

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

REDACTED  
PERSONAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

vs. )

) PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT

) 4:17CR03038

MICHAEL WAYNE PARSONS )

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# 35, 69, 71, 72

73, 74, 91, 92

Prepared for: The Honorable John M. Gerrard  
U.S. District Judge

Prepared by: Laura L. Baumann  
U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Officer  
Omaha, NE  
402-661-7541  
Laura\_Baumann@nep.uscourts.gov

**Assistant U.S. Attorney**  
Jan W. Sharp and Jody B. Mullis  
1620 Dodge Street  
Suite 1400  
Omaha, NE 68102-1506  
(402) 661-3700  
jan.sharp@usdoj.gov

**Defense Counsel**  
Donald L. Schense  
1304 Galvin Road South  
Bellevue, NE 68005  
(402) 291-8778  
donald@schenselaw.com

**Sentence Date:** December 7, 2018

**Offense:** Count 1:  
Felon in Possession of a Firearm  
18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)  
Not more than 10 years imprisonment/\$250,000 fine  
(Class C Felony)

**Arrest Date:** January 12, 2017 [unrelated TN arrest in NE]  
September 12, 2017 [federal warrant]

**Release Status:** Detained since January 12, 2017 [on unrelated TN warrant]  
Detained since September 12, 2017 [on federal warrant]

**Detainers:** None.

**Codefendants:** None.

**Related Cases:** Patricia Parsons; Suzanne Holland; Anthony Todd Weverka

**Date to Counsel:** October 17, 2018

**Date to Court:**

PART A. THE OFFENSE

Charge(s) and Conviction(s)

1. On April 19, 2017, a one-count Indictment was filed in the U.S. District Court, District of Nebraska, charging that on or about January 11, 2017, Michael Wayne Parsons, having been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, to wit: aggravated assault on November 23, 2009, in the Circuit Court of Tipton County, Tennessee, did knowingly possess a Rock River 5.56 LAR-15 assault rifle, and 637 rounds of ammunition (87 rounds of .223 ammunition further identified as Light Armor Piercing ammunition and 550 rounds of .300 Blackout ammunition), in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1).

2. The defendant was arrested on an unrelated warrant out of the state of Tennessee on January 12, 2017, and was extradited [from NE to TN] on or about March 28, 2017. A federal warrant was issued for the defendant on April 20, 2017. On September 12, 2017, the government filed a Motion for Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Prosequendum seeking to have the Court order the retrieval of the defendant from the Tipton County Jail, Covington, Tennessee. The motion was granted, and the defendant was taken into federal custody and placed at a federal holding facility in Tennessee on September 27, 2017. His initial appearance in the District of Nebraska was set for October 26, 2017.

3. In accordance with the policies of U.S. Marshals Service, prior to the movement or transport of a prisoner, the prisoner must be medically cleared via screening for tuberculosis and other respiratory infectious diseases; however, the defendant refused to undergo such testing. Medical personnel attempted to administer testing on several occasions, but he refused each time. On October 16, 2017, the government filed a motion to continue the defendant's initial appearance [set for October 23<sup>rd</sup>] noting that, due to his continued refusal to submit to testing, the U.S. Marshals Service policy restricted them from allowing the defendant to board an airplane. The Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) noted he was working with the General Counsel's Office for the U.S. Marshals' Service and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Tennessee, in an attempt to secure a court order requiring the defendant to submit to medical testing; this would require the filing of a civil action in Tennessee and would take time resolve. Therefore, the initial appearance was continued to December 18, 2017. Ultimately, based on the defendant's continued refusal to submit, the U.S. Marshals Service made alternate arrangements to transport the defendant, by vehicle, to Nebraska, and upon arrival, he was placed in segregated detention in the Saline County Jail to avoid endangering other inmates.

4. On December 18, 2017, the government filed a motion to compel the defendant to submit to tuberculosis testing, asking the Court to authorize the reasonable use of force to effectuate such testing, in the event he continues to refuse. On December 18, 2017, the defendant appeared before U.S. Magistrate Judge Cheryl R. Zwart for an initial appearance and arraignment. At the hearing, he refused to acknowledge his identity and claimed he was an ambassador entitled to diplomatic immunity. He was advised of the charges filed against him, arraigned on the Indictment, and the Court entered a plea of not guilty on his

3 FOR NON-INVASIVE TEST VIA URIN TEST OR BREATHALIZER.

FALSE! INDICTMENT WAS FOR A NON-LIVING ENTITY NOT ME A LIVE MAN FALSE! IT IS NOT AN ASSAULT RIFLE BY LEGAL DEFINITION.

FALSE! USA IS A FEDERAL CORPORATION 18 USC 802 FALSE! IT WAS SEPTEMBER 22, 2018

THE JUDGE'S ORDER TO USE ANY FORCE EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF BREAKING BONES OR DEATH IN ORDER TO FORCE A U.S. MARSHAL POLICY, NOT A LAW, THAT VIOLATED MY RELIGION AND WAS NOT SUCH I WAS

TWO PREPARERS OMITTED THE CHARGE ELEMENT OF INTERFERENCE WITH INTERFERENCE WITH INTER STATE COMMERCE WHICH ARTICLE 3 DOES NOT GIVE CONGRESS THE POWER TO REGULATE WITH THE PEOPLE.

FALSE! I IDENTIFIED I AM A LIVE MAN, NOT THE JURISTIC PERSON IDENTIFIED IN THE INDICTMENT. THAT I HAVE NO CONTACT WITH USA WHICH IS A CORPORATION.

behalf. A hearing on detention, identity, his refusal to submit to TB testing, and the motion to compel was set for December 20, 2017. The defendant was remanded to federal custody, and ordered to submit to processing, including a DNA test, photo, and fingerprints, by the U.S. Marshals Service.

5. On December 20, 2017, the defendant appeared before Magistrate Judge Zwart, and his request for release was denied as to flight and danger; he has been detained throughout these proceedings. The Court found that the defendant is the person charged in the Indictment, and that the person who presents and identifies himself to the Court as Ambassador Parsons is the named defendant, Michael Wayne Parsons. The Court heard his arguments and took judicial notice of the Constitution and the Vienna Convention, as filed by the defendant. The Court granted the government's motion to compel and required the defendant undergo involuntary tuberculosis testing, administered in the manner of his choosing, either by subcutaneous injection or chest x-ray. He was given until December 27, 2017, to decide, and if he failed to timely cooperate, the U.S. Marshal is permitted to decide the means, move forward with testing, and house the defendant in segregation until testing results are available. The defendant had also filed a motion that Magistrate Judge Zwart recuse herself, which was heard and denied. On December 29, 2017, the defendant filed an objection to the Magistrate Judge's findings to recuse herself, which was overruled by U.S. District Judge John M. Gerrard that same day.

FALSE! NO ONE TESTIFIED I WAS A PERSON. I OBJECTED BUT JUDGE GERRARD NEVER REPLIED.

6. Between January 3, 2018, and October 1, 2018, the defendant submitted various filings and motions with the Court, not limited to the following: an Interlocutory Appeal with the U.S. 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals over District Judge Gerrard's findings [the Court dismissed the appeal for lack of jurisdiction on February 6, 2018]; motion to suppress [denied]; motion to dismiss [denied]; motion to strike evidence; motion for change of trial location [denied]; a notice to challenge the Court's jurisdiction; statement that a court order is required to coordinate his appearance before a TN Board of Parole by videoconference; objections to the Magistrate Judge's order [overruled]; statement of objection to Magistrate Judge's order regarding Order 46 [overruled]; motion for Court order to receive wife's mail [denied]; motion for copy of audio of proceedings; motion for release [denied]; motion for temporary release to attend funeral [denied]; 2<sup>nd</sup> motion (pro se) to dismiss criminal case [withdrawn]; and a request that trial evidence be returned to him and that the Court provide him with audio and video recordings from the trial [denied].

MY APPEAL TO THE 8TH CIRCUIT COURT WAS NEVER REPLIED TO.

NOT TRUE

7. On August 28, 2018, a jury trial was held in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nebraska. The trial concluded on August 30, 2018, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court accepted the verdict, and adjudged the defendant guilty on Count I of the Indictment. Sentencing was set for December 7, 2018.

