

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICIAL CODE

TITLE 24.
PRISONERS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

CHAPTER 9.
YOUTH OFFENDER PROGRAMS.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICIAL CODE

CHAPTER 9. YOUTH OFFENDER PROGRAMS.

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CHAPTER 9. YOUTH OFFENDER PROGRAMS.

SUBCHAPTER I. YOUTH REHABILITATION.

§ 24-901. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this subchapter, the term:

- (1) "Committed youth offender" means an individual committed pursuant to this subchapter.
- (2) "Conviction" means the judgment on a verdict or a finding of guilty, a plea of guilty, or a plea of no contest.
- (3) "Court" means the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.
- (4) "District" means the District of Columbia.
- (5) "Treatment" means corrective and preventive guidance and training designed to protect the public by correcting the antisocial tendencies of youth offenders.
- (6) "Youth offender" means a person less than 22 years old convicted of a crime other than murder, first degree murder that constitutes an act of terrorism, and second degree murder that constitutes an act of terrorism.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 2, 32 DCR 4587; June 8, 2001, D.C. Law 13-302, § 9(a), 47 DCR 7249; Oct. 17, 2002, D.C. Law 14-194, § 157, 49 DCR 5306.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-801.

Effect of Amendments

D.C. Law 13-302, in par. (1), deleted "for treatment in the District of Columbia" following "this subchapter".

D.C. Law 14-194 rewrote par. (6) which had read as follows:

"(6) 'Youth offender' means a person less than 22 years old convicted of a crime other than murder."

Emergency Act Amendments

For temporary (90-day) amendment of section, see § 9(a) of the Sentencing Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2000 (D.C. Act 13-410, August 11, 2000, 47 DCR 7271).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see §§ 9(a) and 11 of the Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 13-462, November 7, 2000, 47 DCR 9443).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(a) of Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-2, February 2, 2001, 48 DCR 2239).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(a) of Sentencing Reform Second Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-51, May 2, 2001, 48 DCR 4370).

Legislative History of Laws

Law 6-69, the "Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 6-47, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill was adopted on first and second readings on June 25, 1985 and July 9, 1985, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on July 29, 1985, it was assigned Act No. 6-72 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review.

For Law 13-302, see notes following § 24-403.01.

Law 14-194, the "Omnibus Anti-Terrorism Act of 2002", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 14-

373, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on April 9, 2002, and May 7, 2002, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on June 3, 2002, it was assigned Act No. 14-380 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 14-194 became effective on October 17, 2002.

§ 24-902. FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION.

(a) The Mayor shall provide facilities and personnel for the treatment and rehabilitation of youth offenders convicted of misdemeanor offenses under District of Columbia law and sentenced according to this subchapter.

(b)(1) The Mayor shall periodically set aside and adapt facilities for the treatment, care, education, vocational training, rehabilitation, segregation, and protection of youth offenders convicted of misdemeanor offenses.

(2) Insofar as practical, these institutions maintained by the District of Columbia shall treat committed youth offenders convicted of misdemeanor offenses only, and the youth offenders shall be segregated from other offenders, and classes of committed youth offenders shall be segregated according to their needs for treatment.

(c) The Federal Bureau of Prisons is authorized to provide for the custody, care, subsistence, education, treatment, and training of youth offenders convicted of felony offenses and sentenced to commitment.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 3, 32 DCR 4587; June 8, 2001, D.C. Law 13-302, § 9(b), 47 DCR 7249.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-802.

Effect of Amendments

D.C. Law 13-302 rewrote the section which had read:

"(a) The Mayor shall provide facilities and personnel for the treatment and rehabilitation of youth offenders convicted under District of Columbia law and sentenced according to this subchapter.

"(b)(1) The Mayor shall periodically set aside and adapt facilities for the treatment, care, education, vocational training, rehabilitation, segregation, and protection of youth offenders.

"(2) Insofar as practical, these institutions shall treat committed youth offenders only, and the youth offenders shall be segregated from other offenders, and classes of committed youth offenders shall be segregated according to their needs for treatment."

