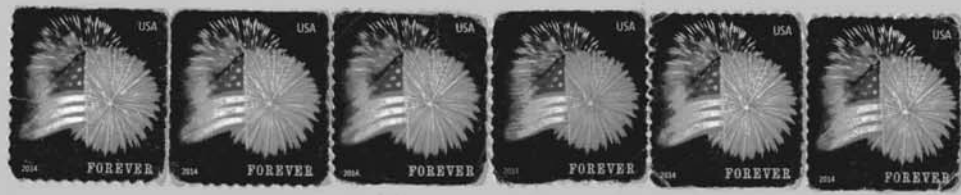
Scott Faul
Reg. No. 04564-059 Unit K3
Federal Correctional Institution
P.O. Box 1000
Sandstone, MN 55072



⇔04564-059⇔
Rudy Davis
PO BOX 2088
Forney, TX 75126
United States

Scott Faul
Reg. No. 04564-059
F.C.I. Sandstone
P.O. Box 1000
Sandstone, MN 55072

July 19, 2018

Rudy Davis
P.O. Box 2088
Forney TX, 75126

Dear Rudy & Erin,

It's been quite a while since I wrote, being busy with the parole appeal and its related tasks. Thank you for the card samples of a 4x6 "YearOfJubile.com" card, and a 2x3½ card with "Free American Political Prisoners" on one side, and "Schaeffer Cox" on the other side, which I received on March 27, 2018; a postcard postmarked 28 MAR 2018 I got on April 6; a copy of what I sent to you on June 6 ("SURVEY REGARDING PAROLE COMMISSION BEHAVIOR" with my June 6, 2018 letter and question 9 [now 6] on the back of page 1), and a copy of that SURVEY as typed up by you, which I got on June 18; the initial survey results, which I got on July 2; the screen shots in color (via The UPS Store) which I also got on July 2; the packet of information regarding Scott Kubic and Charles Massarone, and the 11-24-97 AFFIDAVIT OF VERNON WEGNER, which I got on July 5; the postcard postmarked 13 JUL 2018 (from Erin & Rudy Davis) I got on July 18; and a copy of the recent survey results (from Rudy & Erin Davis) on July 18 also. I like that idea: "Rudy & Erin" or "Erin & Rudy" on your return address. Our Father likes it too. Thank you also for the many emails, and all of your time and effort that went into your assistance of our efforts to establish communication with some people who don't possess the best of intentions.

I am sending along, with this letter, a full copy of what I just sent to the Parole Commission. It is a total of fifty pages. So you will be able to handle it however is best for you (clean copies for recopying?), I did not staple them together; so, just in case the mail inspectors get them mixed up, the order is: Page 1 of 10 thru Page 10 of 10; 1 of 14 thru 14 of 14; Exhibit A, Page 1 of 4 thru Page 4 of 4; Exhibit B, Page 1 of 3 thru Page 3 of 3; Exhibit C; Exhibit D, Page 1 of 4 thru Page 4 of 4; and, Exhibit E, Page 1 of 14 thru Page 14 of 14.

As we briefly discussed, it may be a good idea for someone to make a request to the UNITED STATES Attorney, for him to identify where in the record the jury was told that they would have to find that I had knowledge of someone's intent to kill someone, in order to find me guilty of aiding and abetting second degree murder. This is one of a number of projects that require my family support and communication for it to be most advantageous to us, as you will then see. So, I'll get you filled in more about it after I visit with Scott or another of them who really want something to work out for the best. May our Father continue to bless you all there. Thank you so much.

Sincerely,

Scott Faul

Scott Faul

enc: 50 pp. Appeal

APPEAL

U.S. Department of Justice
United States Parole Commission

Name Scott William Faul

Register No. 04564-059 Institution F.C.I Sandstone

I received a Notice of Action dated 05-09-18 on 06-06-18 and appeal that decision.

Scott William Faul
(Signature)

July 16, 2018
(Date)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Procedures. The appeal must be mailed to the Commission within 30 days from the date on the Notice of Action. The permissible grounds for appeal are described below. On page two of this form you must provide a brief summary of all the grounds for your appeal. On page three of this form you must provide a statement of the facts and reasons in support of each ground identified in your summary. Continuation pages are permitted for longer appeals. You may provide any additional information in an addendum to your appeal. The Commission may refuse to consider any appeal which does not follow this format. The appeal will be decided on the record, and you will be notified of the Commission's decision through a Notice of Action. Do not submit multiple copies of your appeal, and do not submit documents which are in the Commission's file.

Mailing address. You should mail the appeal to U.S. Parole Commission, Appeals Unit, 90 K Street, N.E., 3rd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Permissible grounds for appeal.

(a) The Commission relied on erroneous information, and the actual facts justify a different decision.

(b) There was significant information in existence but not known to me at the time of the hearing, and a different decision would have resulted if the information had been presented.

(c) The Commission made a procedural error in my case, and a different decision would have resulted if the correct procedure had been followed.

(d) The Commission applied a statute or regulation incorrectly (e.g., in determining my period of imprisonment as a supervised release violator, and/or my further term of supervised release).

(e) The Commission made an error in applying the guidelines (error in offense severity rating, salient factor score, and/or calculating time in custody).

(f) A decision outside the guidelines was not supported by the reasons or facts stated in the Notice of Action.

(g) There are especially mitigating circumstances in my case which justify a different decision.

SUMMARY OF GROUNDS FOR APPEAL

Instructions: Briefly describe the error which you believe to have occurred, or the specific reason for the Commission to give you a different decision. You do not need to repeat the "ground for appeal" (from Page 1) which applies. Try to list your most important grounds for appeal first.

Ground One: The United States Parole Commission ("Commission") incorrectly applied 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d) and its implementing regulations in refusing to acknowledge that I was released from the unlawful life term by operation of law on February 14, 2013. The Commission's refusal to issue the applicable certificate of parole to reflect that fact, and to enable the expiration of all other terms, is contrary to their procedures, and is a due process violation.

Ground Two: The Commission incorrectly applied 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d) and its implementing regulations in refusing to acknowledge that I was released from the unlawful life term by operation of law on February 14, 2013. The Commission's refusal to issue the applicable certificate of parole to reflect that fact, and to enable the expiration of all other terms, is contrary to the controlling statute and its regulations, and is a due process violation.

Ground Three: The Commission has a statutory duty to consider facts which are presented to it, including facts presented by one who is seeking parole.

Ground Four: The same Commissioner who issued the parole denial in my case will be one of the three Commissioners who will act on the National Appeals Board. Mine is an original jurisdiction case, made so by the initial parole procedures in 2002. It cannot have been decided by only one Commissioner at this time, and a Commissioner considering his own earlier decision is not an appeal; rather, it is a reconsideration.

Note: You may present as many grounds for appeal as you believe necessary. If you have more grounds for appeal than you can summarize in the space provided, you may complete your summary on a continuation page.

Ground Five: The hearing examiner, Scott Kubic, was required to recuse himself as mandated by due process principles, because he had promised his favoritism to those who are responsible for my continuing unlawful incarceration, and promised loyalty and favoritism to law enforcement officers during his prior years of occupation in law enforcement.

Ground Six: The Commissioner, Charles T. Massarone, was required to recuse himself as mandated by due process principles, because he had promised his favoritism to those who are responsible for my continuing unlawful incarceration, and because he was a police officer for fourteen years during which time he also promised his loyalty and favoritism to his fellow officers.

Ground Seven: The Commission's stance, that not accepting fault for my actions is an automatic denial of parole, leads to an absurd conclusion that only guilty people can be paroled, and that someone who is actually innocent cannot be paroled. The Commission relied on the erroneous information that there is something wrong with my continuing challenge to the "legality of [my] convictions," and that I have not been programming.

Ground Eight: The Commission made an error in applying the guidelines, by claiming that they made a decision more than 48 months above the guidelines because of the aggravated nature of my offenses. They cite no aggravating factors or circumstances whatsoever. They only echo the charges themselves, nothing more.

Ground Nine: The Commission's decision to go more than 48 months over the bottom of the indicated 100+ months was not merely unsupported by any reasons or facts stated in the Notice of Action. There were not even any reasons or facts stated at all, and there are none in the record, to justify such a decision.

Ground Ten: The Commission based its reasons for denying me parole, primarily, on three supposed concerns as addressed to me in their Notice of Action: "... release at this time would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of your offenses, and promote disrespect for the law." While those are indeed important criteria for parole consideration, the blanket application of those factors by formulaic repetition is not a fair indication that my release actually would trigger those concerns. There are no facts in the record to justify a decision to deny me parole for those "reasons."

Ground Eleven: The Commission based its reasons for denying me parole, primarily, on three supposed concerns as addressed to me in their Notice of Action: "... release at this time would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of your offenses, and promote disrespect for the law." While those are indeed important criteria for parole consideration, at the time of the hearing I was unaware that information was in existence which actually show that those factors were not correct as a matter of fact. If those facts would have been known to me at the time of the hearing, I would have strenuously presented those facts, and a different decision would have resulted.

Ground Twelve: The Commission made no mention whatever of any mitigating circumstances in my case. As I detail in my attached Addendum, there are numerous mitigating factors which should have been considered. Additionally, the Commission based its reasons for denying me parole, primarily, on three supposed concerns as addressed to me in their Notice of Action: "... release at this time would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of your offenses, and promote disrespect for the law." The correct application of those criteria for parole consideration at the time of the hearing would indicate further reasons in mitigation, and justify a different decision than was reached without that information.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND REASONS IN SUPPORT OF EACH GROUND FOR APPEAL

Instructions: Please present your grounds for appeal in the order in which they appear in your summary. For each ground of appeal, use the following format, first stating the facts that are relevant to deciding the ground you have identified, and then the reasons why you believe the Commission erred and/or should make a different decision. Use continuation pages in the same format.

Ground One: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b (c) d e f g).

Facts: I asked the Bureau of Prisons ("Bureau" or "BOP") and the Commission numerous times to follow the correct procedures to properly calculate my release date under 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d)'s self executing provisions. See November 30, 2017 letter to Commission, attached as Exh. A; March 28, 2018 Inmate Request To Staff, with its Exhs. 1-A and 1-B, attached as Exh. B; April 16, 2018 Written Statement presented to Hearing Examiner ("Statement"), attached as Exh. C. I also orally explained the correct calculation of my release date to the hearing examiner, Scott Kubic, during the April 16, 2018 hearing. The Bureau and the Commission have all steadfastly refused to be accountable for their own delegated responsibilities. The attached ADDENDUM FOR 07-16-18 APPEAL OF 04-16-18 PAROLE HEARING/05-09-18 NOTICE OF ACTION ("Addendum") is inccrporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: Because the Commission's implementing regulations require the proper procedure to be followed, as I have set forth in the above stated exhibits, the Commission should issue a parole certificate to me as I have requested. See Exhs. A-C; Addendum.