Plea Agreement

8. Not applicable; the defendant was found guilty by a jury trial.

Pretrial Adjustment

9. Not applicable; the defendant has been detained on a federal warrant since September 12, 2017.

Codefendants

10. None.

Related Cases

11. Patricia Parsons [2:17CR20243] was charged [in an Information] in the U.S. District Court, Western District of Tennessee (Memphis), with solicitation to commit a crime of violence. She entered a plea of guilty, and on December 12, 2017, she was sentenced to 60 months imprisonment followed by 2 years supervised release; she was also ordered to undergo a mental health assessment. Ms. Parsons was allowed to self-surrender. On February 16, 2018, the defendant submitted an order to the U.S. District Court, Memphis, TN, demanding the Court to set aside and vacate the order sentencing Patricia Parsons to prison and, ultimately, dismiss the case. On February 20, 2018, Patricia Parsons surrendered to the Federal BOP, FCI Aliceville, AL. On September 10, 2018, the defendant filed a second [similar to previous] order and petition with the Court. Patricia Parsons BOP release date is set for June 28, 2022

12. Anthony Todd Weverka [4:17CR03039], has been charged with misprision of a felony in the U.S. District Court, District of Nebraska. He has a jury trial pending further order of the Court.

13. No federal court filings were able to be located on Suzanne Holland [a/k/a Zsuzsanna, Suzann, Sue, Suzsanna, Susanne Holland],

The Offense Conduct

14. The following is a transcript of the prosecutor's version of the offense as submitted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Jan W. Sharp:

15. "This case was investigated by SA Monte Czaplewski of the FBI. In January 2017, the defendant, Michael Wayne Parsons, was awaiting trial in Tipton County, Tennessee, on two counts of being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of Tennessee law. Parsons had been released on conditions while awaiting trial. On or about January 10, 2017, Parsons failed to appear for the commencement of his trial. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

16. "On January 11, 2017, the Grand Island Resident Agency of the FBI was contacted by the Memphis Office of the FBI and was advised that a trace of Parsons' cellphone activity led investigators to believe he was in the immediate vicinity of the Arapahoe Airport located in Furnas County, Nebraska. Law enforcement officers belonging to several state and federal agencies took part in locating and arresting Parsons on the premises of the Arapahoe Airport.

FALSE! HE PLEAD  
GUILTY FOR DIVERSION

F.C. SAID AN WARRANT  
WAS ISSUED FOR ETA



17. "Evidence presented at trial established that Parsons had flown to the Arapahoe Airport in a 1964 Piper Cherokee airplane that he had piloted. When Parsons was taken into custody, however, the investigators did not know that he had flown to the airport. Rather, investigators believed he had driven to Nebraska, parked his car somewhere, and was simply hiding out on the premises of the airport.

FALSE! NOT TRUE

18. "On or about January 12, 2017, Anthony Todd Weverka, the President of the Arapahoe Airport Board and an employee at the airport, told investigators that Parsons had landed an airplane at the airport. He identified the plane, (still located in a hangar), that Parsons had arrived in. Mr. Parsons was alone when he arrived.

FALSE! WEVERKA WAS NOT EMPLOYEE AT AIRPORT.

FALSE! WEVERKA NEVER SAW OR HEARD, HE WAS NOT THERE, HE TESTIFIED TO THIS FACT.

19. "In mid-February 2017, Parsons was still in custody in the State of Nebraska while awaiting extradition. In listening to monitored jail calls, as part of a different investigation, investigators learned that there were likely to be guns stored in the plane flown to the airport by Parsons. Parsons is, and was at the time, a multiple convicted felon. Of particular relevance to the instant prosecution, Parsons had been convicted of aggravated assault on or about November 23, 2009, in the Circuit Court of Tipton County, Tennessee.

FALSE!  
FALSE!  
IT WAS EXONERATED OF THOSE FALSE CONVICTIONS IN 2015

20. "SA Czaplewski of the FBI obtained a federal warrant to search the plane. Evidence at trial established that the area of the plane immediately behind the pilot's and passenger's seats, was stacked high with belongings of Mr. Parsons. Numerous 'venue' items consisting of papers in the name of Mr. Parsons were found during the search. At the bottom of his belongings, pushed back against the rear of the compartment, was a gun case. Inside the gun case was a Rock River 5.56 LAR-15 assault-style rifle. There were three magazines, fully loaded, which held 30 rounds each. The gun was outfitted with numerous accessories to include a 300 Blackout upper and an optical sight. Also found during the search was an ammunition box containing 637 rounds of ammunition consisting of approximately 87 rounds of .223 ammunition, further identified as Light Armor Piercing ammunition, and 550 rounds of .300 blackout ammunition. Special Agent Cory Shelton of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, testified that the gun was a 'firearm' under federal law and that both the gun and the ammunition were manufactured in states other than Nebraska.

FALSE!  
FALSE!

FALSE! IT IS NOT A PASSENGER'S PLANE THAT WAS SEARCHED  
FALSE!  
IT IS NOT AN ASSAULT RIFLE  
NOT AN ASSAULT STYLE RIFLE

21. "A trace of the firearm disclosed that it was manufactured by Rock River Arms, Inc. and that on or about August 14, 2006, the gun had been sold to Southeastern Guns in Birmingham, Alabama. On or about August 25, 2006, the gun was sold to Matthew James Lovan, then residing in the State of Alabama. Mr. Lovan testified during the trial. He told the jury that, several years ago, he sold the gun to Michael Parsons.

FALSE!

22. "During the trial, the government played short excerpts of three 'jail calls' that Mr. Parsons participated in while detained pending extradition. The calls, placed before the execution of the search warrant and before investigators knew there were firearms in the plane, do not expressly reference the guns. However, Mr. Parsons was heard to repeatedly stress that his calls were being recorded as he told others that someone needed to retrieve the plane 'immediately.' He was also heard to make reference to the 'nation's item' and 'gifts' that he was bringing on the plane.

FALSE!

FALSE  
THIS COULD BE COFFEE / COMPUTER / BLANKETS / KNIVES

23. "In sum, the evidence proved that a gun and ammunition were found on a plane piloted by the defendant. The person who initially purchased the gun from a dealer later sold it to Michael Parsons. Mr. Parsons was then repeatedly heard to express an urgent need to have the plane removed from the airport as he made cryptic remarks about the 'nation's item' and 'gifts.'

FALSE!

24. "A review of the discovery materials will disclose reports describing a lengthy investigation into a potential kidnapping plot. Greatly simplified, a supporter of the defendant's named Suzann Holland, held herself out as the Chief Justice of the 'Universal Supreme Court of the Country of Chilcotin' located in western Canada. Ms. Holland had issued 'orders' purporting to exonerate Mr. Parsons on all charges. After her orders were ignored she contacted a bounty hunter in New Orleans, LA, and offered to pay him to spring Mr. Parsons from jail and then 'arrest' the Sheriff of Furnas County, Nebraska, and the judge presiding over Mr. Parsons' Tennessee charges so they could both be brought to 'Chilcotin' to answer to charges. The United States does not believe Mr. Parsons was aware of the kidnapping plot and no evidence of it was introduced during the trial.

FALSE!

FALSE! NOT AT TRIAL

JUDGE FOR RELEASE IS LAWFUL PROCESS TO A BUSINESS LICENSE TO TRANSPORT.

25. "Mr. Parsons testified in his own defense during the trial. Mr. Parsons testified he did not place the gun and ammunition in the plane and was not aware of its presence when he flew to Nebraska. He testified he had sold the gun some time ago to a man, now deceased, who lived in Mississippi. He offered no explanation for how the gun ended up in the rear of his airplane.

FALSE! I NEVER SAID I FLOW

FALSE! I TRADED. I DID NOT HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE OPINION HOW RIFLE WOULD BE PLANTED IN PLANE.

26. "During his trial and throughout his testimony, Mr. Parsons maintained he was an 'Ambassador' of the Chilcotin Nation and was not subject to the Court's jurisdiction. He denied he had been convicted of any felonies, to include the aggravated assault conviction in 2009 and to include a felony failure to appear charge he was convicted of following his flight from Tennessee. The jury's verdict necessarily rejected the defendant's assertions that he had not knowingly possessed a gun and had not been convicted of a felony."

THE INDICTMENT WAS AGAINST A FUGITIVE

JURY NEVER HAD RIGHT TO DETERMINE FACT I WAS AN AMBASSADOR NOT SUBJECT TO ART. 58

/s/ Jan W. Sharp

27. On August 30, 2018, Michael Parsons was convicted of being a felon in possession of a firearm by a federal jury in the District of Nebraska. He has not submitted a statement of the offense to the probation office or the Court.

NEVER ASKED.

