



POLICY STATEMENT

Policy Statement 4002

Policy Area: Supervision

Effective Date: AUG 19 2004

Approved: *Paul A. Quander, Jr.*
Paul A. Quander, Jr., Director

Offender DNA Sample Collection

I. COVERAGE

This Policy Statement establishes procedures for Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) staff involved in the identification and processing of offenders subject to DNA sample collection. CSOSA staff with specific responsibilities under these procedures include intake staff, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs), Supervisory CSOs (SCSOs), other staff of the Community Supervision Services division, and staff of CSOSA's Office of Information Technology (OIT). The procedures also require the use of DNA sample collection contractors.

II. BACKGROUND

The federal DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000, signed into law on December 19, 2000, requires, among other things, the collection of DNA samples from persons convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses who are either in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or on supervised release, parole, or probation and under the supervision of CSOSA. Qualifying District of Columbia offenses were determined by the D.C. Council in the "DNA Sample Collection Act of 2001," the "DNA Sample Collection Emergency Act of 2001," and the "DNA Sample Collection Congressional Review Emergency Act of 2001."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) maintains the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) for DNA samples. The capacity to analyze and create databases from the DNA information contained in saliva, skin tissue, blood, hair, and semen samples is perhaps the most significant advance in criminal investigations since the advent of fingerprint identification. Increasingly accepted during the past ten years, DNA technology is now widely used by police, prosecutors, defense counsel, and courts both to inculcate and to exonerate individuals accused and convicted of crimes.

III. POLICY

Any offender who has been convicted of any of the offenses listed in the Appendix of this Policy Statement (qualifying offender) and who is under the supervision of CSOSA will be

required to provide a blood sample for inclusion in CODIS. If the qualifying offender has previously submitted to DNA testing and has a valid sample on file in CODIS at the time of that offender's release to supervision, CSOSA will not collect an additional sample unless requested by the FBI. It is the CSO's duty to ensure that qualifying offenders supervised by CSOSA are advised of the requirements of federal and District of Columbia law and referred for sampling, and that appropriate steps are taken by CSOSA if those offenders do not comply.

IV. AUTHORITIES, SUPERSEDURES, REFERENCES, AND ATTACHMENTS

A. Authorities

Pub. L. 106-546; 114 Stat. 2726; D.C. Official Code § 22-4151 (2001 ed.).

CSOSA regulations (28 C.F.R. Part 812) governing the collection and use of DNA samples (see Appendix B of this Policy Statement).

B. Supersedures

None

C. Procedural References

DNA Process (8/2003)

Operational Instruction CSS-2004-02 – Procedures for Offenders Who Refuse DNA Sample

CSOSA Staff Safety Policies

Schedule of Accountability Through Graduated Sanctions

CSS Operations Manual – Specialized Units – Illegal Substance Abuse Collection Unit 2.3.

D. Attachments

Appendix A. General Procedures

Appendix B. Applicable CSOSA Regulations (28 C.F.R. Part 812)

APPENDIX A GENERAL PROCEDURES

A. Qualifying Offenses

Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151 and are appended to the regulations listed in Appendix B to this Policy Statement.

B. Time Limits for Collection

1. All qualifying offenders released to CSOSA supervision after sentencing (probation) or incarceration (parole or supervised release) shall be required to provide a blood sample not later than fifteen (15) business days after notice to do so by his/her CSO, unless CSOSA confirms that the offender already has a valid sample on file in CODIS.
2. Qualifying offenders currently under CSOSA supervision who do not have a valid blood sample on file in CODIS shall be referred for DNA collection in accordance with the schedule prepared by CSS based upon the data provided by CSOSA's OIT, with priority given to those offenders with the earliest supervision termination dates. **CSOs should make every reasonable effort to ensure that all qualifying offenders are sampled before they go off supervision, as no efforts may be made to collect samples from qualifying offenders once they are no longer under supervision by CSOSA.**

C. DNA Collection Sites and Collection Kits

1. DNA Collection Sites are locations specified by CSOSA. Any changes or additions to the designation of DNA Collection Sites are to be issued as a Management Instruction by the Associate Director, Community Supervision Services. DNA Sample Collection Contractors ("DNA Contractors") shall staff all DNA Collection Sites according to a predetermined schedule.
2. The kits for the collection of blood samples will contain the following: a postage paid collection kit shipping container; one pair of disposable gloves; vacutainer collection tube; sterile gauze pad; alcohol prep pad; adhesive bandage; elastic tourniquet; vacutainer needle; vacutainer syringe; pre-inked fingerprint pad; clean wipe ink removal swab; sample collection form; and collection instructions.