Ground Two: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b c (d) e f g).

Facts: I asked the BOP and the Commission numerous times to follow the applicable law and regulations to properly calculate my release date under 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d)'s self executing provisions. See Ground One, Facts, adopted herein by reference; Exhs. A-C. I also orally explained the correct calculation of my release date to Examiner Kubic during the April 16, 2018 hearing. The Bureau and the Commission have all steadfastly refused to be accountable for their own delegated responsibilities. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: The applicable statutes and the Commission's implementing regulations require the results which I have set forth in the above stated exhibits. Therefore, a parole certificate should be issued as I have requested. See Exhs. A-C; Addendum.

Ground Three: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b c (d) e f g).

Facts: I presented to the Commission that I was not guilty of aiding abetting second degree murder, the offense for which I am being unlawfully imprisoned, because the jurors were never told that to find me guilty of that, I would have to have had knowledge of someone else's intent to kill another person. I informed the Commission by a November 30, 2017 letter (Exh. A), and at the April 16, 2018 hearing, that a simple phone call to the UNITED STATES Attorney at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA would verify that fact. See Commission's File on Scott Faul ("File"), Recording of Hearing. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: A meaningful and correct consideration of the mitigating factors of actual innocence would justify a grant of parole below the bottom of the applicable guideline range. Failure to even consider the facts presented, by not investigating the verity of the innocence claim, is not compliance with the 1976 Parole Commission and Reorganization Act and its implementing regulations. See Exh. A; File, Recording of Hearing; Addendum.

Ground Four: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b (c) d e f g).

Facts: 28 C.F.R. § 2.26(b)(2) states: "All Commissioners serve as members of the National Appeals Board, and it shall in no case be an objection to a decision of the Board that the Commissioner who issued the decision from which an appeal is taken participated as a voting member on appeal." That statement smacks of the odor of arrogance. When the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act was enacted in 1976, the Commission consisted of nine members. The Commission presently consists of three members. The decision in my case was not made by three Commissioners as required in an original jurisdiction case. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: In 1976, when there were nine Commissioners, it was not intended by Congress that the same Commissioner should make a parole decision, and then also decide any issues which might arise on appeal. That does not even seem remotely proper on its face, because I am entitled to an independent forum. Furthermore, this original jurisdiction case has to be sent back for a decision by three Commissioners. Consequently, there is no quorum to appeal to. See Addendum.

Ground Five: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b (c) d e f g).

Facts: On or before November 30, 2017, the hearing examiner, Scott Kubic, had promised his favoritism to a number of persons including Lynn Crooks, the prosecutor against me, Rodney Webb, the UNITED STATES Attorney against me, and Paul Benson and Kermit Bye, the sham judges against me; all who had sworn their allegiance and favoritism to each other, and to the UNITED STATES Corporation against me. See Exh. A, p. 1, lns. 44-55. Further, Scott Kubic was previously in law enforcement where he promised loyalty to his fellow officers. Examiner Kubic is presently being investigated for verification of accurate facts which do substantiate the precise words of his promises. See Addendum, p. 2, lns. 8-26. The examiner's purposeful, knowing, biased behavior against me constitutes his agreement to encumber his UNITED STATES Corporation, as stated in my November 30, 2017 letter to the Commission, to the terms of that contract. See Exh. A, p. 2, lns. 8-22. The total amount agreed to by acceptance of that contract by UNITED STATES Corporation agent examiner is now due. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: The Commission utilized a biased hearing examiner to conduct my April 16, 2018 parole hearing, making that proceeding against me a sham. The Commission is subject to principles of impartial adjudication, and principles of contract law. I was entitled to a fair and impartial hearing. I did not receive a fair and impartial hearing. That is a due process violation, and the bill stemming from the UNITED STATES Corporation's acceptance of my offer in contract is due. See Exh. A; Addendum.

Ground Six: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b (c) d e f g).

Facts: On or before November 30, 2017, the Commissioner, Charles T. Massarone, had promised his favoritism to a number of persons including Lynn Crooks, the prosecutor against me, Rodney Webb, the UNITED STATES Attorney against me, and Paul Benson and Kermit Bye, the sham judges against me; all who had sworn their allegiance and favoritism to each other, and to the UNITED STATES Corporation against me. See Exh. A, p. 1, lns. 44-55. Further, Charles T. Massarone was previously in law enforcement, and was an officer for fourteen years, where he promised his loyalty and favoritism to his fellow officers. Commissioner Massarone is presently being investigated for verification of accurate facts which do substantiate the precise words of his promises. See Addendum, p. 2, lns. 8-26. I am accused of harming law officers. Commissioner Massarone has sworn allegiance, loyalty, and favoritism to law officers. The Commissioner's purposeful, knowing, biased behavior against me constitutes his agreement to encumber his UNITED STATES Corporation, as stated in my November 30, 2017 letter to the Commission, to the terms of that contract. See Exh. A, p. 2, lns. 8-22. The total amount agreed to by acceptance of that contract by UNITED STATES Corporation agent Commissioner is now due. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: The Commission utilized a biased Commissioner to decide the outcome of my April 16, 2018 parole hearing, making that proceeding and the following finding against me a sham. The Commission is subject to principles of impartial adjudication, and principles of contract law. I was entitled to a fair and impartial parole decision. I did not receive a fair and impartial parole decision. That is a due process violation, and the bill stemming from the UNITED STATES Corporation's acceptance of my offer in contract is due. See Exh. A; Addendum.

Ground Seven: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: (a) b c d e f g).

Facts: The Commission's May 9, 2018 Notice of Action, in its primary reason for denying parole, denigrates my legal efforts in this case by stating: "You do not accept any responsibility for your actions, you continue to deny any culpability in your offenses, and you continue to challenge the legality of your convictions." I notified the Commission by letter on November 30, 2017 (Exh. A), and during the April 16, 2018 hearing, that a simple phone call to the UNITED STATES Attorney at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA would verify that I had not been found guilty of the offense for which I am presently unlawfully imprisoned. See File, Recording of Hearing. The Commission then uses more erroneous information by claiming that I am not programming. That statement is entirely false, because I have been continuously programming with my legal challenges. The Commission acknowledged that fact in its directly preceding sentence where it says I continue to litigate my case, which is BOP sanctioned programming: the BOP supplies the books, the case law, the typewriters, the area and scheduled times for that program, and the supervision for the program. It is fully sanctioned. So then in the very next sentence, it says I have not participated in programming. Those are inherently contradictory positions. Besides all that, I have been involved in at least one of the other BOP sanctioned programs every year for the last eleven years, in addition to my BOP approved law education. The Commission's information is erroneous. Bias is what caused that erroneous information to be so carelessly and capriciously used. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: Only a biased mind would conceive of such coercive procedures as denying parole because of actual innocence. If those are the Commission's administrative procedures, they are absurd. If those are not the Commission's procedures, then the Commission should not proceed in that fashion. A person who is actually innocent of the offense for which he is imprisoned should not be punished for remaining steadfast in his plight for justice to be done in his case. The Commission often does consider, and act upon, facts which show mitigating circumstances. Evidence of actual innocence is certainly a pertinent factor to be considered for mitigation purposes. See Exhs. A-C; Addendum. If the Commission would not have relied on the erroneous information that there is something wrong with challenging unlawful convictions, and that such activity is not considered programming, and that I have done no other programming, it would have come to a different decision. The actual facts in my case; that it is proper to challenge an unlawful conviction, that working on one's case is considered BOP sanctioned programming, and that I have participated in other BOP sanctioned programming on a continual basis, justify a different decision in this case - if we eliminate the bias from the decision making process.

Ground Eight: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b c d (e) f g).

Facts: There were no aggravating factors cited by either the hearing examiner or by the Commissioner. There were none to suggest. Nor were there any mitigating factors cited by the hearing examiner or the Commissioner. However, there are a very large number which they could have advanced. See Addendum, p. 5, ln. 41 et seq. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: Proper consideration of the mitigating factors, which I have set forth in the attached Addemdum, would justify a different decision in this case. See Addendum.

Ground Nine: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b c d e (f) g).

Facts: In the Notice of Action, the Commission has put forth no reasons or facts which qualify as aggravating factors, or that are somehow pertinent factors, which go beyond the plain wording of the statutes involved. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: I am well aware that the Commission and the courts both pounce on the obvious to strangle the precept of double counting. The obvious is that all of the guideline ranges at the Category Eight level have no upper limit - kind of. So the Commission and the courts float the half-truth that because there are no upper limits, therefore, you cannot exceed the guideline "range" no matter how absurd the twisted reasoning is. But that is merely a slick disingenuous excuse to deny those who the Commission dislikes for no other reason than that it dislikes them. That is a neat definition for bias. The note to 28 C.F.R. § 2.20 states that reasons must be given to support a decision more than 48 months over the bottom of the applicable guideline range. That implies that there is some limitation in application. It certainly cannot have been the intent of the implementing rules that merely the words of the applicable statute, without more, would suffice as the "reason" for going over the 48 months. If so, then all cases would automatically qualify for surpassing the 48 excess months because all the relevant statutes contain the words of the relevant statutes. Totally superfluous is what that would be. It is not what is intended. What is intended is that, to go beyond an extra 48 months from the bottom, some pertinent factors, such as **how** the statute was violated, must be in the record. There must be a rational basis in the record for the Commission's conclusions embodied in its statement of reasons. Showing that the Commission had improperly "double counted" in a particular case, a court said, "Therefore it was **how** Petitioner committed the crime that gave rise to the Commission's decision to exceed the lower limit of the applicable guideline by 48 months." It was not sufficient to show **that** Petitioner committed the crime, but, rather, it must be shown **how**, e.g., with excess cruelty, i.e., with aggravating factors. None existed in my case. See Addendum.

Ground Ten: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: (a) b c d e f g).

