

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE CHANGED / ADDED

18 U.S.C. § 1 Private Enforcement of Federal Criminal Laws

Any American citizen shall have the right to enforce any criminal violation of this Title of the U.S. Code as a civil violation against any public or private violator. Standing shall consist of a violation by a violator, regardless of who the victim is, and testers are explicitly encouraged to enforce this law. No officer of the federal government or any state government, including any judge or justice, shall be immune. Venue shall be proper in any U.S. District Court and jurisdiction shall not be denied regardless of where the crimes happened. All remedies shall be available at law and equity, including any requested declaratory judgment.

18 U.S.C. § 22 Immunity & Retaliation

(a) Regardless of any other provision of the U.S. Code, all judges shall be subject to civil lawsuits when they violate the Constitution or any federal or state civil or criminal law. Judges are to uphold the very highest standards of conduct and immunity is inconsistent with this. No judge shall have any immunity under this section.

- (b) No judge and no Court shall have the power to restrict access to any court or ban anyone from using the Courts for any reason. To ban someone from using the state or federal courts is a serious First Amendment petitioning right violation and shall subject the judge and the Court to civil lawsuit and all legal and equitable and declaratory judgment relief for the complaining party. Venue is at the pleasure of the complaining party and no court, state or federal, shall reject any such lawsuit on jurisdiction or venue grounds.
- (c) It shall be a criminal and civil offense with punishment of at least 1 year in prison for a judge or court officer, state or federal, to label any lawsuit or pleading document as “frivolous” and a party whose pleadings or lawsuits were labeled as frivolous shall have civil damages relief at law and equity. The damages shall be the damages demanded in the complaint of the underlying lawsuit. The only power a court has is to deny or dismiss a pleading, not criticize it, because that is not the purpose of a judge under our legal system.
- (d) When a judge or court is accused of violating this section, the United States shall pay for private counsel to defend and when

damages are due, the United States shall pay those damages from the Judgement Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

- (e) Under no circumstances may a court or judge hire any person who is a defendant or plaintiff or other party litigant before that court or the court below it from which an appeal is made. It shall be a criminal and civil violation for a court to do such hiring and the criminal penalty shall be no less than 1 year in prison for the judges who authorized the hiring. Legal and equitable relief of any kind shall be available to the aggrieved party and tester standing shall be allowed to ensure every violation is punished.
- (f) Any attorney whose client is hired by a judge shall immediately withdraw from the representation and if an attorney benefits in any fashion from such a hiring (such as that hired party winning the lawsuit or the appeal), the attorney shall be subject to criminal sanction of 1 year in prison, plus civil relief to the aggrieved party. Tester standing is allowed to ensure the violators are punished.
- (g) If a party places material falsehoods into a pleading and the Court rewards that behavior, the judge shall be subject to the penalties for subornation of perjury, acting as an accessory after the fact, and

aiding and abetting the perjury. If such falsehoods are brought to the attention of a court of appeals, the perjury shall be punished by the Court of Appeals. Any additional rewarding behavior by the Court of Appeals or any panel thereof shall be punished with 1 year in prison and the aggrieved party shall have the damages in the underlying lawsuit paid by the Judgement Fund. Any judge who violates this section shall be imprisoned for no less than 1 year.

28 U.S.C. § 455 (b)(6, 7, 8, 9) Disqualification of Judge or Justice

(6) any judge or justice or panel or court who hires a litigant during a lawsuit or appeal shall disqualify. The hired individual shall lose the lawsuit AND the appeal and all parties associated with that hired party shall lose also on every legal point in the appeal and the lawsuit.

(7) any judge who promised an *in forma pauperis* litigant to have service for free by the U.S. Marshal shall serve the other party and shall not dismiss the case for lack of prosecution. There are no exceptions to this rule. To so dismiss is a criminal act and the judge shall be imprisoned for at least 1 year. The United States shall pay the damages claimed in the complaint of the case that was so dismissed from the Judgement Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

(8) Any judge who labels any lawsuit or pleading of any kind as “frivolous” shall be removed from that case and shall pay a fine of \$20,000 plus be imprisoned for at least 6 months. The damages in that case shall be those claimed in the complaint and shall be paid by the Judgement Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

(9) When a judge or panel or court hires a litigant, the other party shall have the right to review of every case concerning these parties in another circuit at the choosing of the non-hired party who is aggrieved by the hiring and the ethical violation of that act. An additional level of appeal shall be thus available and mandatory at the request of the aggrieved party. Once a party has been hired by a court, that Court must forever afterwards cause the hired party to lose if sued by the same aggrieved party on the same or related subjects. No *res judicata* or other legal defense or protection is available when a party cheats and is hired by the court before whom they are being sued or on appeal.

