

DISCIPLINE OF ANDREW U. D. STRAW

Exoneration by VSB Calling Indiana Discipline a “Drive-by Shooting”

1. *In the Matter of Andrew U. D. Straw*, [17-000-108746](#) (VSB Disciplinary Board, 6/20/2017) – 3-judge panel exoneration
2. VSB suggested my lawsuits and pleadings were not totally frivolous and refused to discipline me at all.
3. Point-by-Point refutation of Indiana Discipline ORDER:
<http://InReStraw.andrewstraw.com>
4. ALTERNATIVE ORDERS:
<http://Kloecker.andrewstraw.com>
<http://Sconiers.andrewstraw.com>
<http://Rutherford.andrewstraw.com>
<http://ABA.andrewstraw.com>
5. My statement about **Court Abuse of the term Frivolous**:
<http://frivolous.andrewstraw.com>

Indiana discipline. ([Complaint](#); [Answers](#); [Affidavit](#))

1. *In Re Straw*, [68 N.E.3d 1070](#) (Ind. 2/14/2017) – 180 day susp.
In the Matter of Andrew U. D. Straw, 98S00-1601-DI-00012 (Ind. 2/14/2017) As of 6/14/2021, suspension is up to 4 years, 4 months.

The Indiana Attorney Disciplinary Commission recommended a modest **60 days** of suspension, but I am now up to **52 months**. This is **26x the IADC recommendation**. The Supreme Court cited to NO PRECEDENT for its treatment of me. I am a former employee with disabilities from working there. **52 months of suspension is 14 months over** the absolute suspension limit of **3 years** for misconduct under by the [ABA in its Rule 10](#). The Indiana hearing officer recommended a **“brief suspension.”**

2. Neither the Commission nor the hearing officer nor the Indiana Supreme Court offered **any citations to authority** that justified a suspension, especially since 7th Circuit precedent requires a crime for a suspension and I have no criminal history.
3. Disciplinary Commission first offered a **non-punitive “disability status”** and when I rejected this due to the [permanent ban](#) that would be dropped on me, the Supreme Court imposed very harsh discipline: 180 days of suspension. This was expanded to **4 years and 4 months of suspension with no hearing and no precedent justifying the additional 3 years and 10 months** because the Indiana Supreme Court will not respond to any motions that I make in this

disciplinary case, even when I paid the requested costs in March 2021 out of respect for the Court that hired me. I have been making motions since August of 2017, when the 180 days expired. Not one single ORDER has been entered since **August 2017**.

4. It is like the Court put me in jail and **threw away the key**.
5. Mitigating factors include the total lack of all other discipline since I was first admitted to practice law in 1999 through 2/14/2017, **almost 18 years**. At the time I was disciplined, I was admitted to practice law at the state or federal level in **8 states** with no discipline in any of them. Then I lost that status in 3 states (**5 law licenses** suspended indefinitely) because of the Indiana attack.
6. This all began of course with my ADA complaint in 2014 to both the Indiana Supreme Court and the entire Indiana legislature. The ADA coordinator received my ADA complaints and within days filed a disciplinary complaint against me, saying 4 lawsuits were frivolous before they were even closed. She worked behind the scenes to contact opposing counsel and to ensure I would lose by spreading around her uninvestigated disciplinary complaint attack

on me. *Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, et. al.*, 1:16-cv-3483-SEB (S.D. Ind. 2/16/2017) (Dkts. 1-11 & 1-13).

7. The Indiana Supreme Court hearing officer was [conflicted](#) in many different ways. He was a candidate for an Indiana Supreme Court [vacancy](#) while he was the hearing officer appointed by the Indiana Supreme Court's Chief Justice. Prior to this he was a clerk for several 7th Circuit judges, including a former chief judge of the 7th Circuit. Then, while sitting on my hearing officer report for 6 months *past its deadline in the rules*, Hon. Ahler applied for a bankruptcy judge position to be appointed by the 7th Circuit Judicial Council. I sued him and the federal trial judge, chief judge of the district, Hon. Magnus-Stinson, dismissed the case against the Indiana hearing officer while also sitting on the same 7th Circuit Council that was considering hiring Hon. Ahler to be a federal judge. Then, on appeal at the 7th Circuit, Hon. Ahler was hired by my trial judge, the members of my panel against Ahler, and the 7th Circuit as a whole. He was protected and my appeal against him denied. *Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, et. al.*, 17-1338 (7th Cir. 7/6/2017). Nobody at the 7th Circuit would admit the error except

one judge on my panel who directly employed Ahler as a clerk. That panel member first voted to reject my appeal against Hon. Ahler the Indiana hearing officer and then *recused* because Ahler was his clerk.

8. Ahler would not allow me to make a motion to dismiss or other dispositive motions even with my answer and 35-page affidavit refuting every allegation in the verified complaint. Ahler hardly mentioned my extensive defensive pleadings in his hearing officer report. He practically screamed about the factors against me and did not even whisper that this started as a retaliation by the ADA coordinator, failed to mention I worked for the Chief Justice and the entire Supreme Court in Indiana. Every justice was conflicted by these facts but none would recuse.
9. Ahler was rewarded for cooperating with the discipline by being hired as a federal judge for 14 years to be paid millions of dollars, while I was deprived of justice against him.
10. I was plunged into poverty and I support 4 Filipino children on SSDI at \$1,204 per month. One child has autism. Another, his father was murdered in front of him.