Facts: There is no evidence in the record to show that my "release at this time would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of [my] offenses, and promote disrespect for the law." The public does not agree with the Commission's unsupported allegations either. A survey covering those untenable allegations has been implemented to determine the truth. The initial results show that the Commission based those three reasons for denial on erroneous or nonexistent information. The survey shows that only 3.23% of the respondents say that "Mr. Faul's release would endanger the public safety." 32.26% chose that "Mr. Faul's release would **not** endanger the public safety." Another 64.52% went even beyond that option by choosing, "Additionally, allowing murderous UNITED STATES agents to continue to be armed and at large is what endangers the public safety." That totals to over 96% who do not believe my release would "endanger the public safety" as erroneously claimed in the Notice of Action. Regarding the Commission's seriousness concern, just 6.45% said, "Releasing Mr. Faul at this time ... would depreciate the seriousness of his offense." Over 93% answered between two options: that my release "would **not** depreciate the seriousness" of my offense; and, "In addition to my belief that Mr. Faul's release at this time would not depreciate the seriousness of his offense, I feel

that keeping him further imprisoned would be an injustice." Then, regarding the Commission's "disrespect for the law" reason, a mere 3.23% agree with the Commission's unsupported recital that my release would promote disrespect for the law. A full 96.77% replied either that releasing me "would **not** promote disrespect for the laws of the UNITED STATES" or that "It is the UNITED STATES itself that continues to show disrespect for the law by not apologizing for, and correcting, its agents' unlawful assault against Mr. Faul." See Scott William Faul Survey Regarding Parole Commission Behavior ("Survey"), attached as Exh. E. This survey will be expanded to cover a major portion of the population for more conclusive results. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: There is no rational basis in the record for the Commission's conclusions embodied in its statement of reasons. The Commission's outrageously biased decision that my release would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of my offenses, and promote disrespect for the law, was an arbitrary and capricious action and an abuse of discretion. That decision should be set aside on appeal because the Commission relied on that erroneous conclusion, and the actual facts of how the public perceives my release justifies a different decision. A new hearing should be held where this new information can be properly presented for consideration by the Commission. See Addendum.

Ground Eleven: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a (b) c d e f g).

Facts: The public does not at all agree with the Commission's unsupported allegations which were not based on anything of substance. A survey covering the concerns of public safety, depreciating the seriousness of the offenses, and promoting disrespect for the law, has been implemented to determine the truth. The initial results show that the Commission based those three reasons for denial on erroneous or nonexistent information. The survey shows that my release would **not** endanger the public safety; would **not** depreciate the seriousness" of my offense; and, would **not** promote disrespect for the law. Additionally, those taking the survey said that allowing murderous UNITED STATES agents to continue to be armed and at large is what endangers the public safety; that keeping me further imprisoned would be an injustice; and, that it is the UNITED STATES itself that continues to show disrespect for the law by not apologizing for, and correcting, its agents' unlawful assault against me. See Ground Ten, Facts, adopted herein by reference; Exh. E, Survey. This survey will be expanded to cover a major portion of the population for more conclusive results. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: In addition to the fact that the Commission's outrageously biased decision, that my release would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of my offenses, and promote disrespect for the law, was an arbitrary and capricious action and an abuse of discretion with no rational basis in the record for the Commission's conclusions embodied in its statement of reasons; that decision should also be set aside on appeal because the Commission relied on that erroneous conclusion without the benefit of existing information which was undeveloped or ignored by the Commission, but unknown to me. The actual facts of how the public perceives my release, now known to me, justifies a different decision. A new hearing should be held where this new information can be properly presented for consideration by the Commission. See Addendum.

Ground Twelve: (Circle the applicable ground for appeal from Page 1: a b c d e f (g)).

Facts: Mitigating circumstances in this case are numerous, as detailed in my addendum to this appeal. See Addendum, p. 5, ln. 41 et seq. In addition to the numerous mitigating circumstances listed therein, the implementation of a survey covering the concerns of public safety, depreciating the seriousness of the offenses, and promoting disrespect for the law, raises another set of mitigating circumstances. The initial results of that survey show that the Commission based those three reasons for denial on erroneous or nonexistent information. The survey shows that my release would **not** endanger the public safety; would **not** depreciate the seriousness" of my offense; and, would **not** promote disrespect for the law. Additionally, those taking the survey said that allowing murderous UNITED STATES agents to continue to be armed and at large is what endangers the public safety; that keeping me further imprisoned would be an injustice; and, that it is the UNITED STATES itself that continues to show disrespect for the law by not apologizing for, and correcting, its agents' unlawful assault against me. See Ground Ten, Facts, adopted herein by reference; Exh. E, Survey. This survey will be expanded to cover a major portion of the population for more conclusive results. The attached Addendum is incorporated herein as if reproduced in full.

Reasons: The numerous mitigating circumstances detailed in my Addendum should be considered to justify a different decision. Further, the Commission's outrageously biased decision that my release would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of my offenses, and promote disrespect for the law, besides being an arbitrary and capricious action and an abuse of discretion, should be set aside on appeal because the actual facts of how the public perceives my release amounts to more mitigating circumstances, and justifies a different decision. A new hearing should be held where this new mitigating information can be properly presented for consideration by the Commission. See Addendum.

ADDENDUM FOR 07-16-18 APPEAL
OF 04-16-18 PAROLE HEARING/05-09-18 NOTICE OF ACTION

Scott William Faul
Reg. No. 04564-059
Petitioner

On this 16th day of July
Year 2018 of our Savior,
Yeshua the Messiah

***** NOTICE *****

This document is available for publication and dissemination by any means or method which is not Mason-influenced, provided: that it is published, along with this NOTICE, in toto; that no portion may be excised from the whole without the prior written permission of Scott William Faul ("Petitioner"); that the publishing of any portion herein by any Mason, or any Mason-influenced publisher, does constitute an agreement between that Mason or Mason-influenced publisher and Petitioner that such Mason or Mason-influenced publisher shall pay to Petitioner the sum of one million (1,000,000.00) dollars in gold coin.

The use of this document by any unauthorized person, other than for the purpose of granting parole, pardon, or similar relief to Petitioner, is hereby strictly forbidden. Such use, other than for the aforesaid purpose of granting relief, does constitute an agreement between that unauthorized person and Petitioner that such unauthorized person shall pay to Petitioner the sum of ten million (10,000,000.00) dollars in gold coin.

The word "shall," as used in this NOTICE, means that the action is mandatory, and not discretionary.

The word "Mason," as used in this NOTICE, means any person who belongs to one of the many secret societies which pose as good fraternal groups; but, in truth, and according to their many high degree writers on the subject, actually worship "Lucifer, God of Light and God of Good.... The Masonic religion should be, by all of us initiates of the high degrees, maintained in the purity of the Luciferian doctrine." (July 13, 1889 letter written by Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from 1859 to 1891, and 33 degree Mason who authored the 1871 book, "MORALS AND DOGMA of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Prepared for the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States and Published by its Authority.") These Masonic secret societies are many in number, e.g.; the Blue Lodge, the Scottish Rite, the York Rite, the Shriners, the Eastern Star, and others, who all hate Jesus Christ (the God of darkness according to Morals and Dogma), and worship "... our God Lucifer ..." (Morals and Dogma), and who are not released from their oaths of granting special favors and consideration to all of their brother Masons wherever they may be, even when they claim to have "resigned" from their Lodge as was claimed by judge Paul Benson in Scott William Faul's 1983 pretence of a trial, when Benson criminally presided with his brother Mason Clayton Visby as a juror, and his brother Mason Lynn Crooks as the prosecuting attorney representing the UNITED STATES ("I, ... do, of my own free will and accord ... hereby and hereon most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, That I will always hail, forever conceal, and never reveal, any of the secret or secrets of Masons ... without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation, under no

less penalty than to have my throat cut across from ear to ear, my tongue plucked out by the roots, and buried in the rough sands of the sea ... and keep me steadfast in this my obligation of an Entered Apprentice." [First degree oath in Masonry - extracted from the old manuscript mentioned in Col. William L. Stone's Letters on Masonry and Antimasonry, Letter 7, p. 67; and in the Appendix, p. 3 - As reported in President John Quincy Adams' 1847 book, LETTERS ON THE MASONIC INSTITUTION, on pages 275-76, which Letters were prompted by the Masonic ritual murder of William Morgan.] "It has been judicially decided in the States of New York [where the murder took place] and of Rhode Island that a person under Masonic obligations, must be set aside as disqualified to serve upon a jury in cases where one of the parties is a Mason, and the other is not. From the letter of his obligations he cannot be impartial, and although some Masons may understand them otherwise, neither the court, nor the party whose rights and interests are staked upon the trial, can have any assurance that the trial will be fair. The same uncertainty must rest upon the administration of executive officers." [LETTERS ON THE MASONIC INSTITUTION, pages 164-65]; "RESIGNATION. This word is sometimes applied when a member desires to leave his Lodge. A Mason's obligations to the Order are indefeasible. In the separation of a brother from his Lodge, the word **dimit** should be used." [A DICTIONARY OF FREEMASONRY, page 643, Robert Macoy, New York: Masonic Pub. Co.] "DIMIT. From the Latin **dimitto**. To permit to go. The act of withdrawing from membership. The dimission of a Mason from his Lodge does not cancel his Masonic obligations to the Order. He is still subject to the imperative law - **once a Mason, always a Mason.**" [Page 119, A DICTIONARY OF FREEMASONRY, Macoy] "LANDMARKS, Masonic. ... 24. That a Mason who is not a member of any Lodge is still subject to the disciplinary power of Masonry." [Page 226, A DICTIONARY OF FREEMASONRY, Macoy]).

The word "Mason-influenced," as used in this NOTICE, means any situation where there is any association or employment of a Mason in any capacity, and to any degree whatsoever.

The word "publisher," as used in this NOTICE, means any person or group of persons who disseminate this document in whole or in part, and by any means whatsoever, spoken or unspoken, to any other person or group of persons, and whether in private or in public, and whether by or to governmental unauthorized persons or nongovernmental persons.

The words "unauthorized person," as used in this NOTICE, means any government employee, official, hireling, or any such similar class of person or persons, individually or in concert, and whether acting in a private capacity or in an official capacity.

The use of this document, or any of the contents therein, for any form of retribution upon Scott William Faul or any of his family or friends shall be actionable At Law, In Common Law, and By The People as a crime against humanity which is punishable as per the wishes and finding of that Common Law Jury, but may not exceed the sentence of death upon the duly convicted perpetrator. No attainder of blood may be imposed; unless the government for which said perpetrator works or gives aid or comfort to shall engage or shall have engaged in, or attempted to utilize, like attainder in any case whatsoever. A total defense to any such charge and conviction shall be that any unauthorized person who becomes aware of any retributive behavior shall publish all facts, relating to such behavior, in the Legal Section of the county newspaper designated for that

purpose, in both the county of the perpetrator's actions and in the county of Scott William Faul's legal residence, which is Wells County in North Dakota, along with a copy of the same facts sent certified return receipt United States Mail to Scott William Faul at his then current address; and, that the reporting unauthorized person shall immediately cease all further association with the offending government by terminating their employment with that government, unless, with the permission of Scott William Faul, the reporting person continues their association with the offending government for the sole purpose of gaining further or additional information to be used against such perpetrator or other potential perpetrators in the same fashion as the offending government utilizes undercover agents and entrappers. Continuation of association or employment with the offending government, other than with permission from Scott William Faul for the purpose stated above, shall constitute, prima facie, aiding and abetting and/or giving aid and comfort to a criminal enterprise.

