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1 Controlling documents

This section will contain reference to any source material used in the preparation of the document. This should include reference to relevant standards or guides.

Description	Document number	Revision
Northrop Grumman CCN 050R1 proposal	08.IDENT1.LGG-097 31st March 08	1

2 Background

In November 2007, the Lantern project team were asked to consider the feasibility of rolling out an interim solution of up to 3000 basic 'lantern' devices, as used in the pilot, to all forces in England and Wales.

This roll out was to be completed by no later than March 2009.

To meet that timeframe, it was agreed by the project board on 11th December 2008 that this would be achieved using the change control notice (CCN) method under the existing IDENT1 contract.

The suppliers of IDENT1, Northrop Grumman (NG) were initially asked to provide details of costs via CCN 050, for 2500 devices.

This CCN was first received by the NPIA on 11th February 2008. The content of that CCN was such that the NPIA needed clarification on several points, especially more detailing to the costs, and engaged in a series of meetings with NG to provide the clarification needed to provide those costs. It was agreed in a teleconference on 28th February that costs for a solution based on both 1500 and 2500 devices should be provided.

On the 1st April 2008, a revised CCN 050 was received by the NPIA, with costs for 1500 and 2500 devices as requested.

3 Mobile Information force bids for £50M.

As a result of a governments announcement that £50m would be made available to the police service for mobile data/information devices, a bidding process was instigated by the Mobile Information project team. There was some initial ambiguity as to whether 'Lantern' devices could or could not be included in the bids. This situation persisted into the bidding process period and clarification was not able to be obtained from the home office until very late on. The result of this was that some forces made bids for Lantern devices where others missed the section out not knowing whether to bid or not.

The number of device requests returned from the MI bidding process (425) was at great variance to the survey conducted by the Lantern Project team in November 2007, where forces had indicated that between 3,000 and 19,000 devices would be required, the variance in numbers

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being dependant on whether or not the equipment was seen to be able to be carried as part of an officers day to day equipment.

Due to the difference in figures, the forces were re-surveyed having been supplied with the information that the capital cost of the device (£2,100) would be met by the project, but a revenue cost of £1,200 per device per year, would have to be met by the forces with a commitment for 3 years for each device.

This produced a requirement for approximately 600 devices, with the Met Police and 3 other forces still to decide. (It is unlikely that once the Met and remaining forces figures are known, that the numbers of devices would exceed 1000.) That number is likely to reduce once forces are asked to commit financially, and will reduce significantly if the costs rise above the indicative figure already quoted to forces.

In summary therefore, the demand and support from forces for a single function mobile device is much less than previously supposed.

4 Viability of CCN 050

The CCN sets out the total costs to provide the Lantern service and devices until March 2012. This is:

- For 1500 devices, the cost of CCN50 is £23,771,243 (£23.8million)
- For 2500 devices, the cost of CCN50 is £30,827,592 (£30.9million)

NOTE: It should be understood that the CCN cost only covers those costs incurred by Northrop Grumman. It does not include the additional 3rd party costs, and project costs needed to deliver the package over the duration of the contract.

These additional costs are estimated as being:-

- £425,000 for Cable and Wireless services, licences, and development
- £2,400,000 for project management costs
- £100,000 for service testing
- £117,450 for PNC warning flags (CCN 052)

A sub total of £3,042,450 minimum additional cost.

Therefore the total costs of implementing CCN050 will be not less than:

- ***For 1500 devices £26,813,693 (£26.9million)***
- ***For 2500 devices £33,870,042 (£33.9million)***

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Note: Although costs for 2500 devices have been provided, given the reduced demand discussed above, it has been agreed that for the interim expansion a maximum of 1500 would be considered.

The CCN costs can be broken down into various sections. In this case, only the figures for 1500 have been used:-

Fixed Service expansion costs	£3.055 M
Variable Expansion Costs	£0.755 M
Fixed User Authentication costs	£8.650 M
Variable User Auth Costs	£1.546 M
MFR service increments	£9.765 M
CCN Total	£23.771 M

A large proportion of the costs of CCN 050 is attributable to the user authentication requirement and as such, accounts for 43% (£10,196 M) of the total costs over the life of the contract.

A security requirement of the IDENT1 system is that the individual user must be known and identified to the system, before any transactions can be processed. Thus it is mandatory that a user level authentication solution is in place before any major deployment of lantern devices, or lantern service capable devices, is undertaken.

Note: For the pilot, a dispensation was given by the security accreditor to allow a PIN guarded, device level authentication, on the understanding that the solution would not be suitable for a national roll out, and a more robust system would have to be introduced.

5 Observations / Issues

Set out below are a number of observations and identified issues which are considered in making the conclusions and recommendations

- Forces are able to understand the benefits to be derived from deploying a mobile fingerprint Live ID device and have a desire to do so, if the costs are right.
- The current device is single function.
- The current device is too large to be carried on regular foot patrol or non vehicle based duties.
- Forces appear to want smaller, fingerprint capable devices, either through the use of peripheral devices connecting to radios / PDA's /Blackberry's etc, or having the functionality incorporated into the PDA / Blackberry itself. CCN050 is based on prismatic optical sensor technology which lends itself to larger, bulky equipment not suitable for non vehicular supported activities.
- The support and maintenance cost of £1200 PA per device for the interim solution, for most forces, is too high to contemplate widespread deployment.
- There is a lack of 'spare' revenue money within forces, and what spare money (both capital and revenue) there is, forces wish to commit to mobile information devices, in preference to stand alone fingerprint devices. This is because they appear to perceive that wider benefits are likely to be derived from mobile information devices than a single function device.
- The increased cost of meeting mandatory user authentication requirements will increase the cost to forces well above the previous indicated cost. The result will be that there is an even less appetite for forces to take the Lantern devices and service.
- NPJA has currently been allocated insufficient revenue / running cost money to sustain a national rollout of Lantern devices. These costs would therefore have to be passed onto forces – something in the current financial climate the forces are unwilling to accept
- Value for money for the purchase cannot be demonstrated
- There is a risk that the cost would be subject to VAT

6 Conclusions

1. Proceeding with CCN 050 is an extremely expensive option for what is considered only to be an interim solution.
2. The CCN essentially ties the NPIA and the police service into an interim phase until March 2012. This doesn't take into consideration the rapid advancement of the relevant technology. It is more than probable that a technological solution, which is closer to police force requirements, can be delivered long before that timescale elapses.
3. Not proceeding with CCN 050 and concentrating on delivering the 'final' solution sooner, presents the opportunity to initiate a 'step change' in the technology provided to forces, and to better meet their needs.
4. It must be understood that some of the costs present in CCN 050 such as user authentication are going to be incurred regardless of whatever 'final' solution is pursued.

7 Recommendations

1. It is recommended that CCN 050 is closed; it is an interim solution, which represents poor value for money, limited benefits to police forces, and is overly expensive.
2. It is further recommended that the time and effort of the project team is directed at identifying and delivering an agreed 'final' solution in the shortest possible timescale.

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Change control

Version	Date	Authority	Evidence of approval	Record of change
0.1	3rd April 08	██████████		First draft
0.2	9 th April 08	██████████		Second Draft following review by ██████████ and C Wheeler

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