



Australian Government

**Department of Immigration
and Border Protection**

Control Framework for Detention-Related Decision Making

2014



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Overview

The Control Framework for Detention-Related Decision Making (the Control Framework) details how the Department of Immigration and Border Protection utilises business processes, quality assurance, staff and systems to manage the risk of:

- A section 251 warrant being inappropriately issued or used
- Unlawful or inappropriate detention
- Unlawful removal
- Failure to progress a detainee towards a status resolution outcome
- Improper cancellation or refusal on character grounds.

The purpose of the Control Framework is to identify key high risk points in the detention-related decision making process and the mitigation strategies employed to reduce the consequences and likelihood of these risks being realised. The Control Framework is not an operational guide or procedural instruction. The locations of guidelines of this nature are highlighted throughout this document.

Key principles

The Control Framework is a risk management strategy that has been developed in accordance with *Secretary's Instruction 8 – Quality Assurance* and the department's *Risk Management Framework*. The Control Framework manages risk through:

- Establishing the context in which decisions are made
- Identifying specific decisions of a high risk nature
- Specifying controls and other supporting mitigation strategies
- Ensuring adequate records are maintained, monitored and reviewed
- Facilitating escalation and active consultation and communication between decision-makers and stakeholders.

The key principles underpinning the Control Framework include:

- Effectiveness – risk management is embedded in business processes and occurs on a formal and informal basis.
- Consistency – decisions are handled in a consistent and transparent manner by appropriately trained officers throughout the Service Delivery Network.
- Defensibility – decisions are made in accordance with relevant legislation, case law, policy and procedures.
- Proportionality – resources are appropriately allocated at key high risk points to balance responsiveness with assessed risk.
- Continuous improvement – regular review of the Control Framework occurs to ensure risks are appropriately identified and managed, and that conformance with policy and procedures is satisfactory.

Risk context

Detention-related decision making has been recognised as a high risk area of the department's operations for an extended period of time, with the first iteration of the Control Framework being implemented at the end of 2006 as a formalised response to these risks. Mandatory Control Points have been implemented at decision points which have been assessed as high risk, due to the potential for consequences including:

- Breach of legislative requirements
- Breach of duty of care and injury (including to departmental officers and detainee self-harm)
- Damage to departmental reputation through political, community and media scrutiny
- Financial costs resulting from litigation and remedial programme measures
- Other adverse impacts on the achievement of objectives, including the need to audit programmes.

Control Framework for Detention Related Decision Making - Key Elements		
Pre-location	① MCP1 - Application for Search Warrant	
Location	○ Compliance Client Interview (Streaming Decision)	
Post-location	② MCP 2 - Report on the use of Search Warrant	
Detention	④ MCP4 - Detention Note	
	⑦ MCP7 - Detention Manager Review (Phases 1 and 2)	
	⑧ MCP 8 – Inappropriate Detention Release	
Detainee management, resolution and review	Rapid Removal Stream	Case Management Stream
	○ Detention Client Interview ⑩ MCP10 - Removal Availability Assessment ⑫ MCP12 - Removal - Waiver of 48 Hours' Notice ○ Automatic referral to Case Management after 28 days	○ Detention Client Interview ⑪ MCP17 - Case Plan Review ○ Case Review ○ Detention Review Committee ○ Senior Officer Review ○ Ombudsman Review
Character (section 501)	⑭ MCP14 – Cancellation – section 501 Issues Paper Checklist ⑮ MCP15 – Refusal – section 501 Issues Paper Checklist	

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Applicability to Illegal Maritime Arrivals (IMAs)

The Control Framework does not apply in Offshore Processing Centres and to transferees in these locations, or where additional powers of the *Migration Act 1958* are relied upon (including those relating to Regional Processing under s 198AA – AJ).

The Control Framework continues to apply in Christmas Island and to IMAs in this location, with the exception of the following:

- MCP1 (Application for Search Warrant) and MCP2 (Report on use of Search Warrant) do not apply on Christmas Island.
- MCP4 (Detention Note) is not used to record detention decisions on Christmas Island made under s 189(3) of the *Migration Act 1958*.
- MCP7 (Detention Manager Review) applies only to s 189(3) detention decisions where the IMA has a prior immigration history in Australia and an assessment is required by the Detention Review Manager as to whether they are affected by defective notification.