28. The discovery file information, which was reviewed by the probation officer, confirms that the defendant, Michael Parsons, was in possession of a Rock River 5.56 LAR-15 assault-style rifle, and three fully loaded magazines, which held 30 rounds each; these items were found during a March 2017 search of an airplane the defendant had flown into Arapahoe, Nebraska [in January 2017]. The gun was outfitted with accessories to include a 300 Blackout "upper," converting the rifle to shoot .300 Blackout ammunition, and a night vision/optical sight/scope. Also found during the search was an ammunition box containing approximately 87 rounds of .223 ammunition identified as Light Armor Piercing ammunition, and 550 rounds of .300 blackout ammunition [a total of 637 rounds in all]. Venue and personal affects belonging to the defendant were found inside the airplane as well. The prior owner of the Rock River rifle testified during the trial that he had sold the

NOT AN ASSAULT STYLE RIFLE

FALSE!

FALSE NOT WITH RIFLE/NOT PRESENTED AT TRIAL.

weapon to the defendant several years ago. Pursuant to the discovery file information, the events which led to the defendant's arrest in Nebraska are as follows:

29. Michael Parsons had been charged with being a felon in possession of a firearm in Tipton County Tennessee [state court], and was on bond under electronic monitoring. A jury trial had been set for January 10, 2017. Sometime before January 10<sup>th</sup>, Mr. Parsons removed his electronic ankle monitor, and fled Tennessee in a 1964 Piper PA-28-140 Cherokee, Serial Number 28-20471 [with an obscured tail number of N6403W]. According to the FAA, the defendant was not certified to pilot an airplane. On January 11, 2017, he landed the airplane at the Arapahoe [NE] Airport. On this same date, FBI Memphis contacted FBI Grand Island [NE] to request assistance with apprehending the defendant who had been tracked to the Arapahoe, Nebraska, area. According to the Memphis agent, in addition to being a fugitive, the defendant was also the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation into suspected sovereign citizen extremism, specifically the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in Nation [USCTN], which is a sovereign citizen group located on an Indian reservation in British Columbia, Canada. The group purports to represent the "country" of Chilcotin [in British Columbia], and representatives of the USCTN claim sovereignty over aboriginal lands of the Tsilhqot'in Nation, a recognized First Nations government serving the needs of tribal members who are primarily located in British Columbia. Despite their claims, the USCTN is not affiliated with the Tsilhqot'in Nation, and representatives of the USCTN are not tribal members. On January 12, 2017, the FBI and local law enforcement located the defendant inside the administrative building at the Arapahoe Airport, and he was arrested without incident. Inside the airplane, law enforcement located a handwritten travel itinerary on a table which contained a flight route that listed airports in Johnson County, Tennessee, and Cut Bank and Shelby, Montana. According to law enforcement, the defendant was intending to flee the United States to Canada. Furthermore, a federal Indictment filed on Anthony Todd Weverka [a related case defendant] also charges that the defendant was intending to travel to British Columbia, Canada, and had stopped for the night at the Arapahoe Nebraska Airport. About two days prior to landing in Arapahoe, Mr. Parsons had landed at the Cambridge Nebraska Airport, departed around or after midnight, and ultimately landed in Arapahoe. After the defendant was arrested on January 12, the airplane was locked and secured, and remained at the Arapahoe Airport. The only [known] key was transported to and stored at the Furnas County Sheriff's Department.

FALSE REMOVED BY PENNY. FALSE NOT PART OF TRIAL. SOVEREIGN NATION NOT CITIZENS. FALSE! NOT IN BC. NG IS AN ASSOCIATION USCT, NOT USCTN FAMILY STUMP, DRYING BOYD ARE HERRINGBY NARCHIEB TSILHQOTIN. FALSE! NO PROOF NOT FLYING NO COURT ORDER TO APPEAR IN COURT EXISTED. FALSE! NEVER LOCKED ACCORDING TO VIDEO. FALSE, KEY IN 16N151EN AND UNDER FLOOR MAT.

FALSE! NO LEGAL A REGISTERED US PLANE. ADMIRAL JEN. THEY SEARCHED PLANE 1/12/2017. FALSE! HIS STATEMENT WAS DESTROYED TO CUT BANK MONTANA.

30. Following his arrest, the defendant was lodged into the Furnas County Jail, pending extradition to Tennessee, which he fought. Mr. Parsons maintained that the airplane and contents therein belonged to the Chilcotin Nation, and he was only transporting it to them for registration. He filed challenges with the Court, namely on February 15, 2017, he filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C., claiming that he is not a U.S. citizen, has diplomatic immunity, was unlawfully arrested and detained, and should immediately be released.

FALSE! NEVER SAID HE WAS TRANSPORTING ANYTHING.

31. Anthony Todd Weverka was the President of the Arapahoe Airport Board at the time of the defendant's arrest on January 10, 2017. Weverka had previous contact with the defendant and stated that, after flying into Nebraska, Mr. Parsons planned to stay one night and then fly to British Columbia, Canada. For the next several months after the defendant's arrest, the Furnas County Sheriff Kurt Kapperman had various interactions with Weverka

PRODUCED 1/12/2017. FALSE! NEVER SAID FLYING TO BC. NO TESTIMONY TO THIS.



[more information detailed in the paragraphs below]. Weverka also continued to have contact with the defendant and/or people affiliated with him. In March 2017, Sheriff Kapperman asked Weverka about keys to the airplane with the belief that, after locking it on January 12, he had taken the only set to the Sheriff's Department. Weverka admitted there was another key hidden behind a phone box in the office at the airport, and another inside the airplane under the floor mat. This led Sheriff Kapperman to suspect Weverka had since received a key by some other means. On March 13, 2017, Sheriff Kapperman went to the Arapahoe Airport for the first time since the defendant's arrest, and noticed that the door to the airplane was now open and slightly ajar. A notice had also been taped to the windshield that stated the following: "No trespassing permitted to unauthorized persons, property of the Country of the Chilcotin, violators will be prosecuted, /s/ by the Honourable [sic] Grand Chief Stanley Stump Sr." The Sheriff relocked and secured the airplane. On March 16, 2017, Weverka allowed an undercover FBI employee, whom Weverka believed was a member of an "anti-government group," to enter the airplane. The following day, Weverka contacted the Holdrege Police Department, which is not a Furnas County agency, to report that an "anti-government group" had an airplane in Arapahoe and had threatened the Furnas County Sheriff. He claimed he had told the Furnas County Sheriff about the threat but wanted to know if there was something more he should do, noting that a member of the anti-government group had been at the airport "today" [actually the previous day]. Several days later, law enforcement obtained a federal search warrant for the airplane, and on March 22, 2017, it was searched, and the Rock River Arms rifle and ammunition was found. The previous owner of the rifle was contacted and recalled that, approximately 9-10 years ago, he had sold an AR-15 to an individual named Michael Parsons. RIFLES ARE EXCLUDED FROM DEFINITION IN USC FOR A FIREARM

32. Applicable Guideline and Specific Offense Characteristics: The Rock River 5.56 LAR-15 rifle is a firearm capable of accepting a large capacity magazine that could accept more than 15 rounds, and had attached to it, or within close proximity, three fully loaded magazines which held 30 rounds each. The defendant is a convicted felon, namely in 2009, he was convicted of felony aggravated assault in Tipton County, TN [paragraph 55]. Therefore, pursuant to USSG § 2K2.1(a)(3), the base offense level is 22 because (A)(ii) the offense involved a semiautomatic firearm capable of accepting a large capacity magazine, and (B) he committed the instant offense subsequent to sustaining a felony conviction for a crime of violence. Pursuant to USSG § 2K2.1(b)(6)(A), if the defendant possessed any firearm or ammunition while leaving or attempting to leave the United States, or possessed same with knowledge, intent, or reason to believe it would be transported out of the United States, a 4-level increase is applicable. Law enforcement located a handwritten travel itinerary inside the airplane that had been flown by the defendant into the Arapahoe Airport, with a flight route notating airports in Johnson County, Tennessee, and Cut Bank and Shelby, Montana. According to law enforcement, including the FBI in NE and TN, the defendant's ultimate plan after fleeing the U.S., was to fly to British Columbia, Canada. Based on this information, it appears the 4-level enhancement pursuant to USSG § 2K2.1(6)(A) is applicable. Of note, at the jury trial, the defendant maintained that he has never been convicted of a felony, and denied having any knowledge of the presence of the firearm being inside the airplane; the jury's guilty verdict

FALSE! HAD NEVER COMMUNICATED WITH WEVERKA AFTER 1/11/2018  
 FALSE! TAPED TO SIDE OF PLANE  
 FALSE! THAT WAS OPINION ADDED BY POLICE NOT WEVERKA  
 FALSE! IT WAS THE FBI THINK THE THREATENING TO PARSONS  
 FALSE! NOT A FIREARM ACCORDING TO USC DEFINITION DUE TO BARREL LENGTH THAT IS 16" FALSE!  
 PROOF OF SEARCH DAY OF ARREST AND GOING TO CUT BANK FACT NOT IN EVIDENCE OF ANY KNOWLEDGE OF A RIFLE ON PLANE

FALSE! KEY TO HANGER WAS IN PHONE BOX  
 IF UC FBI EMPLOYED PLANE, IT IS TALKED  
 FALSE!  
 WEVERKA NEVER SAID ANYTHING  
 FALSE! I AM NOT A PERSON NOR A FELON PER USC DEFINITION  
 FALSE! NO PROOF I WAS LEAVING OR TRANSPORTING ANYTHING OUT OF US.



rejected these assertions. Furthermore, according to the government, the defendant was not aware of the kidnapping plot detailed in the following paragraphs.

