-31-2025 [ DISN ]**



JE: CT NOTES PETRS' PET FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS & PROHIBITION ETC. PERTS' APPL TO ASSUME ORIG JURIS IS DENIED. PETRS' APPL FOR EMERGENCY RESTRAINING ORDER, MOT TO DISQUALIFY COUNSEL, AND EVIDENCE OF AG'S CONFLICT ARE DENIED. CONCUR: ROWE, CJ, KUEHN, VCJ, WINCHESTER, EDMONDSON, COMBS, GURICH, DARBY, KANE, JJ. C/ATTYS

Document Available (#1061310313)  

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**04-01-2025 [ TEXT ]**



PETRS' MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS & PROHIBITION AND TO VACATE PRIOR DISCIPLINE WITH REMAND FOR HEARING

Document Available (#1061309689)  

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**04-02-2025 [ TEXT ]**



JE: CT NOTES PETRS' 4-1-25 MOT FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT ON THEIR PET FOR WRIT ETC. PETRS' 4-1-25 WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. ETC. N/ATTYS

Document Available (#1061310326)  

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**04-07-2025 [ TEXT ]**

PETRS' AMENDED MOTION FOR DEFAULT AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND PROHIBITION AND TO VACATE PRIOR DISCIPLINE WITH REMAND FOR HEARING (NO ATTACHMENTS)

Document Available (#1061309698)  TIFF  PDF

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**04-07-2025 [ TEXT ]**

PETRS' AMENDED MOTION FOR DEFAULT AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND PROHIBITION AND TO VACATE PRIOR DISCIPLINE WITH REMAND FOR HEARING (WITH ATTACHMENTS AND NOT BOUND)

# **EXHIBIT #2**

**ORIGINAL**



**IN THE OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT**

FILED  
SUPREME COURT  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

JAN 31 2025

JOHN D. HADDEN  
CLERK

LOWERY WILKINSON LOWERY, LLC )  
Margaret J. Lowery, OBA #12138 & )  
Ronald D. Wilkinson, OBA #15157 )

Plaintiffs, )

vs. )

OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION, )  
Gina Hendryx, OBA GC )  
Tracy Nester, Assistant OBA GC )  
Gentner Drummond, Oklahoma AG )

Defendants. )

**#12283 1**

**APPLICATION FOR EMERGENCY RESTRAINING ORDER**

COMES NOW the Plaintiffs and request this Court enter an Emergency TRO against the Office of the General Counsel and the Oklahoma AG's office as follows:

1. No one from the Oklahoma General Counsel's Office or the Oklahoma Attorney General Office may communicate with any state official in Illinois during the pendency of this action.
2. The attorney general's office is barred from representing the OBA or the members of the General Counsel's Office in any matter involving Mr. Wilkinson, Ms Lowery or their law firm due to the ongoing conflict of interest.
3. The OBA GC's office shall be restrained from registering or entering any order from Illinois during the pendency of this action.
4. The PRC will address the complaint against Mr. Wilkinson.
5. No further complaints from Illinois officials will be registered or entered against the OBA membership in this case without leave of this Court


-----ORIGINAL-----  
 Receipt # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Marshaled by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cert mailed \_\_\_\_\_  
 Updated \_\_\_\_\_


6. Plaintiffs believe that without this TRO, the OBA General Counsel and Attorney General will continue to communicate with and they will conspire to harm the OBA membership.
7. Both Ms. Hendryx and Mr. Drummond will improperly misuse their state powers to harm the plaintiffs. In fact that has already occurred and therefore there is an actual basis of harm to warrant this request.

WHEREFORE, premises considered, Plaintiffs pray for a TRO and for such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

LOWERY WILKINSON LOWERY, LLC

  
Margaret J. Lowery, OBA #12138  
505 North Main Street, Suite 123  
Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401  
(918) 513-2204  
margaretl@lowerywilkinsonlowery.com

  
Ronald D. Wilkinson, OBA 15157  
505 North Main Street, Suite 123  
Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401  
(918) 361-9652  
RonW@lowerywilkinsonlowery.com

# **EXHIBIT #3**

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**RE: Margaret Jean Lowery, 2023PR00060**

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**From** Hendryx, Gina <GinaH@okbar.org>

**Date** Thu 12/12/2024 11:42 AM

**To** Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>; Dan Murdock <murdocklaw6@gmail.com>

I will not comment or interject myself into your Illinois Discipline Proceedings. My office will not become involved with same unless and until a final order is entered and then we will review any final order pursuant to Rule 7.7 of the Oklahoma Rules of Disciplinary Proceedings.

Gina L. Hendryx  
General Counsel  
Oklahoma Bar Association  
1901 N. Lincoln Blvd./ P.O. Box 53036  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152  
405.416.7083 office  
405.416-7003 facsimile  
800.522.8065 toll free



**Oklahoma Bar Association**

Serving the legal profession and the public since 1904

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**From:** Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>

**Sent:** Thursday, December 12, 2024 11:00 AM

**To:** Hendryx, Gina <GinaH@okbar.org>; Dan Murdock <murdocklaw6@gmail.com>

**Subject:** Fwd: Margaret Jean Lowery, 2023PR00060

So Ms. Hendryx, you are on notice this is fraud. No due process. Violation of the ADA.

So I need a response from you now.

Margaret J. Lowery  
Attorney at Law  
7122 S Sheridan Rd, Suite 1110  
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748

Licensed to practice in Oklahoma only.

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Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Watson, Andi" <[awatson@iadc.org](mailto:awatson@iadc.org)>

**Date:** December 12, 2024 at 10:47:05 AM CST

To: "Miller, Rachel" <[RMiller@iadc.org](mailto:RMiller@iadc.org)>, ARDC eService <[ARDCeService@iadc.org](mailto:ARDCeService@iadc.org)>, Margaret Lowery <[mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com](mailto:mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com)>  
**Subject: Margaret Jean Lowery, 2023PR00060**

Good morning,

Attached please find your service copy of the Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board and Notice to Review filed on December 12, 2024, regarding the above matter.

Thank you,  
Andi

Andi Watson (she/her/hers)  
Senior Deputy Clerk  
ARDC  
130 East Randolph, Suite 1500  
Chicago, IL 60601  
Telephone Number: (312) 540-5227  
Email: [awatson@iadc.org](mailto:awatson@iadc.org)

# **EXHIBIT #4**

## Email

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**From** Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>

**Date** Fri 12/13/2024 4:52 PM

**To** Gina Hendryx <ginah@okbar.org>

**Bcc** Dan Murdock <murdocklaw6@gmail.com>; Ron Wilkinson <rdinoklahoma@gmail.com>

 1 attachment (1 MB)

YouDoodle.pdf;

In preparing the filing in Oklahoma, we came across this email. Would you like to kindly explain this email. You claimed earlier that my Illinois bar problems were not your issue. Could you please explain to me then what this is. It's an April email that was forwarded to me. Sure looks like your office is up to your eyeballs in alligators.

Considering I had sepsis, I am trying to understand what was meant by this. Any ideas?

Margaret J. Lowery  
Attorney at Law  
7122 S Sheridan Rd, Suite 1110  
Tulsa, OK 74133-2748

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I spoke with Bill and reminded him that the ARDC would file charges if he helped Ms. Lowery. The decision regarding her license was made. Nothing she raises in argument about jurisdiction will make any difference. This is a done deal. Once the default is entered, the case is effectively over. Ms. Nester is on board, and will rush our judgment through before she can do anything about it. That will teach her the lesson she deserves.

The Clerk forwarded the phone hearing information, *again* to her. Everything is in place. We will make sure she doesn't appear on the 2nd.

# **EXHIBIT #5**

# OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION

Office of the General Counsel

February 10, 2026

Margaret Jean Lowery  
Attorney at Law  
7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1100  
Tulsa, OK 74133

RE: Grievance by General Counsel, DC-26-14

Dear Ms. Lowery:

Pursuant to Rule 5.1, Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings, 5 O.S. Ch. 1, App. 1-A, I am opening an investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding your conduct as detailed in the July 31, 2025 Order by Judge White in *Lowery v. State of Illinois*, Case No. 25-CV-22 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma. Further, address the circumstances behind surrounding your proffer of a forged document purporting to be an email communication from Rachel Miller in Oklahoma Supreme Court Case No. 122831, Exhibit 12 and further utilized by you in federal court proceedings in *Lowery v. State of Illinois*, Case No. 25-CV-22. The enclosed instruments, in my opinion, may indicate that you may have committed actions that would constitute a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct, which is the standard of conduct for all attorneys in the State of Oklahoma. You are required to provide a written response, endorsed with your signature, within twenty (20) days as set forth in Rule 5.2, Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings (RGDP), 5 O.S. Ch. 1, App. 1-A.

