

Character Discretionary Cancellation

- Caseload profile
 - Non-citizens in the Australian community who objectively fail the character test but are not liable for mandatory cancellation because:
 - Imprisonment occurred prior to the introduction of mandatory cancellation
 - They did not serve prison time for their offences (including those who received suspended sentences); or
 - They were released immediately upon sentencing in recognition of time served on remand

Discretionary Cancellation - Current State

s. 47E(d)

- Average age of the caseload 3.8 years - 39% are 5 years or older

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s. 47E(d)

Impact of the Migration Amendment Bill 2014

The Migration Amendment (Character and General Visa Cancellation) Bill 2014

- Expanded definition of substantial criminal record
- Introduction of mandatory cancellation

Impact

- Increased number of cases (discretionary cancellation and refusal) in scope for character consideration
- Mandatory cancellation created an operational imperative to direct the majority of cancellation resources to mandatory cancellation and related revocation activity

Following initial resourcing supplementation in 2015-16, resourcing has plateaued (*green line below*).

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Character Program – Litigation Outcomes

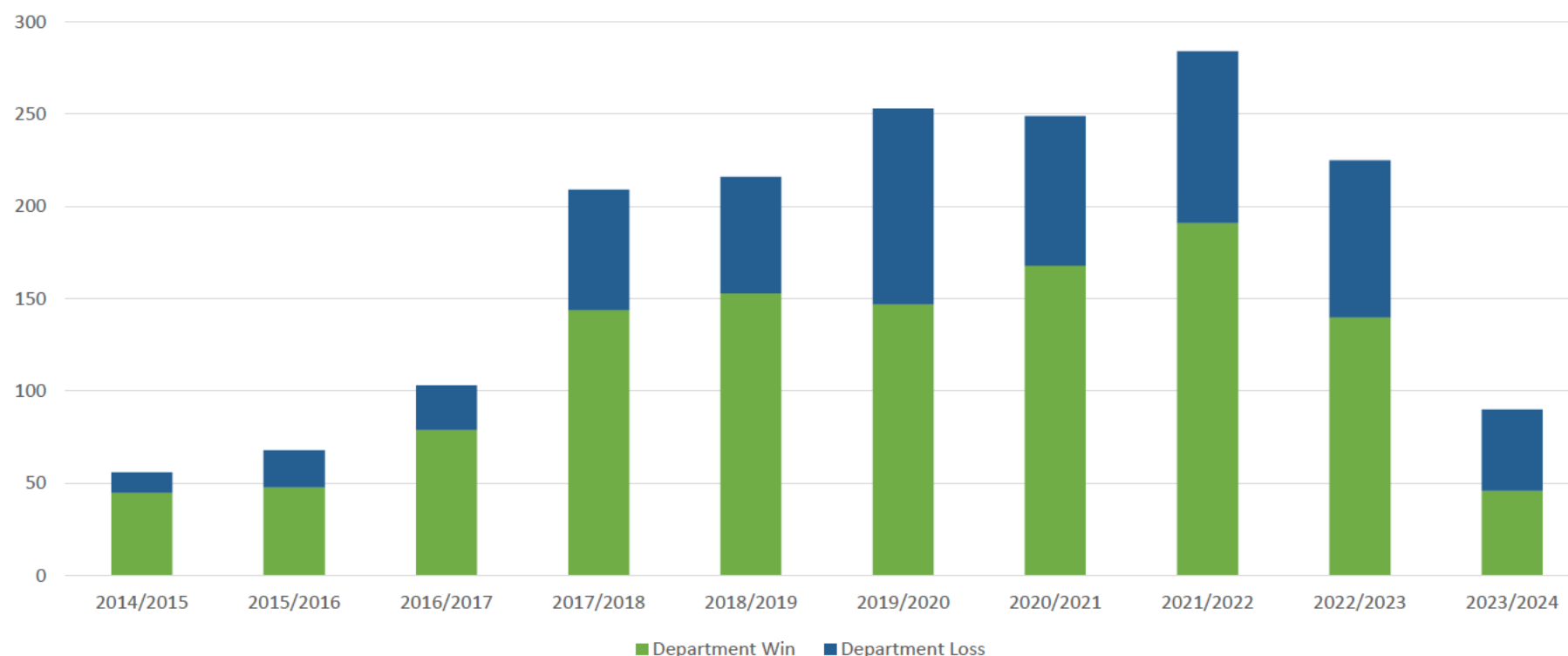
Since 2014/15, there has been a 305% increase in character litigation matters