Emergency Act Amendments

For temporary (90-day) amendment of section, see § 9(b) of the Sentencing Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2000 (D.C. Act 13-410, August 11, 2000, 47 DCR 7271).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(b) of the Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 13-462, November 7, 2000, 47 DCR 9443).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(b) of Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-2, February 2, 2001, 48 DCR 2239).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(b) of Sentencing Reform Second Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-51, May 2, 2001, 48 DCR 4370).

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 6-69, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-901.

For Law 13-302, see notes following § 24-403.01.

§ 24-903. SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES.

(a)(1) If the court is of the opinion that the youth offender does not need commitment, it may suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and place the youth offender on probation.

(2) The court, as part of an order of probation of a youth offender between the ages of 15 and 18 years, shall require the youth offender to perform not less than 90 hours of community service for an agency of the District government or a nonprofit or other community service organization, unless the court determines that the youth offender is physically or mentally impaired and that an order of community service would be unjust or unreasonable.

(3) Within 120 days of January 31, 1990, the Mayor shall develop and furnish to the court a youth

offender community service plan. The plan shall include:

- (A) Procedures to certify a nonprofit or community service organization for participation in the program;
 - (B) A list of agencies of the District government or non-profit or community service organizations to which a youth offender may be assigned for community service work;
 - (C) A description of the community service work to be performed by a youth offender in each of the named agencies or organizations;
 - (D) Procedures to monitor the attendance and performance of a youth offender assigned to community service work;
 - (E) Procedures to report to the court a youth offender's absence from a court-ordered community service work assignment; and
 - (F) Procedures to notify the court that a youth offender has completed the community service ordered by the court.
- (4) If the court unconditionally discharges a youth offender from probation pursuant to § 24-906(b), the court may discharge the youth offender from any uncompleted community service requirement in excess of 90 hours. The court shall not discharge the youth offender from completion of the minimum of 90 hours of community service.
- (b) If the court shall find that a convicted person is a youth offender, and the offense is punishable by imprisonment under applicable provisions of law other than this subsection, the court may sentence the youth offender for treatment and supervision pursuant to this subchapter up to the maximum penalty of imprisonment otherwise provided by law. The youth offender shall serve the sentence of the court unless sooner released as provided in § 24-904.
- (c) Where the court finds that a person is a youth offender and determines that the youth offender will derive benefit from the provisions of this subchapter, the court shall make a statement on the record of the reasons for its determination. The youth offender shall be entitled to present to the court facts that would affect the decision of the court to sentence the youth offender pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter.
- (d) If the court shall find that the youth offender will not derive benefit from treatment under subsection (b) of this section, then the court may sentence the youth offender under any other applicable penalty provision.
- (e) If the court desires additional information as to whether a youth offender will derive benefit from treatment under subsection (b) of this section, the court may order that the youth offender be committed for observation and study at an appropriate classification center or agency. Within 60 days from the date of the order or an additional period that the court may grant, the court shall receive the report.
- (f) Subsections (a) through (e) of this section provide sentencing alternatives in addition to the options already available to the court.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 4, 32 DCR 4587; Jan. 31, 1990, D.C. Law 8-61, § 2, 36 DCR 5798.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-803.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 6-69, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-901.

Law 8-61, the "Youth Offender Community Service Amendment Act of 1989," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 8-138, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on June 27, 1989, and July 11, 1989, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on August 1, 1989, it was assigned Act No. 8-84 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review.

Delegation of Authority

Delegation of authority pursuant to Law 6-69, see Mayor's Order 87-61, March 10, 1987.

§ 24-904. CONDITIONAL RELEASE; UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE.

- (a) A committed youth offender may be released conditionally under supervision whenever appropriate.
- (b) A committed youth offender may be unconditionally discharged at the end of 1 year from the date of conditional release.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to a youth offender convicted of any offense committed on or after August 5, 2000.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 5, 32 DCR 4587; June 8, 2001, D.C. Law 13-302, § 9(c), 47 DCR 7249.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-804.

Effect of Amendments

D.C. Law 13-302 added subsec. (c).

Emergency Act Amendments

For temporary (90-day) amendment of section, see § 9(c) of the Sentencing Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2000 (D.C. Act 13-410, August 11, 2000, 47 DCR 7271).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(c) of the Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 13-462, November 7, 2000, 47 DCR 9443).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(c) of Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-2, February 2, 2001, 48 DCR 2239).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(c) of Sentencing Reform Second Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-51, May 2, 2001, 48 DCR 4370).