IMAs that later enter the compliance and status resolution space are not treated differently to the wider immigration population for the purposes of the Control Framework.

MCP 1 – Application for Search Warrant	
Key Risk	Failure to prevent the unlawful issue of a search warrant
Risk Source and Context	Under section 251 (Powers of entry and search) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , the Secretary or their delegate has the power to issue a search warrant to enter and search certain locations where the officer has reasonable cause to believe there may be found an unlawful non-citizen, a removee, a deportee, a temporary visa holder in breach of conditions or certain records of interest.
Mitigation Strategy	If a warrant operation is considered the most appropriate compliance action, and an officer has formed the appropriate state of mind, they may apply to a delegated officer for a search warrant. The officer who will lead the operation must be the warrant holder for the operation, and must seek approval for any in-field variations.
Applicability	When a warrant is considered the most appropriate compliance action and there is reasonable cause to believe an unlawful non-citizen, a person in breach of visa conditions or certain related documents may be located at an identified property.
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Field Officer completes the Application for Search Warrant. • Warrant Delegate reviews and approves Application for Search Warrant and issues the Warrant.
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials • Compliance Field Role Specific • Warrant Delegate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warrant Delegate Training
Procedural Guidance	PAM 3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Compliance – <u>Field visits</u>
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A warrant must be issued before a warrant visit occurs. • A Client Visit Application can be converted into a Warrant in the field, provided express approval is gained from the Warrant Delegate. • A search warrant can be issued for a period not exceeding 3 months. However, departmental policy provides that warrants generally be issued for a period of 7 days.
Associated Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s251 Warrant Application in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client Visit Application (CVA) – must be completed before any targeted non-warrant field activity occurs. If it is anticipated that, while undertaking the non-warrant visit, the officer may, if certain information is verified, seek to obtain a warrant in order to continue the activity, they should include this possibility in the CVA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Risk Assessment – to ensure safety of all persons, officers are required to undertake a risk assessment relating to each field operation, and Field Team Leaders must monitor and respond to risks in the course of an operation. High risk operations should not proceed if the risk cannot be mitigated.
Policy Owner	Compliance Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 2 – Report on the Use of Search Warrant	
Key Risk	Failure to identify the improper use of a search warrant
Risk Source and Context	Under section 251 (Powers of entry and search) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , the Secretary or their delegate has the power to issue a search warrant to enter and search certain locations where the officer has reasonable cause to believe there may be found an unlawful non-citizen, a removee, a deportee, a temporary visa holder in breach of conditions or certain records of interest.
Mitigation Strategy	After the search warrant has been executed, or the warrant period has expired, the warrant holder must prepare and submit a detailed report on the entire search warrant process to the delegate for the review.
Applicability	When a Search Warrant has been used or has expired.
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Field Officer completes Report on the Use of Search Warrant • Warrant Delegate reviews and approves Report on the Use of Search Warrant
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials • Compliance Field Role Specific • Warrant Delegate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Warrant Delegate Training
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Compliance – <u>Field visits</u>
Timeframes	The warrant holder must complete a Report on the Use of a Search Warrant and submit this to the warrant delegate who issued the warrant within 14 calendar days of the warrant being executed or its expiry.
Associated Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s251 Warrant Application in the CCMDs Portal • Report on the Use of Search Warrant in the CCMDs Portal
Policy Owner	Compliance Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 4 – Detention Note (Compliance)	
Key Risk	Failure to prevent the unlawful initial detention of an Australian citizen or lawful non-citizen
Risk Source and Context	Under section 189(1) (Detention of unlawful non-citizens) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , an officer who knows or reasonably suspects that a person in the migration zone (other than an excised offshore place) is an unlawful non-citizen must detain the person.
Mitigation Strategy	Where a compliance officer is satisfied that a person of interest must be detained, the reasons for forming the reasonable suspicion that led to the detention must be recorded.
