

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

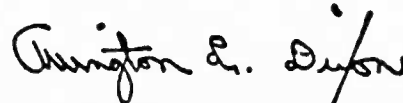
NOTICE

D.C. LAW 4-164

"District of Columbia Theft and White Collar Crimes Act of 1982".

Pursuant to Section 412 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, P. L. 93-198, "the Act", the Council of the District of Columbia adopted Bill No. 4-133 on first, amended first and second readings, June 22, 1982, July 6, 1982 and July 20, 1982, respectively. Following the signature of the Mayor on August 4, 1982, this legislation was assigned Act No. 4-238, published in the September 10, 1982, edition of the D.C. Register, (Vol. 29 page 3976) and transmitted to Congress on August 9, 1982 for a 30-day review, in accordance with Section 602 (c)(1) of the Act.

The Council of the District of Columbia hereby gives notice that the 30-day Congressional Review Period has expired, and therefore, cites this enactment as D.C. Law 4-164, effective December 1, 1982.



ARRINGTON DIXON
Chairman of the Council

Dates Counted During the 30-day Congressional Review Period:

August	9,10,11,12,13,16,17,18,19,20
September	8,9,10,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,27,28,29,30
October	1
November	29,30

EFFECTIVE DATE DEC 01 1982

AN ACT

D.C. ACT 4-238

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AUG 04 1982

To reform the criminal laws of the District of Columbia relating to theft, receipt of stolen property, fraud, forgery, extortion, blackmail, bribery, prejury, obstruction of justice, and criminal libel; and for other purposes.

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CODIFICATION
D.C. Code,
title 22,
new chapter 38
(1981 ed.)

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D.C. Code,
title 22,
new chapter 39
(1981 ed.)

D.C. Code,
title 22,
chapter 7,
new subchapter II
(1981 ed.)

D.C. Code,
title 22,
new chapter 25
(1981 ed.)

D.C. Code,
title 22,
chapter 7,
new subchapter III
(1981 ed.)

Title VI. Amendments and Repealers.

Sec. 601. Amendments.

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Sec. 701. Effective Date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

That this act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Theft and White Collar Crimes Act of 1982".

Title I. Theft and Fraud Provisions.

Subtitle 1. General Provisions.

Sec. 101. General Definitions.

For the purposes of this title, the term:

(1) "Appropriate" means to take or make use of without authority or right.

(2) "Deprive" means:

(A) to withhold property or cause it to be withheld from a person permanently or for so extended a period or under such circumstances as to acquire a substantial portion of its value; or

(B) to dispose of the property, or use or deal with the property so as to make it unlikely that the owner will recover it.

(3) "Property" means anything of value. The term "property" includes, but is not limited to: (A) real property, including things growing on, affixed to, or found on land; (B) tangible or intangible personal property; and (C) services.

(4) "Property of another" means any property in

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 38,
subchapter I

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3801
(1981 ed.)

which a government or a person other than the accused has an interest which the accused is not privileged to interfere with or infringe upon without consent, regardless of whether the accused also has an interest in that property. The term "property of another" includes the property of a corporation or other legal entity established pursuant to an interstate compact. The term "property of another" does not include any property in the possession of the accused as to which any other person has only a security interest.

(5) "Services" includes, but is not limited to:

(A) labor, whether professional or nonprofessional;

(B) the use of vehicles or equipment;

(C) transportation, telecommunications, energy, water, sanitation, or other public utility services, whether provided by a private or governmental entity;

(D) the supplying of food, beverage, lodging, or other accommodation in hotels, restaurants, or elsewhere;

(E) admission to public exhibitions or places of entertainment; and

(F) educational and hospital services, accommodations, and other related services.

(6) "Stolen property" includes any property that has been obtained by conduct previously known as embezzlement.

Sec. 102. Aggregation.

Amounts received pursuant to a single scheme or systematic course of conduct in violation of sections 112 (Theft), 121 (Fraud), or 123 (Credit Card Fraud) may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense and the sentence for the offense, except that with respect to credit card fraud only amounts received within a consecutive 7-day period may be aggregated.

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3802
(1981 ed.)

Sec. 103. Duplicative Offenses.

No person shall be consecutively sentenced for both:

- (a) theft and fraud;
- (b) theft and unauthorized use of a vehicle;

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3803
(1981 ed.)

or

- (c) theft and commercial piracy;

for the same act or course of conduct.

Subtitle 2. Theft and Related Offenses.

Sec. 111. Theft.

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 38,
subchapter II.

(a) For the purpose of this section, the term "wrongfully obtains or uses" means:

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3811
(1981 ed.)

(1) taking or exercising control over property;

(2) making an unauthorized use, disposition, or transfer of an interest in or possession of property; or

(3) obtaining property by trick, false pretense, false token, tampering, or deception. The term "wrongfully obtains or uses" includes conduct

previously known as larceny, larceny by trick, larceny by trust, embezzlement, and false pretenses.

(b) A person commits the offense of theft if that person wrongfully obtains or uses the property of another with intent:

(1) to deprive the other of a right to the property or a benefit of the property; or

(2) to appropriate the property to his or her own use or to the use of a third person.

