

Not edited or corrected for spelling, grammar, etc.

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Donald L Dworsky
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Time and date of complaint May 31st – June 3 of 2013 Arrest and detained in jail and all properties impounded

To the Heads of the Committee in Charge of the District of Columbia.

Let me introduce myself. My name is Rodney Dale Class (here in after PAG or Bounty Hunter) I hold by Congressional Legislative Statute as founded in the Statutes at Large also by Federal Court and U.S. Supreme Court decisions the Position as a Private Attorney General. I also hold the by Congressional Legislative Statutes and by the U.S. Constitution position as a Bounty Hunter to the mean of civil and criminal law enforcement.

Declarant Standing as to Congressional Legislation

I have filed into both Committee of the Judiciary on the House and Senate side for this Congressional Position as stated in Congressional records and as written into Law by both the House and the Senate for the private Citizen to hold this position as a law enforcement not only by Congressional mandate but also by the Constitution under the 14th Amendment section 4 to collect the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law. The private attorney general position is also supported by federal case law and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. As this position holds standing in law by Congressional merit and it also hold Federal Court Standing in law that cannot be denied as a lawful position.

Congressional mandate of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 14 Stat. 27, enacted April 9, 1866, (and sometimes referred to as The Private Attorney General Act) 39th Congress, Sess. 1, Ch 31 (1866), CHAP. XXXL, An Act to protect all Person in the United States in their Civil Rights, and furnish the Means of their Vindication, April 9, 1866; Public Law 104-317, Oct 19, 1996, 110 Stat 3853; 93 stat 1284; and Public Law 96-170, 96th Congress, Dec 9th 1979

“Title 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983, Wood v. Breier, 54 F.R.D. 7, 10-11 (E.D. Wis. 1972).

Frankenhauser v. Rizzo, 59 F.R.D. 339 (E.D. Pa. 1973). “Each citizen acts as a private attorney general who ‘takes on the mantel of sovereign’,” .)

Frank in Associated Industries of New York State v. Ickes, 134 F.2d 694 (2d Cir. 1943).

“Judge Frank wrote that instead of designating the Attorney General, or some other public officer, to bring an action, Congress can constitutionally enact a statute conferring on any non-official persons, or on a designated group of non-official persons, authority to bring a suit ...even if the sole purpose is to vindicate the public interest. Such persons, so authorized, are, so to speak, **Private Attorney Generals.**”

Congressional authority under BOUNTY HUNTER RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1999 and BOUNTY HUNTER RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 2005 and the 14th amendment of the Federal Constitution hold lawful position as a 14th amendment "Constitutional Bounty Hunter" under Title 42 Public Health and Welfare 1983, 1988 and under USC Title 10 UCMJ & USC Title 18 section 241 & 242.

5.) This Act may be cited as the `Bounty Hunter Responsibility Act of 2005'.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the `Bounty Hunter Responsibility Act of 2005'.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF APPLICATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS.

In General- For purposes of section 1979 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (42 U.S.C. 1983), section 242 of title 18, United States Code, and other Acts of Congress

Administrative Complaint

This complaint is an administrative issue as it deals with the administrative agency or Department (Capitol Police) under your jurisdiction as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper, Sergeant of Arms of the House and [Architect of the Capitol](#) and the office of Architect of the Capitol Office of General Counsel.

. The Administrative Procedure Act 60 stat 237 allow such a claim to be made and the fact that your offices are in charge of the safety of all guess and visitors that come to Washington D.C.

Therefore I come to your offices to address this issue and error of your Capitol Police in their Training and education in the Laws. It was lack of knowledge that created this problem on both sides. My mistake for not seeing, the posted sign stating permit only as they was too high to see setting in my jeep. Any time in the pass visits when I came into D.C. I have always parked their as it is easy to get to the House and the Senate buildings as this lot set in between them. However this charged was dropped by your Capitol Police for the parking violation.