All statements herein made, and hereafter made herein, are made in good faith upon the best information and belief of Scott William Faul. Failure to answer or rebut anything contained in this document shall constitute an agreement that the same is true and correct and fully useable in any court At Law, In Common Law, and/or By The People, including both civil or criminal litigation.

A good faith answer to anything herein, which is claimed to be inaccurate, will cause Scott William Faul to correct the alleged inaccuracy upon a reasonable showing that the same is actually inaccurate. The standard of review used by Scott William Faul will be at least as honorable as that used by the parole examiner and the Commission, using the "Clean Hands" doctrine.

The time period allowed to answer or rebut any alleged items of inaccuracy, before waiver and admission shall attach, shall be sixty (60) days from the date appearing lastly upon the pages of this document.

***** END NOTICE *****

The United States Parole Commission begins their May 9, 2018 Notice of Action with a misstated "explanation" of my mandatory parole issue which I raised in previous correspondence to them, and in a written statement presented at my April 16, 2018 hearing, and verbally to Hearing Examiner Scott Kubic during that hearing. My earlier undenied claim that I was released "after serving thirty years of ... any life term," was presented to the Commission in my November 30, 2017 letter. See Exh. A, November 30, 2017 letter to Commission, p. 3, ln. 7 et seq. The Bureau of Prisons acknowledged, on April 9, 2018, that my "sentence was aggregated into a single term for parole eligibility." See Exh. B, March 28, 2018 Inmate Request To Staff, with its attachments. My mandatory parole issue was more fully explained in a written statement to Examiner Kubic on April 16, 2018 at my parole hearing. In that Statement, I explained how 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d) dictates that as of February 14, 2013, because the Commission had not "invoked their discretion to prevent the mandatory self executing operation of that statute, I am by law released." See Exh. C, Statement, lns. 16-25.

After a short discussion of how their guideline category and salient factor score indicate that I should serve 100+ months before release, the Notice of Action states that "a decision more than 48 months above the minimum Category Eight guideline is warranted based on the highly aggravate nature of your

offense...." However, no aggravating factors are given. All that is stated are some of the words comprising the accusation. There is not a single hint of aggravation: as in **how** those accused acts were done. Of course, there is good reason for that: there were no aggravating factors whatsoever. There were actually numerous mitigating factors. So the Notice of Action goes on with the generic reasons for parole denial: "You do not accept any responsibility for your actions, ..." That statement has no basis in fact, nor even any basis in conjecture. Rather, that is a statement which is necessary to maintain a preconceived agenda to deny parole. Without identifying what the term "your actions" consists of, the Commission pretends that my actions consist of whatever is needed for them to justify their preconceived result: the denial of parole. But, to the Commission's chagrin, the facts of this case simply do not fit their desired goal, so they have just created whatever is needed to satisfy that goal. What it is that I really do not accept, is any responsibility for "actions" which would have to grow out of the Commission's needed version of "facts" found in the biased probation department's Presentence Investigation Report ("PSI"), which do not even agree with any testimony at the sham trial.

I do most certainly accept responsibility for my actions. So, to determine what my actions were, we must first look to the pertinent facts which are the causes of my actions, as well as the substance of my actions themselves. What the record in this case clearly shows is this: I had no knowledge of anyone's intent to kill any other person relative to being attacked on February 13, 1983; the jurors in this case were not instructed in the following necessary fashion, that in order to find guilt of aiding and abetting second degree murder, they would have to find that I had knowledge of someone's intent to kill some other person; I notified the Commission of those facts by written communication on November 30, 2017 (see Exh. A, November 30, 2017 letter to Commission, p. 2, lns. 30-42); those facts are not denied by the Commission or any other agent of the UNITED STATES Corporation; I asked the Commission in that communication to call the UNITED STATES Attorney at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA to verify that the jury was never informed of that necessary element of aiding and abetting; and, I verbally informed the hearing examiner at the April 16, 2018 parole hearing that I was not guilty of aiding and abetting second degree murder because the jury was never given that essential element to find. See File, Recording of Hearing. Those facts establish that my "actions" were totally justified in self defense after being confrontationally assaulted by purposefully unidentifiable thugs.[1] See Exh. A., lns. 29-32; File, November 30, 2017 letter to Commission, with 32 pp. encs.

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1. Because of a general misunderstanding of some terms, I feel that a rather lengthy explanation is required at this point. I do not use the term "thug" merely to just be derogatory for that purpose in and of itself, and certainly not toward those, however few or many there may be, who have honorable intentions for devoting their lives to what they sincerely believe to be "law enforcement" efforts. The question of whether the whole "system" is sick and degenerate, because of it being against our Father's will, is a discussion necessarily left for another day. But for those, the majority, who do not even comprehend what honorable intentions might consist of, "thug" is the very correct term for them for a number of very cogent reasons. From a Webster's dictionary, thug comes from the concept of "[... he covers, conceals - more at THATCH] (ca. 1810) : a brutal ruffian or assassin : GANGSTER, KILLER...." The term "assassin" includes, "one who commits murder; esp : one that murders a politically important person either for hire or from fanatical motives." With all of the covert operations sponsored by the UNITED STATES Corporation, both here and abroad, there can be no hesitation that "thug" is the correct term for at least all of those in "law enforcement" who wittingly, and probably even eagerly, carry out the agenda of the New World Order criminals. "Thug" is meant for those of that ilk, and not for any with honorable intentions. I simply have no better term for those types. To refer to them as "marshals" is to tarnish and diminish the honor and respect which is due to the few well-meaning officers who have struggled on in spite of the abuse heaped on them by the "thugs" of their own ranks. Please keep that in mind while proceeding.

The Commission wants me to say how sorry I am for the deaths and injuries of the marauding thugs from the "Justice" Department. I am not. Because I did not cause the deaths and injuries of the attackers, I cannot be sorry for causing the deaths and injuries of the attackers. I am not responsible for the consequences flowing from the mayhem of the thugs' felonious attack. I did not cause the confrontation. The thugs did. Their attack was planned to be an intimidation tactic for the working people. So the thugs attacked a wrong person who had no warrant against him at all - me. Why should they not be responsible for their actions? They committed a felony against me, and the resulting deaths and injuries are attributable to them - it is called "felony murder." It is they who need to accept responsibility for their actions. See Exh. E, Survey.

What I am fully responsible for, is for not stopping them all right away as soon as they criminally assaulted me, instead of wrongly allowing them to shoot other innocent people. The public may feel that I am guilty of not reacting as soon as I should have that day in accord with our right to self defense against murderers such as those, but I have been fully forgiven by my Father, Yahweh, for that undeserved kindness I bestowed on those murderers with assault weapons who had no warrant for me. That is responsibility for my actions. That is acceptance, full acceptance: it is just not what the biased hearing examiner and biased Commissioner wanted to hear, because it does not fit into their selfish attitude that everyone has to grovel before their UNITED STATES Corporation.

The Commission wants and needs my "actions" to be of a certain character for the benefit of their confederates at the Marshal Service. The facts of this case, anything beyond the half truths contained in the thugs' PSI, will simply just not do for them. Because of the Commission's multiple promises of favoritism, the responsibility for the thug marshals' actions, which equates to mitigating factors for me, is ignored by the Commission. Why does the Commission insist on ignoring pertinent mitigating factors in this case? It is called bias. In the Commission's "§ 2.20 * Note: For Category Eight, ...," it says that "the Commission will specify the pertinent case factors upon which it relied in reaching its decision, which may include the absence of any factors mitigating the offense." The "Note" also, then, should include the obvious corollary that when mitigating factors **do** exist, then they should be specified also - probably to justify, perhaps, to **not** exceed the lower limit of the applicable guideline category by more than 48 months. Of course, that would assume that the Commissioners were not biased, and that they would actually want to make truthful determinations instead of simply fulfilling their oaths to their fellow craft.

The warrantless assault against me: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The thugs' maniacal verbal and physical threats against me: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? A nonparticipating officer telling a passerby that there is going to be a shooting, and this time the police are in the wrong: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The same officer telling a different motorist that they are going to kill a man down there: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? One of the thugs was ordered by his fellow thug to hide his badge so he could not be identified: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? One of the jurors lied to get on the jury for his "friend" prosecutor by saying on voir dire that he only "knew of him," but admitted after trial that they grew up together and played sports together: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The juror who said she knew there wasn't enough evidence to convict me at trial, but she saw it on TV as soon as it

happened: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? My attempt to retreat, which the thugs prevented: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The thugs' extreme provocation against me on the day they attacked me: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The extraordinary restraint displayed by me while being attacked by the thugs: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The criminal actions of the thugs and their thug friends who physically assaulted and harassed my legal counsel until he left the state in fear for his own life prevented my full representation and defense from my counsel of choice: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The criminal behavior of sham judge Paul Benson for not recusing himself from my case after having promised his favoritism to Lynn Crooks and Rodney Webb, the prosecutor and UNITED STATES Attorney, respectively: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The juror who had promised his favoritism to the same two vermin, Lynn Crooks and Rodney Webb, no matter whether they were right or wrong: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? A "witness" whose testimony was rehearsed with Lynn Crooks and sham judge Paul Benson in his chambers: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The criminal behavior of sham judge Kermit Bye for not recusing himself from my case after having promised his favoritism to Paul Benson, Lynn Crooks, and Rodney Webb; the sham judge, the prosecutor, and the UNITED STATES Attorney, respectively: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The jurors were never asked to find one of the required elements of aiding and abetting second degree murder (that I would have to have had knowledge of someone's intent to kill another person), thereby making my imprisonment on that charge unlawful and making my keepers kidnappers: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? The Commission's refusal to call the UNITED STATES Attorney's office at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA, as I requested them to do, amounts to collusion with criminals, and is an indication that they do not really want to make a truthful, honest, and fair determination in my case: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor? There are no aggravating factors in this case, except those which are attributable to the thugs from the "Service" who caused the confrontation: is that not a pertinent case factor in my favor?

