



Freedom of Information Request - FA 25/02/01378

Part 3:

There are 297 Bridging R visa holders in relation to NZYQ currently in Australia.

Part 4:

The number of Bridging R visa holders subject to:

- 40 BVR holders with condition 8401 – required to report on a daily basis
- 155 BVR holders with condition 8401 – required to report on a weekly basis
- 8 BVR holders with condition 8401 - required to report on a monthly basis
- 24 BVR holders with condition 8401 – reporting requirements on hold

Part 5:

There are 252 Bridging R visa holders who are prevented from contacting immediate family (i.e. parent, child, ongoing partner) pursuant to condition 8624.

Part 6:

As at 5 November 2024 (prior to YBFZ HC decision on 6 November 2024), there were 64 BVR holders that did not have conditions 8620 or 8621 imposed. Of these, 56 had previously been subjected to condition 8621, 8620 (or both) on a previous BVR.

Part 8:

Electronic monitoring services and equipment are supplied to the ABF by a service provider, Buddi Limited for the period 1 December 2024 to 30 November 2025. The contract included one extension option of up to 12 months. If the extension option is exercised, the total contract term will be up to two years.

Part 16:

The number of Bridging R visa holder who had condition 8620 and 8621 imposed following the decision in YBFZ v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs [2024] HCA 40 (i.e. after 5 November 2024):

- 27 BVR holders were subject to condition 8621 only;
- 0 BVR holders were subject to condition 8620 only; and
- 42 BVR holders were subject to both conditions 8621 and 8620.

Part 21:

The total amount the Department has paid to the service providers, Settlement Services International (SSI) and Life Without Barriers (LWB) between December 2023 and February 2025 is \$23.705 million excluding GST. The payment to these service providers was for the delivery of Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS) for individuals released as a result of the NZYQ high court decision.

While the Department conducts detailed verification of all invoices, the payment data subsequently recorded is not disaggregated at the same level to identify a daily service rate for providers.

The costs for income support, health support and housing support are captured within the total Status Resolution Support Service (SRSS) payments made to Services Australia and other service providers.

The below table provides the Department's total monthly payment made to Services Australia to administer income support payments on behalf of the Department. In addition, the Department's total expenditure on the SRSS program includes health, housing and income support and other payments:

Month	Amount paid direct by Services Australia \$'m ¹	Total SRSS costs \$m ²
Nov-23	6.7	27.8
Dec-23	2.3	8.6
Jan-24	0.3	2.1
Feb-24	1.7	5.4
Mar-24	1.5	6.6
Apr-24	1.3	11.2
May-24	1.5	8.3
Jun-24	1.5	6.8
Jul-24	1.7	6.7
Aug-24	1.5	3.5
Sep-24	1.4	6.2
Oct-24	1.9	5.7
Nov-24	1.9	6.8
Dec-24	2.6	6.6
Jan-25	1.3	7.0

*See notes 2 and 3

The Department did not track costs related to the specific visa holder (Bridging R Visa holder) prior to the High Court handing down its decision on 29 November 2023 and therefore is unable to provide the total amount paid to service providers between November 2022 and November 2023. Interrogating the Financial Management Information System data over the requested period does not provide the granular level of detail requested and the manual intervention required to prepare the data constitutes an unreasonable diversion of resources.

Notes:

1. Source: Department of Home Affairs
2. Provides the total amount paid by Services Australia related to income support for each month and is a subset of the total SRSS costs.
3. Provides total actual costs for the SRSS program for each month including payments for accommodation, health and income support.

Caveats:

- *This information is provided for the specific purpose of this request.*
- *Current program year figures are subject to variation. The data is sourced from our global Departmental systems. There can be delays in transmission of information, therefore data for current program year should always be considered provisional.*

Bridging (Removal Pending) (subclass 070) visa – Conditions

There are a number of mandatory conditions that are attached to a Bridging (Removal Pending) (subclass 070) visa granted under regulations 2.25AA and/or 2.25AB of the *Migration Regulations 1994* (Regulations) and by which holders are required to abide.