Capitol Police mistake is they did not know the definition of the word “Firearm” to that of a pistol or a rifle as defines in D. C. codes or Federal Statutes or federal regulation under ATF. Capitol Police was not educated or trained in the Federal Court decisions that made your D.C. code on the right to carry unconstitutional. This is not their fault as the Courts or prosecutors office should had informed them of this change in the D. C. codes was rule to be unconstitutional and in violation of the 2nd Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Which bring us to the Public No. 33 of 1903 the “Dick Act of 1902 The Dick Act of 1902 also known as the Efficiency of Militia Bill H.R. 11654, of June 28, 1902 invalidates all so-called gun-control laws. The Dick Act of 1902 cannot be repealed; to do so would violate bills of attainder and ex post facto laws which would be yet another gross violation of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

CHAP. 196 .-An Act To promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes .

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male **citizen of the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia**, and every able; bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes-the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard **of the State, Territory, or . District of Columbia**, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia .

FACTS OF THE CASE

As a PAG and Bounty Hunter my Jeep and my clothes was marked with said ID to be identity as such with the Congressional Statutes placed in plain sight for law enforcement to read and take notice of my Congressional authorization in the same matter as their D.C. uniforms or any other law enforcement uniform.

This PAG was on official business at the time this issue came about. This PAG stopped to file new filing into both the House and the Senate Committee of the Judiciary and did file this notice into three other Federal Representative to put them on Notice on my Congressional Legislative position as a Private Attorney General and Bounty Hunter. This document was received and mark as such by these congressional offices and a copy was left for them. This was this PAG second filing into both the Committee of the Judiciary for the House and Senate as this filing included the position as Bounty Hunter in order to clarify the Congressional Authority of not only the Private Attorney General but also the Bounty Hunter under the 14th amendment section 4 and under Title 42 Public Health and welfare.

The issue and concerns of your Capitol Police was warranted as they have never seen this position before. As one or two of your police officers knew this PAG personally and had knowledge of the PAG visit to DC to file documents into Congress and into the Senate and stopping to do research in the Library of Congress or to file in the Federal Courts. This should have been good enough that this PAG was not a threat but was on official business as this is the reason for this PAG to come in town.

As a PAG and Bounty Hunter I carry a conceal permit from North Carolina that give me the right to carry concealed or in the open. This includes the right to carry in my Jeep or my Excursion as they are both marked with my Seals of Authority and that identify my Standing in law.

Congress has passed the “Right to Carry Law” as the States offer carry concealed class for personal protection. The 2nd amendment is a Bill of Rights Law that gives the people the right to be armed. United States Supreme Court has ruled on this issue that you have the right to carry. The District of Columbia Appeals Court has rule that you have the Right to carry. Congress has passed in the Statutes at Large that no legislation can be passed to take this Right away. That

Legislation still stands today and cannot be undone by no” MAN” or by any legislation.(Dick Act of 1902)) The term firearm is very clear to what is a firearm. The word firearm is defined as a saw off shotgun, saw off rifle, silencer, or a fully automatic machine gun as written in DC Codes or in the Federal Statutes or Code Federal Regulation or any other State codes. This PAG did not have any of these in his Jeep or on his person. But again Congress passed legislation that even made this section of your D.C. illegal in the manner to which it is written. (Pubic No 33 Dick Act of 1902 -1903)

As this error is the issue in your Capitol Police training and it is understandable but never the less an error in training and in their education of the law has been done. Your officers should had backed off and looked up the laws before they committed a civil right violation and a false arrested issue against this PAG and Bounty Hunter as I did explain their error to them while this PAG was being detain and cuffs and my property was illegal searched and impounded and taken from me.

This PAG did for what appeared to be 3 hours did explain their error in law to which was over look not only by the Capitol Police but by the FBI and the U.S. Marshals service and any other Federal agencies that was involved. As it is the job of the House and the Senate to created these Statutes at Large or laws it is the duty of your law enforcement to know these laws, codes, statutes, regulation and know their definitions of the words as Congress and the Senate has defined them to be used and not taken out of context to the true definition of the words.

Also your Capitol Police” law enforcement “ has the duty to know the laws that when the District of Columbia Appeals Court and the U.S. Supreme Court has rule that your gun law in D.C. was unconstitutional and in violation of the 2nd amendment of the Bill of Rights then they was required to back off on this issue as there was no threat or harm to anyone in the area as this PAG just came from the Senate and going back to his Jeep to leave to go to a Federal Court in Penn to file into the case as a Private Attorney General and as a Bounty Hunter under Title 42 USC 1983 &1988 and under 28 USC App. FRCP Rule 17.