I would say that I find it very strange that the Commissioin, faced with all those mitigating factors to choose from, did not cite a single one; but that is what one would surely expect from people who have promised, unequivocally, their favoritism to such miscreants as some of the creatures who infest the halls of the "Justice" Department. The Commission instead pretended to rely on "aggravating" factors to try to justify their totally preplanned result. But the Commission did not rely on any aggravating factors. There were none. The Commission only repeated the words of the charges themselves - nothing aggravating whatsoever. As one judge said in another case, it appears that the crime itself placed the petitioner into the Severity Category Eight, "... it was **how** Petitioner committed the crime that gave rise to the Commission's decision to exceed the lower limit of the applicable guideline by 48 months." But in my case, the Commission merely repeated the words of the charge. There is good reason why only the charge was repeated. The Commission did not state to any degree at all how the deaths and injuries occurred, because such an analysis clearly supplies the proof that no aggravating factors can be imputed to me. To recount **how**, would be to declare the obvious facts that not only did I have no intent to kill anyone, but I had no knowledge that anyone else did either; and, on top of all that, the jurors were never even asked to find the necessary element of the offense for which the thugs are keeping me unlawfully imprisoned: that I would have to have had knowledge of someone else's intent to kill another person.

The Notice of Action goes on to say, "..., you continue to deny any culpability in your offenses, ..." Absolutely. It is not being comprehended by the Commission that someone who has never even been found guilty of the "offenses" is still presumed to be innocent. If the hearing examiner and Commissioner were anything but biased themselves, having promised their favoritism to the rest of the UNITED STATES Corporation's rogue elements, they could possibly grasp the concept that their confederates at the Corporation's headquarters might just be wrong, sometimes plainly and criminally wrong - and that this might just be one of those times. That the Corporation has rogue elements within its ranks cannot be disputed. Just look at the current news reports. See also File, November 30, 2017 letter to Commission, with 32 pp. encs. That being a given, I have no culpability in the crimes of felony murder that the attackers are guilty of in their warrantless assault on me (a felony) because I did not help that organization, incorporated as the UNITED STATES, perpetrate their assault, and I am not a member of the criminal element of that organization in any way.

The Notice of Action then states, "..., and you continue to challenge the legality of your convictions." The Commission is so crazed with bias that it considers it horrible for someone to challenge a void judgment. I continue to challenge the "legality" of those "convictions" because they are not valid. Pretty basic: I have had no conviction, as the Commission has conceded by their failure to deny the facts which I put forth in my November 30, 2017 letter to the Commission. See Exh. A. The Commission does not even have the decency to call the UNITED STATES Attorney at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA and ask to be provided with the transcript where the jury was informed of the essential element of knowledge of someone else's intent to kill, because they know that it does not exist. They will not do so because it is easier to keep their promises of favoritism if they simply pretend that I actually was found guilty, even though their failure to deny amounts to the admission that the transcript will prove I was not found guilty of that element. It makes the hearing examiner and Commissioner dishonest and dishonorable slaves to the "system" which thrives on such biased behavior. The Commissioner should have called, and then said, gosh, I guess he really has not been found guilty of all the necessary elements, I guess we of the UNITED STATES Corporation really are committing kidnapping. Of course, the hearing examiner and Commissioner cannot seek the truth because they have made promises of favoritism to those UNITED STATES agents who initiated the felonious attack against me.

The Commission continues in biased fashion by falsely stating that I "have not participated in any meaningful programming (officially sanctioned by the Bureau of Prisons) which addresses the underlying causes of your criminal behavior and your risk of re-offense." That is inherently contradictory to the preceding sentence, which stated that I continue to challenge my convictions. Working on one's case is itself BOP sanctioned programming. I have been involved in that program continuously - as in continually. The hearing examiner and Commissioner are biased liars - inherently foolish. The Commission is here trying to weave into their scheme to deny me of mandatory parole in the future, by building their record that I will commit offenses if I were released. Totally absurd, is what the Commission is; that I would be at "risk of re-offense" if I did not watch some movies which have nothing to do with building character. For starters, had they asked anyone who actually knows me, the Commission would have been told that I simply do not appear in need of any "meaningful programming" in the first place. I had not been involved in any criminal activity. I am in agreement with my Father. That alone pretty much disintegrates the weird notion that I might

benefit from some Luciferian "programming," unless the Commission's agenda needs me to "conform" to some model of mediocrity. Furthermore, if the hearing examiner and Commissioner were not the biased liars as I claim, they would have gotten right out of their own records that I "completed a number of continuing education programs to include: Personality and Stress Control; Communication I and II; Communication Skills; Principals for Success; Personality and Goal Setting and lastly did complete a group in Nutritional Health." See File, Initial Hearing Summary. But besides all that, which is meaningless fodder for the biased Commission to make false reasons for denial of parole, I have been engaged in continuous programming through work details and in their **SANCTIONED** education department every single day that it is open, working on my BOP sanctioned legal remedies and the study of law. On top of that, I participated in other sanctioned events every single year, including one just last month. Your mighty BOP's failure to record them is an indication that **they** are who will continue to be at "risk of re-offense." Lastly, there are no "underlying causes of [my] criminal behavior" because I did not have any criminal behavior. I pointed out to the biased hearing examiner that I have not been found guilty of the offenses which I am being unlawfully imprisoned, because the jury was never informed of those elements required to make a finding of guilt. I asked that he simply call the UNITED STATES Attorney at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA and ask the attorney to provide him with the transcript where the jury was informed of the necessary element. See File, Recording of Hearing. By its failure to deny, the Commission concedes that "the jury was not told, that in order to be guilty of aiding and abetting murder, I would have needed to possess knowledge of someone's intent to kill." See Exh. A, November 30, 2017 letter to Commission, p. 2, lns. 30-42. There being no finding of guilt, there was no criminal behavior, and no offense; a certainty then, there can be no "risk of re-offense." There is a risk involved, however, with the Commission's nonsense about programming for an undeserved stretch of time spanning thirty-five years. That anyone would think that someone should "program" for thirty-five years is really not being in touch with reality. Only insane people would utter such foolishness. The risk is that it shows, without any doubt, the hearing examiner and Commissioner are seriously biased, if not quite insane, to dredge up such nonsense. They could more properly have concluded that they find it quite amazing, that after all these years of being subjected to a system with its inherent attributes of abuse and degradation, that there is no indication that Mr. Faul needs any sort of "programming" whatsoever. But, that would not satisfy the Commission's biased mindset to deny parole, no matter what the facts might indicate.

The Commission finally says that "release at this time would endanger the public safety, depreciate the seriousness of your offenses, and promote disrespect for the law." Those are all self serving lies, and not at all in agreement with what the public actually believes in this case. Enclosed is a survey which covers all of the Commission's above stated lies and biased behavior. This survey will be more fully expanded in circulation to the public, and will be used for future corrective measures along with this Appeal and all other items which should be in my file from 1983 to the present that I decide should be viewed and considered by the public. The survey shows, clearly, that the public has decided that my release would **not** endanger the public safety, would **not** depreciate the seriousness of my offense, and would **not** promote disrespect for the law. But more significantly, and a full slap in the Commission's biased face, the alternative questions of the survey, numbers 2(c), 4(c), and 6(c), show overwhelmingly that, by not apologizing for and correcting its agents unlawful assault against Mr.

Faul, "It is the UNITED STATES itself that continues to show disrespect for the law;" and that not only would my release at this time not depreciate the seriousness of my offense, but that keeping me "further imprisoned would be an injustice;" and that "allowing murderous UNITED STATES agents to continue to be armed and at large is what endangers the public safety." Besides showing the Commission what the feelings of the public actually are at the present time, updates will be sent to the Commission to be placed in my file on a continuing basis as this case goes more public than ever before. See Exh. E, Survey.

*** NOTE ***

If this Commission has any doubt whatsoever about the fact that an element of the marshals have been hired killers, with innate, murderous mental aberrations, and that the federal judges have been their accomplices in those criminal ventures, please read a marshal's own words which establish that fact: i.e., "THE MANHUNTER"; by **United States Marshal** John Pascucci, and Cameron Stauth; ISBN: 0-671-88518-9; Copyright 1996. That book covers the time period including 1983, when those murderers criminally attacked Petitioner, and murdered Gordon Kahl, and details the methods used by marshals to set up a situation to murder someone, with the full approval of Ronald Reagan; his Attorney Generals, William French Smith, and Edwin Meese; and head marshal, Chuck Kupferer. For those who will not bother to check the facts, by reading "THE MANHUNTER," some very relevant excerpts, with full credit given to its authors, should be sufficiently informative. For those who want to remain in denial, they can pretend that it was only **then** that the thug element existed. That will suffice: it was then that the warrantless attack occurred against this Petitioner.

Before reading the excerpts, Petitioner asks the reader of this document to consider: that there are a very few marshals, who have somehow slipped into the marshals' ranks, who are not bent on evil and abuse; and, that there may be a federal judge, somewhere, who is not a whore to their master which pays their way. Two such marshals, who Petitioner has had personal contact with, are worthy of mention. First, the late Mr. Harold (Bud) Warren, who was the United States Marshal for the federal district of NORTH DAKOTA during Jimmy Carter's Presidency, declined to "ride along" with the new Paul Benson/Ronald Reagan-appointed marshal, Kenneth Muir, and his deputies, Robert Cheshire, James Hopson, Carl Wigglesworth, and the self-deputized Brad Kapp, on that Sunday afternoon in February of 1983. (Kapp begged a decent, local law officer to "go down there and kill those f___ers," meaning this Petitioner and others.) Mr. Warren declined to take that "ride" because he was aware of the tactics of some of those other marshals. Bud Warren handled Petitioner a number of times shortly after that tragic day. On every occasion, Bud was respectful, caring, and compassionate. He stood out, in sharp contrast to all of the others who exuded an aura of evil so thick that it reeked, and he was hissed at by a long line of the other feds, acting like the thugs which I previously defined, just because he testified truthfully at Petitioner's sham trial. The other marshal who acted quite decently throughout the sham trial period, who was not a local and who may still have affiliation with the Marshal Service, will remain unnamed because Petitioner wishes no trouble, from the thug element, to befall that person. The kindness displayed by that marshal, along with that of Bud Warren, will not be forgotten on that "terrible day;" likewise, but to their eternal shame, the evil of those others will not be allowed to be forgotten either. Regarding the others who were involved in the 1983 criminal attack against Petitioner: self-deputized Brad Kapp, with his vile

request to murder Petitioner, deserves no more than to note that he was a very trigger-happy trouble maker that day, and, in swift irony, lost his trigger finger for his just deserts; Robert Cheshire Jr., who from every report gleaned about his behavior toward others was alleged to be always very abusive and mean spirited, screamed maniacally that they were "going to blow [our] f___ing heads off" and other similar death threats, and in a very, very bitter slap of irony, ended his days upon this earth, while serving his god Lucifer, with his cerebral contents scattered about the area of his last service to his god; James Hopson was the "peace" officer who, without any legal justification whatsoever, was the first to criminally assault and besiege Petitioner with threats of death and is therefore, along with Carl Wigglesworth and Brad Kapp, guilty of felony murder for precipitating all subsequent action which led to the deaths and injuries of everyone present that day, and because of brain damage from a ricochet, was unable to lie very well at trial, so he actually revealed that they were trying to hide their identity on their attack day; Carl Wigglesworth, who criminally assaulted Petitioner and prevented a peaceful retreat thereby, attempted to taint and bias the jury by playing softball with them, and, until his death, still lamely claimed that his criminal behavior for the benefit of his god Lucifer was somehow Petitioner's fault; and, lastly, Kenneth Muir is the best candidate for being the person who fired the very first shot to the heart of Yorie Kahl, thought by Muir to be Gordon Kahl, the bullet failing to achieve its intended mark as it was stopped cold by Yorie's shoulder-holstered Colt Forty-Five, and in another finality laden ironic twist, Gordon Kahl then sent Kenneth Muir to meet a real Judge by shooting him, the bullet thus finding the very mark that just seconds before was chosen by Muir himself, in the heart, but that his own. The judges, who are all biased in favor of the UNITED STATES Corporation's thug element because they get their pay and perks from the same UNITED STATES Corporation, with the possible exception of Honorable Donald Lay of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, if he was not merely part of a scam to make their system look fair, have all been the vilest of whores for their god Lucifer. Their decisions have been low, ill-reasoned, and downright ignorant at best. They are now in need of special oversight to determine whether those involved in the perfidy are brother Masons, who, by and through their criminal oaths and obligations to each other and to Lucifer, are protecting each other's interests in avenging their criminal brothers' demise.