(c) In cases in which the theft of property is in the form of services, proof that a person obtained services that he or she knew or had reason to believe were available to him or her only for compensation and that he or she departed from the place where the services were obtained knowing or having reason to believe that no payment had been made for the services rendered in circumstances where payment is ordinarily made immediately upon the rendering of the services or prior to departure from the place where the services are obtained, shall be prima facie evidence that the person had committed the offense of theft.

Sec. 112 Penalties for Theft.

(a) Theft in the 1st degree. Any person convicted of theft shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, if the value of the property obtained or used is \$250 or more.

(b) Theft in 2nd degree. Any person convicted of theft shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3812
(1981 ed.)

for not more than 1 year, or both, if the value of the property obtained or used is less than \$250.

Sec. 113. Shoplifting.

(a) A person commits the offense of shoplifting if, with intent to appropriate without complete payment any personal property of another that is offered for sale or with intent to defraud the owner of the value of the property, that person

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3813
(1981 ed.)

(1) knowingly conceals or takes possession of any such property;

(2) knowingly removes or alters the price tag, serial number, or other identification mark that is imprinted on or attached to such property; or

(3) knowingly transfers any such property from the container in which it is displayed or packaged to any other display container or sales package.

(b) Any person convicted of shoplifting shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both.

(c) It is not an offense to attempt to commit the offense described in this section.

(d) A person who offers tangible personal property for sale to the public, or an employee or agent of such a person, who detains or causes the arrest of a person in a place where the property is offered for sale shall not be held liable for detention, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, defamation, or false arrest, in any proceeding arising out of such detention or arrest,

if:

(1) the person detaining or causing the arrest had, at the time thereof, probable cause to believe that the person detained or arrested had committed in that person's presence, an offense described in this section;

(2) the manner of the detention or arrest was reasonable;

(3) law enforcement authorities were notified within a reasonable time; and

(4) the person detained or arrested was released within a reasonable time of the detention or arrest, or was surrendered to law enforcement authorities within a reasonable time.

Sec. 114. Commercial Piracy

(a) For the purpose of this section, the term:

(1) "Owner", with respect to phonorecords or copies, means the person who owns the original fixation of the property involved or the exclusive licensee in the United States of the rights to reproduce and distribute to the public phonorecords or copies of the original fixation. In the case of a live performance the term "owner" means the performer or performers.

(2) "Proprietary information" means customer lists, mailing lists, formulas, recipes, computer programs, unfinished designs, unfinished works of art in any medium, process, program, invention, or any other information, the primary commercial value of

D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3814
(1981 ed.)

which may diminish if its availability is not restricted.

(3) "Phonorecords" means material objects in which sounds, other than those accompanying a motion picture or other audiovisual work, are fixed by any method now known or later developed, and from which the sounds can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. The term "phonorecords" includes the material object in which the sounds are first fixed.

(b) A person commits the offense of commercial piracy if, with the intent to sell, to derive commercial gain or advantage, or to allow another person to derive commercial gain or advantage, that person reproduces or otherwise copies, possesses, buys, or otherwise obtains phonorecords of a sound recording, live performance, or copies of proprietary information, knowing or having reason to believe that the phonorecord or copies were made without the consent of the owner. A presumption of the requisite intent arises if the accused possesses 5 or more unauthorized phonorecords either of the same sound recording or recording of a live performance.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit:

(1) copying or other reproduction that is in the manner specifically permitted by title 17 of the

United States Code; or

(2) copying or other reproduction of a sound recording that is made by a licensed radio or television station or a cable broadcaster solely for broadcast or archival use.

(d) Any person convicted of commercial piracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

Sec. 115. Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicles.

(a) For the purposes of this section, the term "motor vehicle" means any automobile, self-propelled mobile home, motorcycle, truck, truck tractor, truck tractor with semi-trailer or trailer, or bus.

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3815
(1981 ed.)

(b) A person commits the offense of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle under this subsection if, without the consent of the owner, that person takes, uses, operates, or removes or causes to be taken, used, operated, or removed, a motor vehicle from a garage, other building, or from any place or locality on a public or private highway, park, parkway, street, lot, field, enclosure, or space, and operates or drives or causes the motor vehicle to be operated or driven for his or her own profit, use, or purpose.

(c)(1) A person commits the offense of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle under this subsection if, after renting, leasing, or using a motor vehicle under a written agreement which provides for the return of the motor vehicle to a particular place

at a specified time, that person knowingly fails to return the motor vehicle to that place (or to any authorized agent of the party from whom the motor vehicle was obtained under the agreement) within 18 days after written demand is made for its return, if the conditions set forth in paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) The written agreement under which the motor vehicle is obtained contains the following statement: "WARNING--Failure to return this vehicle in accordance with the terms of this rental agreement may result in a criminal penalty of up to 3 years in jail". This statement shall be printed clearly and conspicuously in a contrasting color, set off in a box, and signed by the person obtaining the motor vehicle in a space specially provided;

(B) There is displayed clearly and conspicuously on the dashboard of the motor vehicle the following notice. "NOTICE--Failure to return this vehicle on time may result in serious criminal penalties"; and

(C) The party from whom the motor vehicle was obtained under the agreement makes a written demand for the return of the motor vehicle, either by actual delivery to the person who obtained the motor vehicle, or by deposit in the United States mail of a postpaid registered or certified letter,

return receipt requested, addressed to the person at each address set forth in the written agreement or otherwise provided by the person. The written demand shall state clearly that failure to return the motor vehicle may result in prosecution for violation of the criminal law of the District of Columbia punishable by up to 3 years in jail. The written demand shall not be made prior to the date specified in the agreement for the return of the motor vehicle, except that, if the parties or their authorized agents have mutually agreed to some other date for the return of the motor vehicle, then the written demand shall not be made prior to the other date.