Under the above-cited Rules, this matter will be presented to the Professional Responsibility Commission, along with any response you make in this matter, and the results of our independent investigation. The Commission will then decide what action, if any, to take in this matter.

Our investigation will address, but is not limited to, alleged violation of the following Rules of Professional Conduct, 5 O.S. Ch. 1, App. 3-A:

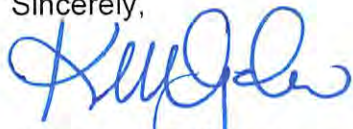
Rules 1.1, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.4(a), 8.2 and 8.4 and RGDP, Rule 1.3



February 10, 2026  
Margaret J. Lowery  
Page 2

No particular form is prescribed for responding to the grievance. Please include copies of any documents you have or statements that are relevant to the grievance. If you need additional time to respond, have questions regarding the procedure, or simply wish to talk to an attorney about your grievance, please contact our office. If you choose to fax your response in order to meet the twenty (20) day deadline, **you must still mail or deliver your original response, endorsed with your signature, to this office.**

Sincerely,



Katherine M. Ogden  
Assistant General Counsel

KMO/mf

Enclosure

# **EXHIBIT #6**



ORIGINAL

FILED

FEB 13 2026

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Office of the Chief Justice  
Bar Docket  
FILED  
SUPREME COURT BAR DOCKET  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA *ex rel.*,  
OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION,  
  
Complainant,  
  
v.  
  
MARGARET JEAN LOWERY,  
  
Respondent.

RULE 7, RGDP

FEB 13 2026

SELDEN JONES

OBAD No. 2546

CLERK

SCBD No.

8075

**NOTICE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION**

Pursuant to Rule 7.7 of the Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings, ("RGDP"), 5 O.S. 2021, ch. 1, app. 1-A, Complainant, Oklahoma Bar Association, hereby transmits the following certified copies as filed in the Illinois Supreme Court for this Court's review:

1. The Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board of the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, filed December 12, 2024, in the case of *In the Matter of Margaret Jean Lowery*, Commission No. 2023PR00060 (attached hereto as Exhibit A);
2. The Report and Recommendation of the Review Board of the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, filed October 3, 2025 (attached hereto as Exhibit B); and
3. The Order of the Supreme Court of Illinois disbaring Margaret Jean Lowery (Respondent) from the practice of law, entered January 15, 2026, in *In re: Margaret Jean Lowery*, M.R. 032889 (attached hereto as Exhibit C).

On February 14, 2024, a First Amended Complaint was filed against Respondent by the Administrator of the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (ARDC) before the Hearing Board. Respondent filed an Answer the next day. On March

Received:	2/13/26
Docketed:	
Marshal:	JP
COA/OKC:	
COA/TUL:	

12, 2024, the Supreme Court of Illinois suspended Respondent's license to practice law until further order. A disciplinary hearing was held on May 2, 2024 before a panel of the Hearing Board. On December 12, 2024, the Hearing Board made findings and recommended Respondent's disbarment. Respondent appealed to the ARDC Review Board. (Exhibit A).

On October 3, 2025, the ARDC Review Board affirmed the Hearing Board's evidentiary rulings, findings of fact and findings of misconduct and agreed that Respondent should be disbarred (though they did not address the sanction since Respondent did not raise the issue on appeal). (Exhibit B). Respondent petitioned the Supreme Court of Illinois for leave to file exceptions to the report and recommendation of the Review Board.

On January 15, 2026, the Supreme Court of Illinois denied Respondent's petition and disbarred Respondent. (Exhibit C).

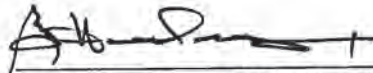
Per the attached, Respondent was disbarred in the State of Illinois. Respondent's license was previously interim suspended by the Illinois Supreme Court on March 12, 2024, pending her attorney disciplinary proceedings. Complainant received certified copies of these documents on February 9, 2026.

Respondent notified the Oklahoma Bar Association of this discipline within twenty (20) days of January 15, 2026. Respondent was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar Association on May 2, 1987 and is currently in good standing. Respondent has previously been disciplined by this Court in a reciprocal discipline matter. On March 23, 2023, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma suspended Respondent's license to practice law for thirty days as a result of Respondent's 2023 suspension in Illinois. *See State ex rel., Okla. Bar*

*Ass'n v. Lowery*, 2023 OK 54. Respondent's OBA member number is 12138. Her official roster address is 7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1100, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74133.

Pursuant to Rule 7.7, RGDP, the attached document "shall constitute the charge and shall be prima facie evidence the lawyer committed the acts therein described."

Respectfully submitted this 13th day of February, 2026.

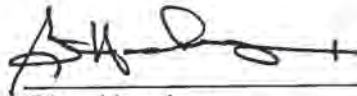


Gina Hendryx, OBA No. 10330  
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P.O. Box 53036  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152  
(o) 405.416.7007 (f) 405.416.7003

**ATTORNEY FOR COMPLAINANT**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 13th day of February, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was mailed, certified mail, return-receipt requested, to: Margaret J. Lowery, 7122 South Sheridan Road, Suite 2-1100, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74133



Gina Hendryx



ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION  
of the  
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
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130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500  
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3161 West White Oaks Drive, Suite 301  
Springfield, IL 62704  
(217) 546-3523 (800) 252-8048  
Fax (217) 546-3785

**CERTIFICATION**

I, Andrea L. Watson, Senior Deputy Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Report and Recommendation of the Hearing Board filed on December 12, 2024, relating to the matter entitled In re: Margaret Jean Lowery, Commission No. 2023PR00060.

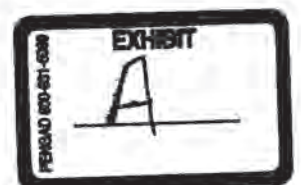
Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies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

Michelle M. Thome, Clerk  
Attorney Registration and  
Disciplinary Commission

By: /s/ Andrea L. Watson  
Andrea L. Watson  
Senior Deputy Clerk

**Dated: February 9, 2026**

4894-8791-2944, v. 1



**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.<sup>1</sup>

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); 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.



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**CERTIFICATION**

I, Andrea L. Watson, Senior Deputy Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Report and Recommendation of the Review Board filed on October 3, 2025, relating to the matter entitled In re: Margaret Jean Lowery, Commission No. 2023PR00060.

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.

Michelle M. Thome, Clerk  
Attorney Registration and  
Disciplinary Commission

By: /s/ Andrea L. Watson  
Andrea L. Watson  
Senior Deputy Clerk

**Dated: February 9, 2026**

4894-8791-2944, v. 1



**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 committ 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.”<sup>1</sup>

- **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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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 imminentet [*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 .

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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.

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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.<sup>4</sup>

**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

<sup>1</sup> 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

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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.)

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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**



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**CERTIFICATION**

I, Andrea L. Watson, Senior Deputy Clerk of the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Supreme Court Order and Mandate filed on January 15, 2026, relating to the matter entitled In re: Margaret Jean Lowery, Supreme Court No. M.R. 32889, Commission No. 2023PR00060.

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.

Michelle M. Thome, Clerk  
Attorney Registration and  
Disciplinary Commission

By: /s/ Andrea L. Watson  
Andrea L. Watson  
Senior Deputy Clerk

**Dated: February 9, 2026**

4894-8791-2944, v. 1





## 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

January 15, 2026

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:

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.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cynthia A. Grant".