Particular portions below, which are enclosed in brackets, as such [ ], are necessary explanations which are intended only to serve as a means to acquaint the reader with time frames and other information for connecting events to persons, and are supplied by Petitioner. A series of three or four periods, as such ..., indicate a break in the text, but not in the time frame of events. A series of dashes, as such ---, indicate a break in the text, and a break in the time frame of events. Where a series of periods are in the original text, those periods are bolded by Petitioner, as such **...**, to indicate that fact.

Evidence of United States Marshals' bent of mind, and of their behavior, and of the Federal Judges' complicity thereto; because they have done nothing to curb it, but have consistently upheld any and all of the marshals' perfidy against the People; is excerpted from "THE MANHUNTER" as follows:

> But even if somebody had overheard us [marshals], they wouldn't have known what we were talking about. We'd never say, "Let's murder this puke." Instead, we'd say something like, "Let's deprioritize this guy's civil

liberties. To a maximum degree." Any way you cut it, though, it was murder, so that's how I'm describing it. ... there were no rules except the ones we made up. ... If I got the chance, he'd be meat in the morgue. I know lawmen aren't supposed to act as judge, jury, and executioner, but if you don't think cops do that all the time, you've watched too much NYPD Blues. Besides, this was the Reagan era of law enforcement [that was the "era" including 1983, when Petitioner was attacked, and Gordon Kahl was murdered], and it didn't seem like President Rambo was too squeamish about his federal cops making "messy" arrests [murdering people]. ... The best thing about the A.G., Ed Meese [Reagan's second Attorney General], was that he didn't watch over us too closely. ... he consciously ignored us so that we could crack heads and cut corners. --- I pulled a stolen "administrative subpoena" out of my briefcase, filled it out, and signed a judge's name. ... but I wasn't very worried about getting caught. Ed Meese's Justice Department wasn't very high-minded about punishing mischief [committed by any of his marshals]. ... Don't get me wrong, though—I'm not a gun nut. I just like how they blow big holes in bad people. ... The courts wouldn't care **how** we'd gotten the body, and I knew Reagan and Ed Meese wouldn't make a peep about it. ... I'm going to tell you how I became a killer. ... When you finally do kill someone, you feel...like you're God. ... just a feeling of naked power—and that feeling's almost sexually seductive. --- "Can we lie during an investigation?" I asked. [conversation during a meeting with higher-ups] "Yes. You can lie your ass off. Now, juries **hate** that. But, remember, most of the time there won't be any jury involved, cuz you're workin' fugitives. [Gordon Kahl was wrongly assumed by them to be a fugitive.] You grab a guy, and—bang—he's back in the joint. End of story. The same general principle applies to search and seizure laws: Don't **worry** about 'em. You're out to grab a body, not evidence. So **what** if you violate search and seizure laws, and blow an arrest? It doesn't matter. You've still got your puke on his original warrant." ... "Is there anything we **can't** do?" I asked. That broke the tension. "Yeah, deputy, there is," he said. "Don't break rule number one." "What's rule number one?" "Don't get caught." "Well, let's say we **do** get caught," I persisted. "What's Jimmy Carter and his weak-ass A.G. likely to do? Let it slide?" "They'd can your ass," said Brick. "But if Reagan gets in, things are gonna change. **Believe** me. For now, though, we serve the boss we've got. And lemme tell ya another rule," Brick said. Suddenly he was solemn. "This is a rule you've **got** to follow. Every minute of every day. You won't find it in your training manual. But, so help me God, you'd better honor it. It's this: Always put the Service ahead of yourself." [Notice that these last conversations took place before Reagan took office; the marshals hated the more honorable standards of Jimmy Carter and his Attorney General(s), Griffin Bell, and then Benjamin Civiletti, because they had to tone down their murderous activity; Reagan and his A.G., Smith, gave them a free rein; putting the Marshal Service first, meant to protect it by all means, including lying, cheating, stealing, killing, whatever it took.] --- Throughout the Service, marshals were becoming more "imaginative" and "aggressive." The Reagan era of law enforcement was swinging into high gear. We were becoming **Rambo's cops**. ... "Actually, things are lookin' up back here. The new Reagan guys at Justice aren't so goddamn **picky** about rights. I **love** this new A.G., William French Smith [1981-1985]. He's a **mean** bastard." --- I went over that and other important scenes with him again and again [suborning perjury], trying to get

the little details that would convince the jury. "When you went with Celia and Boyce to the laundromat," I said, "did they have the right change to wash the money with?" "Probably not. They never did **anything** right." "There's a convenience store across the street [marshal is speaking]. Did you maybe go in **there** to get change?" Ricky was smart; he knew how to take a cue. "Yeah, I went in there to get change. Eight quarters." "That might not have been enough." "**Twelve** quarters is what I got." "Did you maybe buy anything else? Can of pop?" "Yeah, a can of **orange** pop. And a beef jerky." "Good." We went on like that for days. Of course, that kind of coaching is strictly illegal. But it's done by virtually every lawyer and prosecutor in America—not that they would **admit** it. [The fed's "key witness" in the sham 1983 trial of Petitioner has subsequently, to his commendable credit, revealed that he was coached and rehearsed by the Mason prosecutor, Lynn Crooks, in the chambers of judge Paul Benson, with that Mason judge Paul Benson present: Luciferian Mason, Kermit Edward Bye, fed judge from Fargo, under Masonic oath to protect his brother Masons, Crooks and Benson, ruled that said rehearsal never took place. See Exh. D, Affidavit of Vernon Wegner.] ... He was superb. He vividly described her washing the money. As he came off the stand, he walked past Celia. Suddenly, his face contorted into absolute grief, and he knelt and threw his arms around her. "I'm **sorry**, Celia," he sobbed—loud enough for the jury to hear—"but I **had** to tell the truth." He stumbled out of the courtroom in dejection. I followed him. As soon as we were in the hallway, he leaped up and threw his fist into the air. "I **burned** the bitch, didn't I?" he whooped. [That was just one more of many sham trials put on by the UNITED STATES Corporation; Celia was found guilty, and the marshal went out and smoked some pot.] --- The A.G., William French Smith was a...cop lover. He even favored drastic things like "preventive detention"—putting mutts away **before** they caused trouble. Smith was rumored to be leaving, but his heir apparent, Ed Meese, was even tougher. Meese hated the Bill of Rights—he said it shouldn't be enforced by the states—and he called the Miranda decision "infamous." Under any president other than Reagan, the American public would have been freaked out by such a fascist approach. But Reagan, who **oozed** paternalism, packaged it as "tough-love," and most Americans bought it. ... The Marshals were flying high. --- "Question is," said another [marshal], "if we catch this cop killer, are we gonna bring him in? Or just smoke 'im?" Everybody got real quiet, and I could feel them stealing glances at me. The agent shouldn't have spoken so bluntly in front of a stranger. One of them said, "Heyyyy," as if he wouldn't even consider such a thing. But that was just for my benefit. The fact is cop killers **usually** have a hard time making it safely into custody. ... it's common practice for police to murder cop killers. [Because cops adopt a mentality that they are above the law, as masters instead of as servants.] "... Steve Thompson, the U.S. Marshal." ... Then Thompson would pretend to turn the tables and "rape" his "assailant." ... "And we've gotta talk about damage control. Jesus!" he hissed, "a scandal like **this**...." ... Brick kept fidgeting. "What's eatin' ya?" I asked. "I just keep thinkin' about somethin'," he said, looking past me. "There was a story in the papers not long ago about some New York City cops who were movin' a cop killer. They were takin' him from Canada back to the city. But the mutt made a break, and they hadda shoot 'im. It made the papers cuz the puke was in **restraints** at the time, and the liberals were goin', Gee-that's-**harsh**. Course, the whole thing blew over, like it always does. Internal Affairs called it 'officer discretion,' and