(3) This subsection shall not apply in the case of a motor vehicle obtained under a retail installation contract as defined in section 1(9) of An Act To provide for the regulation of finance charges for retail installment sales of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved April 22, 1960 (74 Stat. 69; D.C. Code, sec. 40-1101).

(4) It shall be a defense in any criminal proceeding brought under this subsection that a person failed to return a motor vehicle for causes beyond his or her control. The burden of raising and going forward with the evidence with respect to such a defense shall be on the person asserting it. In any case in which such a defense is raised, evidence that the person obtained the motor vehicle by reason of any

false statement or representation of material fact, including a false statement or representation regarding his or her name, residence, employment, or operator's license, shall be admissible to determine whether the failure to return the motor vehicle was for causes beyond his or her control.

(d)(1) Any person convicted of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle under subsection (b) shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(2) Any person convicted of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle under subsection (c) shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

Sec. 116. Taking Property Without Right

A person commits the offense of taking property without right if that person takes and carries away the property of another without right to do so. A person convicted of taking property without right shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both.

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3816
(1981 ed.)

Subtitle 3. Fraud and Related Offenses.

Sec. 121. Fraud.

(a) Fraud in the 1st degree.

A person commits the offense of fraud in the 1st degree if that person engages in a scheme or systematic course of conduct with intent to defraud or to obtain property of another by means of a false or fraudulent

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3821
(1981 ed.)

pretense, representation, or promise and thereby obtains property of another or causes another to lose property.

(b) Fraud in the 2nd degree.

A person commits the offense of fraud in the 2nd degree if that person engages in a scheme or systematic course of conduct with intent to defraud or to obtain property of another by means of a false or fraudulent pretense, representation, or promise.

(c) Fraud may be committed by means of false promise as to future performance which the accused does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed. An intent or knowledge shall not be established by the fact alone that such promise was not performed.

Sec. 122. Penalties for Fraud.

(a) Fraud in the 1st degree.

(1) Any person convicted of fraud in the 1st degree shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or 3 times the value of the property obtained or lost, whichever is greater, or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, if the value of the property obtained or lost is \$250 or more; and

(2) Any person convicted of fraud in the 1st degree shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, if the value of the property obtained or lost was less than \$250.

(b) Fraud in the 2nd degree.

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3822
(1981 ed.)

(1) Any person convicted of fraud in the 2nd degree shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or 3 times the value of the property which was the object of the scheme or systematic course of conduct, whichever is greater, or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both, if the value of the property which was the object of the scheme or systematic course of conduct was \$250 or more; and

(2) Any person convicted of fraud in the 2nd degree shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, if the value of the property which was the object of the scheme or systematic course of conduct was less than \$250.

Sec 123. Credit Card Fraud.

(a) For the purpose of this section, the term "credit card" means an instrument or device, whether known as a credit card plate, debit card, or by any other name, issued by a person for use of the cardholder in obtaining property or services.

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3823
(1981 ed.)

(b) A person commits the offense of credit card fraud if, with intent to defraud, that person obtains property of another by:

(1) knowingly using a credit card, or the number or description thereof, which has been issued to another person without the consent of the person to whom it was issued;

(2) knowingly using a credit card, or the

number or description thereof, which has been revoked or cancelled;

(3) knowingly using a falsified, mutilated, or altered credit card or number or description thereof; or

(4) representing that he or she is the holder of a credit card and the credit card had not in fact been issued.

(c) A credit card is deemed cancelled or revoked when notice in writing thereof has been received by the named holder as shown on the credit card or by the records of the issuer.

(d) Penalties.

(1) Any person convicted of credit card fraud shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, if the value of the property obtained is \$250 or more.

(2) Any person convicted of credit card fraud shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, if the value of the property obtained is less than \$250.

Sec. 124. Fraudulent Registration.

(a) A person commits the offense of fraudulent registration if, with intent to defraud the proprietor or manager of a hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, that person falsely registers under a name or address other than his or her actual name or address.

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3824
(1981 ed.)

(b) Any person convicted of fraudulent registration shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both.

Subtitle 4. Dealing in Stolen Property.

Sec. 131. Trafficking in Stolen Property.

(a) For the purposes of this section, the term "traffics" means:

(1) to sell, pledge, transfer, distribute, dispense, or otherwise dispose of property to another person as consideration for anything of value; or

(2) to buy, receive, possess, or obtain control of property with intent to do any of the acts set forth in paragraph (1).

(b) A person commits the offense of trafficking in stolen property if, on 2 or more separate occasions, that person traffics in stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe that the property has been stolen.