33. Related Case Defendants Conduct: As noted in the prosecution's version, the discovery materials disclose the details of an investigation into a kidnapping plot, which also included a plot to break the defendant out of jail. Reportedly, Suzanne Holland [a/k/a Zsuzsanna Holland, Suzann Holland, Sue Holland], a resident of British Columbia, Canada, who represented that she was the Chief Justice of the USCTN of the Country of Chilcotin, was a supporter of the defendant. Following his arrest, she filed orders with various agencies exonerating him and demanding his immediate release; she purported these to be direct orders from the USCTN. When the orders were ignored, she obtained warrants for the arrest of the Tipton County Judge [who was presiding over the defendant's trial in TN], and the Furnas County Sheriff, noting that they should be arrested and brought to "Chilcotin" to answer to the charges. The "Sovereign Country of the Chilcotin" issued the arrest warrants for Sheriff Kurt Kapperman and Tipton County Judge Joseph H. Walker III on February 14, 2017. On February 16, 2017, an FBI Confidential Human Source (CHS) from New Orleans, Louisiana, who was also a bounty hunter who operated a fugitive recovery business, provided information to the FBI about the potential kidnapping plot and prison break in Nebraska. The CHS advised he had been contacted by Holland and asked to enter into a contract by which he, and others, would; 1) execute an order freeing the defendant from jail, and 2) execute the indictments and arrest warrants on the judge and sheriff that had been issued by the USCTN. The aircraft in Arapahoe was to be used to transport the men to the USCTN in Canada, with the defendant piloting. On February 21, 2017, Holland transmitted a contract for the arrest of the judge and sheriff and jailbreak of the defendant, for a sum of \$250,000; an initial payment of \$5,000 would be paid to the CHS's fugitive recovery agency. Holland provided him with the indictments and order to release the defendant from jail, all which were signed by a USCTN Judge.

FALSE! COURT ORDER  
FALSE! NOT RESIDENT

FALSE! NOT PART  
OF DISCOVERY!

34. On March 3, 2017, since Holland did not have the \$5,000 cash down payment, she amended the above referenced contract to include that the defendant's wife, Patricia [Pat] Parsons, would provide a vehicle as down payment in lieu of the case. The airplane in Arapahoe would still be used as collateral until the full payment was received. During their conversations, the CHS warned Holland of the possibility the judge or sheriff could be injured or killed, especially if they resisted, to which she responded that the entire situation existed because of their actions, and they "put themselves in this situation." Holland also gave the CHS "authority vested by the USCTN" to do what had to be done to recover the judge and sheriff. The CHS also told Holland that he needed a large amount of firepower to break the defendant out of jail, to which she responded that she didn't care how he was freed, whether it was by violent or nonviolent means. During consensually recorded conversations between the CHS and Holland, she stated that there were firearms located in the airplane [flown by the defendant], which he [CHS] could use during the arrests and jailbreak. The CHS agreed to forge a transfer order from Tipton County, and would impersonate a law enforcement officer from the Tipton County Sheriff's Office. On March 6, 2017, an FBI UCE went to the residence of the defendant and his wife, Patricia Parsons, located at 444 Hughes Road, Brighton, TN, and Ms. Parsons agreed that a 1991 Ford

SOUNDS LIKE THE  
XACT TONE OF  
JUDGE GUARD

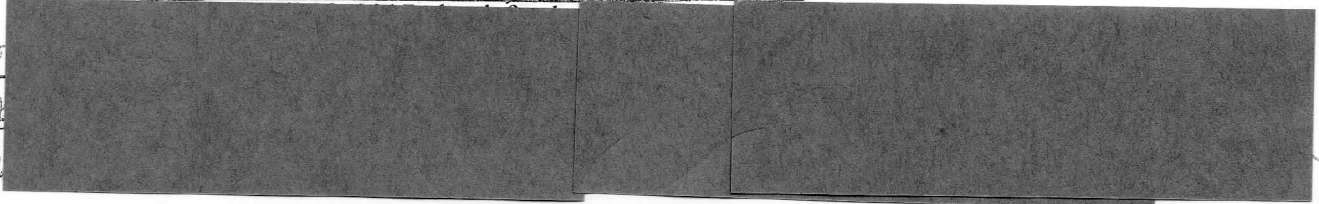
FALSE! SHE  
NEVER GAVE  
CONSENT TO  
RECORDING

FALSE! A LAW ENF  
COURT ORDER DOES  
NOT NEED IMPERSONATION

FALSE! SHE NEVER  
AGREED TO GIVE ANYTHING IN LIEU OF \$5,000

Ranger XLT would be used in lieu of the \$5,000 cash down payment; the UCE took possession of the vehicle and left.

FALSE  
IN FLU  
RIDN



HE COULD NOT DISCLOSE  
WHAT DID NOT EXIST  
IT WAS THE FBI'S CMS  
MAKING THREATENING  
STATEMENTS.

36. The related case defendant, Anthony Todd Weverka, learned of the plot to kidnap the sheriff, but he continued speaking with Holland and others. At times, he provided pieces of information to law enforcement and was considered a CI/source, but they soon realized that not all the information he was providing was truthful or accurate. Sometime between February 21 and March 8, 2017, Weverka went behind the back of law enforcement and provided the home address of the Furnas County Sheriff to Suzanne Holland. Thereafter, he spoke with the sheriff on several occasions and warned him his life may be in danger, but he did not disclose his full knowledge of the abduction plot and made several false statements. On March 16, 2017, Weverka met with an individual whom he believed was affiliated with the Louisiana bounty hunter. He showed him the airplane flown to Arapahoe by the defendant, and told him: "You tell me; the thing can be sitting right there tied down, the key can be in it. In fact, I can even have the A&P dude back there check it out, maybe run it up and down the runway once just make sure the fucking thing is ready to rip." Weverka eventually claimed that he only wanted to be involved "with the airplane," and believed that law enforcement in Tennessee had not treated the defendant fairly; he denied additional motive or involvement and claimed to have little to no knowledge of the plot to kidnap. On April 18, 2017, Weverka's CI status was revoked, and he was indicted by a federal grand jury in Nebraska the following day.

FALSE!  
ARREST  
WARRANT.

THERE WAS NO PLOT  
TO KIDNAP

37. The FBI ultimately found probable cause to believe Suzanne Holland, Anthony Todd Weverka, and Patricia Parsons had committed violations of federal criminal law, namely conspiracy to kidnap. On April 19, 2017, Weverka was charged in the District of Nebraska with misprision of a felony, and was arrested on May 1, 2017; his case is pending. On August 31, 2017, Patricia Parsons was charged in an Information in the Western District of Tennessee with solicitation to commit a crime of violence. She entered a plea of guilty and, on December 12, 2017, was sentenced to 60 months in the BOP; she self-surrendered in February 2018. Regarding Suzanne Holland, this officer was unable to locate any federal charges having been filed or pending against her. And finally, although the FBI initially found probable cause to believe the defendant was also involved in the kidnapping plot, he was eventually cleared of involvement. The government also does not believe he was aware of the kidnapping plot, and no evidence regarding involvement on his part was introduced during the trial.

FALSE!

FALSE! NOT CHARGE

Victim Impact

38. Although not necessarily a victimless crime, there are no identifiable victims as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(2).

- 39. The nature of the instant offense or the defendant's criminal history may present a third-party risk to an employer, individual, or group. If such a risk is identified, the defendant will be given a reasonable opportunity to notify the subject(s). However, in the event the defendant does not explain the possible risk, the U.S. Probation Officer will notify the appropriate party or parties of the potential harm, loss, or injury that exists. Presently, no third-party risk is identified.

Adjustment for Obstruction of Justice

- 40. At trial the defendant testified and denied knowledge of the firearm in the airplane; however, he was convicted by the jury and adjudged guilty. Therefore, his denial qualifies as perjury, and an enhancement for obstructing justice as defined at USSG § 3C1.1 is warranted.

