Question No. 133

Senator Ludwig asked the following question at the hearing on:

Could you provide a timeline detailing the following:
a) The date on which each CrimTrac database was proposed, and the date by which it was originally intended to be implemented
b) The dates on which any design or functionality changes made to the database were made
c) The dates on which any trials to the database were conducted, and when they ended
d) The dates on which any reviews of the databases, or trials were conducted and when they were finalised
e) The dates any CrimTrac databases were implemented, and any functionality changes were put in place
f) The dates on which any database had its funding increased, also by how much and the reason for the increase.
g) The initial cost and current actual cost of each database.
h) The traffic for each database over the previous twelve months.
i) The dates on which the database was rolled out to each state and the current projected dates for rollout to the other states.
j) The original projected dates for the roll-out of the database to each state.
k) The number of staff allocated to the development of each database, and when any staff were added to the development of the database, or removed from the development of the database.

The answer to the honourable senator's question is as follows:

National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS).

a) The new NAFIS system was proposed during 2000 with the creation of the CrimTrac agency and release of NAFIS Request for Tender. This was a priority deliverable under the Inter-governmental Agreement and implementation was planned for April 2001.

b) Two upgrades have been implemented since the system was commissioned. March 2003 as part of an upgrade to increase NAFIS storage and search capacity in line with operational policing requirements and two minor NAFIS enhancements delivered in March 2004.

c) March to April 2001; System and User Acceptance testing (UAT)-UAT March 2003, UAT March 2004.

d) Post Implementation review of the original system implementation completed in July 2003, user acceptance testing and approvals completed for all upgrades to NAFIS between 2001 and 2005.

e) Operatonal NAFIS was implemented on 30 April 2001. In March 2003 there was an upgrade to increase NAFIS storage and search capacity in line with operational policing requirements and two minor NAFIS enhancements delivered in March 2004.

f) In March 2002 approval was given for a funding increase to improve Livescan operations storage and searching capacity. This amount was $5.030 million. In September 2003, $197,000 was approved for additional functionality and security and in May 2005, $4.957 was approved for increased functionality, better algorithms and support.

g) Initial cost was $17.962 million. The cumulative cost as at December 2005 is $26.163 million. Recurrent costs are $6.3 million per annum.

h) NAFIS

Function	Total
Person /Person Search	277713
Person to Unsolved Crime- Fingerprint	308310
Person to Unsolved Crime - Palm	147834
Crime to Person Searches	122761
Crime to Person matches (finger)	13601
Crime to Person searches (Palm)	34844
Crime to Person searches (Palm)	4263

i) Rolled out nationally in March 2001, declared a fully operational system on 30 April 2001.

j) The original projected date for the roll-out of the database to all states was 27 February 2001.

k) Two contracted personnel (project management) – June 1999 and August 2002. Two police agency representatives (periodically) between June 1999 and April 2001.

External Agency Management System (EAMS)

a) The External Agency Management System (EAMS) is an internal agency system used to help manage the requests for National Criminal History Records Checks. There have been three separate system development proposals:

- EAMS stage one was originally proposed in September 2001 and was originally intended to be implemented in July 2002.

- EAMS stage two was originally proposed in February 2004 and was originally intended to be implemented in July 2004.

- EAMS stage three was originally approved in November 2005 and is currently undergoing a detailed requirements gathering and analysis exercise. Until this exercise is complete an intended implementation date cannot be provided.

b) There has been no additional functionality added to the system outside the scope of EAMS stage one and EAMS stage two.

c) Not applicable as no trials were conducted on this system apart from normal system testing.

d) Not applicable as there were no reviews, outside the regular and normal project closure activities, conducted on this system.

e) The EAMS stage one was implemented in August 2002. The actual system changes for EAMS stage two was originally implemented in August 2004 however the stage was not

formally closed until January 2005, with minimal material cost incurred during this period, to allow for the system to be migrated to the agency's new IT infrastructure platform. An EAMS stage three implementation date is yet to be determined.

f) An allocation of $115,000 was made in September 2004 to develop a business case for EAMS stage three.

g) The initial estimated cost for the development of the EAMS stage one and stage two was $895,000 (including contingency). The actual cost for EAMS stage one and stage two was $638,842. The initial estimated cost for the initial EAMS stage three business case was $115,000 (including contingency). The actual cost to develop the initial EAMS stage three business case was $72,583.