Applicability	When a Person of Interest (excluding an IMA on arrival) is under reasonable suspicion of being an unlawful non-citizen and has been deemed as necessary to detain.
Responsible Officers	Compliance Field Officer conducts the Compliance Client Interview and completes the Detention Note (subject to other arrangements)
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials • Compliance Field Role Specific
Procedural Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Compliance – <u>Immigration detention and the powers to detain</u> • PAM 3 – Migration Act – Identity, biometrics and immigration status – Establishing identity in the field and in detention – <u>Escalation Mechanisms</u>
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An MCP4 must generally be completed if a person's detention exceeds 4 hours. • The MCP4 should be completed within 24 to 48 hours if the identity of the person has been confirmed (72 hours in exceptional circumstances). • If the person's identity has not been confirmed, the MCP4 must be completed in time to allow the Detention Review Manager to complete the MCP7 within 24 hours.
Associated Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention Note in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention Record – IMA detention on arrival is not recorded in an MCP4, but in a separate Detention Record. Consequently, IMA detention is generally not reviewable under MCP7 (Detention Manager Review). • Compliance Client Interview (CCI) – the CCI assists in establishing a person's identity and immigration status, assesses risks and records reasons relating to an officer's reasonable suspicion that the person is an unlawful non-citizen and informs the decision as to whether the grant of a visa or detention is the most appropriate strategy to assist in the resolution of a person's status.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention Client Interview (DCI) - The DCI streams the detainee into either (1) the Rapid Removal Stream, or (2) the Case Managed Stream, and should be completed within 24 hours of detention (and no later than 5 days unless there are exceptional circumstances) by the detaining officer, compliance officer, detention officer or the case manager depending on local arrangements. • Brief Assessment Tool (BAT) – the BAT assists officers to quickly determine whether a person may be affected by a defective notification. • Comprehensive Assessment Tool (CAT) – the CAT must be completed where the BAT has shown that a person may possibly be affected by defective notification. • Case Note – If a Detention Note is not required, important information including a note about any detention of less than four hours should be recorded in the CCMDS portal.
Policy Owner	Compliance Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 7 – Detention Manager Review	
Key Risk	Failure to prevent the unlawful ongoing detention of an Australian citizen or lawful non-citizen
Risk Source and Context	Under section 189 (Detention of unlawful non-citizens) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , an officer who knows or reasonably suspects that a person in the migration zone (other than an excised offshore place) is an unlawful non-citizen must detain the person.
Mitigation Strategy	Where a person has been detained, the Detention Review Manager will conduct an initial Phase 1 review to independently ensure the detention is appropriate. A Phase 2 review must be completed if any issues are identified in the Phase 1 review that necessitates further investigation (including identity issues).
Applicability	When a suspected unlawful non-citizen (excluding an IMA on arrival) has already been detained with an MCP4 (Detention Note) completed. IMAs on arrival are generally not reviewed by the DRM unless there are exceptional circumstances including the IMA having a prior immigration history in Australia and an assessment is required as to whether they are affected by defective notification.
Responsible Officers	Detention Review Manager reviews the decision to detain a suspected unlawful non-citizen.
Officer Training Requirements	Training requirements are determined between the Director, Detention Review and the incoming Detention Review Manager.
Procedural Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Review – <u>Detention review manager</u> • PAM 3 – Migration Act – Identity, biometrics and immigration status – Establishing identity in the field and in detention – <u>Escalation Mechanisms</u>
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRM Phase 1 Review must commence within 48 hours of detention if identity is met, or 24 hours if the person's claimed identity has not been sufficiently supported • DRM Phase 2 review is to be conducted within 14 calendar days of the initial decision to detain
Associated Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Review located in the CCMDs Portal • Phase 2 Review located in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	MCP8 – Incident Report - Where there is an incident of suspected inappropriate detention, a report must be completed on the circumstances of the inappropriate detention and the decision to release the person (refer below).
Policy Owner	Detention Review and Complex Complaints section, Complex Case Policy and Programme Management Branch