As my person in Penn. “David Noe” was visited by two U.S. Marshals in Penn on that Friday after my arrest on Thursday at his home they did in fact verify that this PAG was heading

that way to file document into the United States District Court of the Eastern District Court in Penn.

Now this issue has placed this PAG before your Superior Court in the District of Columbia on a gun charge and in jail for 3 plus days even thro your District of Columbia Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that your D.C. gun laws are unconstitutional to which your offices has control over because your Capitol Police error in the law either by lack of knowledge or lack of understand in the laws. Again this PAG has a lawful carry concealed permit just as your D.C. law enforcement has that is valid out side of the issuing State. The following case show federal laws apply to State decisions. (Read; Howlett v. Rose, 496 U.S. 356 (1990) Federal Law and Supreme Court Cases apply to State Court Cases)

My personal property that was on me was impounded and held until I was released from jail. When the Superior Judge releases this PAG from jail I was to get all of my property back at that time in order for this PAG to leave D.C.

This did not happen, my Jeep and my personal property in the Jeep was held for a week after the Superior Court judge release me. I still have not gotten all of my personal property back as of today. My Jeep was damages when it was tow by your Capitol Police to impound. The steer wheel lock is broken so it no longer locks in place and my 6 speed transmission is mess up and transfer case for my four wheel drive is damaged. I cannot prove it but I drove it to D.C. and once I got on the interstate to come home now it no longer drive. There is between 8 to 10 thousand dollars worth of damages done to my Jeep.

Just because your Capitol Police lack education and proper training in what the written statutes of laws are and there written definition of the words to their meaning and because they was not informed of the case law ruling that made your gun laws unconstitutional.

Federal Statutes clearly show that the District of Columbia hold the same standing as any other State in the Union. Title 28 USC sections 1343, 1442 JUDICIARY and JUDICIAL PROCEDURES and Title 18 section 1961, 2340 and chapter 31 definitions , CRIMINAL CODES and Title 26 section 6331 IRS CODES. The District of Columbia set on the same land as Maryland and Virginia as D.C. is made up of property of these two States.

If the District of Columbia is a foreign Country to that of the United States of America then where are the guard's stations before entering this foreign nation that show you have now enter a foreign land like Canada or Mexico or Cuba or any other foreign Nation in the world.

Where are the warning sign that warn you of your gun laws as other States allow the rights to carry? If your District of Columbia is foreign to the rest of this Country then by what authority can you legislative law or court ruling upon the people who do not live in your 10 mile square?

Law from China, Russia, England, Canada or Mexico or even Cuba has no force or affect here in the United States of America. It all the same pieces of ground and We the People vote to fill these officers in D.C. each election from all of the different States outside of that 10 mile square.

That shows this PAG and Bounty Hunter that the D.C. is a State and part of this Country as any other States as the above federal statutes clearly show that to be the case. My authority as PAG and Bounty Hunter is in the written Statutes and Court decision found in that ten mile square and by judges appointed by Congress in that ten mile square.

Below is case law as defined by the U.S. Supreme Court and other federal court in the District of Columbia to validate this PAG point.

CASE LAW ON FIREARMS

Parker v. District of Columbia 850 F.2d 708 271 U.S. App. D.C. 15

Appeals Court Ruling On March 9, 2007, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Appeals Court for the District of Colombia Circuit voted two-to-one to strike down parts of the law as unconstitutional (Shelly Parker, et al. v. District of Columbia, 478 F3d 370, D.C. Cir. 2007). The Court ruled that the Second Amendment “protects an individual right to keep and bear arms” and that “once it is determined—as we have done—that handguns are 'Arms' referred to in the Second Amendment, it is not open to the District to ban them.” The Court concluded that:

District of Columbia v. Heller, [554 U.S. 570](#) (2008),

On June 26, 2008, the Supreme Court affirmed the [Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit](#) in *Heller v. District of Columbia*. The Supreme Court [struck down](#) provisions of the [Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975](#) as unconstitutional, determined that handguns are "arms" for the purposes of the [Second Amendment](#), found that the District of Columbia's regulations act was an unconstitutional banning, and struck down the portion of the regulations act that requires all firearms including [rifles](#) and [shotguns](#) be kept "unloaded and disassembled or bound by a [trigger lock](#)."

