



Offender Management Act 2007

2007 CHAPTER 21

PART 3

OTHER PROVISIONS ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF OFFENDERS

Polygraph conditions for certain offenders released on licence

28 Application of polygraph condition

- (1) The Secretary of State may include a polygraph condition in the licence of a person to whom this section applies.
- (2) This section applies to a person serving a relevant custodial sentence in respect of a relevant sexual offence who—
 - (a) is released on licence by the Secretary of State under any enactment; and
 - (b) is not aged under 18 on the day on which he is released.
- (3) In this section “relevant custodial sentence” means—
 - (a) a sentence of imprisonment for a term of twelve months or more (including such a sentence imposed under section 227 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44));
 - (b) a sentence of detention in a young offender institution for a term of twelve months or more;
 - (c) a sentence of detention under section 90 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6);
 - (d) a sentence of detention under section 91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 for a period of twelve months or more;
 - (e) a sentence of custody for life under section 93 or 94 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000; or
 - (f) a sentence of detention under section 226 or 228 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.
- (4) In this section “relevant sexual offence” means—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) an offence specified in Part 2 of Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (specified sexual offences);
 - (b) an offence specified in paragraphs 1 to 21 of Schedule 16 to that Act (offences under the law of Scotland); or
 - (c) an offence specified in Part 2 of Schedule 17 to that Act (offences under the law of Northern Ireland).
- (5) In section 250(4) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (licence conditions for prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment of twelve months or more etc), in paragraph (b)(i) after “Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000” there is inserted “or section 28 of the Offender Management Act 2007”.

29 Effect of polygraph condition

- (1) For the purposes of section 28, a polygraph condition is a condition which requires the released person—
- (a) to participate in polygraph sessions conducted with a view to—
 - (i) monitoring his compliance with the other conditions of his licence; or
 - (ii) improving the way in which he is managed during his release on licence;
 - (b) to participate in those polygraph sessions at such times as may be specified in instructions given by an appropriate officer; and
 - (c) while participating in a polygraph session, to comply with instructions given to him by the person conducting the session (“the polygraph operator”).
- (2) A polygraph session is a session during which the polygraph operator—
- (a) conducts one or more polygraph examinations of the released person; and
 - (b) interviews the released person in preparation for, or otherwise in connection with, any such examination.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a polygraph examination is a procedure in which—
- (a) the polygraph operator questions the released person;
 - (b) the questions and the released person’s answers are recorded; and
 - (c) physiological reactions of the released person while being questioned are measured and recorded by means of equipment of a type approved by the Secretary of State.
- (4) In subsection (1)(b) “appropriate officer” means an officer of a provider of probation services or an officer of a local probation board.
- (5) An appropriate officer giving instructions as mentioned in subsection (1)(b) must have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
- (6) The Secretary of State may make rules relating to the conduct of polygraph sessions.
- (7) The rules may, in particular—
- (a) require polygraph operators to be persons who satisfy such requirements as to qualifications, experience and other matters as are specified in the rules;
 - (b) make provision about the keeping of records of polygraph sessions; and
 - (c) make provision about the preparation of reports on the results of polygraph sessions.

- (8) The power to make rules under subsection (6) is exercisable by statutory instrument subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

30 Use in criminal proceedings of evidence from polygraph sessions

- (1) Evidence of any matter mentioned in subsection (2) may not be used in any proceedings against a released person for an offence.
- (2) The matters so excluded are—
- (a) any statement made by the released person while participating in a polygraph session; and
 - (b) any physiological reactions of the released person while being questioned in the course of a polygraph examination.
- (3) In this section “polygraph examination” and “polygraph session” have the same meaning as in section 29.

Accreditation of programmes

31 Accreditation of programmes for purposes of programme requirements

- (1) In section 202 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (programme requirements)—
- (a) in subsection (2), for “accreditation body” there is substituted “Secretary of State for the purposes of this section”; and
 - (b) subsection (3)(b) is omitted.
- (2) Any programme which immediately before the commencement of this section is accredited for the purposes of section 202 is to be treated as a programme accredited by the Secretary of State.