Clerk of the Supreme Court

cc: Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission  
Benjamin Lee Boroughf  
Michelle Thome

**FILED**

January 15, 2026

**ARDC CLERK**

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 Lisa Holder White  
Justice Elizabeth M. Rochford  
Justice David K. Overstreet  
Justice Joy V. Cunningham  
Justice Mary K. O'Brien

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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

FILED

January 15, 2026

ARDC CLERK

# **EXHIBIT #7**

**AFFIDAVIT OF EXPERT BRUCE ANDERSON**

STATE OF FLORIDA                    )  
  )        ss  
COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH    )

I, Bruce Anderson, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:

1.       My name is Bruce Anderson. I am over 18 and I am competent to testify. As owner and principal of Next 72 Intelligence, LLC, based in Florida, I have over 20 years of experience in investigative intelligence, including digital forensics, metadata analysis, authentication of electronic evidence, and litigation support. I have provided expert analysis in complex legal proceedings involving online identity, social media attribution, and discovery chain-of-custody. My curriculum vitae is attached.
  
2.       I was retained by Attorney Ronald D. Wilkinson, on behalf of Attorney Margaret Jean Lowery, to evaluate the validity of evidence and digital exhibits and social media evidence cited in disciplinary proceedings brought by the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission (ARDC) under Commission No. 2023PR00060.
  
3.       I reviewed the following materials:
  - o       ARDC First Amended Complaint (February 2024), including Counts I–VI.
  - o       Exhibit 12: Alleged email from ARDC attorney Rachel C. Miller, later disclaimed by the purported author.
  - o       Ms. Lowery’s formal answers, interrogatories, subpoena requests, and motion pleadings.

- Affidavits from Ronald D. Wilkinson, Paul Evans, Dr. Patrick VanSchoyck, M.D., and other witnesses.
  - Chronology of disciplinary activity prepared by Ms. Lowery and corroborated by docketed documents.
  - Twitter/X account materials, including screenshots, platform warnings, and a takedown notification.
  - Rulings and orders from the ARDC Hearing Board and Illinois Supreme Court, including Dkt. Nos. 25, 40, 46, 47, 49, 91, 120, and 123.
  - Order from Chief Judge Ronald A. White (Dkt. 181, July 31, 2025, Case No. 6:25-cv-22-RAW, Eastern District of Oklahoma).
4. The ARDC cited social media posts attributed to an account labeled “@LoweryLawFirm” and/or variations thereof as the basis for Counts II, IV, V, and VI. (Count III was dismissed.) The evidentiary record submitted by the ARDC contains no forensic analysis, metadata logs, tweet identifiers, IP address traces, or platform-verified documentation from X Corp (formerly Twitter) that would establish who created, accessed, or controlled the @LoweryLawFirm account. Instead, the evidence consists solely of screenshots or written summaries, lacking digital signatures, provenance data, or any chain-of-custody validation. No technical or platform-derived evidence has been presented that links Ms. Lowery to authorship or control of the posts cited in the complaint.
5. Ms. Lowery provided written disclosures identifying her actual Twitter/X accounts, including @oklowerylaw, @ [REDACTED], and @ [REDACTED], none of which match the account cited by the ARDC.

- a. Primary personal account: @ [REDACTED] Created December 2022, with over 25,000 followers, no focus on Illinois or Judge Andrew Gleeson.
  - b. Professional account (@OkLoweryLaw): Created October 2023, using a recent photograph of Ms. Lowery.
  - c. Personal Oklahoma account: @ [REDACTED] Created October 2023, used to chat with friends.
  - d. None of these accounts match the @LoweryLawFirm account cited by the ARDC in address, content, tone, or communication style.
6. According to both Mr. Wilkinson & Ms. Lowery, in a conference call with Attorney Jon Hawk of McDermott Will & Emery, representing X Corp, Mr. Hawk reportedly stated there was no @LoweryLawFirm account or associated posts. his is consistent with and supports Ms. Lowery's claim. As a forensic expert, I cannot independently verify this statement without access to X Corp's records, but it underscores the critical need for direct platform data to authenticate the evidence. In this case, it appears Ms. Lowery is being recommended for disbarment based on what, from a forensic standpoint, appears to lack technical substantiation."Ms. Lowery filed discovery requests, including interrogatories and a subpoena to depose X Corp's records custodian, to authenticate the social media content. These were denied by the ARDC or blocked by Hearing Board orders, including:
- o Motion to Compel Admissions and Motion for Sanctions (Dkt. No. 25).
  - o Motion for Leave to File Interrogatories (Dkt. No. 123).
  - o Illinois Supreme Court denial of discovery enforcement (Dkt. No. 91, without explanation).

7. In a prior 2020 proceeding (Commission No. 2020PR00018), the ARDC obtained metadata, PayPal logs, domain registrations, and alias email records. No comparable efforts appear in the current record.
8. Ms. Lowery requested a transcript of the Inquiry Board proceedings; however, the ARDC responded that no such transcript exists. From a forensic and evidentiary standpoint, this absence may be significant, as it limits the ability to independently assess the Inquiry Board's evidentiary review process. Without a transcript, there is no documented record detailing when, how, or under what evidentiary standards the Inquiry Board reviewed or authenticated the @LoweryLawFirm posts cited in the First Amended Complaint. The lack of such foundational documentation impairs the ability to verify the integrity and reliability of the evidence referenced, thereby undermining the procedural transparency of the ARDC's disciplinary action.
9. Based on the docket record, repeated denials of access to evidentiary materials—including X Corp records (Dkt. Nos. 25, 123), surveillance video (Dkt. No. 123, Interrogatories 16–17), and the Inquiry Board transcript—have limited the ability to conduct standard forensic authentication procedures. This absence of accessible source material across several rulings (e.g., Dkt. Nos. 46, 91, 120) reflects an evidentiary gap that impedes independent validation. From a forensic standpoint, similar patterns in other cases have introduced risks to evidentiary reliability when source materials were unavailable for technical review.
10. This is further illustrated by the ARDC's August 31, 2022 letter (Dkt. No. 123), which references its review of courthouse surveillance video related to the alleged

altercation in Count I. Ms. Lowery's Interrogatories Nos. 16–17 requested access to these videos and any associated chain-of-custody documentation from Synapsis. These requests were denied, resulting in a lack of opportunity to perform standard forensic verification procedures typically used to assess the authenticity and evidentiary reliability of surveillance media...

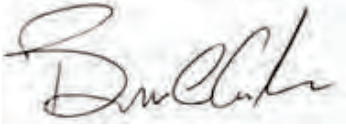
11. In digital forensic practice, the absence of chain-of-custody documentation for screenshots or surveillance footage introduces a significant risk that the materials could have been altered, selectively captured, or even spoofed without detection. Without cryptographic hashes, time-stamped metadata, or verified logs indicating who captured or transmitted the data and when, it is not possible to confirm whether these materials have been modified, truncated, or sourced from unauthenticated platforms. This lack of evidentiary provenance reduces the reliability of the material and limits its utility in attribution or behavioral analysis. In cases involving social media or video evidence, chain-of-custody logs are foundational to establishing authenticity and evidentiary integrity.
12. In the absence of metadata, tweet identifiers, IP address logs, platform-verified account ownership from X Corp, surveillance video chain-of-custody documentation, and a transcript of the Inquiry Board proceedings, there is insufficient technical evidence to support a forensic determination regarding the authenticity or authorship of the @LoweryLawFirm posts. As such, the evidentiary basis for attributing the content to any specific individual—whether Ms. Lowery or otherwise—remains unverified. Reliance solely on a display name, profile photograph, and post content—absent corroborating technical validation—is

inadequate for attribution in a matter marked by contested claims and heightened adversarial context. To evaluate the @LoweryLawFirm account and related evidence, the following must be obtained from X Corp:

13. In order to conduct a proper forensic evaluation and digital attribution of the Twitter/X account @LoweryLawFirm, the following data elements would need to be obtained directly from X Corp:
  - The account's original creation date and the IP address used at the time of registration.
  - Any account-identifying information, including associated email addresses, usernames, phone numbers, and payment methods used during setup or subsequent access.
  - A comprehensive log of IP addresses that accessed the account, with corresponding timestamps.
  - A complete export of all posts made by the account, including tweet identifiers, timestamps, and associated metadata.
  - A statement from X Corp indicating whether the account was ever reported, suspended, or flagged for suspicious or inauthentic activity.
  - These data types are standard in digital forensics and are necessary to establish authorship, usage history, and technical control over a social media account.
14. This affidavit is based solely on the evidence reviewed and the absence of substantiating data, using established forensic practices and standards. I offer no legal conclusions and express no opinion as to Ms. Lowery's guilt or innocence.

My findings are limited to technical and evidentiary observations derived from forensic analysis and investigative methodology.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Anderson", is centered on the page. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "B".