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 6-69, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-901.

For Law 13-302, see notes following § 24-403.01.

§ 24-905. DETERMINATION THAT YOUTH OFFENDER WILL DERIVE NO FURTHER BENEFIT; APPEAL.

(a) If the Director of the Department of Corrections ("Director") determines that a youth offender will derive no further benefit from the treatment pursuant to this subchapter, the Director shall notify the youth offender of this determination in a written statement that includes the following:

- (1) Notice that the youth offender may appeal the Director's determination to the sentencing judge in writing within 30 days of the youth offender's receipt of the Director's statement required by this section;
- (2) Specific reasons for the Director's no further benefit determination; and
- (3) Notice that an appeal by the youth offender to the sentencing judge will stay any action by the Director regarding a change in the youth offender's status until the sentencing judge makes a determination on the appeal.

(b) The decision of the sentencing judge on the appeal of the youth offender shall be considered a final disposition of the appeal and shall preclude further action by the Director to change the status of a youth offender for a 6-month period from the date of the sentencing judge's decision.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to a youth offender convicted of any offense committed on or after August 5, 2000.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 6, 32 DCR 4587; June 8, 2001, D.C. Law 13-302, § 9(d), 47 DCR 7249.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-805.

Effect of Amendments

D.C. Law 13-302 added subsec. (c).

Emergency Act Amendments

For temporary (90-day) amendment of section, see § 9(d) of the Sentencing Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2000 (D.C. Act 13-410, August 11, 2000, 47 DCR 7271).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(d) of the Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 13-462, November 7, 2000, 47 DCR 9443).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(d) of Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-2, February 2, 2001, 48 DCR 2239).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(d) of Sentencing Reform Second Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-51, May 2, 2001, 48 DCR 4370).

For legislative history of D.C. Law 6-69, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-901.

For Law 13-302, see notes following § 24-403.01.

§ 24-906. UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE SETS ASIDE CONVICTION.

- (a) Upon unconditional discharge of a committed youth offender before the expiration of the sentence imposed, the youth offender's conviction shall be automatically set aside.
- (b) If the sentence of a committed youth offender expires before unconditional discharge, the United States Parole Commission may, in its discretion, set aside the conviction.
- (c) Where a youth offender is sentenced to commitment and a term of supervised release for a felony committed on or after August 5, 2000, and the United States Parole Commission exercises its authority pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(1) to terminate the term of supervised release before its expiration, the youth offender's conviction shall be automatically set aside.
- (d) In any case in which the youth offender's conviction is set aside, the youth offender shall be issued a certificate to that effect.
- (e) Where a youth offender has been placed on probation by the court, the court may, in its discretion, unconditionally discharge the youth offender from probation before the end of the maximum period of probation previously fixed by the court. The discharge shall automatically set aside the conviction. If the sentence of a youth offender who has been placed on probation by the court expires before unconditional discharge, the court may, in its discretion, set aside the conviction. In any case where the court sets aside the conviction of a youth offender, the court shall issue to the youth offender a certificate to that effect.
- (f) A conviction set aside under this section may be used:
 - (1) In determining whether a person has committed a second or subsequent offense for purposes of imposing an enhanced sentence under any provision of law;
 - (2) In determining whether an offense under § 48-904.01 is a second or subsequent violation under § 24-112;
 - (3) In determining an appropriate sentence if the person is subsequently convicted of another crime;
 - (4) For impeachment if the person testifies in his own defense at trial pursuant to § 14-305;
 - (5) For cross-examining character witnesses;
 - (6) For sex offender registration and notification;
 - (7) For gun offender registration pursuant to subchapter VIII of Chapter 25 of Title 7, for convictions on or after January 1, 2011; or
 - (8) In determining whether a person has been in possession of a firearm in violation of § 22-4503.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 7, 32 DCR 4587; June 28, 1991, D.C. Law 9-7, § 2, 38 DCR 1978; Aug. 17, 1991, D.C. Law 9-15, § 2, 38 DCR 3382; June 8, 2001, D.C. Law 13-302, § 9(e), 47 DCR 7249; June 3, 2011, D.C. Law 18-377, § 17, 58 DCR 1174.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-806.