h) For the previous 12 months the EAMS processed 1,213,357 checks.

i) The original EAMS system, stage one, was never intended to be rolled out to jurisdictions but was initially an internal CrimTrac management system implemented to help manage the National Criminal History Record Checking (NCHRC) programme. However, as the demand by people for NCHRC services has developed and expanded over recent years the system was seen as useful for jurisdictions to also manage their respective requests for release of criminal history information. The EAMS stage two developed the capacity for jurisdictions to also use the system and since 2004 the system has been progressively adopted by jurisdictions in line with their respective capacity and capability to use the system. It is anticipated that the system will undergo further changes as part of EAMS stage three to align with jurisdictions processes and to allow the full exchange of information electronically between CrimTrac, police services and accredited agencies requesting services. Rollout dates for EAMS stage three are yet to be established.

j) As answered in i) above jurisdictions have adopted the current system in line with their respective IT capability and plans since 2004.

k) The total number of staff allocated at varying times and degrees during the development of the EAMS has been seven.

Telephone Directory System (TDS)

a) The Telephone Directory System (TDS) is an internal agency system used to facilitate police service access to the Sensis Electronic White Pages information system. The system was required as Sensis decommissioned their previous mainframe based application. The system was proposed in April 2004 and was originally intended to be implemented on 31 October 2004.

b) As part of system maintenance, the following dates are when system functionality changes were made to the system:

    1) 26 May 2005;

    2) 4 October 2005.

c) Not applicable as no trials were conducted on this system apart from normal system testing.

d) Not applicable as there were no reviews, outside the regular and normal project closure activities, conducted on this system.

e) The TDS was implemented on 29 October 2004. As part of system maintenance, functionality changes were implemented on 26 May 2005 and 4 October 2005.

f) The TDS has not had any additional allocated project funding.

g) The initial estimated cost of the TDS database development was $203,000 and the actual development cost was $175,361.

h) For the previous 12 months the TDS has processed 110,574 enquiries.

i) The TDS was rolled out to all jurisdictions on 29 October 2004.

j) The original planned rollout to all jurisdictions was 31 October 2004.

k) The total number of staff allocated at varying times and degrees during the development of the TDS was five.

CrimTrac Police Reference System (CPRS)

Three systems involving databases have been developed within the CPRS Redevelopment Programme**:**

National Handgun Buyback System (NHBSS)

a)   The business case for NHBSS was approved by the CrimTrac Board of Management at its meeting 13 March 2003 to be operational on 1 July 2003.

b)   NHBSS became operational on 1 July 2003. A number of design and functionality changes have occurred during the life of the system.

Version ID	Date	Functionality changes
7.2	1/7/2003	Initial release
8.3	11/9/2003	• Major changes to Parts and Accessory processing • Substantial re-work of AGD "Reimbursement Report" • "Outgoing Jurisdiction Transactions" generated to new specification
8.4	3/10/2003	• New "Parts Identification" page • Improved Parts and Accessory processing
8.7	26/4/2004	• Changes to upload files, to support enhancements to the outgoing bank/finance transactions • Standardise part names used in Reimbursement, Exception and Item Count reports
8.702	26/4/2004	• Major fix to "Reimbursement" and "Exception" reports
8.75	9/9/2004	• Fix to "Reimbursement" and "Exception" reports
8.753	28/7/2005	• Fix to "Reimbursement" and "Exception" reports

c)   No trials were conducted, due to the tight timeframe for implementation.

d)   There have not been any reviews of NHBSS as the National Handgun Buyback has not yet been finalised.

e)   This information is covered in the answer to question b.

f)   The project budget for NHBSS was set and adjusted as shown in this table.