D. Documentation of DNA Collection

1. Any qualifying offender who requires DNA collection and is released to CSOSA supervision after sentencing (probation) or incarceration (parole and supervised release) will have his/her records flagged at intake in the automated case management database.

2. For offenders released from the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), intake staff will review the offenders' releasing documents to determine if the offender was DNA tested and, if yes, whether or not the offender's DNA testing date has been entered into SMART. If the offender was DNA tested, but the DNA testing date is not in SMART, intake staff will enter the DNA testing date into the Agency's automated case management database. This action will remove the DNA flag from the offender's record in SMART.
2. The Agency's automated case management database shall flag qualifying offenders who require DNA testing. However, the SCSO will review the offender's record upon assignment to ensure that the offender was DNA tested, if required.
4. When a blood sample is collected, CSOSA staff shall complete the automated DNA Collection Form. The printing of the completed DNA Collection Form will automatically remove the computer flag and record the date of collection in the Agency's automated case management database. If at any time it is determined that a flagged offender has not submitted a blood sample in accordance with this Policy Statement, the CSO shall refer the offender for sample collection.
5. As part of their regularly scheduled audit of case management and close supervision (Critical Success Factor Audits), SCSOs shall monitor compliance with this Policy Statement and provide specific instructions to CSOs with respect to the referral of offenders for DNA sample collection.

E. CSO Referral Responsibilities

1. The CSO must complete referrals for DNA collection in accordance with the time limits established in Section IV.B of this Policy Statement.
2. In order to initiate the referral process, the CSO shall make a referral in the Agency's automated case management database, complete the automated DNA Referral Form, and have it signed by the offender. The CSO then shall provide a copy of the DNA Referral Form to the offender and retain the original in the offender's supervision file.
3. The CSO shall explain to the offender the law authorizing DNA collection, as well as the consequences of noncompliance with DNA testing. The CSO will review the DNA collection process (Appendix A, section F) with the offender. If the offender has technical questions regarding the process, he/she should be referred to medical staff at the collection site. The CSO's signature on the automated DNA Referral Form indicates that the CSO has explained to the offender the law authorizing DNA collection, the consequences for noncompliance, and the DNA collection process. The offender's signature on the DNA Collection Form will serve to certify that the offender understands the legal requirements, collection process, and consequences for failure to comply.

4. The CSO shall then direct the offender to report to the appropriate collection site at a specified date and time.

F. DNA Collection Procedures

1. Prior to collection of the sample, a CSOSA staffer shall: (1) verify the offender's identity via official Government issued photo identification or other confirmation of identity, (2) sign the collection form and (3) imprint the offender's fingerprints onto the fingerprint card using the offender's left and right index fingers only.
2. CSOSA staff shall then print the identifying offender information from the Agency's case management database on the DNA Collection Form.
3. The DNA Contractor shall then draw a blood sample from the offender.
4. Immediately after a blood sample is collected from an offender, the following procedures shall be followed:
 - a. The same DNA Contractor that drew the sample shall preserve it in the vacutainer collection tube provided in the collection kit.
 - b. The same DNA Contractor that drew the sample shall label and package the sample as prescribed by the FBI, sign the collection form, package the completed form and the sample in the box provided with the kit and mail it to the FBI on the same day that the sample is collected. Until the sample is mailed on the same day it is drawn, the Contractor shall place it in a locked and secure location to which only authorized employees have access.
5. The DNA Contractors shall follow applicable CSOSA safety protocols at all times.
6. In the event a qualifying offender refuses to provide a DNA sample, the DNA Contractor shall document the offender's non-compliance and forward the documentation immediately to the CSO. Upon receipt of the refusal to cooperate notice, the CSO shall follow the noncompliance procedures set forth in section IV.G.