The mandatory conditions imposed are set out in Schedule 8 to the Regulations:

Condition	Notes
8303 The holder must not become involved in activities disruptive to, or violence threatening harm to, the Australian community or a group within the Australian community.	
8401 The holder must report: (a) at the time or times; and (b) at a place or in a manner; specified orally or in writing by the Minister from time to time.	<i>Mandatory unless condition 8621 is applied.</i>
8513 The holder must notify Immigration of his or her residential address within five working days of the grant.	
8514 During the visa period of the visa, there must be no material change in the circumstances on the basis of which it was granted.	
8541 The holder: (a) must do everything possible to facilitate his or her removal from Australia and (b) must not attempt to obstruct efforts to arrange and effect his or her removal from Australia.	
8542 The holder must report in person for removal from Australia in accordance with instructions given, orally or in writing, by the Minister to the holder for the purpose of that removal.	
8543 The holder must attend at a place, date and time specified, orally or in writing by the Minister in order to facilitate efforts to arrange and effect his or her removal from Australia.	
8551 (1) The holder must obtain the Minister's approval before taking up employment in the following occupations, or occupations of a similar kind: (a) occupations that involve the use of, or access to, chemicals of security concern; (b) occupations in the aviation or maritime industries; (c) occupations at facilities that handle security-sensitive biological agents. (2) In this clause: chemicals of security concern means chemicals specified by the Minister in an instrument in writing for this definition.	

	Note: The Minister's instrument will refer to chemicals that have been identified, by the Council of Australian Governments, as chemicals of security concern. Without limiting what the Council might identify, the chemicals may include: (a) industrial chemicals, including chemicals used in the retail, pharmaceutical or pool and spa sectors, that could be diverted from their lawful use to other purposes such as terrorist-related activities; and (b) agricultural and veterinary chemicals that could be diverted from their lawful use to other purposes, including terrorist-related activities.	
8552	The holder must notify the Minister of any change in the holder's employment details, not less than 2 working days before the change is to occur.	
8553	The holder must not become involved in activities that are prejudicial to security (within the meaning of section 4 of the <i>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979</i>).	
8554	(1) The holder must not acquire any of the following goods: (a) weapons; (b) explosives; (c) material or documentation that provides instruction on the use of weapons or explosives. (2) In this clause: weapon means a thing made or adapted for use for inflicting bodily injury.	
8555	The holder must obtain the Minister's approval before undertaking the following activities, or activities of a similar kind: (a) flight training; (b) flying aircraft.	
8556	The holder must not communicate or associate with: (a) an entity listed under Part 4 of the <i>Charter of the United Nations Act 1945</i>; or (b) an organisation prescribed by the regulations made under the <i>Criminal Code Act 1995</i> for the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of terrorist organisation in subsection 102.1(1) of the <i>Criminal Code</i>.	
8560	(1) The holder must obtain the Minister's approval before acquiring chemicals of security concern. (2) In this clause: chemicals of security concern means chemicals specified by the Minister in an instrument in writing for this definition.	

	Note: The Minister's instrument will refer to chemicals that have been identified, by the Council of Australian Governments, as chemicals of security concern. Without limiting what the Council might identify, the chemicals may include: (a) industrial chemicals, including chemicals used in the retail, pharmaceutical or pool and spa sectors, that could be diverted from their lawful use to other purposes such as terrorist-related activities; and (b) agricultural and veterinary chemicals that could be diverted from their lawful use to other purposes, including terrorist-related activities.	
8561	If the holder is directed, orally or in writing, by the Minister to attend, at a specified place, on a specified day and at a specified time, an interview that relates to the holder's visa (including an interview with the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation), the holder must comply with the direction.	
8562	(1) The holder must not take up employment in: (a) occupations that involve the use of, or access to, weapons or explosives; or (b) occupations of a similar kind. (2) In this clause: weapon means a thing made or adapted for use for inflicting bodily injury.	
8563	(1) The holder must not undertake the following activities, or activities of a similar kind: (a) using or accessing weapons or explosives; (b) participating in training in the use of weapons or explosives; (c) possessing or accessing material or documentation that provides instruction on the use of weapons or explosives. (2) In this clause: weapon means a thing made or adapted for use for inflicting bodily injury.	
8612	If the holder has been convicted of an offence that involves a minor or any other vulnerable person, the holder: (a) must, within 5 working days of the grant, notify Immigration of the full name, and date of birth, of each person who ordinarily resides with the holder at the holder's residential address; and (b) must notify Immigration of any change in the persons who ordinarily reside with the holder at the holder's residential address within 2 working days after the change occurs.	<i>Applies only if the holder is convicted of an offence involving a minor or vulnerable person.</i>