---

Bruce Anderson  
Principal, Next 72 Intelligence, LLC  
813-293-2991  
August 5, 2025

# AFFIDAVIT OF BRUCE ANDERSON

## STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH

I, Bruce Anderson, being duly sworn, state as follows:

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### 1. Background

I am the principal of Next 72 Intelligence, LLC, and a forensic investigator specializing in digital evidence authentication and metadata analysis. I am a licensed investigator in the State of Florida, (C 1000639), I hold certifications as a (CFDE) Certified Digital Examiner, (CPTE) Certified Penetration Testing Engineer, (CEH) Certified Ethical Hacker. This affidavit is submitted in my professional capacity to document my factual findings regarding the authenticity, creation metadata, and procedural compliance of hearing transcripts submitted in the disciplinary matter of *In re Margaret Jean Lowery*, ARDC Commission No. 2023PR00060.

All information herein is strictly limited to facts verifiable through metadata, file properties, document content, and statutory requirements imposed by Illinois law. This affidavit contains **no legal conclusions or advocacy** and is intended to provide factual and technical clarity to assist the Court in evaluating evidentiary integrity. This affidavit does not assess legal admissibility but highlights the absence of certification elements required by statute and Supreme Court rule, which may bear upon the Court's evaluation.

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### 2. Governing Illinois Law for Transcript Certification

I used the current Illinois Court Rules for our examination of documents.

Under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 321: > *"The record on appeal shall consist of the judgment appealed from, the notice of appeal, and the entire original common law record, including reports of proceedings prepared in accordance with Rule 323."*

Under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 323(a): > *"The report of proceedings shall include all the evidence pertinent to the issues on appeal and shall be certified by the court reporter as correct."*

Under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 323(b): > *"In cases where no verbatim transcript is obtainable, the appellant shall prepare a proposed report of proceedings from the best available means... and submit it to the trial judge for approval, along with notice to opposing counsel."*

Under the Illinois Certified Shorthand Reporters Act (225 ILCS 415): > “A person may not hold himself or herself out as a Certified Shorthand Reporter (CSR) or engage in shorthand reporting without being licensed under this Act.” (225 ILCS 415/4)

“Each transcript of a deposition or proceedings certified by a CSR must bear the reporter’s name, CSR number, and a signed certificate of accuracy.” (225 ILCS 415/16)

A transcript must, therefore, include: - The full name of a licensed CSR - The CSR license number (as issued by IDFPR) - A Certificate of Accuracy signed by the CSR - (Optionally) A CSR seal or signature stamp - Proper filing with notice to the clerk (Rule 323(b))

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### 3. Forensic Review of Each Transcript

#### A. Inquiry Board Transcript – September 12, 2023

- **File Name:** Inquiry Board Sept 12 Transcript.pdf
- **Created:** March 31, 2025
- **Modified:** October 13, 2025
- **Author/Creator:** “melissac” using Adobe Acrobat Pro 2020
- **Software Used:** Acrobat Distiller 25.0 (Windows)
- **Page Count:** 51

**Findings:** - This transcript was created approximately 18 months after the proceeding. - Metadata indicates the creator is “melissac.” No Certificate of Accuracy is embedded. - No CSR license number appears in the document. - The document was generated using Adobe desktop tools, not CSR-grade reporting software.

**Conclusion:** Based on the metadata and file properties, this transcript does not satisfy the requirements of Rule 323(a) or 225 ILCS 415. It lacks a verifiable connection to a Certified Shorthand Reporter. These findings should be reviewed under current Illinois Statutes by the Court.

【85†Inquiry Board Sept 12 Transcript.pdf】

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### ***B. Hearing Board Transcript – May 2, 2024***

- **File Name:** May 2nd Transcript 05-02-2024-4861-5300-0656.pdf
- **Created:** May 13, 2024
- **Modified:** October 13, 2025
- **Software Used:** Foxit Quick PDF Library 15.11
- **Page Count:** 78

**Findings:** - Created 11 days after the actual hearing took place. - No author or CSR is listed in the metadata. - Produced using a commercial PDF library not associated with professional court reporting. - Lacks any Certificate of Accuracy, CSR name, or license number. - No metadata traceable to transcription software used by licensed court reporters.

**Technical Note:** Foxit Quick PDF Library is not a Certified Shorthand Reporter (CSR) platform. It is a software development kit (SDK) used by programmers to generate or manipulate PDFs. It is not intended or approved for use by licensed court reporters in Illinois. By contrast, approved CSR platforms typically include proprietary court reporting tools such as StenoCAT, Eclipse, Case CATalyst, and DigitalCAT, which incorporate CSR identity, certification, and compliance tracking into their workflow.

**Conclusion:** This transcript does not meet the digital forensic standards or procedural certification requirements imposed by Illinois Rule 323(a) or 225 ILCS 415. It should be reviewed under current Illinois Statutes by the Court.

【92†May 2nd Transcript 05-02-2024-4861-5300-0656.pdf】

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### ***C. Review Board Oral Argument Transcript – July 11, 2025***

- **Files:** JULY 11 Transcript.pdf and JULY 11 Transcript2 - Lowery.pdf
- **Created:** July 24, 2025
- **Modified:** October 13, 2025 (both versions)
- **Software Used:** Foxit Quick PDF Library 15.11
- **Page Count:** 51

**Findings:** - Both versions of the file were created 13 days after the hearing occurred. - No CSR author appears in metadata; both were processed through Foxit PDF Library. - The documents are textually identical but have different metadata instance IDs and modification times (14 minutes apart), indicating administrative duplication. - Neither version contains a CSR license number, a proper Certificate of Accuracy, or digital signature traceable to a licensed court reporter. - The ARDC issued an order acknowledging the transcript had been redacted and subsequently reinstated, without any CSR recertification.

**Conclusion:** These documents show no verifiable origin from a certified court reporter. Their content, despite being unaltered between versions, lacks forensic and procedural authentication. These findings should be reviewed under current Illinois Statutes by the Court.

【88†JULY 11 Transcript .pdf】 【90†Order to Modify:Alter July 11 Transcript.pdf】

#### 4. Statutory and Procedural Violations Summary Table

Requirement	Present in Any File?	Required by Law?	Statutory Authority
CSR license number	✗ No	✓ Yes	225 ILCS 415/16
Certificate of Accuracy signed by CSR	✗ No	✓ Yes	225 ILCS 415/16
CSR seal or verifiable digital signature	✗ No	✓ Yes	225 ILCS 415/16
Filing with court clerk and notice per procedural rules	✗ No	✓ Yes	Illinois Supreme Court 323(b)

#### 5. Forensic Metadata Attribution

The following metadata fields were identified as pointing to authorship and technical tool usage:

Transcript	Metadata Field	Value	Implication
Inquiry Board	Author / Creator	melissac	No CSR license identified
May 2, 2024	Creator Tool	Foxit Quick PDF Library	Not court reporter software
July 11, 2025	Creator Tool	Foxit Quick PDF Library	Same tool; no certification or traceability
All Transcripts	No embedded CSR ID	—	No official reporting software used

Court-recognized CSR platforms such as StenoCAT, Eclipse, Case CATalyst, or DigitalCAT do not appear in any metadata for these files. “There is no statutory requirement in Illinois that mandates specific transcription software; however, professional Certified Shorthand Reporters in Illinois routinely utilize recognized industry platforms such as StenoCAT, Eclipse, Case CATalyst, and DigitalCAT. These systems are designed to support stenographic accuracy, certification, and Rule 323 compliance. No metadata in the transcripts reviewed contained evidence of such platforms, certification logs, or embedded CSR credentials.”

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## 6. Jurisdictional Affidavit – Absence in Record

As part of my forensic review of the procedural record, I was asked to identify whether any Administrator’s affidavit establishing jurisdiction under **Illinois Supreme Court Rule 753(b)** was present in the disciplinary files of *In re: Margaret Jean Lowery*, ARDC Commission No. 2023PR00060. Based on the document sets reviewed and the metadata associated with each, I found no such affidavit on file.