(c) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution under this section that the property was not in fact stolen, if the accused engages in conduct which would constitute the crime if the attendant circumstances were as the accused believed them to be.

(d) Any person convicted of trafficking in stolen property shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

Sec. 132. Receiving Stolen Property.

(a) A person commits the offense of receiving

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 38,
subchapter IV

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3831
(1981 ed.)

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3832
(1981 ed.)

stolen property if that person buys, receives, possesses, or obtains control of stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe that the property was stolen, with intent to deprive another of the right to the property or a benefit of the property.

(b) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution for an attempt to commit the offense described in this section that the property was not in fact stolen, if the accused engages in conduct which would constitute the crime if the attendant circumstances were as the accused believed them to be.

(c) Penalties.

(1) Any person convicted of receiving stolen property shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 7 years, or both, if the value of the stolen property is \$250 or more.

(2) Any person convicted of receiving stolen property shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, if the value of the stolen property is less than \$250.

Subtitle 5. Forgery

Sec. 141. Forgery.

(a) For the purposes of this subtitle, the term:

(1) "Forged written instrument" means any written instrument that purports to be genuine but which is not because it:

(A) has been falsely made, altered, signed, or endorsed;

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 38,
subchapter V

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3841
(1981 ed.)

(B) contains a false addition or insertion; or

(C) is a combination of parts of 2 or more genuine written instruments.

(2) "Utter" means to issue, authenticate, transfer, publish, sell, deliver, transmit, present, display, use, or certify.

(3) "Written instrument" includes, but is not limited to, any:

(A) security, bill of lading, document of title, draft, check, certificate of deposit, and letter of credit, as defined in title 28, D.C. Code;

(B) stamp, legal tender, or other obligation of any domestic or foreign governmental entity;

(C) stock certificate, money order, money order blank, traveler's check, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profitsharing agreement, transferable share, investment contract, voting trust certificate, certification of interest in any tangible or intangible property, and any certificate or receipt for or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing items;

(D) commercial paper or document, or any other commercial instrument containing written or printed matter or the equivalent; or

(E) other instrument commonly known as a

security or so defined by an Act of Congress or a provision of the District of Columbia Code.

Enrolled Original

(b) A person commits the offense of forgery if that person makes, draws, or utters a forged written instrument with intent to defraud or injure another.

Sec. 142. Penalties for Forgery.

(a) Any person convicted of forgery shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, if the written instrument purports to be:

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3842
(1981 ed.)

(1) a stamp, legal tender, bond, check, or other valuable instrument issued by a domestic or foreign government or governmental instrumentality;

(2) a stock certificate, bond, or other instrument representing an interest in or claim against a corporation or other organization of its property;

(3) a public record, or instrument filed in a public office or with a public servant;

(4) a written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant, or government instrumentality;

(5) a check which upon its face appears to be a payroll check;

(6) a deed, will, codicil, contract, assignment, commercial instrument, or other instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate, or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation, or status; or

(7) a written instrument having a value of \$10,000 or more.

(b) Any person convicted of forgery shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, if the written instrument is or purports to be:

(1) a token, fare card, public transportation transfer certificate, or other article manufactured for use as a symbol of value in place of money for the purchase of property or services;

(2) a prescription of a duly licensed physician or other person authorized to issue the same for any controlled substance or other instrument or devices used in the taking or administering of controlled substances for which a prescription is required by law; or

(3) a written instrument having a value of \$250 or more.

(c) Any person convicted of forgery shall be fined not more than \$2,500 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both, in any other case.

Subtitle 6. Extortion.

Sec. 151. Extortion.

(a) A person commits the offense of extortion if:

(1) that person obtains or attempts to obtain the property of another with the other's consent which was induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force or violence or by wrongful threat of economic

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 38,
subchapter VI

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3851
(1981 ed.)

injury; or

(2) that person obtains or attempts to obtain property of another with the other's consent which was obtained under color or pretense of official right.

(b) Any person convicted of extortion shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

Sec. 152. Blackmail.

(a) A person commits the offense of blackmail, if, with intent to obtain property of another or to cause another to do or refrain from doing any act, that person threatens:

(1) to accuse any person of a crime;

(2) to expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; or

(3) to impair the reputation of any person, including a deceased person.

(b) Any person convicted of blackmail shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

Title II. Enhanced Penalty.

Sec. 201. Enhanced Penalty for Crimes Committed Against Senior Citizen Victims.

(a) Any person who commits any offense listed in subsection (b) against an individual who is 60 years of age or older, at the time of the offense, may be punished by a fine of up to 1 1/2 times the maximum

New

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3852
(1981 ed.)

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 39

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3901
(1981 ed.)

fine otherwise authorized for the offense and may be imprisoned for a term of up to 1 1/2 times the maximum term of imprisonment otherwise authorized for the offense, or both.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply to the following offenses: robbery, attempted robbery, theft, attempted theft, extortion, fraud in the 1st degree, and fraud in the 2nd degree.

(c) It is an affirmative defense that the accused knew or reasonably believed that the victim was not 60 years of age or older at the time of the offense.

Title III. Bribery Offenses.