MCP 8 – Inappropriate Detention Release	
Key Risk	Failure to prevent the unlawful ongoing detention of an Australian citizen or lawful non-citizen
Risk Source and Context	Under section 189 (Detention of unlawful non-citizens) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , an officer who knows or reasonably suspects that a person in the migration zone (other than an excised offshore place) is an unlawful non-citizen must detain the person.
Mitigation Strategy	Where there is an incident of suspected inappropriate detention, a report must be completed on the circumstances of the inappropriate detention and the decision to release the person.
Applicability	When a detainee has been inappropriately detained due to their being a citizen or lawful non-citizen.
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officer who forms an opinion that a detainee is not an unlawful non-citizen must report this to the Compliance Manager whose team conducted the initial detention. The Compliance Manager will arrange for the individual's release and complete the MCP 8 and report to Compliance Policy section.
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status Resolution Essentials Compliance Field Role Specific
Procedural Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Compliance – <u>Immigration detention and the powers to detain</u> PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Review – <u>Detention review manager</u>
Timeframes	Inappropriate Detention Release to be completed and information to be escalated immediately if a view has been formed that detention should not continue.
Associated Forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online incident report located in the CCMDs Portal Commonwealth Ombudsman Report – completed every six months to report cases of suspected inappropriate detention to the Commonwealth Ombudsman, including remedial action.
Associated Mitigation Strategies	MCP7 – Detention Manager Review – the independent review of detention to ensure its appropriateness provides additional controls against inappropriate detention (refer above).
Policy Owner	Compliance Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 10 – Removal Availability Assessment	
Key Risk	The unlawful removal of an Australian citizen or lawful non-citizen
Risk Source and Context	Under section 198 (Removal from Australia of unlawful non-citizens) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , an officer must remove an unlawful non-citizen as soon as is reasonably practicable.
Mitigation Strategy	Where a person is not an Illegal Foreign Fisher, the RAA is completed to document relevant assessments undertaken by an officer that the person is liable and available for removal.
Applicability	When a person (not an Illegal Foreign Fisher) is being considered for removal
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removals Officer completes the RAA • Removals Manager/Supervisor reviews the RAA • Delegate signs-off on the RAA
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removals Role Specific
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Case resolution – Returns and removals – <u>Removal from Australia</u>
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completed RAA must be signed by the Delegate not more than 7 calendar days before actual removal.
Associated Forms	Removal Availability Assessment in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-removal clearance – the request considers a person's circumstances to review whether the department is satisfied that removal to their home country or country of habitual residence will not breach Australia's non-refoulement obligations. • MCP12 – Waiver of 48 hours' notice – for involuntary removals and in exceptional circumstances where there is a significant and real risk of the person self-harming or harming others, or direct external intervention to disrupt the removal (refer below). • Other assessments as detailed in PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Case resolution – Returns and removals – <u>Removal from Australia</u>
Policy Owner	Returns Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 10A – Removal Availability Assessment (Illegal Foreign Fishers)	
Key Risk	Failure to prevent the unlawful removal of an Australian citizen or lawful non-citizen
Risk Source and Context	Under section 198 (Removal from Australia of unlawful non-citizens) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , an officer must remove an unlawful non-citizen as soon as is reasonably practicable, including Illegal Foreign Fishers.
Mitigation Strategy	Where a person is an Illegal Foreign Fisher, the RAA is completed to document why no impediments to removal exist and why a person is available for removal.
Applicability	When an Illegal Foreign Fisher is being considered for removal
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removals Officer completes the RAA • Removal Delegate approves the RAA • Removals Liaison Officer may, in some circumstances, accompany the removal escort party during a complex or sensitive removal.
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials • Removals Role Specific
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Case resolution – Returns and removals – <u>Removal from Australia</u>
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The completed RAA must be signed by the Delegate not more than 7 calendar days before actual removal. • A detainee should be referred to case management if their case cannot be resolved within 28 days.
Associated Forms	Removal Availability Assessment in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-removal clearance – the request considers a person's circumstances to review whether the department is satisfied that removal to their home country or country of habitual residence will not breach Australia's non-refoulement obligations. • MCP12 – Waiver of 48 hours' notice – for involuntary removals and in exceptional circumstances where there is a significant and real risk of the person self-harming or harming others, or direct external intervention to disrupt the removal (refer below).
Policy Owner	Returns Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 12 – Removal: Waiver of 48 hours’ notice	
Key Risk	Failure to prevent the unlawful removal of an Australian citizen or lawful non-citizen
Risk Source and Context	Under section 198 (Removal from Australia of unlawful non-citizens) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , an officer must remove an unlawful non-citizen as soon as is reasonably practicable. Particular risk is attached to those being removed involuntarily.
Mitigation Strategy	Where a detainee is being involuntarily removed, a request for waiver of the 48 hour notification period may be supported in exceptional circumstances where there is a significant and real risk of the person self-harming or harming others, or direct external intervention to disrupt the removal.
Applicability	When it has been identified that it may be in the best interests of the detainee and/or department that a significantly reduced removal notification period be applied.
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removals Officer completes the Removal Waiver • Regional Manager – Status Resolution Services approves the Waiver.
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Removals Role Specific
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Case resolution – Returns and removals – <u>Removal from Australia</u>
Timeframes	The Waiver must be approved before the planned removal is undertaken.
Associated Forms	Waiver of 48hr Notice of Removal in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	MCP10/10A – Removal Availability Assessment – a MCP12 can only be issued where there is a valid MCP10/10A and the removal is involuntary.
Policy Owner	Returns Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