G. Consequences of Offender's Noncompliance.

If the offender refuses to comply with this requirement, the offender shall be sanctioned in accordance with the Schedule of Accountability through Graduated Sanctions and re-referred for collection **within five (5) business days**. If the offender remains noncompliant, the case shall be referred for criminal prosecution **within ten (10) business days** as appropriate, and/or the releasing authority shall be notified. Referrals for prosecution shall be to the Office of the General Counsel who will in turn refer the matter to the

Transnational/Major Crimes Section of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX B
APPLICABLE CSOSA REGULATIONS

28 C.F.R. PART 812 -- COLLECTION AND USE OF DNA INFORMATION
Sec.

812.1 Purpose.

812.2 Individuals subject to DNA collection.

812.3 Coordination with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

812.4 Collection procedures.

Appendix A to Part 812 - Qualifying District Of Columbia Code Offenses

Authority: Pub.L. 106-546 (114 Stat. 2726).

§ 812.1 Purpose.

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (“CSOSA”) cooperates with other federal agencies to ensure that DNA samples from offenders are appropriately furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) for DNA analysis. The results of the DNA analyses are to be included in the Combined DNA Index System (“CODIS”).

§ 812.2 Individuals subject to DNA collection.

CSOSA is responsible for collecting a DNA sample from each individual under its supervision who is, or has been, convicted of a qualifying District of Columbia Code offense. Qualifying District of Columbia Code offenses were designated by the Council of the District of Columbia in the “DNA Sample Collection Act of 2001.” CSOSA provides a listing of these offenses in the Appendix to this part. The list is presented for informational purposes only. Any future revision to the District of Columbia Code sections designating the qualifying offenses will be effective notwithstanding the timing of a conforming revision of the Appendix by CSOSA. CSOSA may choose not to collect a sample from an individual if it determines that CODIS already contains a DNA analysis for the individual.

§ 812.3 Coordination with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

(a) CSOSA will coordinate with the Federal Bureau of Prisons in order to obtain documentation regarding the collection of a DNA sample when the Federal Bureau of Prisons releases an inmate to CSOSA’s supervision or as requested by CSOSA.

(b) CSOSA shall provide the Federal Bureau of Prisons with documentation regarding the collection of a DNA sample from a District of Columbia Code offender when CSOSA returns the District of Columbia Code offender to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons or as requested by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

§ 812.4 Collection procedures.

(a) DNA samples will be collected, handled, preserved, and submitted to the FBI in accordance with FBI guidelines.

(b) CSOSA has the authority to use such means as are reasonably necessary to collect a sample from an individual who refuses to cooperate in the collection of the sample. Unless CSOSA

determines that there are mitigating circumstances, CSOSA will consider that an individual is refusing to cooperate if:

(1) The individual is being ordered or transferred to CSOSA's supervision, but fails to report to CSOSA for collection of the sample within 15 business days of being sentenced to probation or being discharged from a correctional institution; or

(2) The individual is already under CSOSA supervision and has been notified by his or her Community Supervision Officer of the time to report for collection of the sample, but fails to report for collection of the sample; or

(3) The individual has reported to CSOSA for collection of the sample, but fails to provide the sample after being given a minimum of one hour to do so; or

(4) The individual specifically states that he or she will not cooperate.

(c) When an individual has refused to cooperate in the collection of the sample, CSOSA deems the following to be reasonably necessary means for obtaining the sample:

(1) Impose administrative sanctions;

(2) Request a revocation hearing by the releasing authority; and/or

(3) Refer the individual who refuses to cooperate for criminal prosecution for a class A misdemeanor pursuant to section 4(a)(5) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135b(a)(5)).