Effect of Amendments

D.C. Law 13-302 rewrote the section which had read:

"(a) Upon the unconditional discharge of a committed youth offender before the expiration of the maximum sentence imposed, the District of Columbia Board of Parole shall automatically set aside the conviction.

"(b) If the maximum sentence of a committed youth offender expires before unconditional discharge, the District of Columbia Board of Parole may, in its discretion, set aside the conviction.

"(c) In any case in which the District of Columbia Board of Parole sets aside the conviction of a committed youth offender, the Board shall issue to the youth offender a certificate to that effect.

"(d) Where a youth offender has been placed on probation by the court, the court may, in its discretion, unconditionally discharge the youth offender from probation before the end of the maximum period of probation previously fixed by the court. The discharge shall automatically set aside the conviction and the court shall issue to the youth offender a certification to that effect."

D.C. Law 18-377, in subsec. (f), deleted "or" from the end of par. (5), substituted a semicolon for a period at the end of par. (6), and added pars. (7) and (8).

Emergency Act Amendments

For temporary (90-day) amendment of section, see § 9(e) of the Sentencing Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2000 (D.C. Act 13-410, August 11, 2000, 47 DCR 7271).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(e) of the Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 13-462, November 7, 2000, 47 DCR 9443).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(e) of Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-2, February 2, 2001, 48 DCR 2239).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(e) of Sentencing Reform Second Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-51, May 2, 2001, 48 DCR 4370).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 517 of Public Safety Legislation Sixty-Day Layover Emergency Amendment Act of 2010 (D.C. Act 18-693, January 18, 2011, 58 DCR 640).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 517 of Public Safety Legislation Sixty-Day Layover Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2011 (D.C. Act 19-45, April 20, 2011, 58 DCR 3701).

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 6-69, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-901.

Law 9-7, the "Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985 Temporary Amendment Act of 1991," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 9-99. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on February 5, 1991, and March 5, 1991, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on March 15, 1991, it was assigned Act No. 9-13 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review.

Law 9-15, the "Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985 Amendment Act of 1991," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 9-109, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on April 9, 1991, and May 7, 1991, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on May 17, 1991, it was assigned Act No. 9-33 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review.

For Law 13-302, see notes following § 24-403.01.

Law 18-377, the "Criminal Code Amendment Act of 2010", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 18-963, which was referred to the Committee on Public Safety and the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on December 7, 2010, and December 21, 2010, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on February 2, 2011, it was assigned Act No. 18-722 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 18-377 became effective on June 3, 2011.

§ 24-907. RULES.

The Mayor may issue rules to implement the provisions of this subchapter pursuant to subchapter I of Chapter 5 of Title 2.

(Dec. 7, 1985, D.C. Law 6-69, § 8, 32 DCR 4587; June 8, 2001, D.C. Law 13-302, § 9(f), 47 DCR 7249.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-807.

Effect of Amendments

D.C. Law 13-302, in the section heading, deleted "; division of responsibility"; and deleted ", including the division of responsibility between the District of Columbia Board of Parole and the District of Columbia Department of Corrections" following "Title 2,".

Emergency Act Amendments

For temporary (90-day) amendment of section, see § 9(f) of the Sentencing Reform Emergency Amendment Act of 2000 (D.C. Act 13-410, August 11, 2000, 47 DCR 7271).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(f) of the Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 13-462, November 7, 2000, 47 DCR 9443).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(f) of Sentencing Reform Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-2, February 2, 2001, 48 DCR 2239).

For temporary (90 day) amendment of section, see § 9(f) of Sentencing Reform Second Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2001 (D.C. Act 14-51, May 2, 2001, 48 DCR 4370).

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 6-69, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-901.

For Law 13-302, see notes following § 24-403.01.

Delegation of authority pursuant to Law 6-69, see Mayor's Order 87-61, March 10, 1987.

SUBCHAPTER II. BOOT CAMP PROGRAM.

§ 24-921. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this subchapter, the term:

(1) "BOOT CAMP" means the Basic Operations Options Training Children to Adults Maturity Program for eligible juvenile offenders, established pursuant to the rules of the Department of Human Services adopted under this subchapter, which provides rigorous physical activity, intensive regimentation, discipline, education, and vocational training for a minimum of 40 participants, to begin the program, for a period of 90 days.