Sec. 301. Definitions for Bribery Offenses

For the purposes of this title, the term:

(1) "Court of the District of Columbia" means the Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

(2) "Juror" means any grand, petit, or other juror, or any person selected or summoned as a prospective juror of the District of Columbia.

(3) "Official action" means any decision, opinion, recommendation, judgment, vote, or other conduct that involves an exercise of discretion on the part of the public servant.

(4) "Official duty" means any required conduct that does not involve an exercise of discretion on the part of the public servant.

(5) "Official proceeding" means any trial,

D.C.Code,
title 22,
chapter 7,
new subchapter II
(1981 ed.)

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-711
(1981 ed.)

hearing, or other proceeding in any court of the District of Columbia, or in any agency or department of the District of Columbia government.

(6) "Public servant" means any officer, employee, or other person authorized to act for or on behalf of the District of Columbia government. The term "public servant" includes any person who has been elected, nominated, or appointed to be a public servant or a juror. The term "public servant" does not include an independent contractor.

Sec. 302. Bribery.

(a) A person commits the offense of bribery if that person:

(1) corruptly offers, gives, or agrees to give anything of value, directly or indirectly, to a public servant; or

(2) corruptly solicits, demands, accepts, or agrees to accept anything of value, directly or indirectly, as a public servant; in return for an agreement or understanding that an official act of the public servant will be influenced thereby or that the public servant will violate an official duty, or that the public servant will commit, aid in committing, or will collude in or allow any fraud against the District of Columbia.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting concurrence in official action in the course of legitimate compromise between public

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-712
(1981 ed.)

servants.

Enrolled Original

(c) Any person convicted of bribery shall be fined not more than \$25,000 or 3 times the monetary equivalent of the thing of value, whichever is greater, or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

Sec. 303. Bribery of a Witness.

(a) A person commits the offense of bribery of a witness if that person.

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-713
(1981 ed.)

(1) corruptly offers, gives, or agrees to give to another person; or

(2) corruptly solicits, demands, accepts, or agrees to accept from another person; anything of value in return for an agreement or understanding that the testimony of the recipient will be influenced in an official proceeding before any court of the District of Columbia or any agency or department of the District of Columbia government, or that the recipient will absent himself or herself from such proceedings.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to prohibit the payment or receipt of witness fees provided by law, or the payment by the party upon whose behalf a witness is called and receipt by a witness of a reasonable cost of travel and subsistence incurred and the reasonable value of time lost in attendance at any such proceeding, or, in the case of expert witnesses, a reasonable fee for time spent in the preparation of a technical or professional opinion and

appearing and testifying.

(c) Any person convicted of bribery of a witness shall be fined not more than \$2,500 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

Title IV. Perjury and Related Offenses.

Sec. 401. Perjury.

(a) A person commits the offense of perjury if:

D.C.Code,
title 22,
new chapter 25
(1981 ed.)

(1) having taken an oath or affirmation before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in a case in which the law authorized such oath or affirmation to be administered, that he or she will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by that person subscribed is true, wilfully and contrary to an oath or affirmation states or subscribes any material matter which he or she does not believe to be true and which in fact is not true; or

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2511
(1981 ed.)

(2) as a notary public or other officer authorized to take proof of certification, wilfully certifies falsely that an instrument was acknowledged by any party thereto or wilfully certifies falsely as to another material matter in an acknowledgement.

(b) Any person convicted of perjury shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

Sec. 402. Subornation of Perjury.

A person commits the offense of subornation of perjury if that person wilfully procures another to

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2512
(1981 ed.)

commit perjury. Any person convicted of subornation of perjury shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both

Sec. 403. False Swearing.

(a) A person commits the offense of false swearing if under oath or affirmation he or she wilfully makes a false statement, in writing, that is in fact material and the statement is one which is required by law to be sworn or affirmed before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2513
(1981 ed.)

(b) Any person convicted of false swearing shall be fined not more than \$2,500 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both.

Sec. 404. False Statements.

(a) A person commits the offense of making false statements if that person wilfully makes a false statement that is in fact material, in writing, directly or indirectly, to any instrumentality of the District of Columbia government, under circumstances in which the statement could reasonably be expected to be relied upon as true: PROVIDED, That the writing indicates that the making of a false statement is punishable by criminal penalties

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2514
(1981 ed.)

(b) Any person convicted of making false statements shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

Title V. Obstruction of Justice.

Sec. 501. Definitions for Obstruction of Justice.

D.C.Code,
title 22,
chapter 7,
new subchapter
III
(1981 ed.)

For the purpose of this title, the term:

(1) "Court of the District of Columbia" means the Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-721
(1981 ed.)

(2) "Criminal investigator" means an individual authorized by the Mayor or the Mayor's designated agent to conduct or engage in a criminal investigation, or a prosecuting attorney conducting or engaged in a criminal investigation.

(3) "Criminal investigation" means an investigation of a violation of any criminal statute in effect in the District of Columbia.

(4) "Official proceeding" means any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in any court of the District of Columbia or any agency or department of the District of Columbia government.

Sec. 502. Obstruction of Justice.

(a) A person commits the offense of obstruction of justice if that person.

New
D.C.Code,
sec. 22-722
(1981 ed.)