let it go. But it just got me thinkin'; Damn, I wish **Smeed** [the person raped by the marshal] would try to rabbit, cuz this whole Steve Thompson business is gonna look like shit when Smeed goes to trial. You **know** Smeed's lawyer is gonna try to impeach Steve's character. And it's just not fair. I don't give a good goddamn if Steve was gay, or stealin' paper clips, or spankin' hillbillies, or whatever. We can probably cover all that up. The point is, he was a good agent, and by God, that's all that matters. I tell ya, John, somebody oughta **do** somethin'." Brick's voice trailed off, and he kept staring out the window. "Know what I mean? Do somethin' **fast**, before the shit hits the fan." I studied his face. Had he just broached the subject of murdering our suspect? I didn't say anything. "Anyhow," Brick said, "I think I may send you out to Denver to bring Smeed in [dead, of course]. This is a goddamn touchy situation, and I don't want it gettin' any more out of control than it is." This time, Brick looked me straight in the eye. I didn't look away. Why should I? I was Rambo's cop. I could do anything. ... It was weird to weigh a man's life against the life of a law enforcement program, but that's what it boiled down to. Sometimes, in federal bureaucracy, murder was just a procedural matter. It was a necessary evil. [If, in a bureaucracy, murder is just a procedural matter, then, certainly, a biased parole decision is okay with this ilk.] ... my own sense of morality comes from my heart, not my head. And my heart said: Go ahead. When I dragged into Brick's office, I was half-sick with nervous exhaustion. But I'd made up my mind. I was going to do the right thing. "You look like hell," Brick said. "I feel like hell." "How come? You been thinkin' about what we discussed yesterday?" "What else?" "I understand. Look, hypothetically, if you were assigned to this prisoner transport, how would you do it?" "I'd put just one man on the detail [so there would be no witness to the marshal murdering the suspect], because it's just a short drive from the jail to the airport. No follow car—because we have no reason to believe this skell has any friends who'd try to help him. I'd avoid the center of town, to stay out of traffic. I'd move Smeed on surface streets to Lowry Air Force Base, where we'd meet a government plane." Sounds like you've thought about it." I just shrugged. "Would you volunteer, John? To be the man to take that drive?" "Yeah. I'll do it." "Good man." "But only if there's **no alternative**," I said. "Only if we explore all the other options first." "Well, you can count on that." I sat there, feeling dizzy and stoned, like I was watching myself in a movie. "You're a valuable agent, John. You're gonna go a long way in this agency." "That's the **last** thing I want to hear." Brick looked at me coldly. "No, it's not," he said in a monotone. I started to argue. But he was right. Some dark part of me didn't care about anything but myself. ... I'd already made so many sacrifices to get where I was but the more I gave, the more the Service wanted. Now they wanted my soul. It was terrifying—but not as terrifying as the fact that I was willing to give it. ... She [Brick's secretary, not in on the murder plot] took a gulp of coffee and said, "Personally, I think he **deserved** it." "You're probably right. You really are. But, I keep thinkin' about his family." [Notice how the thug element of marshals are always whining about <u>their</u> families, but don't give one whit about their victims' families.] "Well, Steve **Thompson** should have thought about his family before he tried to rape that boy." "You're right. I know. You're right. But you know how people are. Especially **guys**." "I'm sorry, there's no **excuse** for it. What goes around, comes around." [It's sad that this female was working for this thug infested agency without

knowing what bastards they were.] "It does. You're right." Jesus H. Christ! Steve [the marshal] had tried to **rape** Smeed? Was **that** what Brick had wanted to cover up—by killing Smeed? --- So I lied in the warrant. ... Faking warrants was a necessary evil. [Whether there was a valid warrant for Gordon Kahl was a highly contested issue.] When I handed the warrant to the judge, I held my breath. The judge signed off on it without blinking. [Federal judges are just as blameable as the marshals; they work side by side in collusion, one furnishing protection physically, the other furnishing protection "legally."] --- "... we were to terminate his situation. Immediately." ... I was the Gipper's cop. I could act however I felt. ... "Whack. Terminate. Blow his brains out." ... Then he became even more serious. "Now I must ask. Would you, personally ... play a part? Perhaps the **primary** part?" "If it was done right? Where I don't get hung out to dry? You bet." He beamed at me. "Then we have an understanding." He reached across the table and shook my hand. [No comment regarding this last mentioned "understanding" should be at all necessary.]

Well, there you have it. The UNITED STATES Corporation's Marshal "Service" is "all that"—and more. Rogue elements of the Service operating in the past could undoubtedly be identified as swamp creatures. These creatures appear to have served an unlawful agenda for the benefit of someone or something other than American citizens. The common view, that the currently constituted Service is worthy of admiration, is itself certainly commenndable. But this view cannot be reconciled with what occurred thirty-five years ago.

In conclusion, no aggravating factors were set forth for exceeding the 48 month over the bottom of the 100+ month guideline range. No aggravating factors exist. There are literally dozens of mitigating factors in favor of granting parole. Not a single one of them was even considered by the biased Examiner Kubic or the doubly biased Commissioner Massarone. This case should be returned to the hearing stage, after the Commission makes that telephone call to the UNITED STATES Corporation's Attorney at Fargo, NORTH DAKOTA to verify that this Petitioner, Scott William Faul, having never been found guilty of aiding and abetting second degree murder, has been unlawfully imprisoned for over thirty-five years.

Finally, besides being disqualified due to their loyalty to law enforcement officers because of their own work in law enforcement, it appears that Scott Kubic and Charles T. Massarone, by proceeding while under promises of favoritism as stated in my November 30, 2017 contract offer, have accepted my offer made therein, encumbering their UNITED STATES Corporation to the sum agreed in that contract. I will appreciate the settling of that account forthwith.

Dated: July 16, 2018

Sincerely,

Scott William Faul

Scott William Faul

Parole Commission

November 30, 2017

Re: Scott William Faul Reg. No. 04564-059
Mandatory Parole/Reconsideration Hearing

Hearing Examiner:

So there is no misunderstanding from a legal perspective, my use of the words such as judgment, sentence, count, or any others, does not imply any validity to your UNITED STATES Corporation's unlawful behavior or any of its sham proceedings, or documents generated therefrom. They are void ab initio.

As an initial matter, for a number of reasons, it is not my wish to appear in person at this hearing. First, the legislature made it abundantly clear that the Board of Parole "has long been recognized as perhaps the single most antiquated, potentially capricious, and arbitrary corner of the criminal justice system." 94th Congress, Congressional Record - House, May 21, 1975, p. 15702. There is no indication that its successor, the Commission, has changed that arbitrary and capricious behavior. A prime example is my own initial hearing some fifteen years ago. The hearing examiner, SAMUEL ROBERTSON, did not even try to hide his blatant bias. His behavior was downright evil when he cited all the reasons why I should be granted parole after serving what amounted to roughly the number of years for which I had already been unlawfully imprisoned, then with a big snide grin, said I should come back and see them in fifteen years. Demonstrating his unbridled bias, he had been babbling about paying income taxes and how his "government" would be in peril if I did not contribute. But he was so far off base that one might have concluded that he must have had someone else's file. My case has nothing to do with income taxes. My case has to do with being attacked by rogue operatives who were turned loose by two Mason cohorts to cause confrontations, so they could "legally" commit violent assaults and murder. That is undisputed, and is supported by Deputy Marshal John Pascucci. Secondly, based upon that farce of a hearing fifteen years ago, and on what the legislature said about your agency, an examiner can say just about anything at all to justify their preplanned decision to deny parole. Finally, your morally defunct UNITED STATES Corporation, whose hands are dripping with the blood of countless millions of unarmed women and children, cannot sit in judgment of me for having to defend myself against the preplanned onslaught of self proclaimed murderers armed with assault weapons.

However, in § 2.11-02 of their Rules and Procedures manual, the PAROLE COMMISSION claims that failure to appear in person should be considered to be a waiver of parole. Therefore, I am appearing for the reason of establishing that I am not waiving mandatory parole consideration which was established by 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d) to provide for a thirty year parole from a life term.

Before continuing in this case, there is a preliminary matter of your UNITED STATES Corporation's biased agents which must be addressed. The initial parole hearing in this case was tainted by Examiner ROBERTSON's behavior which indicated that he made favoritism promises to the reprehensible miscreants who participated in the felonious attack against me, and thereafter perpetrated the subsequent obstruction of justice and kidnapping crimes against me in conjunction with the 1983 sham trial. If so, his collusion would have consisted of his promise that he would give preference to a number of men in their covertly biased organization, whether they be right or wrong. Paul Benson, the sham judge who introduced the unlawful sentence against me, which the rest of his ilk continue to keep me unlawfully imprisoned under, was one of the craft who made and received such a specific promise of favoritism. Advancing to the present, if you also gave that

promise or a commensurate one; then, because your law requires a hearing examiner to be impartial and requires that he "shall disqualify himself" when he may have a conflict of interest, you likewise cannot proceed, and this hearing must be discontinued until chaired by one who is not disqualified by that fraud.

If you are not disqualified by promises of favoritism, we have no contractual considerations. However, if you are one who is so disqualified, your voluntary continuation in this matter is your consent and agreement that you will be liable for damages in this contract which you are thereafter entering into, to wit: if you proceed against me while you are under the above-stated disqualification of favoritism, you thereby agree to encumber your UNITED STATES Corporation, which you then are admittedly aligned with, to the sum of one million dollars per day from February 14, 2013 until I am released, in addition to the 750 plus million which, by default in my favor, that Corporation already owes to me for their unlawful imprisonment against me. Your UNITED STATES Corporation, by failing to deny very specifically stated facts in my litigation, has admitted that sham judges Paul Benson and Kermit Bye promised lifelong favoritism to a group of men including Rodney Webb and Lynn Crooks, making the judgment void for failure to complete the court. Be aware and forewarned: a demit only relieves lodge attendance; a demit does not rescind the promises of favoritism; do not attempt to pretend disavowal of promises of "lifelong" favoritism; and, do not try to continue if you are disqualified by promises of favoritism. Simply postpone the hearing until you provide an unbiased agent who has not made those promises.

Continue Only Upon Above Proviso

Fifteen years ago, when ROBERTSON became stumped by some things I stated, he leaned back in his chair and gave the grand sign of distress, and was quickly rescued by one of the craft who was present at that "hearing."

ROBERTSON improperly considered Drew Wrigley's letter which blathered that I did not have any remorse. He could have had no evidence of that drivel. First, for a multitude of reasons, there is no valid conviction in this case. One of the reasons, out of many, is that I was not lawfully found guilty of murder because the jury was not given an essential element of that offense. The law is very clear on these points: knowledge of a perpetrator's intent to kill is an essential element of aiding and abetting second degree murder; and, to be found guilty, the jury must make a determination of guilt on **every** element of that charged offense. The jury was not told, that in order to be guilty of aiding and abetting murder, I would have needed to possess knowledge of someone's intent to kill. If you find that too hard to accept, then call the UNITED STATES Attorney at Fargo and ask him to provide you with the transcript where the jury was so informed. It does not exist: they were not instructed that they had to determine that element. I have not had a trial. There is no lawful life sentence. Paul Benson was a biased, pandering Mason. I need no remorse. ROBERTSON, of course, would know that in a case of self defense such as this, an expectation of remorse is unreasonable, as one cannot be required to have remorse for saving his own life. But ROBERTSON was wrong beyond that, in ways that his pitifully biased mind cannot fathom. I actually did have some thoughts of sympathy for those Mason dupes who were sent out to "cause confrontations." But to expect remorse from someone who is not guilty in the first place, is not a sane thought process. It is illogical to expect an apology from me, because I was not the offending party. I do, however, agree with what ROBERTSON already knew: that a normal person may justifiably lack any remorse whatsoever in such a clear case of self defense against murderous thugs such as those who attacked me that day without cause, under the authority of Lucifer-worshipping 33° Mason RONALD REAGAN and his accomplice, EDWIN MEESE. Enclosed, see my 21-page Pardon Application which consists of a 3-page application

and its appended 18-page copy of my March 26, 2003 Parole Appeal. Also enclosed, see copies of 11 pages received from William Thomas on October 23, 2017. Remorse is a factor which may be considered for discretionary parole. However, whether remorse is herein present, or even appropriate, is not an issue, because I am not limited to seeking discretionary parole. Rather, I am also entitled to mandatory parole under 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d), where remorse is not even a consideration.