8614	The holder must notify Immigration of any travel interstate or overseas by the holder at least 7 working days before undertaking the travel.	
8615	(1) If the holder has been convicted of an offence that involves a minor or any other vulnerable person, the holder must: (a) Within 5 working days of the grant, notify Immigration of the details of the holder's association with, or membership of, any organisation that engages in activities involving more than incidental contact with minors or any other vulnerable persons: and (b) Notify Immigration of any change in those details (including the beginning or end of any association or membership) within 2 working days after the change occurs. (2) Subclause 1 does not apply in relation to the following: (a) an organisation formed for a purpose of engaging in communications on governmental or political matters; (b) an organisation whose regular functions or activities involve communication on governmental or political matters.	<i>Applies only if the holder is convicted of an offence involving a minor or vulnerable person.</i>
8616	(1) The holder must notify Immigration of the details of any contact with any individual who is known by the holder to have been charged with, or convicted of, a criminal offence. (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to: (a) contact in the course of attending a therapeutic or rehabilitative service; or (b) contact in connection with legal proceedings or legal advice; or (c) incidental contact.	
8622	(1) If the holder has been convicted of an offence that involves a minor or any other vulnerable person, the holder must not perform any work, or participate in any regular organised activity, involving more than incidental contact with a minor or any other vulnerable person. (2) Subclause (1) applies: (a) whether the work or activity is for reward or otherwise; and (b) whether or not a working with children or vulnerable people check (however described) is required in relation to the work.	
8623	If the holder has been convicted of an offence that involves a minor or any other vulnerable person, the holder must not go within 200 metres of a school, childcare centre or day care centre.	
8624	If the holder has been convicted of an offence involving violence or sexual assault, the holder must not contact, or attempt to	<i>Applies only if the holder is convicted of an offence involving</i>

	contact, the victim of the offence or a member of the victim's family.	<i>violence or sexual assault.</i>
8625	The holder must notify the Minister of any change in the following: (a) the holder's name; (b) an address of the holder; (c) a phone number of the holder; (d) an email address of the holder; not less than 2 working days after the change occurs.	
8626	If the holder has been convicted of an offence involving a minor or any other vulnerable person, the holder must notify the Minister of any change in the following: (e) an online profile used by the holder; (f) a user name of the holder; not less than 2 working days after the change occurs.	<i>Applies only if the holder is convicted of an offence involving a minor or vulnerable person.</i>

For the purposes of paragraph 76E(1)(a) of the *Migration Act 1958*, the following conditions are prescribed. Each of the following conditions must be imposed by the Minister unless the Minister is satisfied that it is not reasonably necessary to impose that condition for the protection of any part of the Australian community.

If one or more of the following conditions are imposed on a Bridging (Removal Pending) (subclass 070) visa granted to a non-citizen, the visa is subject to those conditions for a period of 12 months from the day the visa is granted.