KANGAROO COURT.

THIS EFFECTIVELY PUNISHES ONE WHO EXERCISES RIGHT TO MAKE A USA PROSECUTOR AND JUDGE KNOW THEY DID NOT BECAUSE A JURY ADJUSTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY GETS IT DONE I AM ACCUSED OF ANOTHER CRIME. CAN YOU STAY TWILIGHT ZONE?

- 41. Pursuant to USSG § 3E1.1(a) and (b), the offense level may be reduced 3-levels if the defendant clearly demonstrates acceptance of responsibility for the offense and assists authorities in the investigation or prosecution of his own misconduct, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing of trial. According to Application Note 2, this adjustment is not intended to apply to a defendant who puts the government to its burden of proof at trial by denying the essential factual elements of guilt. The defendant was convicted by a jury trial, and has not issued a statement regarding the instant offense, nor has he acknowledged guilt. Therefore, pursuant to USSG § 3E1.1, he has not demonstrated acceptance of responsibility and a decrease to his offense level is not warranted.

Offense Level Computation

- 42. The 2016 Guidelines Manual, incorporating amendments effective November 1, 2016, has been used in assessing this case. In light of the Supreme Court opinion issued January 15, 2005, in United States v. Booker, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005), the Federal Sentencing Guidelines are now advisory. According to Booker, while not bound by the Sentencing Guidelines, the Court must consult the Guidelines and take them into account when sentencing.

Count 1: Felon in Possession of a Firearm

- 43. The guideline for a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) is USSG §2K2.1. Pursuant to USSG § 2K2.1(a)(3), the base offense level is 22 because (A)(ii) the offense involved a semiautomatic firearm capable of accepting a large capacity magazine, and (B) the defendant committed the instant offense subsequent to sustaining a felony conviction for a crime of violence.

FALSE! RECOVER 26 USC 5845(a) DEFINITION OF A BARREL LONGER THAN 16". BARREL IS 16 1/2"

22

- 44. Specific Offense Characteristics: The defendant possessed the firearm while leaving or attempting to leave the United States, or with knowledge, intent, or reason to believe that it would be transported out of the United States, and therefore, his offense level is increased by four; USSG § 2K2.1(b)(6)(A).

FALSE! NOT FACT

+4

- 45. Victim Related Adjustment: None.

0

46. Adjustment for Role in the Offense: None. 0
47. WHAT?  
SO BUCK  
CONVICTED IN  
ANOTHER OFFENSE Adjustment for Obstruction of Justice: The defendant willfully obstructed or impeded, or attempted to obstruct or impede, the administration of justice with respect to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing of the instant offense of conviction, and the obstructive conduct related to the defendant's offense of conviction and any relevant conduct; or a closely related offense; therefore, two levels are added. USSG §3C1.1. +2
48. Adjusted Offense Level (Subtotal): 28
49. Chapter Four Enhancement: None. 0
50. Acceptance of Responsibility: As of completion of the presentence investigation, the defendant has not clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility for the offense. USSG §3E1.1. 0
51. Total Offense Level: 28

**PART B. THE DEFENDANT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY**

52. The following records have been researched to determine the extent of the defendant's criminal record: Omaha (NE) Police Department; National Crime Information Center (NCIC); Nebraska Crime Information Service (NCIS); Tipton County [TN] General Sessions and Circuit Courts; and the U.S. Probation Office in the Western District of Tennessee.

Juvenile Adjudication(s)

53. None.

Adult Criminal Conviction(s)

	<u>Date of Arrest</u>	<u>Conviction/Court</u>	<u>Date Sentence Imposed/Disposition</u>	<u>Guideline</u>	<u>Pts</u>
54.	08/31/1983 (Age 22)	1) Assault and Battery 2) Disturbance of Peace Shelby County General Sessions Court, Memphis, TN Docket No.: 83243031	<b>05/22/1984:</b> 1) Found guilty at bench trial; \$50 fine 2) Found not guilty	4A1.2(e)(3)	0
55.	09/24/2007 (Age 46)	1 & 2) Aggravated Kidnapping [Felony]* 3 & 4) Aggravated	<b>09/25/2007:</b> Released with no bond <b>07/08/2008:</b>	4A1.1(a)	3



Assault [Felony]	Arrested on warrant
5) Burglary of Auto	06/05/2009:
[Felony]	Arrested on failure to
6 & 7) Theft up to \$500	appear warrant
[Misdemeanor]	11/23/2009:
Tipton County Circuit	1 & 2) See details in
Court, 25 <sup>th</sup> Judicial	paragraph below(*)
District, Covington, TN	3-7) Convicted by jury
Docket No.: 6030	trial
	01/08/2010:
	3 & 4) 3 years
	imprisonment,
	consecutive
	5) 1 year imprisonment,
	consecutive to Cts 3 & 4
	6 & 7) 11 months and
	29 days custody,
	concurrent with other
	counts
	04/26/2012:
	Released to parole
	02/18/2014:
	Parole revoked and
	returned to TN
	Department of
	Corrections
	05/16/2015:
	Sentence expired and
	released from prison to
	Tipton County detainer

\*According to the charging document in this case, the jury was unable to reach a unanimous verdict with regard to the Counts 1 and 2, the aggravated kidnapping of victims Nick King and Barry Laxton. On both counts, the Court employed the procedure in Rule 31 for return of the verdict, and the jury reported they were in unanimous agreement as to not guilty of aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, and false imprisonment of King and Laxton, but were hung with regard to attempted aggravated kidnapping or false imprisonment. A mistrial was declared on both counts, but the defendant was not acquitted, and the counts were never dismissed. These two counts remain open on the books as active/pending charges. To date, the state of Tennessee has not set either count for retrial, nor have they indicated a plan to do so.

FALSE JURY  
FOREMAN SAID  
NOT GUILTY ON ALL  
KIDNAPPING CHARGES.

According to Tipton County Court records, this offense and conviction involved the defendant threatening the victims with serious bodily injury. He pointed a Glock 9mm handgun at their heads, threatened to kill them, and counted down while he

FALSE! I CONFIS  
CONFISCATED A  
SOME SO' AWAY  
USED TO SHOOT AT  
ME, PAT AND BRANDY

was holding the victims at gunpoint; after which, he took the victims' property [their firearms] while holding them at gunpoint. According to the defendant, the incident occurred when his neighbor spotted his wolf/dog crossbreed running loose in his [defendant's] yard; he was unaware his dog had gotten loose. The neighbor retrieved a firearm, crossed the street onto the defendant's property, fired several shots, and killed the dog. The defendant and his wife were outside at the time, and felt bullets fly by them. He then took the neighbors weapon until police arrived. The defendant believed he had made a citizen's arrest, but did not understand he could not use deadly force in doing so. According to one of the victims, the defendant's dog was running loose, ran onto his property, and charged at him, so the dog was shot. Thereafter, the defendant ran onto his property with a handgun, was screaming, and fired a shot into the air; both of the victims dropped their guns. The defendant, with his finger on the trigger, pointed his firearm at their faces, ordering them to their knees. Court records further note that there had been previous altercations between the defendant and various neighbors. On one occasion, he was accused of striking a neighbor in the face, breaking his nose. Then, after the defendant was arrested [for the dog incident], he filed reports with the police on five separate occasions [between 2007 and 2009] regarding shots being fired at him and/or at his house by various neighbors. It is unknown if any arrests or charges followed these reports.

FALSE! I DID NOT  
USE DEADLY FORCE  
NEVER GOT WITHIN  
30' OF THEM WHO  
SHOT AT US.  
FALSE AUDIO  
CLEARLY PROVEN  
THEY SAID  
GET OUT YOUR KITCHEN

FALSE! ALIB  
DRANNOY WAS NOT  
NEAR THEM EVER.  
SHE WAS NEAR PAT  
THEN RAN TO ME.  
FALSE, KING AND  
LAXTON NEVER  
DROPPED THEIR  
HAND GUNS.

FALSE THE GRAND JURY RETURNED A NOT TRUE BILL I WAS JUSTIFIED FOR  
On December 2, 2015, an order was filed [under Tipton County Circuit Court case #6030] by the 'Universal Supreme Court of the T'Silhqot'In' noting the following: "Mr. Michael Wayne Parsons's 2009 wrongful conviction of aggravated assault, burglary of a vehicle and theft is overturned and nullified," and his "record shall be expunged." The order also asserted that the defendant should be awarded compensation in the amount of \$5,000 for each day he was incarcerated.