(1) corruptly, or by threats or force, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any juror, witness, or officer in any court of the District of Columbia in the discharge of his or her duties;

(2) corruptly, by threats or force, in any way obstructs or impedes or endeavors to obstruct or impede the due administration of justice in any court of the District of Columbia;

(3) wilfully endeavors by means of bribery,

misrepresentation, intimidation, or force or threats of force, to obstruct, delay, or prevent the communication to an investigator of the District of Columbia by any person of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute in effect in the District of Columbia;

(4) injures any person or his or her property on account of the person or any other person giving to a criminal investigator in the course of any criminal investigation information related to a violation of any criminal statute in effect in the District of Columbia; or

(5) injures any person or his or her property on account of the person or any other person performing his official duty as a juror, witness, or officer in any court in the District of Columbia.

(b) Any person convicted of obstruction of justice shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both.

Sec. 503. Tampering with Physical Evidence.

(a) A person commits the offense of tampering with physical evidence if, knowing or having reason to believe an official proceeding has begun or knowing that an official proceeding is likely to be instituted, that person alters, destroys, mutilates, conceals, or removes a record, document, or other object, with intent to impair its integrity or its availability for use in the official proceeding.

(b) Any person convicted of tampering with

New
D.C. Code,
sec. 22-723
(1981 ed.)

physical evidence shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both.

Title VI. Amendments and Repealers.

Sec. 601. Amendments.

(a) D.C. Code, sec. 16-708 is amended by striking the phrase "embezzlement, shall be fined not more than \$5000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both." and inserting the phrase "theft, and shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for such offense." in lieu thereof.

D.C.Code,
sec. 16-708

(b) Section 904 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1336; D.C. Code, sec. 22-101) is amended by inserting following the word "Except" the phrase "where otherwise provided for".

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-101
(1981 ed.)

(c) Section 905 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1336; D.,C. Code, sec. 22-102) is amended immediately following the word "Act" by inserting the phrase "and the District of Columbia Theft and White Collar Crimes Act of 1982".

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-103
(1981 ed.)

(d) Section 849 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1327; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3106) is amended by striking the word "steal," wherever it appears.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3106
(1981 ed.)

(e) Section 1 of An Act to control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous

weapons in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes, approved July 8, 1932 (47 Stat. 650; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3201) is amended by striking the word "larceny".

D.C. Code,
sec. 22-3201
(1981 ed.)

(f) D.C. Code, sec. 23-546 is amended as follows:

(1) subsection (c)(1) is amended by striking the following phrases:

D.C. Code,
sec. 23-546

(A) "Blackmail.. section 819 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-2305).";

(B) "Bribery ..section 861 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-701).";

(C) "Grand Larceny.. section 826 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-2201).";

(D) "Obstruction of justice..section 862 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-703)."; and

(E) "Receiving stolen property of value in excess of \$100...section 829 (D.C. Code, sec 22-2205).";

(2) subsection (c)(2) is amended by striking the following phrase, "(A) in the second paragraph under the center heading 'General Expenses' in the first section of the Act of July 1, 1902 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-702), and (B)";

(3) subsection (c)(3) is amended by:

(A) striking the phrase "Extortion and threats" and inserting the word "Threats" in lieu thereof; and

(B) striking the phrase "sections 1501 and 1502" and inserting the phrase "section 1501" in lieu thereof;

(4) subsection (c)(4) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Offenses involving the manufacture, distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture or distribute controlled substances as specified in sections 401 through 403 of the District of Columbia Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1981, effective August 5, 1981 (D.C. Law 4-29; D.C. Code, secs. 33-441 through -443)."; and

(5) by adding a new paragraph (5) at the end thereof to read as follows:

"(5) Any of the offenses specified in the District of Columbia Theft and White Collar Crimes Act of 1982, and listed in the following table

"Offense	Specified in -
"Extortion.....	section 151.
"Blackmail.....	section 152.
"Bribery.....	section 302.
"Obstruction of Justice.....	section 502.
"Receiving stolen property of value in excess of \$250.....	section 132.
"Theft of property of value in excess of \$250.....	section 111.
"Trafficking in stolen property...	section 131."

(g) D.C. Code, sec. 23-581 is amended as follows:

D.C. Code,
sec. 23-581

(1) subsection (a)(2)(A) is amended by striking the following phrases:

(A) "Petit Larceny .. section 827 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-2202)."; and

(B) "Receiving stolen goods... section 829 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-2205).";

(2) subsection (a)(2)(B) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) Attempts to commit burglary as specified in section 823 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1323; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1801)."; and

(3) by adding the following new subparagraphs (C) and (D) at the end of subsection (a)(2) to read as follows:

"(C) The following offenses specified in the District of Columbia Theft and White Collar Crimes Act of 1982, and listed in the following table:

"Offense:	Specified in -
"Theft of property valued less than \$250.....	section 111.
"Receiving stolen property.....	section 132.

"(D) Attempts to commit the following offenses specified in the Act and listed in the following table:

"Offense:	Specified in -
"Theft of property valued in excess of \$250.	section 111.

"Unauthorized use of vehicles.....section 115."