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Impact

- Increasingly complex and convoluted decision making due to new case law
- Diversion of discretionary cancellation resources to respond to significant litigation matters – Pearson, EVE21, NZYQ

Character related judicial review outcomes by year
(cancellation, revocation and refusal)



Discretionary Cancellation - Prioritisation Model

- The department applies a caseload prioritisation model (category 1 – 4)
 - Categories 1 and 2 are highest order offending and most sensitive cases, including particularly serious and violent crimes, serious child sexual offending, national security matters, and organised crime
 - Category 4 typically low order, non-violent offending

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Category 1 - Caseload Overview

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Departmental Actions - Summary

Activity underway

- **Action one:** Enhance caseload analysis, improve triaging and introduce streamlined processes
- **Action two:** Finalise a resourcing review and develop a resourcing strategy

Planned activity

- **Action three:** Develop a comprehensive risk management framework
- **Action four:** Undertake a systems capability review and examine the development of enhanced prioritisation and allocation tools

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Discretionary Cancellation – Departmental Actions

Action one: Enhance caseload analysis, improve triaging and introduce streamlined processes

- s501 discretionary cancellation caseload re-categorisation project (completed **January 2024**)
- Analysis of the discretionary cancellation caseload (**February 2024**)
- Development of a discretionary cancellation category 4 streamlined processing framework (**March 2024**)

Impact

- Resources are more aligned to risk, improved processing times, reduced community, litigation and reputational risks
- Operational effect - strategic caseload management

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Discretionary Cancellation – Departmental Actions

Action two: Finalise a resourcing review and develop a comprehensive resourcing strategy

- Complete a resourcing review for the character program and develop a comprehensive resourcing strategy, addressing current and enduring resource requirements
 - Resourcing considerations will include baseline metrics (work effort minutes), staffing profile, resource forecasting, internal or external surge requirements and alternative funding models (activity based funding)

Impact

- Better understanding of resource requirements, ability to segment workforce according to risk and complexity, and an ability to surge for crises response without significantly impacting standard business operations

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Discretionary Cancellation – Departmental Actions

Action three: Develop a risk management framework

- Develop a comprehensive risk management framework for the character program.
 - The framework will include clearly articulated approaches to risk identification, risk thresholds, risk mitigation, review and reporting requirements

Impact

- A more dynamic, nuanced and transparent approach to identifying risk
- Coordinated approach to identifying and mitigating upstream risks
- Informed decision-making regarding prioritisation and the allocation of resources

Status: Commence February 2024

Discretionary Cancellation – Departmental Actions

Action four: Undertake a systems capability review

- Undertake a functional systems capability review and examine the development of enhanced prioritisation and allocation tools
 - The review will include functionality for online referrals, caseload analysis, risk tiering and resource management through work effort reporting

Impact

- Detailed analysis of the caseload will support evidence based, transparent and defensible decisions around application of effort
- More reliable reporting through integrated systems which supports processing efficiencies

Status: Commence February 2024

Discretionary Cancellation – Departmental Actions

S. 47C(1)

From: s.22(1)(a)(ii)
To:
Cc:
Subject: FW: Discretionary cancellation options paper - updated 22.19 AV [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Monday, 29 January 2024 3:55:44 PM
Attachments: [MB24-000004 final.docx](#)
[Deep Dive Background Brief \(Sec and Dep Sec\) Final.docx](#)
[MS24-000142 - Departmental actions to support section 501 discretionary cancellation.docx](#)
[Attachment A - Discretionary Cancellation - Summary of Departmental Action.docx](#)
[Attachment B - Discretionary Cancellation Deep Dive - Data Pack.docx](#)
[Attachment C - Deep Dive Discretionary Cancellation Case Studies.docx](#)
[image001.jpg](#)
Importance: High