The following is a factual chronology of Ms. Lowery’s formal and repeated requests for such an affidavit across multiple venues:

### ***I. Illinois ARDC – Inquiry and Hearing Board Proceedings***

- **June 30, 2023** – Ms. Lowery filed a Jurisdictional Statement asserting that she had retired from the Illinois bar and that the Administrator was required to file a jurisdictional affidavit under Rule 753(b).
- **August 2023** – Ms. Lowery submitted multiple written requests for confirmation of the existence of an Administrator’s affidavit; no affidavit was produced in response.
- **September 2023 – April 2024** – In written motions and filings part of the Hearing Board record, she repeated that no affidavit appeared in the case file.
- **May 2024 Hearing** – The proceeding transcript contains no indication that the Administrator’s affidavit was introduced or relied upon.
- **May 11, 2024** – The Hearing Board entered judgment without any reference to the existence of a jurisdictional affidavit.

### ***II. Illinois ARDC – Review Board Proceedings***

- **June 30, 2023** – Jurisdiction was re-challenged at the outset of the appeal; the record notes her retired status (Exhibit 1-A).
- **February 12, 2024** – Ms. Lowery filed a Motion to Compel Production of the jurisdictional affidavit pursuant to Rule 753(b) and Supreme Court Rules 321–323.
- **July 2025 Orders** – The Review Board issued procedural rulings but made no findings on the jurisdictional defect or affidavit.
- **August 12 & 18, 2025** – Additional motions reiterated that no such affidavit was filed; no responsive order followed.

### **III. Illinois Supreme Court**

- **Throughout 2024–2025** – Ms. Lowery raised the jurisdictional issue in petitions for review. No order or docket entry acknowledged the existence or absence of the affidavit.

### **IV. Federal Proceedings – U.S. District Court, E.D. Oklahoma (Case No. 6:25-cv-22-RAW)**

- **February 15, 2024** – The Amended Complaint alleged the absence of jurisdiction under Rule 753(b).
- **February 19, 2025** – A Rule 60 Motion reiterated this claim and incorporated forensic concerns.

### **V. U.S. Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit (Case Nos. 25-7070 & 25-7073)**

- **June–September 2025** – Jurisdictional deficiencies were raised in mandamus and appellate filings.

**Conclusion:** As of this date, no jurisdictional affidavit has been provided to Ms. Lowery or myself. No digital metadata, docket entry, or certified document evidences its existence in the case files reviewed. These findings are offered solely to document the procedural record. I defer all legal conclusions to the Court’s interpretation of Rule 753(b) and related authorities.

---

## **7. Certification**

I certify under penalty of perjury that the facts stated in this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and based on metadata and document analysis from the above-captioned files.

### **Bruce Anderson**

Principal, Next 72 Intelligence, LLC

813-293-2991

[www.thenext72.com](http://www.thenext72.com)

**Monday, October 13, 2025**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Anderson", is written over a light gray rectangular background.

Bruce C. Anderson (CEO)

# BRUCE ANDERSON

3905 Teaberry Lane ■ Sun City Center, FL 33573  
813.293.2991 ■ confidential@thenext72.com



## CEO & Co-FOUNDER NEXT 72 Intelligence, LLC

Bruce Anderson is the CEO and Co-Founder of NEXT 72 Intelligence LLC a boutique high tech Cyber Fraud Investigation and Geolocation Intelligence Agency with its home offices located in Tampa, Florida. NEXT 72 specializes in helping private investigators, attorneys and law enforcement through its Cellphone Geolocation, Banking Intelligence and investigative resources.

Our capabilities scan over 18 billion geo data points worldwide across 400 million phones across the globe.

▶ Mr. Anderson during his career has jointly worked on cases with the FBI, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Secret Services, Interpol, U.S. Post Office, Internal Revenue Services and both domestic and federal law enforcement agencies.

- ▶ Mr. Anderson has been responsible for solving cases involving international hacker groups, multi-national companies, cargo theft, insider theft, organized fraud rings, extortion, tortious interference, trademark infringement, counterfeiting and defamation.
- ▶ Mr. Anderson is a member of the FBI Infraguard, and the Secret Service, Miami Cyber Crime Task Force. He is a former law enforcement detective, and is a certified "white hat" Ethical Hacker (CEH), Certified Penetration Testing Engineer (CPTE), Certified Digital Forensic Examiner (CFDE) and Certified Security Analyst (ECSA), and is registered as a Private Investigator Agency A1000310.
- ▶ His unique blend of law enforcement, Geolocaition technology, advanced cyber tactics, human intelligence resources, computer forensics, internet forensics, legal background, expert testimony and live investigations of over 1000 cyber cases help him to be a real resource for attorneys and corporations worldwide.

## AREAS OF EXPERTISE

### Cyber Issues

- ▶ Geolocation Intelligence
- ▶ Cellular location & tracking
- ▶ Banking Intelligence
- ▶ Brokerage Intelligence
- ▶ Wire Fraud
- ▶ Recovering Stolen Money
- ▶ Missing Persons Location
- ▶ Witness and Suspect development from GeoSpatial Data.

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

### NEXT 72 LLC, CEO/ Co-Founder 2021-Current

*A specialized cell phone geolocation and banking intelligence agency that assists private investigators, law enforcement and attorneys solve complex cases requiring specialized skills an technology.*

- ▶ Responsible for geolocation intelligence investigations to assist in cargo theft, counterfeiting, as well as comprehensive criminal and civil investigations.
- ▶ Responsible for the high-tech tracking of internet and cyber fraud suspects for the purposes of recovery of assets, and intelligence on organized fraud, cargo theft and counterfeit groups.
- ▶ Responsible for racking hidden money worldwide for judgments and potential litigation.
- ▶ Frequent Speaker on subjects of Geolocation Intelligence, and advance Cyber Investigative Methods and Strategies for Private Investigators, Law Enforcement and Corporate Risk Management

**CYBER INVESTIGATION SERVICES LLC, / eENFORCE Co-Founder 2010-Current**

*The nation's leading Cyber Investigative and Intelligence firm helping Corporations, Attorneys, Professionals develop investigative, legal and international-jurisdictional strategies related to Cyber Threats impacting Corporate and Personal Brands, Financial Assets, Intellectual Property, Corporate Security and Liability.*

Director of Cyber Division responsible for the management and operations of Cyber Investigations, Forensics and Technical R&D.

- ▶ Responsible for Sales, Management and Oversight of Brand Protection Division, eEnforce
- ▶ Responsible for the oversight and management of Cyber Investigators and Investigative Cases for the company.
- ▶ Responsible for the direction and implementation and Investigation of Cyber Intrusions and Data Breach Incidents
- ▶ Responsible for the Forensic division and subsequent cases, evidence chain of custody for the company.
- ▶ Responsible for R&D and Technical Advances for the Company.
- ▶ Frequent Speaker on subjects of Cyber Intrusions & IT Security, and Cyber Investigative Methods and Strategies for Private Investigators, Law Enforcement and Corporate Risk Management

**CEO/ SEO and Reputation Management Firm 2007-1010**

Private Entrepreneur responsible for the management, design and operation of some of the leading internet and information marketing experts in the field of Real Estate and Internet Marketing.

- ▶ Experience in design, development and implementation of Internet Marketing Strategy.
- ▶ Experience in developing reputational repair strategies utilizing SEO and PR tactics.
- ▶ Responsible of the implementation, monitoring and development of SEO and link building strategies for private clients.
- ▶ Frequent Speaker on subjects of Internet marketing, Search Engine Optimization and Content Distribution.

**Investigator/Alachua County Sheriffs Office**

Investigator responsible for investigating major crimes against persons and property for the Alachua County Sheriffs Office.

- ▶ Experience in Crimes against persons including robbery, fraud, international theft, murder, aggravated battery, and sex crimes.
- ▶ Experience in crimes against property including fraud, burglary, grand larceny, and white-collar crime.