According to a 2017 letter submitted to the U.S. District Court [Memphis, TN] by the defendant on behalf of his wife, the incident was the result of he and his wife being attacked by a deranged man who was angry that the defendant was suing him to void a rigged election. The defendant discovered evidence that proved his [neighbors] friend, the Tipton County Executive, had the votes flipped. The perpetrator shot 29 times at the defendant and his wife and, ultimately, killed their pet Brandi while she was in front of him. Despite this unprovoked attack, he [defendant] was falsely charged for telling the neighbor to stop shooting and placing him under citizen's arrest.

FALSE! I SUED HIS  
FRIEND THE COUNTY  
EXECUTIVE.

At the defendant's 2018 federal jury trial, the defendant maintained that he has never been convicted of a felony in the state of Tennessee.

56.	01/10/2017	Felony Failure to	01/12/2017:	4A1.1(a)	3
	(Age 55)	Appear	Arrested on unrelated		
		Tipton County Circuit	TN warrant, case #8627		
		Court, 25 <sup>th</sup> Judicial	03/06/2017:		
			Charges filed and		

District, Covington, TN warrant issued  
 Docket No.: 9058 03/28/2017:  
 Warrant served;  
 extradited to TN  
 08/01/2017:  
 Jury trial held;  
 found guilty  
 09/01/2017:  
 3 years imprisonment  
 09/19/2018:  
 Heard for parole;  
 decision unknown  
 09/18/2019:  
 Projected release date

According to the indictment filed in this case, on or about January 10, 2017, the defendant did unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly fail to appear in the Circuit Court of Tipton County as required, for purpose of a jury trial, for the offense of Felony Possession of a Weapon, Docket No. 8627 [paragraph 62 below]. While on bond for case #8627, he removed his ankle monitor and fled to Nebraska, namely Furnas County, and on January 11, 2017, local law enforcement and the FBI were notified. It was suspected that he absconded [from Tennessee] and was in route to Canada. Furnas County was advised that the warrant was extraditable, and Mr. Parsons had violent tendencies and should be considered dangerous; he was also identified as being affiliated with a group of sovereign citizens. He was ultimately arrested and extradited as noted above.

On July 31, 2017, the defendant filed the following documents with the Tipton County Circuit Court: a 5th Notice; demand for dismissal; letter from Stanley Stump appointing defendant as ambassador; copy of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; copy of Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States; a Revised Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act; Executive Order; and a TR93-104. On October 23, 2017, the defendant filed a Pro Se pleading demanding transfer to an Article III Court. This pleading reiterates his belief regarding the following: since the U.S. Printing Style Manual says that the use of all capital letters may refer only to nonhumans, and the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Michael Parsons is a non-human entity in order to secure a conviction; he is an Ambassador to the Tsilhqot'in Nation and is, therefore, a diplomatic agent, immune from criminal, civil, and administrative jurisdiction; he was denied counsel and that there was some sort of duty of representation other than specifically articulated by the Court; the Tipton County Jail is a private, for profit jail; he is not a U.S. Citizen; he is a live man of Cherokee Wolf Clan; he was adopted by the Tsilhqot'in Nation; he was appointed ambassador and is a non-resident alien; there should have been Native Americans on the jury; his loss in a 2006 political race was due to a rigged election; and there was no evidence to support the verdict.

ORDER FOR ME TO APPEAR IN COURT.

FALSE! THE LAW IS "FAILED TO APPEAR AS ORDERED" THERE WAS NO COURT ORDER TO APPEAR. SUSPECTED! NOT PRO-VEIN.

FALSE! I DID NOT REMOVE IT, THE LADY WHO PUT IT ON REMOVED IT!

FALSE! THE TIPTON COUNTY JAIL ROSTER LIST ME AS NON-VIOLENT/NOT A HIGH RISK. I DO NOT RUN FROM CORRUPTION!

NEVER SAID MAY

FALSE

TRUE, ALL THREE WITNESSES TESTIFIED THERE WAS NO COURT

Criminal History Computation

- 57. Pursuant to USSG § 4A1.1(d), two criminal history points are added if the defendant was under a criminal justice sentence at the time he committed the instant offense, but a court program without the admission of guilt is not a prior sentence. Therefore, his conduct which involved absconding and failing to report for a jury trial in the state of Tennessee in January 2017 is not indicative of conduct that would warrant this enhancement.
- 58. The total criminal history score is six. According to the sentencing table in USSG Chapter 5, Part A, a criminal history score of six establishes a criminal history category of III.

Other Criminal Conduct

	<u>Date of Arrest</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
59.	07/08/2008 (Age 47)	Resist Stop, Arrest, Search (No Weapon) Docket No.: 08-CR-162661	Tipton County General Sessions Court, Covington, TN	08/29/2008: Nolle Prosequi

According to the Tipton County Sheriff's Department reports, while deputies were attempting to take the defendant into custody on a warrant [case # 6030], a scuffle ensued. The scuffle was provoked after the defendant was told he could make one phone call, but instead attempted to make multiple [telephone] calls from the dispatch center.

FALSE! I HAD JUST TESTIFIED TO A GRAND JURY ABOUT THE ATTACK ON MY FAMILY BY LAXTON. THERE WAS NO WARRANT.

60.	11/09/2016 (Age 55)	Harassment and/or Intimidation	Tipton County Sheriff's Department, Covington, TN	No filed charges located/case not pursued
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According to the Tipton County Sheriff's Department reports, one of the defendant's neighbors reported that he [the neighbor] was hunting on land belonging to another neighbor, when the defendant drove up in his vehicle. He proceeded to point and shine his headlights on the [neighbor's] hunting blind until he [the neighbor] just left the area.

HIS BLIND WAS ON MY PROPERTY LINE AND HIS SHOOTING WAS SCARING MY HORSES NOT TO MENTION POTENTIALLY INJURING THEM WHICH THEY RAN FROM THE SHOTS AFTER DARK.

Gang Affiliation

- 61. The defendant is not affiliated with criminal street gang but is identified as a sovereign citizen group centered out of Canada. He has denounced U.S. citizenship, and describes himself as a non-resident alien.

FALSE I CANNOT DENY WHAT I NEVER WAS, I SIMPLY CORRECTED THE MISUNDERSTANDING. THE TSI/HGT/IN ARE SOVEREIGN BUT NOT CITIZENS.



Pending Charges

<u>Date of Arrest</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
62. 02/11/2014 (Age 52)	1 & 2) Felon in Possession of Weapon Docket No.: 8627	Tipton County Circuit Court, 25 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District, Covington, TN	<p><b>02/18/2014:</b> Parole revoked in <u>unrelated</u> criminal case [#6030] and defendant returned to prison</p> <p><b>04/02/2015:</b> Failure to appear; warrant issued</p> <p><b>05/16/2015:</b> Arrested on warrant</p> <p><b>01/12/2016:</b> Arrested on warrant</p> <p><b>02/11/2016:</b> Upon motion of defendant, case was remanded back to General Sessions Court for preliminary hearing [*see additional information below]</p> <p><b>03/07/2016:</b> Defendant re-indicted under present case #8627</p> <p><b>06/24/2016:</b> Granted release via \$85,000 bond and probation supervised electronic monitoring</p> <p><b>01/10/2017:</b> Failure to appear for trial; warrant issued</p> <p><b>01/12/2017:</b> Warrant served; arrested in NE and defendant refused to sign extradition waiver</p> <p><b>02/17/2017:</b> Placed at NE Department of Corrections, Lincoln</p>
<p><u>IMPOSSIBLE, I WAS IN PRISON.</u></p> <p><u>RELEASED FROM PRISON, POSSESSION (MURDER) DEMAND</u> <u>12/22/2015</u></p>			
<p><u>FALSE! I HAD NO CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT WITH COURT OR JAIL.</u></p>			
<p><u>TIPTON COUNTY CLAIMED THERE WAS NO WARRANT FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR AS REASON I HAD NO PRELIMINARY HEARING. BUT I HAD NO WARRANT, THIS IS FALSE</u></p>			

[NE] Correctional Center [NDC] for safekeeping  
03/05/2017: Governor's Warrant and Extradition Order issued  
03/28/2017: Warrant served, and defendant extradited to TN; case has not been dismissed and docket remains open and pending

\*According to court records, at the preliminary hearing held in General Sessions Court on February 11, 2016, the Court found that the defendant refused to acknowledge the authority of the jurisdiction of the Court. He was deemed a danger to the community and a flight risk, due to the likelihood he would abscond to Canada under the protection of tribal law. He was ordered held without bond, to be presented to the Tipton County Circuit Court. The Chilcotin Nation noted that, if Mr. Parsons is not released, they would deem it as a declaration of war against the Court. On March 12, 2016, the Hereditary Grand Chief Stanley Stump Sr. of the Chilcotin National Congress, filed a 'Notice to the Court' which states, "I do hereby notice [sic] the Tennessee courts that the Chilcotin National Congress [CNC] has on December 13, 2015, determined that Michael Wayne Parsons is Innocent of all charges and/or convictions brought by Tennessee. The Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in has also exonerated and acquitted Tsilhqot'in Ambassador Associate Justice Michael Wayne Parsons; ordering his immediate release."