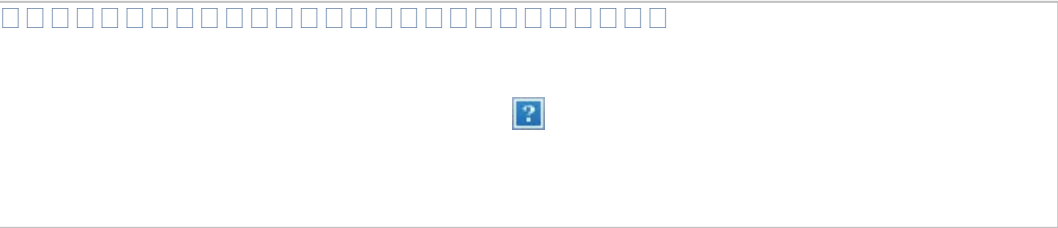
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Hi s.22(1)(a)(ii)

As discussed this is the submission and attachments for your background only.

s.22(1)(a)(ii)

A/g AS Compliance and Community Protection Policy Branch | Immigration Policy Division
Immigration Group
Department of Home Affairs
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OFFICIAL

From: Meredith BYRON s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 25 January 2024 5:01 PM
To: Tara CAVANAGH s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU>
Cc: David GAVIN s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; s.22(1)(a)(ii) s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; David ARNOLD s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Discretionary cancellation options paper - updated 22.19 AV [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Importance: High

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Hi Tara

Please find attached documents as requested, this includes:

- Ministerial background brief on discretionary cancellation (MB24-000004)
- Deep Dive background brief for the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on the character program
- Ministerial submission and associated attachments (MS24-000142) on actions to support discretionary cancellation currently with Michael Willard for clearance.

Please give me a call if you have any questions.

Meredith

Meredith Byron

Assistant Secretary

Character and Cancellation Branch | Immigration Compliance Division

Immigration Group

Department of Home Affairs

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s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>; Meredith BYRON

s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>

Subject: FW: Discretionary cancellation options paper - updated 22.19 AV [SEC=OFFICIAL]

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

pls print for me

David

s.22(1)(a)(ii)

Meredith- I need the previous brief also quite urgently, could someone pls forward

Tara Cavanagh

Group Manager

Immigration Policy, Immigration Group

Department of Home Affairs

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From: David GAVIN s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 24 January 2024 5:56 PM
To: Tara CAVANAGH s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au>; Meredith BYRON
s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Cc: s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: Discretionary cancellation options paper - updated 22.19 AV [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

Hi Tara / Meredith

S. 47C(1)

David

David Gavin
Acting First Assistant Secretary
Immigration Policy Division | Immigration Group

Released by Department of Home Affairs
under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

Department of Home Affairs

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Released by Department of Home Affairs
under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*



To: Minister for Home Affairs, Minister for Cyber Security
Cc: Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs
Subject: Information request: overview of key changes in the legislative framework regarding visa refusal and cancellation decisions since 2013

Purpose

To provide you with a high level overview of key changes in the legislative framework under the *Migration Act 1958* that have impacted the number of visa refusal and cancellation decisions over the last decade.

Background

1. On 21 November 2023 adviser s.22(1)(a)(ii) requested the Department provide a short background paper outlining the key changes to the visa cancellation legislative framework since 2013. s. 47E(d)

Key Issues

2. A high level overview of key changes in the character space is at Attachment A. This overview focuses on the key legislative changes made since 2013, and does not provide a comprehensive review of all elements that might impact the flow of people into detention that may be NZYQ affected.
3. A statistical overview – including data on visa cancellation, refusal and revocation decisions made under section 501 of the *Migration Act 1958* – is at Attachment B.