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

**FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LICENSED INVESTIGATORS**  
**FBI Infraguard Tampa (Board Of Directors)**  
**Secret Service Financial Crimes Task Force**  
**World Association Of Detectives**  
**International Organization of Private Intelligence Agencies**  
**International Association of Asset Recovery Specialists**  
**National Association of Fraud Investigators**  
**National Council Of Investigators and Security Services**

## DESIGNATIONS

Certified Digital Forensics Examiner (CFDE)  
 Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH)  
 Certified Security Analyst (ECSA)  
 Certified Pen Testing Engineer (CPTE)  
 Florida Licensed Private Investigator

## TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY

X-Ways Computer & Digital Forensics  
Lantern 4 Phone Forensics  
MobileEdit Phone Forensics  
Paraben Device Acquisitions  
Backtrack Ethical Hacking and Pen Testing  
Nessus Vulnerability Web & Network Scanning  
Burp Suite Web Application Testing  
Internet and Social Media Forensics  
Paraben Phone and SIM card Forensics  
Hacking and Intrusion Investigations  
Network Forensic Investigations  
White Collar Crime Investigations  
Brand and Reputational Attack Investigations  
Internet Fraud Investigations

## EXPERT WITNESS CASES

Walter Weaver Defense Case

Negligent Homicide

Forensic Expert Testimony

Sept 2016

Morgan County, West Virginia

August 2016

Moshe Mortner Versus David Baksht

Internet Forensic Testimony

New York, NY

November 16, 2018

Guen Versus Pereira

State of California First Appellate District,

Division 5

## PUBLISHED ARTICLES, MENTIONS AND INTERVIEWS

<https://ceoworld.biz/author/bruce-anderson/> Counterfeiters and Unauthorized Sellers Beware, CEO World,

### March 2017

<https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/cyber-bully-stalker-long-island-i-team-ny/335017/>, NBC NEWS, April 2018, NBC Interview "How One Long Island Woman Caught Her Cyber Stalker"

<https://www.foxnews.com/entertainment/how-do-you-track-down-21000-copies-of-one-hacked-nude-photo>, April, 2016 FOX News Interview "How do you track down 21,000 copies of one hacked photo"

<https://www.voiceamerica.com/guest/26569/bruce-anderson> "PI's Declassified Blog Interview" " Navigating Complex Cyber & Internet Challenges" PI's Declassified, August 2015

<https://www.foxnews.com/entertainment/sex-tortion-becoming-major-problem-with-minor-children>, FOX NEWS, January, 2017 Quoted "Sextortion becoming major problem with minor children"

<https://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=videos/bsidestampa2018/courtroom01-you-can-run-but-you-cant-hide-bruce-anderson> You Can Run But You Can't Hide, BSIDES CONFERENCE, July 2018

<https://melissaagnes.com/tcip-030-cyber-investigation-hi-tech-world-turns-ugly-chris-anderson-bruce-anderson/> Crisis Intelligence Podcast  
**Melissa Agnes Blog, December 2014**

<https://www.advantagecontinuingeducationseminars.com/professionals/bruce-anderson/> -Continuing Credit Training for Attorneys, 2016-2019

<https://www.wtdtt.com/what-they-dont-teach-teens-book> Quoted in Book "What they don't teach teens"

### AMAZON Best Seller, October 2020

<https://www.heartland.org/news-opinion/news/isps-sign-fcc-cyber-security-code-of-conduct-1> Quoted in Article ISPS Sign FCC Cyber-Security Code of Conduct Heartland News, May 2106

<https://nypost.com/2017/01/24/sex-tortion-is-one-of-the-biggest-online-dangers-for-kids/> Quoted in Article On Sextortion/Stalking **New York Post, January 2017**

<http://thestuphfile.com/Archives/2016/podcast-0153.htm> Stuph File Program on Cyber Attacks **Stuphile Radio Show, July 2012**

<https://www.marketplacesellercourses.com/how-to-stop-unauthorized-sellers-map-and-trademark-violators-from-ruining-your-brand-on-amazon/> How to Stop Unauthorized Sellers, MAP and Trademark Violations  
**MarketPlace Seller Courses, October 2020**

<https://usdailyreview.com/game-over-zeus/> Game Over Zeus Article **US Daily Review, July 2014**

<https://www.boston.com/news/untagged/2015/03/23/why-doesnt-massachusetts-have-a-revenge-porn-law/>  
Quoted **Boston.com, March, 2015**

<https://pagesix.com/2014/09/24/some-nude-photo-hackers-could-be-us-based-investigators/> US Ring of Hackers Behind Massive Nude Photo Leak,  
Quoted **Page Six, Sept 2014** on Celebrity Hacking Case

<https://corporateinsuranceblog.com/tag/cyber-data/> **Corporate Insurance Blog, Jan 2012** Quoted In Corporate Insurance Blog

<https://www.westhawaii.com/2016/04/21/hawaii-news/email-source-is-key-in-dog-rescue-lawsuit/> **West Hawaii Today, April 2016**, "Email Source Is Key In Dog Rescue Lawsuit"

<https://escholarship.org/content/qt8wr9m9zr/qt8wr9m9zr.pdf?t=omys3v>  
**EScholarship, August 2015**, Quoted Rape On Campus and in the Military

<http://talkbackwithchuckwilder.blogspot.com/2012/06/>, **Chuck Wilder Podcast, June 2012**, Interview with Chuck Wilder on "OnlineTerrorism"

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/32670415/download-international-association-of-defense-counsel> Speaker **International Defense Council, Feb 2013**, "White Collar Defense and Investigations"

International Association of Defense Counsel,

<https://www.ponitracker.com/home/2015/11/9/accused-ponzi-schemer-solicits-victims-to-fund-private-defen.html> **PONZI Tracker, November 2015**, Mentioned as investigation firm.

# **EXHIBIT #8**

**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 J. Lowery, OBA #12138<sup>i</sup>  
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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.

# **EXHIBIT #9**



# 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 cursive script that reads "Cynthia A. Grant".

Clerk of the Supreme Court

cc: Benjamin Lee Boroughf  
Michelle Thome

# **EXHIBIT #10**

---

## Rule 7.7 Notice of Invalidity

---


**From** Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>

**Date** Wed 2/4/2026 8:00 AM

**To** Hendryx, Gina <ginah@okbar.org>

**Cc** Ron W <ronw@lowerywilkinsonlowery.com>

**Bcc** Ron Wilkinson <rdavidwilkinson@msn.com>

 1 attachment (130 KB)

2IL Sup Ct Mandate & Orders of January 15, 2026.pdf;

Ms. Hendricks,

Pursuant to Rule 7.7, this email provides notice of the Illinois Supreme Court's January 15, 2026 order.

Before that order was entered, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois held that the ADA applies to these proceedings. Because the ADA applies, any order entered without ADA-compliant access is void as a matter of law under *Tennessee v. Lane* and *In re Ruffalo*.

The validity of the Illinois order is therefore disputed and has never been adjudicated on an ADA-compliant record. The matter is currently under review in pending proceedings before the Southern District of Illinois addressing *Full Faith and Credit*. A petition for certiorari is also pending before the United States Supreme Court.

Any attempt to enforce a void order after notice raises independent issues under Title V of the ADA.

Until these matters are resolved, there is no lawful basis for reciprocal action.

This notice is provided solely to satisfy Rule 7.7 and without waiver of any rights, objections, or defenses.

**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](mailto:mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com)**

**Website: [www.thelowerylawfirm.com](http://www.thelowerylawfirm.com)**

Licensed to practice law in the State of Oklahoma only.

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# **EXHIBIT #11**



ATTORNEY REGISTRATION AND DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION  
of the  
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

One Prudential Plaza  
130 East Randolph Drive, Suite 1500  
Chicago, Illinois 60601-6219  
(312) 565-2600 (800) 826-8625  
Fax (312) 565-2320

3161 West White Oaks Drive, Suite 301  
Springfield, IL 62704  
(217) 546-3523 (800) 252-8048  
Fax (217) 546-3785

Frank Wolff  
One Metropolitan Square  
211 North Broadway, Suite 3600  
St. Louis, MO 63102  
[fwolff@bryancave.com](mailto:fwolff@bryancave.com)

Springfield  
June 27, 2023

Re: Margaret Jean Lowery  
Administrator's Investigation  
No. 2023IN01374

Dear Mr. Wolff:

It is my understanding that you represent the Kaplan Feldman Holocaust Museum ("Museum") in St. Louis. We are engaged in a confidential investigation, referenced above, regarding an Illinois-licensed attorney, Margaret Jean Lowery. We would like to make a request for information related to an event hosted at the Museum, which has been described to us as an Anti-Semitism Seminar ("Seminar").

Please advise our office, in writing, on the following details regarding the June 13 Seminar at the Museum:

- whether Ms. Lowery attended the Anti-Semitism Seminar on June 13, 2023, at the Kaplan Feldman Holocaust Museum;
- whether it was in-person only, livestream, or hybrid event;
- what time the seminar began and ended;
- whether this was a ticketed event;
- whether receiving a ticket required a payment; and
- whether the Kaplan Feldman Holocaust Museum maintained a guest list and/or sign-in procedure for the event.