APPENDIX A TO PART 812
QUALIFYING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE OFFENSES

As enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia, the DNA Sample Collection Act of 2001 identifies the criminal offenses listed in Table 1 of this appendix as “qualifying District of Columbia offenses” for the purposes of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-546, 114 Stat. 2726). Table 2 of this Appendix lists these same offenses in numerical order under the D.C. Code, 1981 Edition. Table 3 of this Appendix lists these same offenses in numerical order under the D.C. Official Code, 2001 Edition.

Table 1. Offense Listing

- (1) Section 820 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (arson);
- (2) Section 821 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (burning of one's own property with intent to defraud or injure another);
- (3) Section 848 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (malicious burning, destruction, or injury of another's property);
- (4) Section 803 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (assault with intent to kill, rob, or poison, or to commit first degree sexual abuse, second degree sexual abuse or child sexual abuse);
- (5) Section 804 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, (assault with intent to commit mayhem or with dangerous weapon);
- (6) Section 806a of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (aggravated assault);
- (7) Section 432(b) of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia (assault on member of police force, campus or university special police, or fire department using a deadly or dangerous weapon);
- (8) Section 807 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (mayhem or maliciously disfiguring);
- (9) Section 3 of An Act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia and for other purposes (cruelty to children);
- (10) Section 9 of An Act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia (lewd, indecent, or obscene acts (knowingly in the presence of a child under the age of 16 years));
- (11) Section 823 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (burglary);
- (12) Section 875 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (incest);
- (13) Section 872 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (certain obscene activities involving minors);
- (14) Section 3 of the District of Columbia Protection of Minors Act of 1982 (sexual performances using minors);
- (15) Section 812 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (kidnapping);
- (16) Section 798 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (murder in the first degree);

- (17) Section 799 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (murder in the first degree - obstructing railroad);
- (18) Section 800 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (murder in the second degree);
- (19) Section 802 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (voluntary manslaughter only);
- (20) Section 802a of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (murder of a law enforcement officer);
- (21) Section 813 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (abducting, enticing, or harboring a child for prostitution);
- (22) Section 1 of An Act In relation to pandering, to define and prohibit the same and to provide for the punishment thereof (pandering inducing or compelling an individual to engage in prostitution);
- (23) Section 2 of An Act In relation to pandering, to define and prohibit the same and to provide for the punishment thereof (compelling an individual to live life of prostitution against his or her will);
- (24) Section 4 of An Act In relation to pandering, to define and prohibit the same and to provide for the punishment thereof (causing spouse to live in prostitution);
- (25) Section 5 of An Act In relation to pandering, to define and prohibit the same and to provide for the punishment thereof (detaining an individual in disorderly house for debt there contracted);
- (26) Forcible rape, carnal knowledge or statutory rape as these offenses were proscribed until May 23, 1995 by section 808 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia;
- (27) Section 810 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (robbery);
- (28) Section 811 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (attempted robbery);
- (29) Section 811a of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia (carjacking);
- (30) Indecent acts with children as this offense was proscribed until May 23, 1995 by section 103(a) of An Act To provide for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- (31) Enticing a child as this offense was proscribed until May 23, 1995 by section 103(b) of An Act To provide for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
- (32) Sodomy as this offense was proscribed until May 23, 1995 by section 104(a) of An Act To provide for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes where the offense was forcible or committed against a minor;
- (33) Section 201 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (first degree sexual abuse);
- (34) Section 202 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (second degree sexual abuse);
- (35) Section 203 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (third degree sexual abuse);
- (36) Section 204 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (fourth degree sexual abuse);
- (37) Section 205 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (misdemeanor sexual abuse);
- (38) Section 207 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (first degree child sexual abuse);
- (39) Section 208 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (second degree child sexual abuse);
- (40) Section 209 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (enticing a child);

- (41) Section 212 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (first degree sexual abuse of a ward);
- (42) Section 213 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (second degree sexual abuse of a ward);
- (43) Section 214 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (first degree sexual abuse of a patient or client);
- (44) Section 215 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (second degree sexual abuse of a patient or client);
- (45) Section 217 of the Anti-Sexual Abuse Act of 1994 (attempts to commit sexual offenses); and
- (46) Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed in items (1) through (45) of this table.