Consultation

4. Character and Cancellation Branch and Migration and Citizenship Litigation Branch were consulted in the creation of Attachment A.
5. Program Management and Redesign Branch provided the data used in Attachment B. Data was cleared through Data Services Branch.

Client service implications

6. N/A.

Sensitivities

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8. The department will undertake internal and external consultation as appropriate should you propose any future amendments to the framework.

Options available to the Minister

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Attachments

Attachment A – High level overview of key changes to visa cancellation powers and the character framework

Attachment B – Supporting Evidence

Authorising Officer	Contact Officer
<p>s.22(1)(a)(ii)</p> <p>A/g Assistant Secretary Compliance and Community Protection Policy Branch</p> <p>5/12/2023 Ph: s.22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	<p>s.22(1)(a)(ii)</p> <p>Director Character, Integrity and Identity Policy Section</p> <p>Ph: s.22(1)(a)(ii)</p>

Through: FAS Immigration Policy

Copies: Secretary
A/g Deputy Secretary, Immigration
Assistant Secretary, Character and Cancellation Branch
Assistant Secretary, Migration & Citizenship Litigation
Senior Director, Program Management & Redesign Branch
Data Services Branch

High-level overview of key changes to visa cancellation powers and the character framework

Background: legislative framework for cancellation and character decisions

The migration legislative framework for both visa cancellation decisions and decisions made on character grounds (refusals and cancellations) is complex. An overview of key areas and the changes that have been introduced since around 2014 that have impacted visa refusal and cancellations, with specific reference to impacts on non-citizens who may have been found to be engage protection obligations, is below.

This overview is relevant in the context of the High Court's decision in *NZYQ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs & Anor* (NYZQ) of 8 November 2023. The High Court identified a new constitutional limit on immigration detention in circumstances where there is no real prospect of removal being practicable in the reasonably foreseeable future, and ordered the release of NZYQ.

- Section 501 of the Migration Act 1958 (the Migration Act) sets out the character framework and provisions to refuse to grant or to cancel a visa where a non-citizen fails to satisfy the character test. This test is defined in subsection 501(6), where a person fails if they have a substantial criminal record and/or been convicted of specific offence types – such as sexual offences against children.
 - Section 501 was introduced on 1 June 1999, replacing the more basic character test at the previous section 180A of the Migration Act (now repealed).
- Section 116 of the Migration Act is the 'general' cancellation provision. A number of other provisions in the Migration Act also allow for visa cancellation.
- Ministerial Directions made under section 499 of the Migration Act provide guidance to both primary decision-makers and the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) regarding the intended application of the legislation for decisions where discretion applies.

Key legislative changes to relevant character related visa cancellation powers

Reforms introduced in 2014 to the Character and General Visa Cancellation Framework

The *Migration Amendment (Character and General Visa Cancellation) Bill 2014* introduced a number of significant amendments to clarify and strengthen powers related to the character test. It created significant disincentives for engaging in inappropriate or criminal activity, and reformed the approach to visa cancellation for non-citizens in prison so their visas could more effectively be cancelled prior to their release into the community.

New mandatory cancellation provisions were introduced in section 501(3A) of the Migration Act for circumstances where a non-citizen fails the character test if they:

- are serving a full-time sentence of imprisonment and have:
- either:
 - a substantial criminal record (i.e. sentenced to either death, life imprisonment, or a term of imprisonment for 12 months or more) or

- been convicted of a sexually based offence involving a child.

The mandatory cancellation framework removes all decision-maker discretion, and requires a visa to be cancelled where the above criteria are met. Natural justice is provided subsequently, allowing the cancellation to be revoked (under section 501CA) should the delegate or Minister consider that appropriate. While the mandatory cancellation regime is important in that it requires a person's visa to be cancelled prior to their release from criminal detention, it has significantly increased the number of visa cancellations, with a not insignificant proportion later being revoked. This has impacted the management of the discretionary cancellation workload.