FALSE! DEEMED A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE TSILHQOT'IN NATION BY JUDGE PEELER

Following his release in June 2016, the defendant was placed under electronic monitoring with an ankle monitor, under the supervision of a probation officer. On January 10, 2017, the probation officer spoke with the defendant's wife who advised that she did not know the defendant's whereabouts. The following day, she contacted the probation officer and advised she had found the monitor, which the defendant had removed, in a cabinet in her house.

FALSE! I HAD NO PROBATION.

FALSE! PENNY THE LADY WHO PUT IT ON REMOVED IT.

After being transferred to the Nebraska Department of Corrections, Lincoln, NE, for safekeeping, the defendant reported to his wife that, when he arrived at the prison, he was confronted by six men dressed in full body armor. They threw him down on the concrete floor, cutting his forehead and loosening his front teeth. They cut off all his clothing, injured his shoulder, hogtied him, and threw him into a shower. The men told him he was combative, but he denied this, stating there had been no such action on his part; he further claimed that he has "never before exhibited combative behavior," and certainly not toward six men in full combat gear. He was placed in solitary confinement where he remained, in spite of telling them he suffers from severe claustrophobia. The defendant's wife reported this

incident to the Nebraska Attorney General's Office, advising he is being denied the 'right of due process' by the Court system.

According to the Indictment filed in this case, the defendant, who had previously been convicted of a felony involving violence or the use of force, to-wit: aggravated assault on November 23, 2009, in the Tipton County Criminal Court [case #6030], was found in possession of a Smith and Wesson .357 handgun and a Remington 700 ADL .308 caliber rifle. This charge followed an incident that occurred on February 11, 2014, when the Tipton County Sheriff's Department, the defendant's parole officer, Danny Johnson, the Tipton County Animal Control, and Dr. Aubrey Haley [DVM], went to the defendant's residence located at 444 Hughes Road in regard to an animal cruelty complaint from PETA, which was later unfounded. They also wanted to conduct a parole compliance check/search. His parole officer and investigators conducted a search of the residence and located two camouflage-type backpacks which contained approximately 865 rounds of different calibers of ammunition. They located a Remington rifle and Smith and Wesson pistol in the bedroom closet. In the defendant's office, they located two AR-15 Beta magazines, a Tactical Industries .22 caliber conversion kit for an AR-15 and a .22 caliber magazine for an AR-15.

- |     |                        |   |   |   |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|---|
| 63. | 01/12/2017<br>(Age 55) | Fugitive from Justice<br>from State of<br>Tennessee<br>Docket No.: CR17-8 | Furnas County Court,<br>Beaver City, NE | <p><b>01/12/2017:</b><br/>Defendant refused to sign extradition waiver to TN</p> <p><b>Exact Date Unknown:</b><br/>Transferred to Phelps County Jail [Holdrege, NE] for safekeeping</p> <p><b>02/17/2017:</b><br/>Transferred to NE Department of Corrections/Lincoln Correctional Center [NDC] for safekeeping</p> <p><b>03/05/2017:</b><br/>Governor's Warrant and Extradition Order issued by both NE and TN</p> <p><b>03/21/2017:</b><br/>Discharged from NDC</p> <p><b>03/28/2017:</b><br/>Extradited to TN; case bound over to District Court and still <b>open/pending</b></p> |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|---|

Other Arrests

	<u>Date of Arrest</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
64.	04/10/1985 (Age 23)	Harassing Phone Call Docket No.: 85100032	Shelby County General Sessions Court, Memphis, TN	<b>03/31/1987:</b> Dismissed
65.	02/03/1991 (Age 29)	Worthless Check Docket No.: 1991-CR-3227	Tipton County General Sessions Court, Covington, TN	No disposition located/charges likely not filed
66.	01/15/2004 (Age 42)	Aggravated Assault with Injury Docket No.: 0401150930	Tipton County Sheriff's Office, Covington, TN	Scheduled court date <b>set for 02/23/2004;</b> outcome unknown and no additional information received
67.	01/16/2004 (Age 42)	Dogs Running at Large Docket No.: 2004-CR-114180	Tipton County General Sessions Court, Covington, TN	<b>12/22/2005:</b> Dismissed

**PART C. OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS**

68. The defendant has not completed and/or submitted a personal history packet to the probation office. Defense counsel advised that the defendant did not wish to be interviewed for the presentence investigation, and further confirmed that he was provided with a personal history packet shortly after the trial but was uncertain if he would fill out and return same to this office. There were also no persons available to provide collateral information to the probation office regarding Mr. Parsons. Therefore, the information in the following paragraphs is minimal and, unless otherwise noted, was obtained from Accurant for Government use; Equifax Credit report; law enforcement records; various court records and filings; correspondence sent to various law enforcement agencies and Courts on his behalf from entities such as the "USCT Chief Justice," and the "Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in;" and information contained within these source documents which was provided by the defendant himself.

FALSE! I NEVER WAS ASKED!

**Personal and Family Data**



70. The defendant has denied that he is the Michael Parsons charged in the Indictment, stating in a January 9, 2017, "4<sup>th</sup> Notice" sent to Judge Joe Walker III, Tipton County [TN] Circuit Court Judge, that he is not the "fiduciary, surety, or trustee for the Michael Parsons corporation or trust." He has also advised in multiple filings that he is not a U.S. citizen, is a "live man of Cherokee Wolf Clan," is the appointed ambassador of the Tsilhqot'in, and is a non-resident alien of the U.S. In court records he has noted the following in terms of his identity: "I am a Tsilliqot'in Tribal Member appointed by Grand Chief Stanley Stump and the Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court as an Associated Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilliqot'in [USCT]. I am recognized as a diplomat and protected by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations as an internationally protected person with diplomatic immunity. That as a signatory to the Vienna Convention, the United States Government Corporation and all of their State, County, and Administrative coporations [sic] have no jurisdiction over me. That as a USCT Justice and tribal member, I am protected by the Jay Treaty with the right to unobstructed travel through all of there [sic] America's including what is also known as the U.S. Canada border." According to information contained within discovery file documents, "The Tsilhqot'in Nation is the only nation in North America which has never signed any treaty and therefore remains a sovereign territory. In 2014 the Supreme Court of Canada has acknowledged the Tsilhqot'in people's right to pass their own laws in Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia, 2014."

FALSE I AM  
NOTHING OF THE  
U.S OR UNITED STATES

THE PROSECUTOR FAILED TO INCLUDE MY APPOINTMENT AS AMINISTRATOR 01/01/2016 BY THE HONORABLE GRAND CHIEF STUMP.

Physical Condition

75. Michael Parsons stands 6'4", weighs 195 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. When the defendant was booked into the Furnas County Jail, Beaver City, Nebraska, on January 12, 2017, he denied that he was suffering from any medical or health problems, chronic illnesses, or disabilities, other than arthritis. He also stated he was not taking any prescribed medication. The defendant recently declined TB testing, and was ultimately court-ordered to undergo same at the hands of the U.S. Marshals Service. At the court hearing regarding this issue, he indicated that he does not put traditional medicine into his body and uses only natural remedies.

FALSE!  
I AM 6'5" AND  
GAVE NO HHP  
TO FURNAS COUNTY.  
NEVER SAID I HAD  
"ARTHRITIS."

FALSE! CALLED IT WESTERN MEDICINE/PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS.

76. According to an affidavit filed with the Tipton Count Circuit Court on January 24, 2017, by the defendant's wife, on June 24, 2016, when she went to the Tipton County Jail to pick him up, his physical state had declined to the point that he had lost 30 pounds. She noted that he had been starved, was emaciated, gaunt, weak, and extremely pale. He had severe injuries and was in pain due to broken ribs, cuts and bruises, as he had been beaten by another inmate a couple of weeks earlier. Mr. Parson spent several weeks trying to recuperate from his injuries. On January 30, 2017, his "naturopathic doctor" Bradley Frezza [natural medicine is not recognized and illegal in the state of Tennessee] confirmed that the defendant had lost 30 pounds in 5 1/2 months, had three broken ribs, a bruise on his forehead, and was weak and suffering from malnutrition. He was prescribed natural healing methods and herbal products. Frezza believed there was a personal vendetta against Mr. Parsons, and that his life could be at risk if he were to be re-incarcerated at one of their [Tipton County, TN] facilities.