Date	Amount ($000)	Reason
6/3/2003	2,725	(initial budget)
21/7/2004	800.69	To support an increased length of Buyback period to 30 June 2004. System functionality, support and problem resolution requirements were greater than assumed for original estimates. This resulted from the need to develop the system quickly, and because the Handgun Buyback was extended in all States and Territories, increasing the period for which support was required.
21/7/2004	637	"In principle" only, contingency specifically for audit, data cleansing and reconciliation work that may be required following finalisation of the Buyback in States and Territories.
7/9/2005	98	To support extended operation from 30 June 2005 to 31 December 2005, to allow States and Territories to finalise their claims for reimbursement.

g)   The initial project budget was $2.725 million. The actual cost to 30 November 2005 is $3.646 million. This covers both the project and recurrent operating costs.

h)   There were 949 accesses of NHBSS between 1 November 2004 and 31 October 2005.

i)   NHBSS was rolled out to each jurisdiction in time to meet their commencement date. ACT, NT, Qld, Tas, Vic and WA commenced their buyback on 1 July 2003. NSW and SA sought and gained approval from the Commonwealth to delay the start of their buyback periods to 1 October 2003.

j)   The original projected rollout schedule for all States and Territories was 1 July 2003.

k)   NHBSS application development was performed under a Memorandum of Agreement with AGD and Victoria Police. Most of the technical resources involved in the development of the application and the underlying database were engaged through Victoria Police. CrimTrac resources during development involved mainly one contract project manager (personnel change occurred August 2003) and one business analyst. Many other staff members were involved in small but essential tasks (eg network and security configuration) to use CrimTrac's standard infrastructure. These staff were not formally allocated to the project.

Australian National Child Offender Register (ANCOR)

a)   The business case to develop ANCOR was approved by the APMC in November 2003 with an implementation date of 1 July 2004.

b)   The initial version of the ANCOR system became operational on 1 September 2004 with the highest priority functionality implemented. Subsequent upgrades of the ANCOR system have occurred to progressively release functionality in priority order.

Release	Date	Functionality
1.0	1/9/2004	Basic functionality to enable jurisdictions to register and case manage persons subject to registration under child protection legislation.
2.0	1/10/2004	Inclusion of an interim 'national view' available to the registrar in each jurisdiction
2.1	3/3/2005	Major upgrade to provide 'national view', case sharing between jurisdictions, case transfer between jurisdictions and support for an automated 'travel alert' process.
2.1.7	1/9/2005	Add the means to achieve a one-off upload information from the existing NSW Child Protection Register.

c)   No trials were conducted.

d)   The ANCOR project was subject to an internally initiated quality review conducted by the KAZ Group Quality Manager on 9 July 2004 with a follow up audit on 17 March 2005, and a CrimTrac Board of Management initiated review conducted in April 2005 and finalised in May 2005.

e)   This information is covered in the answer to question b.

f)   The project to establish a capability at CrimTrac to support jurisdictions manage child sex offenders was originally known as the National Child Sex Offender System (NCSOS) Project with $1 million of CPRS funding allocated for that purpose. This budget has been increased to a current total of $4.326 million by:

Date	Amount ($000)	Reason
11/2003	2,140	APMC approval of the ANCOR Business case
31/3/2005	109	To complete the delivery of the core components and NSW data load and to complete the detailed requirements, design and associated cost estimates for the build of the remaining functionality components
22/6/2005	80	To enable the Business Case to be completed
25/8/2005	997	To build and deliver the outstanding functionality

g)   The initial costs estimates for ANCOR were $3.140 million (inclusive of the $1 million NCSOS allocation) for the project, and recurrent of approximately $0.4 million for the first year reducing to $0.3 million per annum thereafter (exclusive of overheads, help desk and IT support which could not be estimated at the time). The current actual costs at 30 November 2005 are $4.326 million for the project and $0.972 million per annum recurrent.

h)   Over the period 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005 ANCOR has been used by five of the eight police jurisdictions to create 4,548 case files of persons subject to registration. The ANCOR system has been accessed 17,711 times. Tasmania and South Australia will not use ANCOR until their enabling legislation is in place.

i)   The ANCOR system was available from 1 September 2004.   Five Jurisdictions have taken up the use of ANCOR as their enabling legislation has been put in place:

- Victoria from 1 October 2004,

- Queensland from 1 January 2005,

- Northern Territory from 12 January 2005,

- Western Australia from 1 February 2005.

- New South Wales from 1 September 2005 in a limited way. (NSW currently use their existing Child Protection Register with updates of selected information to ANCOR. ANCOR will be fully implemented within NSW Police once the remaining ANCOR functional components are completed including the proposed, but yet to be approved, interoperability between jurisdictional systems and ANCOR have been implemented (estimated to be early in 2007).