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Changes to Ministerial Directions and impact on decision-making

Decision making for both mandatory and discretionary cancellations, refusals and revocations of cancellation decisions is informed by Ministerial Directions that set out the factors that should be considered and provide guidance regarding the relative weight placed on these factors.

There have been nine Ministerial Directions related to character decision making. Prior to 2014, international non-refoulement obligations were a 'primary' consideration, weighing in favour of non-cancellation or non-refusal of a visa. This meant relatively fewer visas of people who owed protection were cancelled. The statistical attachment shows in 2010-11 to 2013-14, fewer than 5 humanitarian or protection visas were cancelled each year, while from 2014-15, this number increased to 126 in 2016-17, and has consistently been between 50 and 126 since 2015-16.

- On 23 December 2014, Ministerial Direction 65 came into force and relegated non-refoulement obligations to being an 'other' consideration, meaning they now carry less weight than a primary consideration.
- On 3 March 2023, Ministerial Direction 99 commenced and elevated the length of time a person has spent in Australia, particularly during their formative years, to be a primary consideration, but did not elevate consideration of international non-refoulement obligations, which remains included as an 'other consideration'.

Ministerial Direction 99 – 'primary' and 'other' considerations

Ministerial Direction 99 requires decision makers to consider a range of primary and other considerations when deciding whether to cancel or revoke a decision to cancel a person's visa on character grounds. Primary considerations should generally be given greater weight than other considerations.

Primary considerations (section 8 of the Direction):

- protection of the Australian community from criminal or other serious conduct;
- whether the conduct engaged in constituted family violence;
- the strength, nature and duration of ties to Australia;
- the best interests of minor children in Australia;
- expectations of the Australian community.

Other considerations (section 9 of the Direction):

- legal consequences of the decision;
- extent of impediments if removed;
- impact on victims;
- impact on Australian business interests.

Amendments to the general cancellation framework with particular impact on protection visa applicants

On 1 June 2013 amendments were made to the *Migration Regulations 1994* (the Migration Regulations) that strengthened the general cancellation framework, particularly for protection visa applicants.

Regulations 2.43(1)(p) and (q) were introduced to allow for the cancellation of a subclass 050 or 051 Bridging visa (General and Protection Visa Applicant) where a person:

- has been charged or convicted of an offence against any Australian or overseas law or
- is the subject of an Interpol notice related to public safety or criminal activity or
- is being investigated by an Australian law or security agency and the agency has advised the visa should be cancelled.

Supporting this was also Ministerial Direction 63, which required the cancellation powers at section 116 of the Migration Act for breach of regulation 2.43(1)(p) and (q) to be implemented rigorously. This is currently the subject of a Ministerial Submission that has been recalled to incorporate options to manage the sun setting of the Code of Behaviour (IMMI 13/155) (see below).

On 14 December 2013, Schedule 4 (PIC 4022) of the Migration Regulations was amended to introduce a requirement that people being granted a Bridging Visa E by way of Ministerial Intervention under section 195A of the Migration Act were required to sign an expansive Code of Behaviour (IMMI 13/155) (due to sunset in April 2024). Broadly, the Code of Behaviour requires relevant BVE holders to obey all laws of Australia, refrain from anti-social conduct and cooperate with Immigration in relation to progressing visa status resolution.

In the Migration Regulations Condition 8566 imposed provided that breach of the Code of Behaviour rendered a person liable for visa cancellation under section 116(1)(g) of the Migration Act.

Attachment A

Section 36(1C)

Under section 36 (1C) of the Migration Act 1958 (the Act), a criterion for a protection visa is that the applicant is not a person whom the Minister considers, on reasonable grounds:

- (a) is a danger to Australia's security; or
- (b) having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, is a danger to the Australian community.

For the purposes of the application of this Act and the regulations to a particular person, paragraph 36(1C)(b) has effect as if a reference in that paragraph to a particularly serious crime included a reference to a crime that consists of the commission of:

- (a) a serious Australian offence; or
- (b) a serious foreign offence.