(2) "Eligible juvenile offender" means a youth 14 through 18 years of age who has been committed to the custody of the Youth Services Administration and who:

(A) Has not been previously incarcerated in an adult prison facility and has not committed a crime of violence, as defined in § 22-4501, except burglary and robbery;

(B) Has not been prohibited by a judge or law from participating in the BOOT CAMP;

(C) Has no known contagious or communicable disease;

(D) Has no known mental or physical impairments that would prevent him or her from performing physical activity; and

(E) Agrees to the terms and conditions of the BOOT CAMP.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 101, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-821.

Legislative History of Laws

Law 10-67, the "Basic Operations Options Training Children to Adults Maturity Program Establishment Act of 1993," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 10-111, which was referred to the Committee on Human Services. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on June 29, 1993, and July 13, 1993, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on July 29, 1993, it was assigned Act No. 10-67 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 10-67 became effective on January 27, 1994.

§ 24-922. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOOT CAMP.

The Director of the Department of Human Services ("Director") shall establish a BOOT CAMP that may be used for eligible juvenile offenders who the Department of Human Services may permit to serve their commitment in the BOOT CAMP.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 201, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-822.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-923. LOCATION OF BOOT CAMP.

(a) The Director shall use an existing building or set of buildings, which may be located in the Washington Metropolitan area, to establish a residential center for the BOOT CAMP participants.

(b) The residential center shall include classrooms, a counseling and vocational training center, separate sleeping accommodations for male and female participants, a dining facility, outdoor drill and recreation areas, and other usages that are necessary for the efficient operation of the BOOT CAMP.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 202, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-823.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-924. DAILY SCHEDULE.

The daily schedule at the BOOT CAMP shall include:

- (1) An early morning regimen of physical training, military style drilling, and cleaning of residence areas;
- (2) Education designed to result in the attainment of a General Equivalency Diploma ("GED"), which may utilize as academic teachers persons who have volunteered their services to the program and who satisfy the appropriate certification criteria;
- (3) Vocational training in an employment skill, including wood shop, electrical work, and plumbing, which may utilize as vocational teachers persons who have volunteered their services to the program and who satisfy the appropriate certification criteria;
- (4) Employment counseling and a full range of counseling, to include life skills training and stress and anger management;
- (5) Appropriate physical labor; and
- (6) Daily group meetings, substance abuse counseling, and organized physical recreation.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 203, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-824.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-925. EVALUATION PROCESS.

The Director shall establish a system of evaluating the eligible juvenile offenders, with the purpose of obtaining an objective assessment of each eligible juvenile offender's progress in the BOOT CAMP. The system of evaluation may include weekly evaluations by drill instructors, academic and vocational teachers, substance abuse counselors, and recreation leaders. The results of these evaluations may be used in determining the juvenile offender's eligibility for conditional release or unconditional discharge at the end of the BOOT CAMP.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 204, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-825.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-926. DISCIPLINE.

(a) Eligible juvenile offenders are expected to adhere to strict standards of discipline within the BOOT CAMP. Eligible juvenile offenders in the BOOT CAMP will be expected to comply with the following procedures:

- (1) Stand-up count;
- (2) Keeping living areas clean and neat at all times;

(3) Mandatory attendance at all scheduled functions; and

(4) Exhibiting respectful behavior towards drill instructors and other personnel.

(b) The Director shall promulgate rules and procedures governing discipline within the BOOT CAMP.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 205, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-826.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-927. GROOMING.

The Director shall promulgate regulations regarding grooming habits.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 206, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-827.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-928. AGREEMENT FORM.

The Director shall promulgate an agreement to be signed by each eligible juvenile offender prior to entering into the BOOT CAMP. The agreement shall describe the terms and conditions of the BOOT CAMP, including a provision that states that participation in the BOOT CAMP is a privilege which may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Director.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 301, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-828.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-929. REMOVAL.

An eligible juvenile offender participating in the BOOT CAMP may be removed at the discretion of the Director. The Director shall promulgate rules and procedures for removal of an eligible juvenile offender from the BOOT CAMP. The rules and procedures shall include the following provisions:

(1) Removal from the BOOT CAMP for any reason shall be treated as a violation of conditional release.