Please let me know if you have any questions. I may be reached at 217-546-8160.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Rachel C. Miller  
Rachel C. Miller  
Counsel  
ARDC Litigation Division

RCM:kl  
\_#1638439

**Fwd: The Legal Division of Professional Society invites you to Facts Not Fear**

---

**From** Roza Gossage <portiajd@aol.com>

**Date** Thu 5/18/2023 10:46 AM

**To** Margaret Lowery <mlowery@thelowerylawfirm.com>

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Roza Gossage <portiajd@aol.com>

**Date:** May 13, 2023 at 3:26:06 PM CDT

**To:** Jerry Blumoff <jblumoff@aol.com>

**Subject: Fwd: The Legal Division of Professional Society invites you to Facts Not Fear**

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Ellen Soule <ESoule@jfedstl.org>

**Date:** May 11, 2023 at 5:28:38 PM CDT

**To:** portiajd@aol.com

**Subject: The Legal Division of Professional Society invites you to Facts Not Fear**

**Reply-To:** Ellen Soule <ESoule@jfedstl.org>

[View email in your browser](#)

**The Legal Division of Professional  
Society  
invites you to**

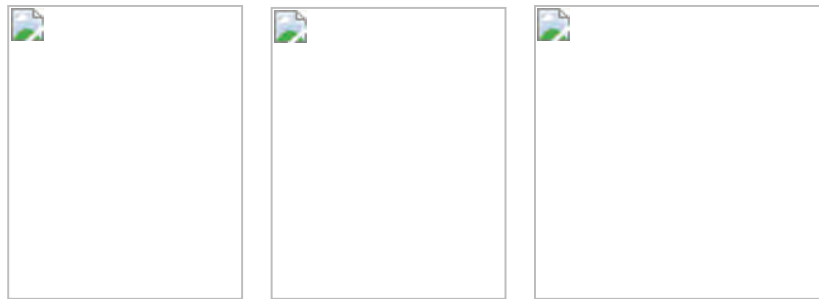
# **FACTS NOT FEAR: A Discussion About Antisemitism, Hate Crimes and Safety**

**Tuesday, June 13 at 5:30 pm**

**Kaplan Feldman Holocaust Museum  
36 Millstone Campus Drive  
St. Louis, MO 63146**

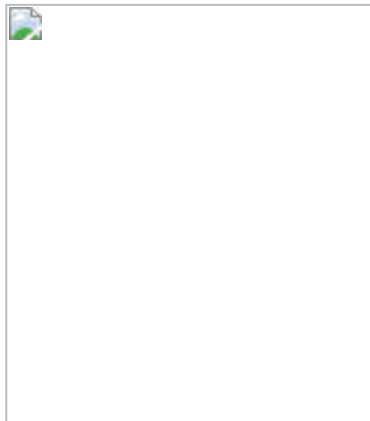
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## **Panelists:**



**Jay Greenberg**, Special Agent in Charge, FBI St. Louis  
**Jordan Kadosh**, Regional Director, ADL Heartland  
**Christine H. Krug**, Assistant United States Attorney

## **Moderator:**



**Scott Biondo**, Director, Community Security, Jewish Federation of St. Louis

- 5:30 pm Networking/Appetizers/Beverages Museum self-guided tours available
- 6:15 pm Program

- 7:15-8 pm Museum self-guided tours available

Register Here by June 5

---

This event is free and open to the public. Advance reservations are required by June 5. CLE Credit pending.

Contact Ellen Soule with questions at [ESoule@JFedSTL.org](mailto:ESoule@JFedSTL.org) or 314-442-3732.

---

## Thank you to our presenting sponsor

---

### Co-Chairs

Stephen Davis and Dana Sandweiss

### Committee

Seth Albin, Amy Bender-Levy, Lenny Frankel, Joel Gotkin, Bryan Sanger, Christy Singer,  
Jennifer Growe Soshnik

### Professional Society Leadership

Sharon Remis, Vice Chair, Legal Division  
Sanford J. Boxerman, Chair

### Staff

Lisa Magness, Resource Assistant  
Ellen Soule, Professional Society and Corporate Partnerships Officer  
Stacy Wagerman, Senior Director, Women's Philanthropy & Affinity Groups  
Larry Gast, Vice President, Development

### Jewish Federation of St. Louis

Joe Pereles, Campaign Chair  
Toby Warticovschi, Vice Chair of Development  
Bob Newmark, Board Chair  
Brian Herstig, President & CEO

*Professional Society convenes, connects, and catalyzes individuals committed to the work of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis based on industry and shared interests.*

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You are receiving this email because you opted into communications from the Jewish Federation of St. Louis.

**Our mailing address is:**  
Jewish Federation of St. Louis  
12 Millstone Campus Dr  
Saint Louis, MO 63146-5776

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You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#)

# **EXHIBIT #12**

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

IN THE MATTER OF: )  
 )  
MARGARET JEAN LOWERY, ) Commission No.  
 ) 2023PR00060  
Attorney-Respondent. )  
 )  
No. 6271777 )

HEARING

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS held on May 2, 2024,  
commencing at 10:30 a.m. at ARDC, 3161 W. White Oaks  
Dr., Springfield, Illinois, before Angela C. Turner,  
a Certified Shorthand Reporter.

PANEL MEMBERS:

Jose A. Lopez, Jr. (Panel Chair)  
Martha M. Ferdinand (Lawyer Member)  
Elizabeth Delheimer (Non-Lawyer Member)

**DAVIS REPORTING SERVICE**  
Angela C. Turner, CSR #084-004122  
Certified Shorthand Reporters  
3 Hickory Hills Drive  
Springfield, Illinois 62707  
(217) 546-6868

1 Q. So based on your experience as an  
2 investigator, would anyone else have the opportunity  
3 to get this letter, besides Ms. Lowery and her then  
4 attorney?

5 A. No.

6 Q. And did this kind of shore up your belief  
7 that she is the one making these posts?

8 A. It did.

9 Q. I would direct you to Exhibit 17. The  
10 yellow tab, page one of Exhibit 17.

11 MS. MILLER: Let me know when you're all  
12 there. Are we all ready?

13 THE WITNESS: Yes.

14 Q. (By Ms. Miller) So what is this?

15 A. This is a Twitter post with a picture  
16 captioned, the respondent, Ms. Lowery, Lowery Law  
17 Firm, referencing a seminar in St. Louis.

18 Q. And I would direct your attention to the  
19 date just below the picture is June 16, 2023,  
20 correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. So at this time, Ms. Lowery had declined to  
23 appear for a sworn statement. Is that right?

24 A. That's right.

1 Q. So what did you do -- well, let me back up.  
2 Why did she decline to appear for a sworn  
3 statement?

4 A. It's my understanding that she was too ill  
5 to travel and would be extremely sick.

6 Q. So when this tweet, saying that she had  
7 attended a seminar, was brought to your attention,  
8 what did you do?

9 A. I initially contacted the Kaplan Feldman  
10 Holocaust Museum of St. Louis, inquired about a  
11 visitor list or an attendee list, which would be very  
12 common for an event like this, especially if there  
13 were going to be dignitaries present.

14 Q. Subsequently, a letter was sent to them  
15 requesting information about whether or not she had  
16 attended this specific event, correct?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. And why -- what was the connection that you  
19 were attempting to make as an investigator?

20 A. If she was well enough to attend the event,  
21 then why couldn't have she not come to Springfield  
22 for a sworn statement.

23 Q. Was there, as far as you know, any  
24 anti-Semitic tinge behind this investigation?

1 A. No.

2 Q. If we could go to Exhibit 8. Page one,  
3 which is the blue tab of eight. Let me know when  
4 you're there.

5 So what social media platform is this from?

6 A. This is LinkedIn.

7 Q. And do you recall around when this was  
8 captured? Perhaps around November of 2023?

9 A. Fall of '23, I do remember that, yes.

10 Q. So the second paragraph there, can you read  
11 that into the record?

12 A. Yes.

13 Now the Illinois Supreme Court is following  
14 attorneys to the Holocaust museum in Missouri to spy  
15 on them. What possible confidential investigation  
16 can there be for an attorney to attend an event at  
17 the Holocaust museum? Oh, no, that's not the point.  
18 The point is to let everyone know the government  
19 spies on Jews.