Serious Australian offence

This means an offence against a law in force in Australia, where:

- (a) the offence:
 - (i) involves violence against a person; or
 - (ii) is a serious drug offence; or
 - (iii) involves serious damage to property; or
 - (iv) is an offence against section 197A or 197B (offences relating to immigration detention); and
- (b) the offence is punishable by:
 - (i) imprisonment for life; or
 - (ii) imprisonment for a fixed term of not less than 3 years; or
 - (iii) imprisonment for a maximum term of not less than 3 years.

Serious foreign offence

This means an offence against a law in force in a foreign country, where:

- (a) the offence:
 - (i) involves violence against a person; or
 - (ii) is a serious drug offence; or
 - (iii) involves serious damage to property; and
- (b) if it were assumed that the act or omission constituting the offence had taken place in the Australian Capital Territory, the act or omission would have constituted an offence (the Territory offence) against a law in force in that Territory, and the Territory offence would have been punishable by:
 - (i) imprisonment for life; or
 - (ii) imprisonment for a fixed term of not less than 3 years; or
 - (iii) imprisonment for a maximum term of not less than 3 years.

Section 501(6)

For the purposes of this section, a person does not pass the character test if:

- (a) the person has a **substantial criminal record** (as defined by subsection (7)); or
- (aa) the person has been convicted of an offence that was committed:
 - (i) while the person was in immigration detention; or
 - (ii) during an escape by the person from immigration detention; or
 - (iii) after the person escaped from immigration detention but before the person was taken into immigration detention again; or
- (ab) the person has been convicted of an offence against section 197A; or
- (b) the Minister reasonably suspects:
 - (i) that the person has been or is a member of a group or organisation, or has had or has an association with a group, organisation or person; and
 - (ii) that the group, organisation or person has been or is involved in criminal conduct; or
- (ba) the Minister reasonably suspects that the person has been or is involved in conduct constituting one or more of the following:
 - (i) an offence under one or more of sections 233A to 234A (people smuggling);
 - (ii) an offence of trafficking in persons;
 - (iii) the crime of genocide, a crime against humanity, a war crime, a crime involving torture or slavery or a crime that is otherwise of serious international concern;

whether or not the person, or another person, has been convicted of an offence constituted by the conduct; or
- (c) having regard to either or both of the following:
 - (i) the person's past and present criminal conduct;
 - (ii) the person's past and present general conduct;

the person is not of good character; or
- (d) in the event the person were allowed to enter or to remain in Australia, there is a risk that the person would:
 - (i) engage in criminal conduct in Australia; or
 - (ii) harass, molest, intimidate or stalk another person in Australia; or
 - (iii) vilify a segment of the Australian community; or
 - (iv) incite discord in the Australian community or in a segment of that community; or
 - (v) represent a danger to the Australian community or to a segment of that community, whether by way of being liable to become involved in activities that are disruptive to, or in violence threatening harm to, that community or segment, or in any other way; or
- (e) a court in Australia or a foreign country has:
 - (i) convicted the person of one or more sexually based offences involving a child; or
 - (ii) found the person guilty of such an offence, or found a charge against the person proved for such an offence, even if the person was discharged without a conviction; or

(f) the person has, in Australia or a foreign country, been charged with or indicted for one or more of the following:

- (i) the crime of genocide;
- (ii) a crime against humanity;
- (iii) a war crime;
- (iv) a crime involving torture or slavery;
- (v) a crime that is otherwise of serious international concern; or

(g) the person has been assessed by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation to be directly or indirectly a risk to security (within the meaning of section 4 of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979); or

(h) an Interpol notice in relation to the person, from which it is reasonable to infer that the person would present a risk to the Australian community or a segment of that community, is in force.

Otherwise, the person passes the character test.