McDonald v. Chicago, [561 U.S. 3025](#) (2010),

is a landmark decision of the [Supreme Court of the United States](#) that determined whether the [Second Amendment](#) applies to the individual states. The Court held that the right of an individual to "keep and bear arms" protected by the Second Amendment is [incorporated](#) by the [Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment](#) and applies to the states. The decision cleared up the uncertainty left in the wake of [District of Columbia v. Heller](#) as to the scope of gun rights in regard to the states.

***United States v. Alfonso Lopez, Jr.*, [514 U.S. 549](#) (1995)**

The Court reasoned that if Congress could regulate something so far removed from commerce, then it could regulate anything, and since the Constitution clearly creates Congress as a body with enumerated powers, this could not be so. [Rehnquist](#) concluded:

“ To uphold the Government's contentions here, we have to pile inference upon inference in a manner that would bid fair to convert congressional authority under the Commerce Clause to a general police power of the sort retained by the States. Admittedly, some of our prior cases have taken long steps down that road, giving great deference to congressional action. The broad language in these opinions has suggested the possibility of additional expansion, but we decline here to proceed any further. To do so would require us to conclude that the Constitution's enumeration of powers does not presuppose something not enumerated, and that there never will be a distinction between what is truly national and what is truly local. This we are unwilling to do

CASE LAW ON STANDING UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES AND TREATY

BOND v. UNITED STATES (No. 09-1227) 581 F. 3d 128,

The Court held that petitioner had standing to challenge the federal statute where there was no basis in precedent or principle to deny petitioner's standing to raise her claims. The ultimate issue of the statute's validity turned in part on whether the law could be deemed "necessary and proper for carrying into Execution" the President's Article II, section 2 Treaty Power. Accordingly, the Court expressed no view on the merits of the argument and noted that it could be addressed by the Court of Appeals on remand. Therefor The term firearm is very clear to what is a firearm. The word firearm is defined as a saw off shotgun, saw off rifle, silencer, or a fully automatic machine gun as written in DC Codes or in the Federal Statutes or Code Federal Regulation or any other State codes. This PAG did not have any of these in his Jeep or on his person. But again Congress passed legislation that even made this section of your D.C. illegal in the manner to which it is written. (Pubic No 33 Dick Act of 1902 -1903)e, the judgment of the Court of Appeals was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

Conclusion

As your four offices have authority to address these issues on the administrative and legislation level in law. The error of your Capitol Police Department need to be address and to correct this complaint of unlawful arrest and detainment and placed in your jail for three plus days and the impound of my property. This issue has cost me not only my time and dealing in the federal court case in Penn to which I had to refund my expense back to David Noe but has cause me not to be able to take on this case.

Either Administrative hearing needs to set up with all of your offices and my attorney Donald Dworsky and myself to discuss this oversight and to correct this mishap as to not to have this happen again and not to cause such injuries to another party that my come to D.C. who is just passing thru or file papers in the House or Senate as I did and have all charges dropped and property returned and my record expunged. Or

The other way is for your office to meet correct the problem and drop all charges and expunge my record and see that I get my property back and send me a written statement of your decisions on this issue.

The other issue is the fact that I am barred from entering DC unless I get a Court Order and then not without a three car police escort and a 24 hour notice ahead of time. These issues need to be corrected to allow me to conduct my filing into Congress and the Senate on the people behalf and into the federal courts as well my research in D.C. library of Congress.

As for my Jeep damages in a good faith and good well your offices could pay for half of the damages upon a copy of a bill from the dealership to repair my jeep for a new transmission and transfer case.

If this goes into your Court the Law and Court decision have been place before your offices. Your office have been made aware of the Congressional legislation of the Dick Act Public No 33 and the misuse of the definitions of the word “firearm” and your office has been place on notice of Federal Court Ruling on the D.C. codes being unconstitutional to have a Court Hearing would be a waste of federal funds under the office OIG as your D.C. Appeal Courts have already rule on this very issue and ruled your statutes unconstitutional for your City.

If Congressional Statutes and definitions of words have no standing and Federal Appeal Courts and Supreme Court decisions has no merit in law then why waste time in such action to create Congressional statutes as law and case law to follow if they are not going to be upheld?

The issue is why should one receive a carry conceal permit to be within the letter of the law when it turn out it has no merit to be within the letter of the law?

I wait your response to my letter so we can address this issue.

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Bounty Hunter Seal

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