Table 2. Offense Listing (D.C. Official Code, 1981 Edition)

- (1) D.C. Code § 22-401 -- arson;
- (2) D.C. Code § 22-402 -- burning of one's own property with intent to defraud or injure another;
- (3) D.C. Code § 22-403 -- malicious burning, destruction or injury of another's property;
- (4) D.C. Code § 22-501 -- assault with intent to kill, rob, or poison, or to commit first degree sexual abuse, second degree sexual abuse or child sexual abuse;
- (5) D.C. Code § 22-502 -- assault with intent to commit mayhem or with dangerous weapon;
- (6) D.C. Code § 22-504.1 -- aggravated assault;
- (7) D.C. Code § 22-505(b) -- assault on member of police force, campus or university special police, or fire department using a deadly or dangerous weapon;
- (8) D.C. Code § 22-506 -- mayhem or maliciously disfiguring;
- (9) D.C. Code § 22-901 -- cruelty to children;
- (10) D.C. Code § 22-1112(b) -- lewd, indecent or obscene acts (knowingly in the presence of a child under the age of 16 years);
- (11) D.C. Code § 22-1801 -- burglary;
- (12) D.C. Code § 22-1901 -- incest;
- (13) D.C. Code § 22-2001 -- certain obscene activities involving a minor;
- (14) D.C. Code § 22-2012 -- sexual performances using minors;
- (15) D.C. Code § 22-2101 -- kidnapping;
- (16) D.C. Code § 22-2401 -- murder in the first degree;
- (17) D.C. Code § 22-2402 -- murder in the first degree (obstructing railroad);
- (18) D.C. Code § 22-2403 -- murder in the second degree;
- (19) D.C. Code § 22-2405 -- voluntary manslaughter only;
- (20) D.C. Code § 22-2406 -- murder of a law enforcement officer;
- (21) D.C. Code § 22-2704 -- abducting, enticing, or harboring a child for prostitution;
- (22) D.C. Code § 22-2705 -- pandering; inducing or compelling an individual to engage in prostitution;
- (23) D.C. Code § 22-2706 -- compelling an individual to live life of prostitution against his or her will;
- (24) D.C. Code § 22-2708 -- causing spouse to live in prostitution;
- (25) D.C. Code § 22-2709 -- detaining an individual in disorderly house for debt there contracted;
- (26) D.C. Code § 22-2801 [repealed May 23, 1995] -- forcible rape, carnal knowledge or statutory rape;
- (27) D.C. Code § 22-2901 -- robbery;
- (28) D.C. Code § 22-2902 -- attempted robbery;
- (29) D.C. Code § 22-2903 -- carjacking;
- (30) D.C. Code § 22-3501(a) [repealed May 23, 1995] -- indecent acts with children;
- (31) D.C. Code § 22-3501(b) [repealed May 23, 1995] -- enticing a child;
- (32) D.C. Code § 22-3502(a) [repealed May 23, 1995] -- sodomy where the offense was forcible or committed against a minor.
- (33) D.C. Code § 22-4102 -- first degree sexual abuse;
- (34) D.C. Code § 22-4103 -- second degree sexual abuse;
- (35) D.C. Code § 22-4104 -- third degree sexual abuse;

- (36) D.C. Code § 22-4105 -- fourth degree sexual abuse;
- (37) D.C. Code § 22-4106 -- misdemeanor sexual abuse;
- (38) D.C. Code § 22-4108 -- first degree child sexual abuse;
- (39) D.C. Code § 22-4109 -- second degree child sexual abuse;
- (40) D.C. Code § 22-4110 -- enticing a child;
- (41) D.C. Code § 22-4113 -- first degree sexual abuse of a ward;
- (42) D.C. Code § 22-4114 -- second degree sexual abuse of a ward;
- (43) D.C. Code § 22-4115 -- first degree sexual abuse of a patient or client;
- (44) D.C. Code § 22-4116 -- second degree sexual abuse of a patient or client;
- (45) D.C. Code § 22-4118 -- attempts to commit sexual offenses;
- (46) Attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed in items (1) through (45) of this table.