(7) For the purposes of the character test, a person has a **substantial criminal record** if:

- (a) the person has been sentenced to death; or
- (b) the person has been sentenced to imprisonment for life; or
- (c) the person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 12 months or more; or
- (d) the person has been sentenced to 2 or more terms of imprisonment, where the total of those terms is 12 months or more; or
- (e) the person has been acquitted of an offence on the grounds of unsoundness of mind or insanity, and as a result the person has been detained in a facility or institution; or
- (f) the person has:
 - (i) been found by a court to not be fit to plead, in relation to an offence; and
 - (ii) the court has nonetheless found that on the evidence available the person committed the offence; and
 - (iii) as a result, the person has been detained in a facility or institution.

From: s.22(1)(a)(ii)
To:
Subject: FW: FOR VISIBILITY - final - s501(3A) Assessment Prioritisation Model - FINAL [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive, ACCESS=Personal-Privacy]
Date: Tuesday, 9 January 2024 2:48:48 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

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For visibility.

M

Meredith Byron
 Assistant Secretary
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From: David GAVIN s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 September 2023 8:14 PM
To: Justine JONES s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>; Sandra JEFFERY s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@abf.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@abf.gov.au)>
Cc: SRVCD Executive Support s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>; Meredith BYRON s.22(1)(a)(ii) [@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>
Subject: RE: FOR VISIBILITY - final - s501(3A) Assessment Prioritisation Model - FINAL [SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive, ACCESS=Personal-Privacy]

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Personal-Privacy**

Thanks Justine for visibility. This proposal aligns with the changes brought through with MD99,

s. 47C(1)

Look forward to talking further

David

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From: Justine JONES s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 26 September 2023 6:05 PM
To: David GAVIN s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Sandra JEFFERY s.22(1)(a)(ii) @abf.gov.au>
Cc: SRVCD Executive Support s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>; Meredith BYRON s.22(1)(a)(ii) @homeaffairs.gov.au>
Subject: FW: FOR VISIBILITY - final - s501(3A) Assessment Prioritisation Model - FINAL
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**OFFICIAL: Sensitive
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S. 47C(1)

Regards, Justine

Justine Jones
FAS Status Resolution and Visa Cancellation Division
Department of Home Affairs
T: s.22(1)(a)(ii) | M: s.22(1)(a)(ii)

Valuing flexible work: *If I email you outside of normal business hours, please do not feel you have to respond. I will contact you via phone call or text if it is more urgent.*

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From: SRVCD Executive Support s.22(1)(a)(ii) t@homeaffairs.gov.au>
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under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

Cc: Meredith BYRON [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) @homeaffairs.gov.au](#); [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) @HOMEAFFAIRS.GOV.AU](#); Michael WILLARD [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) @homeaffairs.gov.au](#); GM Immigration Operations Executive Support [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) @homeaffairs.gov.au](#); [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) @homeaffairs.gov.au](#); Justine JONES [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) @homeaffairs.gov.au](#); SRVCD Executive Support [s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\) .Support@homeaffairs.gov.au](#)

Subject: FW: FOR VISIBILITY - final - s501(3A) Assessment Prioritisation Model - FINAL
[SEC=OFFICIAL:Sensitive, ACCESS=Personal-Privacy]

**OFFICIAL: Sensitive
Personal-Privacy**

Good morning,

Following on from the email below, the attached submission was cleared and the sent to the MO this morning.

Kind regards,

s.22(1)(a)(ii)
Executive Officer FAS Justine Jones
Status Resolution and Visa Cancellation Division
Immigration Group
Department of Home Affairs
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From: s.22(1)(a)(ii) <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>
Sent: Thursday, 14 September 2023 6:33 PM
To: Stephanie FOSTER <[s.22\(1\)\(a\)\(ii\)@homeaffairs.gov.au](mailto:s.22(1)(a)(ii)@homeaffairs.gov.au)>
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Dear Associate Secretary,

s. 47C(1)

s.22(1)(a)(ii)

Acting Assistant Secretary
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Status Resolution and Visa Cancellation Division
Immigration Group
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