FALSE! HIS LITERATURE  
WAS WASTED ON.

Mental and Emotional Health

77. When the defendant was booked into the Furnas County [NE] Jail on January 12, 2017, he denied that he was suffering from any emotional or mental health problems. He denied being suicidal, and/or ever taking any type of medication for either medical or mental health problems.

Substance Abuse

78. When the defendant was booked into the Furnas County Jail on January 12, 2017, he denied that he has ever used illegal drugs, and noted he has never had an alcohol problem.

FALSE! I SAID I DO NOT USE NOR HAVE I EVER USED DRUGS AND DO NOT DRINK ANY ALCOHOL.

Educational, Vocational and Special Skills

79. According to the defendant, his education consists of obtaining a "mechanical degree" from Southwest College [location and further details unknown].

Interest Assessment and Barrier Identification

80. N/A; not completed.

Employment Record

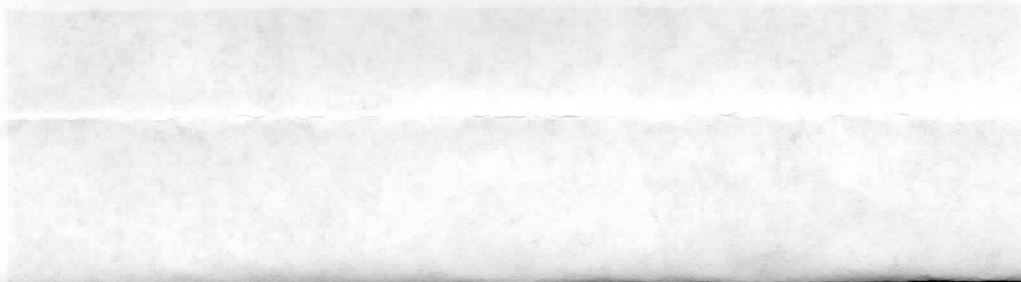
81. On January 1, 2016, the defendant listed his occupation as ministry. He also advises that, on or about January 1, 2016, he was appointed Ambassador of the Tsilhqot'in Nation-Country of the Chilcotin, and is an Associate Chief Justice of the Universal Supreme Court of the Tsilhqot'in. A website was listed as: Mikeparsons.org. According to the defendant, "I was appointed to the position of Associate Chief Justice and tribal member of the Tsilhqot'in (pronounced Chilcotin) Nation, working to get their children back from the Canadian Government Corporation. Like the corporations posing as government here, Canada balances the books off the backs of the people, including Native American children they kidnap for a \$300,000 profit per child per year. Shortly thereafter, I was appointed as Ambassador and began working to help them develop their natural resources."
82. According to the defendant, prior to [or approximate to] 2007, he held the following employment positions:
83. **Dates unknown:** The defendant reports he volunteered as a Special Deputy with the Shelby County Tennessee Sheriff's Department, but did not earn a salary for this position. He also advises that, "While working as a Special Deputy of the Shelby County Sheriff, he was a Special Missions Pilot for the United States Air Force Civil Air Patrol performing DEA missions, and was commissioned and aware of enacting a citizen's arrest if needed."
84. **Dates unknown:** Mr. Parsons reports being employed as manager with Federal Express over Aircraft and Trucking operations in East Tennessee.
85. **Dates unknown:** The defendant reports he was employed as an adjunct faculty member at Southwest College [location unknown], teaching a professional business course.
86. **Dates unknown:** The defendant reports he is a Licensed General Contractor and a Licensed Building Inspector. FALSE!  
WAS LICENSED
87. **Dates unknown:** Mr. Parsons states he was employed as a radio talk show host on a program entitled, *The Voice of Truth* with Mike Parsons. This program is described as a radio ministry dedicated to exposing corruption in government, restoring citizens constitutionally recognized God given rights, and teaching fellow men and women how to be independent, self-sufficient and self-governing. FALSE!  
I DO NOT RECOGNIZE CITIZENS AS THEY HAVE  
NO RIGHTS, CITIZENS ONLY HAVE PRIVILEGES.
88. **Dates unknown:** The defendant reports he is an Ordained Minister by the Native American Church of Nemenhah, and recognized as a medicine man and traditional leader. His ministry is focused on practicing and promoting reliance on "our creators ways" of natural health care, and in living independent, self-governed, and in harmony with all of God's creation.
89. **Dates unknown:** The defendant advises he has been employed as a farmer of organic hay, dairy goats, horses, rabbits, chickens, and raising wolves for 38 years. He has worked to educate the public and dispel the false myths that wolves are dangerous to man. He has

provided wolves to autistic children and families seeking the world's best family companion animal.

Military

90. Prior to 2007, the defendant advises he was a Special Missions Pilot and Officer in the United States Air Force Civil Air Patrol, performing DEA missions.

CONFIDENTIAL



Analysis

93. The defendant's financial profile is relatively unknown. The special assessment should be paid out of his prison earnings. The Court is reminded of the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, effective March 27, 1987, which assists prisoners through various UNICOR programs in paying special assessments, court-ordered restitution, fines, court costs, and other financial obligations.

**PART D. SENTENCING OPTIONS**

Custody

94. **Statutory Provisions:** The maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years. 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1) and 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2).
95. **Guideline Provisions:** Based upon a Total Offense Level 28 and a Criminal History Category III, the guideline imprisonment range is 97 months to 121 months. However, the statutorily authorized maximum sentence of 10 years is less than the maximum of the guideline range; therefore, the guideline range is **97 to 120 months**. USSG §5G1.1(c)(1).

Impact of Plea Agreement

96. There is no plea agreement in this case.



Supervised Release

97. **Statutory Provisions:** The Court may impose a term of supervised release of not more than three years. 18 U.S.C. § 3583(b)(2).
98. **Guideline Provisions:** Since the offense is a Class C Felony, the guideline range for a term of supervised release is 1 year to 3 years. USSG § 5D1.2(a)(2).

Probation

99. **Statutory Provisions:** The defendant is eligible for not less than one nor more than five years' probation because the offense is a Class C Felony. 18 U.S.C. § 3561(c)(1). One of the following must be imposed as a condition of probation unless extraordinary circumstances exist: a fine, restitution, or community service.

- HOUSING, COMMUNITY SERVICE IS NOT LISTED, REVIEW!*
100. **Guideline Provisions:** Since the applicable guideline range is in Zone D of the Sentencing Table, the defendant is ineligible for probation. USSG § 5B1.1, comment.(n.2).

Fines

101. **Statutory Provisions:** The maximum fine is \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. § 3571(b).
102. A special assessment of \$100 is mandatory. 18 U.S.C. § 3013.
103. **Guideline Provisions:** The fine range for this offense is from \$25,000 to \$250,000. USSG §5E1.2(c)(3).

Restitution

- NO VICTIM!*
104. **Statutory Provisions:** Restitution is not applicable in this case. 18 U.S.C. § 3663.
- NO VICTIM!*
105. **Guideline Provisions:** Restitution is not applicable in this case.

Denial of Federal Benefits

106. **Statutory Provisions:** Not applicable.
107. **Guideline Provisions:** Not applicable.

**PART E. FACTORS THAT MAY WARRANT DEPARTURE**

108. Any factors the probation officer may identify as potential grounds for departure will be addressed in the sentencing recommendation.

**PART F. FACTORS THAT MAY WARRANT A SENTENCE OUTSIDE OF THE ADVISORY GUIDELINE SYSTEM**

109. This officer has not identified any factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) that may warrant a variance and imposition of a non-guideline sentence.

PARSONS, Michael

Respectfully Submitted,



Laura L. Baumann  
U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Officer

Reviewed and approved for  
guidelines application by:



Annalee M. Thomas  
Supervising U. S. Probation and Pretrial Services Officer

***Restrictions on Use and Rediscovery of Presentence Investigation Report.*** Disclosure of this presentence investigation report to the Federal Bureau of Prisons and rediscovery by the Bureau of Prisons is authorized by the United States District Court solely to assist administering the offender's prison sentence (i.e., classification, designation, programming, sentence calculation, pre-release planning, escape apprehension, prison disturbance response, sentence commutation, or pardon) and other limited purposes, ***including*** deportation proceedings and federal investigations directly related to terrorist activities. If this presentence investigation report is rediscovered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons upon completion of its sentence administration function, the report must be returned to the Federal Bureau of Prisons or destroyed. It is the policy of the federal judiciary and the Department of Justice that further rediscovery of the presentence investigation report is prohibited without the consent of the sentencing judge.