(h) Section 732 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1307; D.C. Code, sec. 26-420) is amended by striking the word "larceny" and inserting the word "theft" in lieu thereof.

D.C.Code,
sec. 26-420
(1981 ed.)

(i) Section 691 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1058; D.C. Code, sec. 26-504(c)) is amended by striking the word "larceny" and inserting the word "theft" in lieu thereof.

D.C.Code,
sec. 26-504
(1981 ed.)

Sec. 602. Repealers.

(a) D.C. Code, sec. 23-314 is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 23-314
repealed

(b) Section 861 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1330; D.C. Code, sec. 22-701) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-701
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(c) The following paragraph of section 1 of An Act Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 591; D.C. Code, sec. 22-702) is repealed:

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-702
(1981 ed.)
repealed

"That hereafter every person who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for giving, procuring, or aiding to give or procure any office, place, or

promotion in office from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or from any officer under them, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers to give, or gives any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever for the procuring or aiding to procure any such office, place, or promotion in office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the jail for not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

(d) Section 862 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved December 27, 1967 (81 Stat. 736; D.C. Code, sec. 22-703) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-703
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(e) Section 833 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1201) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1201
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(f) Section 834 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1202) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1202
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(g) Section 835 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1203) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1203
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(h) Section 836 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1204) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1204
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(i) Section 837 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1205) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1205
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(j) Section 838 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1206) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1206
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(k) Section 851a of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved August 12, 1937 (50 Stat. 629; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1207) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1207
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(l) Section 1 of An act to prevent fraudulent transactions on the part of commission merchants and other consignees of goods and other property, in the District of Columbia, approved March 21, 1892 (27 Stat. 10; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1208) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1208
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(m) Section 839 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved December 30, 1967 (77 Stat. 769; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1209) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1209
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(n) Section 841 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1326; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1210) is

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1210
(1981 ed.)
repealed

repealed.

(o) The last sentence of An Act To amend "An Act for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in the District of Columbia," approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, approved April 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 127; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1211) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1211
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(p) Section 842 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1326; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1301) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1301
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(q) Chapter 949 of An Act To prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic or other soldier organizations, approved March 15, 1906 (34 Stat. 62; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1307) is repealed

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1307
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(r) Section 845 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1327; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1308) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1308
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(s) Section 843 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1326; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1401) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1401
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(t) Section 830a of An Act To amend the Act entitled "An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901," and the Acts amendatory thereto and supplementary thereto,

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1404
(1981 ed.)
repealed

approved April 19, 1920 (41 Stat. 567; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1404) is repealed.

(u) Section 840 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1326; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1405) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1405
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(v) Section 1 of An Act To prohibit in the District of Columbia the operation of any automatic merchandise vending machine, turnstile, coin-box telephone, or other legal receptacle designed to receive or be operated by lawful coin of the United States of America, or a token provided by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle in connection with the sale, use or enjoyment of property or service by means of slugs, spurious coins, tricks, or devices not authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents thereof; and to prohibit in the District of Columbia the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, advertising for sale, distribution, or possession for such use of any token, slug, false or counterfeited coin, or any device or substance whatsoever except tokens authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle; and providing a penalty for violation thereof, approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 662; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1407) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1407
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(w) Section 2 of An Act To prohibit in the District of Columbia the operation of any automatic merchandise vending machine, turnstile, coin-box

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-1408
(1981 ed.)
repealed

telephone, or other legal receptacle designed to receive or be operated by lawful coin of the United States of America, or a token provided by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property or service by means of slugs, spurious coins, tricks, or devices not authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents thereof; and to prohibit in the District of Columbia the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, advertising for sale, distribution, or possession for such use of any token, slug, false or counterfeited coin, or any device or substance whatsoever except tokens authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle; and providing a penalty for violation thereof, approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 663; D C. Code, sec. 22-1408) is repealed.

(x) Section 3 of An Act to prohibit in the District of Columbia the operation of any automatic merchandise vending machine, turnstile, coin-box telephone, or other legal receptacle designed to receive or be operated by lawful coin of the United States of America, or a token provided by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property or service by means of slugs, spurious coins, tricks, or devices not authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents thereof; and to prohibit in the District of Columbia the manufacture, sale, offering for sale,

D.C. Code,
sec. 22-1409
(1981 ed.)
repealed

advertising for sale, distribution, or possession for such use of any token, slug, false or counterfeited coin, or any device or substance whatsoever except tokens authorized by the person entitled to the coin contents of such receptacle; and providing a penalty for violation thereof, approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 663; D.C. Code, sec. 22-1409) is repealed.