(10) When a party is hired by a federal court or court of appeals, there shall be a civil action available to the aggrieved party and this may be pursued in any district court of the United States at the discretion of the aggrieved party. All relief requested in the original lawsuit shall be

available and imposed, with the Judgement Fund of the United States paying the damages. There shall be no statute of limitations for such suits and no maximum damages amount.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) – is hereby abolished due to the language of “frivolous.”

38 U.S.C. § 1787

(a) In General.—

Subject to subsection (b), a family member of a veteran described in subparagraph (F) of section 1710(e)(1) of this title who was born at Camp LeJeune Naval Hospital or resided had base access privileges at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for not fewer than 30 days during the period described in such subparagraph or who was *in utero* during such period while the mother of such family member ~~resided~~ had base access privileges at such location shall be eligible for hospital care and medical services furnished by the Secretary for any of the illnesses or conditions described in such subparagraph, notwithstanding that there is insufficient medical evidence to conclude that such illnesses or conditions are attributable to such residence. When a person born at Camp LeJeune had exposure to

the water at the Camp LeJeune Naval Hospital by order of a medical professional, health care shall be granted as above and reasonable compensation for any injury proximately caused by exposure shall be granted with no defense, as an entitlement. This compensation shall include any discrimination effects from a mental illness or other disability being known.

42 U.S.C. § 12104 ADA Statute of Limitations

- (a) There shall be no statute of limitations on any ADA lawsuit. In all other federal statutes that are meant to protect people with disabilities from crimes or torts, there shall be **no statute of limitations** on enforcement, civil or criminal. This includes all *Bivens*-type constitutional actions involving disabilities and all Federal Tort Claims Act violations.
- (b) There shall be no defense or implementation of restriction on venue or jurisdiction grounds. No court shall reject any ADA lawsuit for not being in the right district or circuit. No court shall reject any lawsuit for not having jurisdiction over the matter or the person defending. All cases shall be allowed because the ADA is a national law and shall be enforced fully

and nationally, everywhere in the United States. If an aggrieved party suggests that another area of the country is refusing to enforce this law, no dismissal shall happen based on jurisdiction or venue. Congress recognizes that some courts are not enforcing this law and the remedy is to allow such cases in other areas of the country. No *res judicata* shall be grounds for a lawsuit to be dismissed if there is an allegation that the original court was refusing to follow and apply the ADA, or acted in a criminal or misleading manner with regard to the facts.

- (c) No federal government employee, including all members of the U.S. House and Senate, executive branch, and all federal judges, justices, and their employees, shall discriminate, allow retaliation for ADA complaints, or fail to investigate when an ADA complaint is presented.
- (d) Standing in an ADA case under any Title of the Act shall consist of the aggrieved party opposing a violation of disability access under the Act. The aggrieved party need merely oppose a violation and need not be disabled. Tester standing is thus fully adopted and every court shall fully and aggressively apply the

ADA to meet the discrimination described in the purposes of this Act.

- (e) No federal or state judge or justice or the employees of that judge or justice shall ever respond to an ADA complaint by causing damage or inconvenience to the person complaining. It is specifically prohibited for any disciplinary complaint to be made against any lawyer with a disability for having that disability, having filed any ADA lawsuit, or because such lawsuits and pleadings were criticized, which criticism is now a criminal act on the part of the judge or justice.
- (f) All state laws, constitutions, supreme court rules and regulations that ban or restrict a lawyer simply for having a disability or for using the ADA or any other disability civil rights law are hereby declared in violation of this Act, Title II, and any damages from such violative laws shall be compensated fully by the state. Any disabled lawyer who is suspended on the basis of such state laws shall have compensatory damages for the full amount of damage caused, including other reciprocal suspensions on that basis.

- (g) Every public and private law school in the United States shall collect information on disability in law student admissions and publish this information in the same place it publishes this information for race and gender and other civil rights categories. All law schools shall do this and shall have the information available on their websites by 12/31/2022. All foreign law schools that have programs or exchanges in the United States shall do the same.
- (h) All disabled parents have the right to parenting time and no state court shall restrict or prohibit such parenting time and injunction relief is specifically available in federal court to force state courts to comply.
- (i) No newspaper, for itself or by counsel, shall ever ask a disabled attorney for access to Medicare or other insurance claims information using threats of monetary fines or other penalties.
- (j) No ADA coordinator of any kind, public or private, shall ever take any action that may in any manner harm a disabled attorney or other disabled person. No retaliation or complaint of any kind, shall ever be allowed when a disabled lawyer makes a

complaint alleging disability discrimination. An ADA coordinator who retaliates, instead of helping the disabled person complaining, shall be imprisoned no less than 1 year.

Law reforms proposed by Andrew U. D. Straw, Esq. (USCA4)

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