MCP 14 – Cancellation – section 501 Issues Paper Checklist	
Key Risk	Improper visa cancellation on character grounds
Risk Source and Context	Under section 501 (Refusal or cancellation of visa on character grounds) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , a visa may be cancelled if a person does not pass the character test.
Mitigation Strategy	When a section 501 Cancellation Issues Paper is being prepared, a quality assurance checklist for the Issues Paper is completed to ensure that the Issues Paper is ready for decision by the delegate.
Applicability	When a visa cancellation on character grounds is being considered.
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancellation case manager completes the checklist. • Cancellation quality assurance manager reviews the checklist. • Team manager reviews the checklist and confirms that the Issues Paper is ready for decision.
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – <u>Character</u>
Timeframes	The checklist must be completed before the Issues Paper is considered ready for decision.
Associated Forms	Section 501 Issues Paper: QA Checklist for Cancellation Decision (Paper Form)
Policy Owner	Character and People Trafficking section, Complex Case Policy and Programme Management Branch

MCP 15 – Refusal – section 501 Issues Paper Checklist	
Key Risk	Improper visa refusal on character grounds
Risk Source and Context	Under section 501 (Refusal or cancellation of visa on character grounds) of the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> , a visa may be refused if a person does not pass the character test.
Mitigation Strategy	When a section 501 Refusal Issues Paper is being prepared, a quality assurance checklist for the Issues Paper is completed to ensure that the Issues Paper is ready for decision by the delegate.
Applicability	When a visa refusal on character grounds is being considered.
Responsible Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal case manager completes the checklist. • Refusal quality assurance manager reviews the checklist. • Team manager reviews the checklist and confirms that the Issues Paper is ready for decision.
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – <u>Character</u>
Timeframes	The checklist must be completed before the Issues Paper is considered ready for decision.
Associated Forms	Section 501 Issues Paper: QA Checklist for Refusal Decision (Paper Form)
Policy Owner	Character and People Trafficking section, Complex Case Policy and Programme Management Branch