(y) Section 826 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1324; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2201) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2201
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(z) Section 827 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved August 12, 1937 (50 Stat. 628; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2202) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2202
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(aa) Section 851b of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1913 (37 Stat. 727; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2203) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2203
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(bb) Section 826b of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved October 17, 1976 (90 Stat. 2479; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2204) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2204
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(cc) Section 826c of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2204a) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2204a
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(dd) Section 829 of An Act To establish a code of

law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1324; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2205) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2205
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ee) Section 831 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1324; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2206) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2206
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ff) Section 832 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1325; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2207) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2207
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(gg) Section 828 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1324; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2208) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2208
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(hh) Section 815 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1323; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2301) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2301
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ii) Section 816 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1323; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2302) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2302
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(jj) Section 817 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1323; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2303) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2303
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(kk) Section 818 of An Act To establish a code of

law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1323; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2304) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2304
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ll) Section 819 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1323, D.C. Code, sec. 22-2305) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2305
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(mm) Section 1501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 approved June 19, 1968 (82 Stat. 238; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2306) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2306
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(nn) Section 858 of An Act To establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1329; D.C. Code, sec. 22-2501) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2501
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(oo) R.S.D.C. sec. 1180 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-2602) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-2602
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(pp) Section 826a of An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia", approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. 534; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3115) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3115
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(qq) Section 15 of An act regulating gas-works, approved June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. 280; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3116) is repealed

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3116
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(rr) Section 1 of An act to prevent fraud upon the water revenues of the District of Columbia, approved April 5, 1892 (27 Stat. 14; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3117) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3117
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ss) Section 1 of An Act To regulate the sale of

kosher meat in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1926 (44 Stat. 253; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3404) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3404
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(tt) Section 2 of An Act To regulate the sale of kosher meat in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1926 (44 Stat. 253; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3405) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3405
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(uu) Section 3 of An Act To regulate the sale of kosher meat in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1926 (44 Stat. 253; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3406) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3406
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(vv) Section 1 of An Act To protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia, approved August 12, 1937 (50 Stat. 626; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3409) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3409
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ww) Section 2 of An Act To protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia, approved August 12, 1937 (50 Stat. 626; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3410) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3410
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(xx) Section 3 of An Act To protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia, approved August 12, 1937 (50 Stat. 626; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3411) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3411
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(yy) Section 4 of An Act To protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia, approved August 12, 1937 (50 Stat. 626; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3412) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3412
(1981 ed.)

(zz) R.S.D.C. sec. 1179 (D.C. Code, sec. 22-3413)

is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3413
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(aaa) Section 50 of An Act To make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 309; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3701) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3701
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(bbb) Section 51 of An Act To make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 309; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3702) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3702
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ccc) Section 52 of An Act To make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 309; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3703) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3703
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(ddd) Section 53 of An Act To make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 310; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3704) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3704
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(eee) Section 54 of An Act To make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 310; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3705) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3705
(1981 ed.)
repealed

(fff) Section 55 of An Act To make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia, approved April 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 310; D.C. Code, sec. 22-3706) is repealed.

D.C.Code,
sec. 22-3706
(1981 ed.)
repealed

Title VII. Applicability and Effective Date.

Sec. 701. Applicability and Effective Date.


(a) The provisions of this act shall apply only to

Note,
D.C.Code,
secs. 22-711 et seq.,
-2511 et seq., -3801
et seq., & -3901 et
seq.
(1981 ed.)

offenses committed on or after the effective date of this act. An offense is committed after the effective date of this act only if all elements of the offense occurred after the effective date. Prosecutions for offenses committed prior to the effective date of this act shall be governed by the prior law, which is continued in effect for that purpose as if this act was not in force.

(b) This act shall take effect after a 30-day period of Congressional review following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the Mayor, action by the Council of the District of Columbia to override the veto) as provided in section 602(c)(2) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Code, sec. 1-233(c)(2)).


Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia


Mayor
District of Columbia
8-4-82

APPROVED: AUGUST 4, 1982



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Council Period Four
Second Session

DOCKET NO: B 4-133

Item on Consent Calendar

ACTION: Adopted First Reading, 6-22-82

VOICE VOTE: Unanimous

Absent: all present

ROLL CALL VOTE:

COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.
CHMN. DIXON					KANE					SHACKLETON				
WINTER					MASON					SPAULDING				
CLARKE					MOORE, JR.					WILSON				
CRAWFORD					RAY									
JARVIS					ROLARK									

X - Indicates Vote A.B. - Absent N.V. - Not Voting

CERTIFICATION OF RECORD

William H. Cunningham July 20, 1982
Secretary to the Council Date

Item on Consent Calendar

ACTION: Adopted Amended First Reading, 7-6-82

VOICE VOTE: Unanimous

Absent: all present

ROLL CALL VOTE:

COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.
CHMN. DIXON					KANE					SHACKLETON				
WINTER					MASON					SPAULDING				
CLARKE					MOORE, JR.					WILSON				
CRAWFORD					RAY									
JARVIS					ROLARK									

X - Indicates Vote A.B. - Absent N.V. - Not Voting

CERTIFICATION OF RECORD

William H. Cunningham July 20, 1982
Secretary to the Council Date

Item on Consent Calendar

ACTION: Adopted Final Reading, 7-20-82

VOICE VOTE: Unanimous

Absent: all present

ROLL CALL VOTE:

COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.
CHMN. DIXON					KANE					SHACKLETON				
WINTER					MASON					SPAULDING				
CLARKE					MOORE, JR.					WILSON				
CRAWFORD					RAY									
JARVIS					ROLARK									

X - Indicates Vote A.B. - Absent N.V. - Not Voting

CERTIFICATION OF RECORD

Secretary to the Council

Date