11. I am not privileged in the sense of these judges and justices and court officers with their cushy salaries. But I am privileged to help people who need it even when I don't have much.
12. Ahler was aware of the **offer to not punish me** but instead to impose a **disability status**. He did not mention this in his report. Despite listing no mitigating fact when there were many to list, Ahler nevertheless recommended a light, "brief" suspension that exploded to **52 months** as of 6/14/2021.
13. While Indiana's Hon. Ahler was a **single conflicted hearing officer** with no *bona fide* hearing (*in-absentia*) when he recommended such punishment, the Virginia State Bar provided an actual hearing with **3 truly unconflicted judges** and the VSB panel stated that I would ***not be punished at all*** in Virginia for the same behavior. My lawsuits, furthermore, were deemed by VSB to be not "totally frivolous." There was a case in Virginia on precisely this Rule 3.1 issue and if the lawsuit was not "totally frivolous," Virginia would not impose Rule 3.1 sanctions. *Virginia State Bar v. Moseley*, In the Circuit Court of Loudoun County, CL 52390 (July 28, 2009)

(appealed on other grounds). This actual precedent prompted VSB to exonerate me using the **clear and convincing** evidence standard.

14. The Indiana Disciplinary Commission staff, Angie Ordway, admitted officially and on the record that there was *no precedent* for pursuing discipline in a case like mine. In fact, the Indiana Supreme Court cited ***no precedent in Indiana or any other jurisdiction*** for doing what they did to me.

15. Ms. Ordway also admitted that the non-punitive offer was made. How can a non-punitive bar status change be traded for a suspension **4 years and 4 months** in length?

16. <http://dueprocess.andrewstraw.com>

Drive-by shootings, Reciprocal

1. *Straw v. U.S. District Court*, [17-2523](#) (7th Cir.) – no actual hearing is required before losing **4 federal law licenses**.
2. ***In Re Andrew U. D. Straw*, [1:18-mc-00607-TWP](#) (S.D. Ind.);**
3. ***In Re Disciplinary Action Andrew U D Straw*, [1:17-mc-00005-TLS](#) (N.D. Ind.);**
4. ***In the Matter of Andrew Straw, An Attorney*, [1:17-cv-07717](#) (N.D. Ill.);**

5. *Straw v. U.S. District Court*, 3:17-cv-00842-JDP (W.D. Wis.)
6. 11th Circuit refused me bar membership because of the Indiana discipline in *Straw v. United States*, 16-17573-GG (11th Cir. 5/22/2019), preventing me from representing my family in the poisoning case concerning Camp LeJeune.
7. Avvo.com's profile of me includes the 2017 Indiana discipline. *Straw v. Avvo*, 20-cv-294-JLR (W.D. Wa.) (Dkts. 45, 47), which I needed to file because Avvo would not pay the arbitration filing fee under its own Terms of Service. Avvo also lied about my bar status in Virginia for 3 years, making me seem unable to practice law anywhere. *Straw v. Avvo, Inc.*, 20-35971 (9th Cir.)
8. I am pushing for 5th Amendment Tucker Act takings compensation for these 5 law licenses because federal courts incited the discipline takings by the Indiana Supreme Court and then followed through with reciprocal discipline. *Straw v. United States*, 21-1597, 21-1598 (Fed. Cir.)

OTHER LIMITING COURT ACTIONS

I was blocked from making filings at the 7th Circuit and the 11th Circuit and the Northern District of Illinois. The 11th Circuit because I

made formal objections to discrimination against me and the failure to allow me **bar access to protect my family in the Camp LeJeune poisoning case**. The 7th Circuit because I **opposed perjury** the courts wished to defend and because I **opposed *res judicata*** being wrongly imposed. <http://ca7.andrewstraw.com> I was also blocked from making filings for 1 year at the N. District of Illinois **without any hearing** or any chance to defend myself. I don't even know who my accusers were or who was on the "Executive Committee" who did this to me. I don't know why I was banned because no charges were laid.

In my experience, Midwest courts and their allies like the Chief Judge of the 11th Circuit violate the First Amendment right to use the courts and petition them when you have a complaint. See below.

FIRST AMENDMENT: OPEN COURTS RIGHT

In *Bill Johnson's Restaurants, Inc., Petitioner v. National Labor Relations Board*, [461 U.S. 731](#) (1983), the U.S. Supreme Court said: "In *California Motor Transport Co. v. Trucking Unlimited*, [404 U.S. 508](#), 510, 92 S.Ct. 609, 611, 30 L.Ed.2d 642 (1972), we recognized that the **right of access to the courts is an aspect of the First Amendment right to petition the Government for redress of grievances.**"

McDonald v. Smith, 472 U.S. 479, 486 (1985). Petitioning right is **"among the most precious" in the Bill of Rights.** (J. Brennan concurring).

Abusive judges often use the term frivolous to attack civil rights plaintiffs and attorneys when the cases and filings were not frivolous, since there is little the way of real review of such decisions and frivolous is not well defined. <http://frivolous.andrewstraw.com>

LANGUAGE OF DISCRIMINATION INDIANA SUPREME COURT

Indiana Admission and Discipline Rule 23, Sections 2(c) & 3(b)

prevent any disabled person from being a lawyer. Just read them:

Section 2. Grounds for Discipline or Suspension

2(c) Disability. **Any attorney who becomes disabled** by reason of physical or mental illness or infirmity or because of the use of or addiction to intoxicants or drugs **shall be subject to suspension** by reason of the disability.

Section 3. Types of Discipline and Suspension; Notice of Orders and Opinions

3(b) Disability suspension. **Any attorney found disabled** by reason of physical or mental illness or infirmity or by use of or addiction to any intoxicants **shall be suspended indefinitely** for the duration of the disability.

Always nice when your civil rights category is excluded from practicing law and lumped together with alcoholism and drug addiction. Such a rule and its application to me is official crime in Indiana, the crime of civil rights violation. [IC 35-46-2-1](#)