Planned implementation dates for the remaining Jurisdictions are:

- Australian Capital Territory from 29 December 2005.

- Tasmania tentatively May 2005 (pending legislation).

- South Australia unknown (pending legislation).

j)   At the time the business case for ANCOR was approved there was an expectation that jurisdictions would be seeking to implement their registration regimes from 1 July 2004 or as soon as practical thereafter.

k)   The overwhelming majority of ANCOR project work including the project management has been undertaken by contractors. Many CrimTrac staff have been involved in the project on an as required basis as part of their normal duties. One CrimTrac staff member was assigned to the project as a technical analyst/programmer full time for the period October 2004 to August 2005.

Minimum Nation-wide Person Profile (MNPP)

a)   Establishing the capability for all jurisdictions to share a Minimum Nation-Wide Person Profile set of operational policing information on persons of interest to police is being undertaken in two parts. The first is a project to implement an operational pilot solution involving the provision of MNPP data from New South Wales and Victoria and access by a limited number of operational users (the MNPP pilot project), the second is the project to complete the rollout of this capability to all jurisdictions. (The MNPP rollout project.)

1) In May 2002 the CrimTrac Board of Management approved the proposal for the MNPP Pilot Project with an expected completion date of 30 November 2002.

2) In October 2005 the APMC agreed to support a national roll-out of the Minimum Nation-wide Person Profile system but is yet to make a decision on the cost sharing arrangements for that project. Until project funding is resolved no date has been set for the start or completion of the MNPP Rollout Project. Some development activities are continuing at CrimTrac. SA Police and WA Police have indicated that in January 2006 they will commence project work to provide MNPP data. No implementation date has been set.

b)   There have been no significant changes to the design or functionality of the MNPP database since it became operational in March 2005.

c)   A formal trial of the pilot capability was conducted between 10 March 2005 and 30 June 2005.

d)   None in addition to c. above.

e)   MNPP became an operational system (limited capacity) on 10 March 2005. Under present planning, and subject to project budget being approved, it will be completed to production standards and implemented as a standard CrimTrac system during 2006.

f)   The project budget for establishing the MNPP capability is being managed in two parts.

    1)   The first is the project to establish the MNPP pilot system. This has been adjusted as the extent of work involved was progressively identified by CrimTrac, NSW Police and VIC Police as the project moved through the requirements definition, design and build stages. It has included some initial planning activities in the non-pilot jurisdictions for their participation in the rollout.

Date	Reason	($000)
5/2002	Initial MNPP Pilot Project Budget	963
20/2/2003	To complete detailed requirements.	448
20/2/2003	Budget monies returned to Board of Management control	(400)
9/2003	Allocation to undertake system design at CrimTrac, NSW Police and Vic Police	2,065
5/2004	Allocation for the build of the pilot system at CrimTrac, NSW Police and Vic Police and evaluation by all jurisdictions	7,460
5/2004	Allocation to non-pilot jurisdictions for their planning for participation in the rollout	450
		Total 10,986

        Total $10.986 million

    2)   The second is the project budget for completing the rollout to all jurisdictions. The MNPP Rollout business case has identified the likely total project cost at $32.653 million with the CrimTrac portion of this being $7.207 million.

g)   The initial cost estimate for the MNPP Pilot capability was $963,000 for the project. Recurrent costs could not be identified at that time. The current actual costs for the pilot capability are $10.986 million project and a recurrent cost of $2.785 million per annum. The estimates to complete the rollout of the MNPP capability is total project cost of $32.653 million for CrimTrac and all jurisdictions. The CrimTrac portion of project cost is $7.207 million and a recurrent cost of $4.786 million.

h)   The MNPP Pilot capability has been operational for eight months to 30 November 2005 and supported approximately 955,000 enquiries, with a current average of 30,000 enquiries per week.

i)   The MNPP pilot capability was made available to selected users in all jurisdictions from 10 March 2005. The extent and timing of further rollout has not been agreed by the jurisdictions and is subject to a decision on project funding by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council.

j)   Not applicable.

k)   The MNPP pilot project has involved significant work at CrimTrac, NSW Police and Vic Police. The overwhelming majority of this has been undertaken by contractors. CrimTrac has one member of staff assigned full time to the project as a business analyst. Many CrimTrac staff members have been involved in the project on an as required basis as part of their normal duties.