There is a 30-year mandatory parole provision on the aggregate of my counts which were pronounced in my one single sentence, in my one single judgment, on that one single day of June 23, 1983. I have an aggregate term of life. The word "term" is in the singular, precisely as that word is used in § 4206(d): "after serving thirty years of ... any life term," (singular -- not terms -- just term). But even if you deny that I have only a total of a "life term" to apply the thirty year provision to, the 2023 release date claimed by the BOP is in error anyway, because if the other counts of my single sentence are not aggregated with my life count to form a single life term, then my life count, being alone and unaggregated requires individual consideration, and requires its own thirty year parole in 2013 unto my next count. At that point, neither the two thirds provision nor the thirty year provision are any longer applicable, because my awarded good time credits will cause all the rest of the counts to be served without again resorting to any parole provision of § 4206 at all, whether discretionary or mandatory.

I am asking that the § 4206(d) thirty-year parole release date be applied as that statute mandates. The BOP continues to waiver between two positions: that the counts of my single sentence are aggregated, and are unaggregated, all at the same time. Your own regulations, now your law because Congress specifically did not trust you to follow the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), states that the counts must "be treated as a single aggregate sentence for the purpose of every action taken by the Commission...." So, if the counts of my single sentence are aggregated, then I was required to be released in 2013, as originally calculated by the BOP in 1983 while I was at Leavenworth; or, if the counts of my single sentence are unaggregated, then I was required to be released last January, 2017, due to my awarded good time credits.

The bottom line is that it was determined, even by the biased hearing examiner, ROBERTSON, that I satisfy the two criteria set forth in § 4206(d) for mandatory release: that I have not "seriously or frequently violated institutional rules," and that I will not "commit any Federal, State, or local crime." (Audio Tape of initial hearing). Now I request that you follow your own law, and declare the counts of my single sentence to be considered aggregated, and release me nunc pro tunc as of 2013 on the "single aggregate sentence" pursuant to 4206(d); or, alternatively, declare the counts of my single sentence to be considered unaggregated, and then give my counts individual parole consideration, and release me nunc pro tunc in 2013 from the life count unto the 10-year and 5-year counts for immediate release pursuant to statutory and working good time credits.

Your UNITED STATES Corporation's conspirators, in the same breath, claim that the counts of my single sentence are, at the same time, unaggregated and aggregated, depending upon which parole provision they are trying to cheat me out of at that moment. They are, inherently, liars, because they have promised to be biased in favor of their craft of Baphomet brotherhood of conspirators.

Therefore, regardless of any position you might take concerning discretionary parole, I request that a number of determinations be clearly made, and then, thereafter, that the correct certificate of parole be issued according to what those predicate determinations dictate as being procedurally proper.

The determinations I am seeking are as follows: (1) in conjunction with your regulations in 28 C.F.R. § 2.5, which says that sentences aggregated by the BOP "are treated as a single aggregate sentence for the purpose of every action taken by the Commission ....", is the decision of granting a § 4206(d) mandatory parole

an "action taken by the Commission"?; (2) are my two concurrent life counts aggregated with any other counts, or are they a separate aggregated group?; and, (3) if they are a separate aggregated group, must they then also be considered separately for parole purposes?

My request for the correct certificate of parole is this. If my life counts are aggregated with the other counts, then I request a certificate of parole showing a release at thirty years from my one aggregate total term of life. If my life counts are an aggregated group of their own, and are not aggregated with the other counts, then I request a certificate of parole showing a release at thirty years from that aggregated life group unto the counts which are consecutive to that aggregated life group.

The counts of my single sentence are not simultaneously aggregated and unaggregated. Your UNITED STATES Corporation, in addition to having unclean hands, is in error. I am requesting that you correct it.

If you are allowed by your regulations to make your decisions upon the record which you have before you, without my personal presence, I am not averse to that procedure. I do not have anything further to discuss, and I am not inclined to want a repetition of my initial parole hearing, to sit and listen to a bunch of nonsense about imaginary tax problems and whatever other asinine drivel can be dredged up from whoever else's case file that is accessible. As far as any diagnostic opinions or evaluations, or other recommendations, which may have been generated by those who are in league with your UNITED STATES Corporation, they can be composed however they personally wish. They are not sworn to, and if there is little integrity in the author, then there is little integrity in their words. So if my presence is not required, without waiving any parole consideration, please just so inform me of that, and no hearing need be held on my account.

On the other hand, if you are not biased, then I will respectfully accommodate your visitation concerning these matters if you so wish.

Date: November 30, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

Scott William Faul

Scott William Faul

Certification

I, the undersigned affiant, certify under the penalty of perjury that all the facts and circumstances in the foregoing instrument are true and correct. I further certify that I served one copy of this instrument on the Parole Commission on this 30th day of November, 2017.

Affiant Scott William Faul

Scott William Faul

enc: 32 pages as stated

Actually Delivered April 4, 2018

BP-S148.055
SEP 98

INMATE REQUEST TO STAFF CDFRM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE — FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

TO: (Name and Title of Staff Member)	DATE:
Ms. Fogt, CMC	March 28, 2018
FROM:	REGISTER NO:
Scott Faul	04564-059
WORK ASSIGNMENT:	UNIT:
Recreation PM	K3

SUBJECT: (Briefly state your question or concern and the solution you are requesting. Continue on back, if necessary. Your failure to be specific may result in no action being taken. If necessary, you will be interviewed in order to successfully respond to your request.

To facilitate my upcoming parole hearing, there is a determination which must be made by the Bureau of Prisons in order for the Parole Commission to apply the correct parole provisions. In 28 C.F.R., at § 2.5 (Exh. 1-A), and in the USPC Rules and Procedures Manual ("Manual"), also at § 2.5 (Exh. 1-B), it states: "When multiple sentences are aggregated by the Bureau of Prisons pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4161 and 4205, such sentences are treated as a single aggregate sentence for the purpose of every action taken by the Commission ...." See attached copies. Also in the Manual, at M-01 (Exh. 1-B), it states: "Aggregated/Non-Aggregated Sentences. Under federal law, adult sentences will be aggregated (combined to form a single term) for purposes of determining good time release and parole eligibility dates." See attached copy. If the Bureau determines that the counts of my sentence comprise one term, the Commission's regulations require a different result than if the Bureau determines that the counts of my sentence comprise more than one term. So this is the determination which the Bureau must initially make: are my counts "aggregated (combined to form a single term)" or, are are they not "aggregated (combined to form a single term)"?

Scott Faul

DISPOSITION:

Your request was forwarded to DSCC - Team Alpha for review. They indicate your sentence was aggregated into a single term for parole eligibility.

Signature Staff Member	Date
D. L	4/09/18

Record Copy - File; Copy - Inmate
(This form may be replicated via WP)

This form replaces BP-148.070 dated Oct 86 and BP-S148.070 APR 94

FILE IN SECTION 6 UNLESS APPROPRIATE FOR PRIVACY FOLDER

SECTION 6

TITLE 28 -- JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER I -- DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PART 2 -- PAROLE, RELEASE, SUPERVISION AND RECOMMITMENT OF PRISONERS, YOUTH OFFENDERS, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

SUBPART A -- UNITED STATES CODE PRISONERS AND PAROLEES

§ 2.5 Sentence aggregation.

When multiple sentences are aggregated by the Bureau of Prisons pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4161 and 4205, such sentences are treated as a single aggregate sentence for the purpose of every action taken by the Commission pursuant to these rules, and the prisoner has a single parole eligibility date as determined by the Bureau of Prisons.

[45 FR 44925, July 2, 1980]

USPC Rules and Procedures manual

SUBPART A - UNITED STATES CODE PRISONERS AND PAROLEES

§2.5 SENTENCE AGGREGATION.

When multiple sentences are aggregated by the Bureau of Prisons pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4161 and 4205, such sentences are treated as a single aggregate sentence for the purpose of every action taken by the Commission pursuant to these rules, and the prisoner has a single parole eligibility date as determined by the Bureau of Prisons.

§ MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES

M-01 *Aggregated/Non-Aggregated Sentences.*

(a) *Aggregation of sentences.* Under federal law, adult sentences will be aggregated (combined toform a single term) for purposes of determining good time release and parole eligibility dates. For sentences under §4205(a), eligibility for parole consideration will be calculated at one-third of theterm or terms of confinement; except for any term or terms totaling more than 30 years, paroleeligibility is after ten years of such term or terms. For sentences under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2),eligibility for parole is at the Commission's discretion. For combined sentences (18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2)and 4205(a)), parole eligibility is at the one-third point of the 4205(a) sentence, calculated from thebeginning date of the aggregated sentences (and adjusted for jail time credit).

Exhibit C

Parole Commission April 16, 2018

Re: Scott William Faul Reg. No. 04564-059
Mandatory Parole/Reconsideration Hearing

Hearing Examiner:

On April 9, 2018, in reply to an inquiry from me, the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) declared that my "sentence was aggregated into a single term for parole eligibility." In apparently full agreement, the printouts of their Sentence Monitoring Computation Data forms depict my aggregated single term in the following manner: "TOTAL TERM IN EFFECT.....: LIFE[.]"

Whether the counts of my unlawful sentence are treated as a single term or as separate terms, it is my contention that steps would have had to have been taken by the United States Parole Commission (Commission) to prevent an 18 U.S.C. § 4206(d) mandatory release on the statutorily determined date. Concerning the life term, whether considered as the total or separately, that date was February 14, 2013. Having passed the date when the Commission could have invoked their discretion to prevent the mandatory self executing operation of that statute, I am by law released. It therefore appears that it is the Commission's duty at this point to issue the appropriate certificate of parole to effect correction of the Bureau's erroneous release date calculations. [See my November 30, 2017 letter to the Commission.]. To those ends, I am requesting a certificate of parole pursuant to § 4206(d).

If the Commission considers the counts of my sentence as one life term, as aggregated by the Bureau, then I request a certificate of parole effective February 14, 2013 for immediate release "after serving thirty years of ... any life term" pursuant to § 4206(d).

However, if the Commission refuses to treat my counts as a single life term, and insists on considering the counts of my sentence individually for § 4206(d) application, contrary to that statute, contrary to 28 C.F.R. § 2.5, and contrary to § 2.5 of the Commission's Manual; then I request a certificate of parole effective February 14, 2013 from the thus declared "individual" life count to the consecutive count.

Date: April 16, 2018

Scott William Faul

Scott William Faul