(2) An eligible juvenile offender may petition for removal from the program. The Director shall grant the petition for removal upon a finding of good cause.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 401, 40 DCR 5768; May 16, 1995, D.C. Law 10-255, § 19, 41 DCR 5193.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-829.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

Law 10-255, the "Technical Amendments Act of 1994," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 10-

673, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on June 21, 1994, and July 5, 1994, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on July 25, 1994, it was assigned Act No. 10-302 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 10-255 became effective May 16, 1995.

§ 24-930. GRADUATION.

Upon completion of the BOOT CAMP, a graduation ceremony may be held, at which time earned GED's may be awarded, as well as other appropriate recognition.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 501, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-830.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-931. POST-BOOT CAMP SUPERVISION.

The Director shall promulgate rules establishing a program of continuing supervision for BOOT CAMP participants released on conditional release. The program shall be 9 months in length and shall include participation by the eligible juvenile offender's family members. The program may include follow-up substance abuse treatment, educational assistance such as tutoring, assistance in seeking employment, and, if appropriate, inclusion in the Mayor's Mentoring and Volunteerism program, created pursuant to Mayor's Order 92-24 dated March 4, 1992. The program may utilize volunteers.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 502, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Prior Codifications

1981 Ed., § 24-831.

Legislative History of Laws

For legislative history of D.C. Law 10-67, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 24-921.

§ 24-932. REPORT.

The Director shall prepare a report assessing the BOOT CAMP, which shall be presented to the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia 12 months after the first day of operation of the BOOT CAMP. This report shall include the following:

- (1) A summary of the original structure of the pilot program, and a summary of all changes to that original structure, along with the reasons for any changes;
- (2) A summary of the effectiveness of the pilot program, according to the Director;
- (3) An analysis of the total cost of the pilot program, including cost per participant;
- (4) A summary of the standards used to determine removal from the BOOT CAMP;
- (5) A listing of the offense(s) committed by each participant which led to his or her commitment to the BOOT CAMP;
- (6) A listing of the number of participants who completed the BOOT CAMP, and the number of those who did not complete the program, along with a designation as to the reason for removal from the program;
- (7) A summary of the effect of the pilot program on the population at other juvenile facilities;
- (8) An analysis of the recidivism rate of eligible juvenile offenders who completed the BOOT CAMP and the recidivism rate of non-completers and a comparison sample of juvenile offenders who participated in a sanction other than the BOOT CAMP; and
- (9) Any recommendations as to changes to or expansion of the BOOT CAMP.

(Jan. 27, 1994, D.C. Law 10-67, § 601, 40 DCR 5768.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

SUBCHAPTER III. CLOSURE OF OAK HILL YOUTH CENTER.

§ 24-941. CLOSURE OF OAK HILL YOUTH CENTER; TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS TO NEW FACILITIES.

The Mayor shall develop and implement a comprehensive plan resulting in the closure of the existing Oak Hill Youth Center facility no later than 4 years after March 17, 2005, and transfer operations to new facilities, one or more of which shall be located on the same property, consistent with the following criteria for a new rehabilitation and treatment model:

- (1) No new facility for committed youth shall house more than 40 committed children within the same building, but a facility may contain more than one building;
- (2) Plans for the operation of facilities shall incorporate best practices for the provision of rehabilitative and other services and the safety of children, and shall be consistent with the applicable standards of accreditation of the American Correctional Association;
- (3) Individuals appointed by the Mayor shall provide on-site monitoring of the safety of children housed in any secure detention or commitment facility operated by the District of Columbia during all hours of operation; and
- (4) Individuals responsible for monitoring the safety of children under paragraph (3) of this subsection shall notify the child's parent or guardian and the child's legal representative whenever a child is injured.

(Mar. 17, 2005, D.C. Law 15-261, § 1102, 52 DCR 1188.)

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Legislative History of Laws

Law 15-261, the "Omnibus Juvenile Justice Act of 2004", was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 15-537, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on October 5, 2004, and November 9, 2004, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on November 30, 2004, it was assigned Act No. 15-637 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 15-261 became effective on March 17, 2005.