The Minister must decide whether or not to impose each of the conditions listed in the order in which those conditions are listed below:

8621	(1) The holder must wear a monitoring device at all times. (2) The holder must allow an authorised officer to fit, install, repair or remove the following: (a) the holder's monitoring device; (b) any related monitoring equipment for the holder's monitoring device. (3) The holder must take any steps specified in writing by the Minister, and any other reasonable steps, to ensure that the following remain in good working order: (a) the holder's monitoring device; (b) any related monitoring equipment for the holder's monitoring device. (4) If the holder becomes aware that either of the following is not in good working order: (a) the holder's monitoring device; (b) any related monitoring equipment for the holder's monitoring device; the holder must notify an authorised officer of that as soon as practicable. (5) In this clause:
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	monitoring device means any electronic device capable of being used to determine or monitor the location of a person or an object or the status of an object. related monitoring equipment, for a monitoring device, means any electronic equipment necessary for operating the monitoring device.
8617	The holder must notify Immigration of each of the following matters within 5 working days after the matter occurs: (a) the holder receives, within any period of 30 days, an amount or amounts totalling AUD10 000 or more from one or more other persons; (b) the holder transfers, within any period of 30 days, an amount or amounts totalling AUD10 000 or more to one or more other persons.
8618	(1) If the holder incurs a debt or debts totalling AUD10 000 or more, the holder must notify Immigration within 5 working days after the holder incurs the debt or debts. (2) If the holder is declared bankrupt, the holder must notify Immigration within 5 working days after the holder is so declared. (3) The holder must notify Immigration of any significant change in relation to the holder's debts or bankruptcy within 5 working days after the change occurs.
8620	(1) The holder must, between 10 pm on one day and 6 am the next day or between such other times as are specified in writing by the Minister, remain at a notified address for the holder for those days. (2) If the Minister specifies other times for the purposes of subclause (1), the times must not be more than 8 hours apart. (3) In this clause: notified address for a holder for a particular day or days means any of the following: (a) Either: (i) The address notified by the holder under condition 8513; or (ii) If the holder has notified an address under condition 8625 – the last address so notified by the holder. (b) an address at which the holder stays regularly because of a close personal relationship with a person at that address, and which the holder has notified to Immigration for the purposes of this paragraph; (c) if, for the purposes of this paragraph, the holder notifies Immigration of an address for that day or those days no later than 12 pm on the day before that day or the earliest day of those days (as the case may be)—that address.



SRSS information for BVR holders

What is SRSS?

- The Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS) Program delivers a range of support that will assist you to transition from immigration detention, prison or community detention into the community.
- SRSS can provide you with practical assistance to build your self-agency to live independently.
- SRSS is time limited and is not an entitlement. You are expected to engage in your own reintegration and live independently.
- SRSS is delivered by contracted service providers, Life Without Barriers (LWB) and Settlement Services International (SSI). You will be allocated a caseworker.

How can SRSS assist me?

- SRSS caseworkers can assist you to access:
 - Essential Registrations – Services Australia (Medicare, Centrelink), bank account, drivers licence
 - Health – linking into community health services, including GPs, mental health (including torture and trauma counselling), pharmacies and allied health services
 - Temporary Accommodation – up to 12 weeks in certain circumstances on release from detention – and case worker support to source alternative accommodation
 - You should work with your caseworker to identify your own long-term accommodation e.g. boarding house, shared/group rental, friends/family, move to regional area
 - Rental bond support is available as a one-off grant to assist you enter the private rental market - paid direct to a real estate agent
 - Employment services – connecting you to programs to assist you find work
 - Clinical assessment – support to identify your reintegration and rehabilitation needs
 - Rehabilitation programs – referring you to dedicated offender rehabilitation services to build life skills and support reintegration, and deliver therapeutic programs such as alcohol and drug counselling, gambling, and violent and aggressive behaviour.

How long can SRSS assist me?

- SRSS assistance depends on your needs, but is available for up to 12 months.

What is expected of me?

- You will take steps to become self-sufficient and independent.
- You will work with your caseworker to find long-term accommodation.
- You will actively engage in reintegration support, including rehabilitation and life skills programs, and training and employment opportunities.
- You will be courteous and respectful to all staff working with you and engage in problem solving.
- Disrespectful or criminal behaviour, including damage to property, will not be tolerated and may result in SRSS being stopped and referral to police and the Department if there is a breach of your visa condition(s).

Questions

Please contact your SRSS caseworker for questions about SRSS or your BVR Case Manager in relation your immigration status (bvr.case.management@homeaffairs.gov.au or via BVR reporting 1800 717 510)



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FACTSHEET: SRSS for NZYQ affected cases

Bridging (Removal Pending) visa

The Minister or a delegate may grant a Bridging (Removal Pending) visa (BVR) to an individual identified as reaching the constitutional limit set by the NZYQ High Court ruling.