20 Q. And if you could flip to the second page of  
21 Exhibit 2. There was an attachment to that post of a  
22 photograph, correct?

23 A. It is, yes.

24 Q. Was this the photograph that was attached?

1           A.    It is.

2           Q.    And what is this?

3           A.    This is the letter the ARDC had provided to  
4 I believe counsel for that museum requesting  
5 information about the event and a guest list.

6           Q.    And she had only attached a photograph of  
7 the first page of the letter, correct?

8           A.    That is correct.

9           Q.    And so in this letter, there is a specific  
10 request as it related to her attendance at one  
11 seminar on June 13th, right?

12          A.    That's right.

13          Q.    If you could turn to the next page, page  
14 three of Exhibit 8.

15                    In the second paragraph, can you read the  
16 first two sentences?

17          A.    One is conducting secret investigations of  
18 Jews attending a safety seminar in Missouri. Like  
19 that's ever been the function of the Illinois Supreme  
20 Court.

21          Q.    And then the next sentence?

22          A.    Should Illinois Jewish attorneys expect Frau  
23 Miller to parachute with her Hamas issued AR rifle to  
24 their offices outside of Illinois.

# **EXHIBIT #13**



# ORIGINAL

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

MARGARET JEAN LOWERY, )  
 )  
 Petitioner, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION, )  
 OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT, )  
 STATE OF OKLAHOMA, OBA CLIENT )  
 SECURITY FUND, )  
 )  
 Respondents. )

No. 123,972

FILED  
SUPREME COURT  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

MAY - 4 2026

SELDEN JONES  
CLERK

Rec'd (date)	5-4-26
Posted	_____
Mailed	_____
Distrib	_____
Publish	yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### ORDER

Petitioner's Application to Assume Original Jurisdiction is denied. Petitioner's application was frivolous as it lacked any factual or legal support, failed to comply with this Court's Rules, and was a collateral attack on both final and pending attorney disciplinary proceedings in this Court.

Petitioner's Motion and Affidavit to Proceed In Forma Pauperis is denied. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is directed to deposit the check Petitioner submitted with this filing. Petitioner's Motion for ADA Accommodation is denied. This Court has previously directed Petitioner how to submit further requests for reasonable accommodation under the ADA.

As a sanction for Petitioner's frivolous filings, Petitioner shall not invoke

*pauperis* status and shall be required to pay the filing fees when filing any matters with this Court.

DONE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN CONFERENCE THIS  
4<sup>th</sup> DAY OF MAY, 2026.

CHIEF JUSTICE

ALL JUSTICES CONCUR

# **EXHIBIT #14**



# Original

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA *ex rel.*, )  
 OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION, )  
 )  
 Complainant, )  
 v. )  
 )  
 MARGARET JEAN LOWERY, )  
 )  
 Respondent. )

FILED  
 SUPREME COURT BAR DOCKET  
 STATE OF OKLAHOMA

MAY 06 2026

SCBD 8075




SELDEN JONES  
 CLERK

### ORDER

Respondent's "Motion to Determine Quorum, Vacate February 26, 2026, Order and Require ADA Compliant Access Before Further Rule 7.7 Action" and "Motion to Strike OBA Response to Objection to Enforcement of Voice Order or Oklahoma RGDP, Rule 7.7. Registration of Invalid Order," filed on April 28, 2026, are denied.

DONE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA ON MAY 6, 2026.

  
 CHIEF JUSTICE

Rec'd (date)	5/6/26
Posted	
Mailed	
Distrib	
Publish	yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no

# **EXHIBIT #15**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

LOWERY WILKINSON LOWERY, LLC,	)	
<i>et al.</i> ,	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CASE NO. 25-CV-22-RAW
	)	
STATE OF ILLINOIS, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

**NON-PARTY OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION’S SECOND MOTION TO  
ACCESS SEALED RECORDS AND BRIEF IN SUPPORT**

The Office of the General Counsel of the Oklahoma Bar Association (OBA), a non-party to this action, hereby moves to intervene for the limited purpose of requesting access to sealed Docket Numbers 47, 55 and 67, in the above-captioned matter. This motion is filed in response to this Court’s April 7, 2026 Order denying the OBA’s Motion to Access Sealed Records. The OBA supplements its prior filing with the following information in support of its request for Docket Numbers 47, 55 and 67:

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma regulates the practice of law in Oklahoma and has as its enforcement arm, the OBA. *Clulow v. Oklahoma*, 700 F.2d 1291, 1297 (Okla. 1983). Rule 1.1, Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings, 5 O.S. (2021) ch. 1, app. 1-A. The OBA is charged by the Oklahoma Supreme Court with the investigation and prosecution of attorney misconduct by the Oklahoma Supreme Court. In order to properly investigate certain allegations of attorney misconduct, the OBA needs access to inspect and copy certain records that are presently sealed in this matter.

The OBA asserts with a reasonable degree of certainty that material contained in Docket Numbers 47, 55, and 67 is relevant to a pending investigation into attorney

misconduct. The OBA reviewed this Court's Omnibus Order (Omnibus Order) dated July 31, 2025 (Doc. 181) and began an investigation into the several instances of professional misconduct described therein against Oklahoma attorneys<sup>1</sup>. While most instances of professional misconduct described in this Court's Order referenced filings that were publicly available on the PACER docket, three filings are sealed.

On page 26 of the Omnibus Order, this Court notes that a party proffered a fabricated picture of a news story depicting Chief United States District Judge Ronald A. White's face with the caption "FBI raids Courthouse," as part of its Application for Emergency TRO Court Access (Docket No. 47). Per the Omnibus Order, this pleading demands the Court direct the actions of the Illinois Attorney Registration and Discipline Commission and filing systems in Illinois and implicitly threatened this Court with publication of the forged news story clip if the party did not receive a favorable ruling. Such conduct violates Rules 1.1, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.4, 8.2 and 8.4 (c), Oklahoma Rules of Professional Conduct (ORPC), 5 O.S. ch. 1, app. 3-A and Rule 1.3, Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings (RGDP) and warrants professional discipline. Docket Number 47 constitutes direct evidence of this professional misconduct and the OBA needs same to prosecute its case before the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

On page 26 of the Omnibus Order, this Court notes that in Docket Number 67, a party filed an inappropriate document that contained pictures of the party in a hospital gown "flipping off" the camera. Such unprofessional and obscene conduct constitutes an embarrassment to the legal profession and violates Rules 1.1 and 4.4(a), ORPC and Rule

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<sup>1</sup> The Rules Governing Disciplinary Proceedings (RGDP) provide that bar grievances, "shall be privileged" and that "investigations by the General Counsel and Commission shall be confidential and the results thereof shall not be made public until authorized by the [Oklahoma] Supreme Court or as provided in Rule 6.1, RGDP." Rule 5.7, RGDP.

1.3, RGDP. Docket No. 67 constitutes direct evidence of this professional misconduct and the OBA needs same to prosecute its case before the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

Based on the totality of the misconduct described in this Court's Omnibus Order, the OBA also believes that Docket No. 55 may contain evidence of professional misconduct. This record is one of three that the OBA identified as sealed in this case. The other two documents described above demonstrate a party's misconduct and bad faith. It is reasonable to conclude that this third record also contains evidence that was inflammatory and violative of the ORPC.

As the OBA is charged by the Oklahoma Supreme Court with the investigation and prosecution of attorney misconduct, it is necessary for the inspection and copying of the requested documents to properly discharge its obligation and to uphold its duty to protect the public. No parties will be prejudiced by the OBA's inspection and copying of such records.

WHEREFORE, premises considered, non-party OBA requests to intervene in this matter for the limited, collateral purpose of accessing, inspecting and copying sealed records 47, 55 and 67, in this matter.

Date: April 24, 2026.

s/ Gina L. Hendryx  
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**ATTORNEY FOR THE OFFICE OF  
THE GENERAL COUNSEL  
OKLAHOMA BAR ASSOCIATION**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the 24th day of April, 2026, I electronically transmitted the foregoing document to the Clerk of Court using the ECF System for filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to all counsel of record who are registered participants.

s/ Gina L. Hendryx