Table 3. Offense Listing (D.C. Official Code, 2001 Edition)

- (1) D.C. Code § 22-301 -- arson.
- (2) D.C. Code § 22-302 -- burning of one's own property with intent to defraud or injure another
- (3) D.C. Code § 22-303 -- malicious burning, destruction, or injury of another's property;
- (4) D.C. Code § 22-401 -- assault with intent to kill, rob, or poison, or to commit first degree sexual abuse, second degree sexual abuse or child sexual abuse;
- (5) D.C. Code § 22-402 -- assault with intent to commit mayhem or with dangerous weapon;
- (6) D.C. Code § 22-404.01 -- aggravated assault;
- (7) D.C. Code § 22-405(b) -- assault on member of police force, campus or university special police, or fire department using a deadly or dangerous weapon;
- (8) D.C. Code § 22-406 -- mayhem or maliciously disfiguring;
- (9) D.C. Code § 22-801 -- burglary;
- (10) D.C. Code § 22-1101 -- cruelty to children;
- (11) D.C. Code § 22-1312(b) -- lewd, indecent, or obscene acts (knowingly in the presence of a child under the age of 16 years);
- (12) D.C. Code § 22-1901 -- incest;
- (13) D.C. Code § 22-2001 -- kidnapping;
- (14) D.C. Code § 22-2101 -- murder in the first degree;
- (15) D.C. Code § 22-2102 -- murder in the first degree -- obstructing railroad;
- (16) D.C. Code § 22-2103 -- murder in the second degree;
- (17) D.C. Code § 22-2105 -- voluntary manslaughter only;
- (18) D.C. Code § 22-2106 -- murder of a law enforcement officer;
- (19) D.C. Code § 22-2201 -- certain obscene activities involving minors;
- (20) D.C. Code § 22-2704 -- abducting, enticing, or harboring a child for prostitution;
- (21) D.C. Code § 22-2705 -- pandering; inducing or compelling an individual to engage in prostitution;
- (22) D.C. Code § 22-2706 -- compelling an individual to live life of prostitution against his or her will;
- (23) D.C. Code § 22-2708 -- causing spouse to live in prostitution;
- (24) D.C. Code § 22-2709 -- detaining an individual in disorderly house for debt there contracted;
- (25) D.C. Code § 22-2801 -- robbery;
- (26) D.C. Code § 22-2802 -- attempted robbery;
- (27) D.C. Code § 22-2803 -- carjacking;
- (28) D.C. Code § 22-3002 -- first degree sexual abuse;
- (29) D.C. Code § 22-3003 -- second degree sexual abuse;
- (30) D.C. Code § 22-3004 -- third degree sexual abuse;
- (31) D.C. Code § 22-3005 -- fourth degree sexual abuse;
- (32) D.C. Code § 22-3006 -- misdemeanor sexual abuse;
- (33) D.C. Code § 22-3008 -- first degree child sexual abuse;
- (34) D.C. Code § 22-3009 -- second degree child sexual abuse;
- (35) D.C. Code § 22-3010 -- enticing a child;
- (36) D.C. Code § 22-3013 -- first degree sexual abuse of a ward;
- (37) D.C. Code § 22-3014 -- second degree sexual abuse of a ward;

- (38) D.C. Code § 22-3015 -- first degree sexual abuse of a patient or client;
- (39) D.C. Code § 22-3016 -- second degree sexual abuse of a patient or client);
- (40) D.C. Code § 22-3018 -- attempts to commit sexual offenses;
- (41) D.C. Code § 22-3102 -- sexual performances using minors;
- (42) D.C. Code § 22-3801(a) [repealed May 23, 1995] -- indecent acts with children;
- (43) D.C. Code § 22-3801(b) [repealed May 23, 1995] -- enticing a child;
- (44) D.C. Code § 22-3802(a) [repealed May 23, 1995] -- sodomy where the offense was forcible or committed against a minor;
- (45) D.C. Code § 22-4801 [repealed May 23, 1995] -- forcible rape, carnal knowledge or statutory rape;
- (46) D.C. Code § 22-1803 or § 22-1805a -- attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed in items (1) through (45) of this table.