National Criminal Investigation DNA Database (NCIDD)

a)   The NCIDD Programme is comprised of a database (NCIDD) and a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS):
      1) NCIDD – NCIDD was proposed to be launched on 20 June 2001. The Prime Minister launched the NCIDD (version 1) on this date.
      2) SQL*LIMS – Original implementation time frame:
         i. 14 January 2002 – Phase 1 (trial period) commences;
        ii. 29 August 2002 – Completion of Phase 1;
       iii. 1 September 2002 – Commencement of Phase 2 (jurisdictional rollout); and
       iv. 26 March 2003 – Completion of Phase 2.
The original time frames were met.

b)   Design/functionality changes:
      1) NCIDD enhancements based on user requests:
         i. NCIDD version 3.4.1 released on 24 February 2005;
        ii. NCIDD version 3.4.3 released on 9 June 2005; and
       iii. NCIDD version 3.4.5 released on 15 September 2005.
       iv. Note versions between 1 and 3.4.1 were maintenance releases.
      2) SQL*LIMS enhancements based on user enhancements:
         v. Released in July 2005

c)   The NCIDD system trials comprised of system testing by CrimTrac staff and user acceptance testing (UAT) by NCIDD users in each jurisdiction.

      1) NCIDD version 1 – System testing by CrimTrac staff prior to release in June 2001.
      2) NCIDD version 3.4.1 – UAT commenced on 7 February 2005 and concluded on 14 February 2005.
      3) NCIDD version 3.4.3 – UAT commenced on 27 May 2005 and concluded on 7 June 2005.
      4) NCIDD version 3.4.5 – UAT commenced on 25 August 2005 and concluded on 13 September 2005.
      5) SQL*LIMS – Phase 1 trial commenced 14 January 2002 and concluded 29 August 2002.

d)   See c) for trial dates for NCIDD and SQL*LIMS. A review on the NCIDD was conducted by the Commonwealth Part ID Review Committee. The review commenced in late 2002 and concluded in March 2003. The report of the review committee was tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 14 May 2003.

e)   The NCIDD and the SQL*LIMS systems were implemented on 20 June 2001 and 26 March 2003 respectively. See b) for date of functionality changes for the NCIDD Programme.

f)   Funding increase:

      1) NCIDD – Nil funding increase; and
      2) SQL*LIMS funding increase:
          i. $65,000 to cover additional project management and costs associated with jurisdictional user reviews; and
          ii. $338,100 to cover 21 extra SQL*LIMS licences to meet future needs.

g)   The initial cost of the NCIDD Programme (NCIDD & SQL*LIMS) is $3.68 million. The recurrent costs for the NCIDD Programme are approximately $1 million for 2005-06.

h)   NCIDD Programme traffic is as follows:
      1) NCIDD transactions;
          i.   Search/query function – 74,993
          ii.   Record add function – 52, 682
          iii. Record amend function – 682
          iv. Rematch function – 1
      2) SQL*LIMS transactions: The SQL*LIMS system is a standalone unit in each participating jurisdiction (only AFP, NT and Vic as at 31 October 2005) and can not be accessed by CrimTrac staff for data/transaction analysis.

i)   The NCIDD was rolled out to South Australia in early 2001 and to the remaining jurisdictions between mid to late 2001. The SQL*LIMS system was rolled out to all participating jurisdictions (excluding South Australia) from 1 September 2003 to 26 March 2003. South Australia has elected not to use SQL*LIMS.

j)   See i) for the projected dates for the NCIDD Programme rollout.

k)   Staff allocation to the NCIDD Programme:
      1) NCIDD:
          i.   Three CrimTrac staff, comprising of a project manager and two IT software developers, were allocated to the development of the NCIDD (version 1) from July 2000 to June 2001. A legal advisor (seconded from AGS) was also allocated to this project, to review jurisdictional DNA legislation and to provide advice on legal requirements from February 2002 for approximately four months.
      2) SQL*LIMS:

The SQL*LIMS system is an 'off the shelf product' customised by CrimTrac. Two forensic biologists, seconded from the AFP and South Australia forensic laboratory, were allocated to the SQL*LIMS project to develop national user requirements and to test the system. The AFP biologist was engaged on a full time basis from February 2002 for approximately four months and the South Australian biologist was engaged.