MCP 17 – Case Plan Review	
Key Risk	Failure of timely and effective status resolution
Risk Source and Context	The department seeks to actively engage detainees and those on bridging visas to resolve their immigration status in a fair and timely manner. Resolution of a detainee's immigration status is reached through the granting of an appropriate visa or the person's departure from Australia.
Mitigation Strategy	Where a detainee has been screened into the case management service and allocated a management approach of maintained or actively managed, the case manager must develop a formal case plan documenting how barriers to status resolution will be overcome. This case plan requires approval by a senior case manager.
Applicability	When a detainee is deemed as needing to be case managed due to assessed vulnerabilities and barriers to status resolution.
Responsible Officers	Case manager prepares the initial case plan.
Officer Training Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status Resolution Essentials • Case Management Role Specific
Procedural Guidance	PAM3 – Migration Act – Compliance and Case Resolution – Case resolution – <u>Case Management Handbook</u>
Timeframes	There are no timeframes directly associated with this review as each detainee's range of issues is different. However, there are several reviews of the case plan that ensure a detainee's progress toward resolution is made.
Associated Forms	Case Plan in the CCMDs Portal
Associated Mitigation Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability Identification and Assessment Tool (VIAT) – assists case managers to identify and assess vulnerability in the circumstances of detainees by examining key vulnerability areas and identifying existing protective factors. • Case Plan Review – ensures that timely progress is made towards an immigration outcome by requiring regular review of circumstances, appropriateness of the placement, care and progress to status resolution. • Senior Officers Review (SOR) – supplements the case manager's case review through a system of checks aimed at assessing the progress of a case (first conducted after 6 months in detention, and then every 6 months after) • Ombudsman Reviews (section 486N report) – a report is provided to the Ombudsman with an assessment against the key immigration detention values, progress towards case resolution, the appropriateness of continued detention and the appropriateness of the case plan (first conducted after 2 years in detention) • Detention Review Committee (DRC) - The DRC reviews the progress towards status resolution of detention cases, in particular to the provision of health and welfare services, suitability of placement and status of referral or processing arrangements. The DRC is held on a monthly basis and may

	<p>provide recommendations or support for further action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Streaming Decision</i> – occurs toward the beginning of a detention period. The Decision determines the initial placement of the detainee, whether it be Managed or Monitored, according to the individuals barriers to case resolution.
Policy Owner	Status Resolution and Case Management Policy section, Compliance Status Resolution branch

Associated components

Enhancing the integrity of the Control Framework are policies and procedures, quality assurance measures, the CCMDs Portal and staff training.

Policies and procedures

PAM and procedural material, including step-by-step Portal guides are reviewed and updated prior to any process or systems change. This process involves close consultation with staff in the network to ensure a fit between policy and practice.

Policy and procedure changes are promulgated to staff prior to changes being implemented in accordance with the department's change management processes.

Quality assurance

Quality assurance reviews of Control Framework elements and conformance checks of Mandatory Control Points occur on a regular basis to assure the integrity of the Control Framework. Areas for review are identified by stakeholders during the development stages of both the Programme Evaluation and Review forward work plan and the Internal Audit Programme. Stakeholders have active involvement in the scoping of reviews and throughout the broader review process. Review findings are addressed through management comments and are used to shape changes in policy, procedures, systems, training and the Control Framework.

The Compliance, Case Management, Detention and Settlement (CCMDs) Portal

The CCMDs Portal is the single system used by all stakeholders to manage people from point of detention through status resolution. The CCMDs Portal endeavours to enable a "single view", including all activities affecting the person, and allows an officer to view these in real time during a decision making or review process.

The CCMDs Portal is also accessible by a range of stakeholders, including the Detention Service Provider and International Organization for Migration, enabling a common view (subject to some restrictions) and two-way data exchange about persons dealing with the department.

Staff training

The Control Framework identifies key roles responsible for completing each Mandatory Control Point, and the training requirements for each of these roles. Training provides a clear understanding of the roles of others in the organisation, and is based on current PAM and other instructional policy material.

Relationship with other risk management tools

The Control Framework is positioned to manage the risk of:

- A section 251 warrant being inappropriately issued or used
- Unlawful or inappropriate detention
- Unlawful removal
- Failure to progress a detainee towards a status resolution outcome.

Closely related to the Control Framework is another risk management tool:

- ***The Work Health Safety Strategy and Framework 2013-16*** – details the departments approach to managing work health safety issues, including the responsibility for actions under the National Injury Prevention and Management Plan.