BVR holders have work rights and are eligible for mainstream Special Benefit income support (subject to assets, income and activity tests), Rental Assistance and Medicare through Services Australia. BVR holders are not eligible for services under the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS)

Individuals released from immigration detention (prison or residence determination), as being in scope of the NZYQ test, are eligible for enhanced SRSS for up to 12 months.

SRSS provides needs based transitional support as individuals re-enter the community and services are targeted to individual circumstances. SRSS is **voluntary** and service provider caseworkers engage with individuals on referral from the Department of Home Affairs.

Initial SRSS engagement focuses on:

- accessing short-term temporary accommodation (as required up to 12 weeks)
- linking to Services Australia to access income support and Medicare registration and open a bank account.
- linking to health care, including a bulk-billing general practitioner, and other assistance such as mental health care, torture and trauma counselling, pharmaceuticals, opioid substitution treatment programs or other specialist services.

Longer-term SRSS engagement focuses on:

- assistance to identify longer-term accommodation
- exploring training opportunities and securing employment
- accessing adjustment and rehabilitation programs, including therapeutic programs

Specialist clinical and rehabilitation services

BVR holders may receive clinician-informed assessment to identify social, welfare, health and development needs and make targeted referrals to specialist rehabilitation programs.

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- Case Assessment Clinical Team
 - SRSS providers have established case assessment clinical capabilities, providing forensic clinical assessment to individuals affected by the NZYQ High Court ruling. Assessments inform targeted referrals to rehabilitation and therapeutic programs, and health services, including mental health services.
 - Providers have clinical capability to provide interventions in select cases.
- Offender rehabilitation services
 - Dependent on an individual's location, Australian Community Support Organisation (ACSO) or OARs – Community Transitions provide a 12-month package of reintegration and rehabilitation support service to clients with extensive offending behaviour. A suite of forensic treatment programs is available to individuals who are willing to participate, including AOD, mental health, positive behaviour support and other pro social supports or adjustment programs.
 - In Victoria, VACRO provides niche employment linking (Second Chance Jobs) and family therapy programs

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

General information on the LS/RNR Tool

The LS/RNR tool is complemented by the Dynamic Risk Assessment of Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) tool, which assesses dynamic and contemporary risks and a case management approach employed by Case Managers. These tools allow case managers to determine risk of recidivism by assessing various information relevant to the BVR holder, including offending history, associations, education, employment, pro-social relationships, substance abuse, attitude to authority and recreation/leisure.

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Risk Principle

The Risk principle refers to who should be receiving intervention – individuals assessed to be at higher risk of problem behaviour and reoffending should receive more intense intervention, whereas people at lower risk should receive no to minimal intervention.

Need Principle

The Need principle refers to what should be focused on during intervention. Characteristics that are related to reoffending—known as criminogenic needs—should be the focus of intervention. Example of criminogenic needs are as follows: history of antisocial behaviour, education/employment, family/marital,

leisure/recreation, antisocial associates, substance abuse, antisocial attitudes and antisocial personality patterns. These eight major criminogenic factors (or needs) show a consistent positive relationship with recidivism. If one of these factors increases, recidivism also tends to increase.

Conversely, characteristics that are not related to reoffending—known as non-criminogenic needs—should not be the focus of correctional intervention, but should be managed more broadly. Examples of non-criminogenic needs are as follows: self-esteem, anxiety, feelings of alienation, psychological discomfort, group cohesion.

Responsivity Principle

The Responsivity principle refers to how intervention should be delivered. Intervention should be delivered using effective strategies found to be effective with people who have engaged in offending behaviour. This refers to services that relay on empirically demonstrated behavioural, social learning, and cognitive behavioural programs.

These principles, informed by the assessment tools, assist case managers to work with BVR holders, using motivational interviewing, prosocial modelling and positive reinforcement, to manage BVR holders in the community.