Young offenders

32 Functions of Youth Justice Board

- (1) Section 41 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37) (the Youth Justice Board) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (5), after paragraph (j) there is inserted—
- “(ja) at the request of the Secretary of State, to assist him in carrying out his functions in relation to the release of offenders detained in accommodation which is youth detention accommodation, within the meaning given by section 107(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000;”.
- (3) After subsection (6) there is inserted—
- “(6A) The power of the Secretary of State under subsection (6)(b) includes power—
 - (a) to provide that, in relation to any function of his that is exercisable in respect of particular cases, the function is to be exercisable by the Board only—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (i) where it proposes to exercise the function in a particular manner, or
- (ii) in respect of a class of case specified in the order, and
- (b) to make any supplementary, incidental or consequential provision (including provision for any enactment to apply subject to modifications).”

33 Detention and training orders: early release

- (1) In section 102(4) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 (c. 6) (early release from period of detention)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a), for “one month before” there is substituted “at any time during the period of one month ending with”, and
 - (b) in paragraph (b), for “one month or two months before” there is substituted “at any time during the period of two months ending with”.
- (2) The amendments made by subsection (1) apply in relation to an offender detained under a detention and training order which comes into force before this section comes into force as they apply in relation to an offender detained under a detention and training order which comes into force after this section.

34 Accommodation in which period of detention and training to be served

- (1) The Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 102 (the period of detention and training under a detention and training order), in subsection (1)—
 - (a) for “secure” there is substituted “youth detention”, and
 - (b) the words “or by such other person as may be authorised by him for that purpose” are omitted.
- (3) In section 104 (breach of supervision requirements), in subsection (3)(a) for “secure” there is substituted “youth detention”.
- (4) In section 105 (offences during currency of order), in each of subsections (2) and (3), for “secure” there is substituted “youth detention”.
- (5) In the heading to section 107 (meaning of “secure accommodation” and references to terms), for “secure” there is substituted “youth detention”.
- (6) In section 107(1)—
 - (a) for ““secure accommodation”” there is substituted ““youth detention accommodation””,
 - (b) in paragraph (c), after “by” there is inserted “or on behalf of”, and
 - (c) for paragraph (e) there is substituted—
 - “(e) such other accommodation or descriptions of accommodation as the Secretary of State may by order specify.”
- (7) In section 160 (rules and orders)—
 - (a) in subsection (2)(b), after “68,” there is inserted “107(1)(e)”, and
 - (b) in subsection (5)(a), for “or 40C(2)” there is substituted “, 40C(2) or 107(1)(e)”.

35 Escort arrangements

- (1) Schedule 1 to the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (c. 33) (escort arrangements: England and Wales) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading to paragraph 1, for “offenders detained at secure training centres” there is substituted “persons detained in youth detention accommodation”.
- (3) In paragraph 1 (arrangements for the escort of offenders detained at secure training centres)—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (1), for “offenders” in paragraphs (a) and (b) there is substituted “detained persons” and for paragraphs (c) and (d) there is substituted—
 - “(c) the custody of detained persons temporarily held in youth detention accommodation in the course of delivery from one such place of accommodation to another; and
 - (d) the custody of detained persons while they are outside a place of youth detention accommodation for temporary purposes,”and
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (2), for “a court, secure training centre” there is substituted “a place of youth detention accommodation or a court”.
- (4) In paragraph 4 (interpretation)—
 - (a) before the definition of “escort arrangements” there is inserted—

““detained person” means a person remanded or committed to accommodation which is youth detention accommodation or detained in any such accommodation pursuant to a sentence or order requiring the person to be detained;”, and
 - (b) the definitions of “offender” and “secure training centre” are omitted.