

ODP 8-1013
2 June 1978

STATINTL

MEMORANDUM FOR: O/Comptroller
FROM : Clifford D. May, Jr.
Director of Data Processing
SUBJECT : Draft Transcript of Congressional Testimony

1. Per your request, I have reviewed and edited the transcript of the 8 May 1978 CIA hearings before the Subcommittee on Evaluation. Attached is the annotated transcript. Also attached are proposed inserts and responses to questions raised on page 21 (percent of CPU utilization), 25 (number of terminals connected to the ALLSTAR system and number of passwords for access), and 56 (description of SPECLE and examples of searching file).

2. I have also prepared and attached answers to the specific written questions that pertain to ODP.

3. Some of my statements and responses to questions during the hearings were incorrect. I would like to ensure that somehow we correct the record so that we cannot be accused of misleading Congress. For example:

- Page 5 - "\$200,000 to \$2 million" should be "over \$2 million."
- Page 17 - Analysis of the Soviet Defense Effort is incorrect. This program relates to using computer models to estimate the cost of the Soviet defense effort.
- Page 22 - The 1.8 million names should be 8.5 million names.
- Page 23 - This should read 8.5 million names and 6.5 million documents.

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Page 55 - The SPECLE file can be searched to determine employees in a particular Agency with special clearances.

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4. Lastly, I have read [redacted] testimony and it looks OK to me - but maybe you should have had check ~~it~~ over.

[redacted]
Clifford D. May, Jr.

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Att:

- Transcript
- Inserts
- Questions & answers

Distribution:

- Orig + 1 - adse
- 1 - ODP Registry w/o att
- 1 - O/D/ODP file w/att 2 & 3
- 1 - O/D/ODP chrono w/o att

O/D/ODP/CDMay;ee/6/2/78

Insert on Page 21

GENERAL PURPOSE
COMPUTER UTILIZATION
TABLES (1 JUNE 1978)

The following tables present the latest central processor (CPU) utilization statistics for ODP general purpose computers. Two daily usage percentages are given for each machine; the prime shift utilization (9:00 to 17:00), and the 24 hour average utilization. Some information on the functions each computer serves is also provided.

Both hardware and software monitors were used to generate these statistics. Hardware monitor data, the most reliable source, was used whenever possible. Because we only have one hardware monitor available for this function, some of the statistics are based on more recently applied software monitor recording techniques alone.

MACHINE	SERVICE	CPU UTILIZATION		TYPE/UNITS OF WORK PERFORMED	COMMENTS
		PRIME	TOTAL		
370/ 168-1	VM (Generalized Time-Sharing Facility)	95%	50% *	Provides full line of time-sharing facilities to all Agency users. Peak use is currently at the 175 plus concurrent user level. Some system testing of MVS is also done on this machine.	This CPU is now overloaded. Beyond the 160 concurrent user level, response degrades. * Estimated. VMAP the software measurement tool is only run from 8:30 to 11:30 and 13:30 to 17:00.
370/ 168-2	JES3 (MVS Multi-CPU Scheduler) Batch Processing	91%	77%	Does batch input, scheduling and output functions for all Ruffing Center CPUs. 12% of the batch load (360 jobs per day) is also done on this CPU.	Utilization statistics are from hardware monitor data. Weekdays for month of May 1978.
370/ 168-3	GIMS Production (Generalized Data Base Management Facility) Batch Processing	78%	75%	Approximately 12,000 GIMS on-line transactions per day 20% of the batch load (600 jobs per day) is also done on this CPU.	Utilization statistics are from hardware monitor data. Weekdays for month of November 1977. Usage today is essentially the same.

MACHINE	SERVICE	CPU UTILIZATION		TYPE/UNITS OF WORK PERFORMED	COMMENTS
		PRIME	TOTAL		
AMDAHL 470V/6	Batch Processing	62%	63%	50% of the batch load (1,500 jobs per day) is done on this CPU.	Utilization statistics are from Agency 210 SMF reports for the last full week of May 1978. See note below.
370/ 158-1	OCR On-line Programs Batch Processing	55%	41%	All OCR on-line programs including Interim SAFE 12% of the batch load (360 jobs per day) is also done on this CPU.	Same technique as above (for 470V/6).
360/ 65-2	GIMS/CAMS Development Batch Processing	42%	36%	Approximately 2,700 GIMS on-line transactions per day. 6% of the batch load (180 jobs per day) is also done on this CPU.	Same technique as above (for 470V/6).

NOTE: A conservative 10% system overhead factor has been added to each utilization statistic cited on this page to normalize the data. The hardware monitor measures system overhead, the SMF generator does not. The overhead factor (10%) will be especially conservative for on-line programs which are typically large users of system services (e.g. multi-tasking).

Insert on Page 25

There are 86 terminals connected to the ALLSTAR system. The ALLSTAR system has 17 separate online files. There are 177 people with access to these files.

Special Clearance System

SPECLE

SPECLE is an on-line computer system which contains Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) access approvals for all CIA staff personnel and CIA contractors. SPECLE also contains all Government personnel and contractors who have have been approved for TK compartmented information. This file is the central control for TK approvals.

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Examples of on-line searches available in SPECLE:

1. List all personnel in Agency "X" with TK access approval.
2. List all CIA personnel with SI access approval.
3. Find Social Security Number (SSN) "123456789."
4. Find Name "John Doe."
5. List all personnel in Agency "X" who have special clearances and indicate access approvals held.

All National Foreign Intelligence Board (NFIB) Agencies are represented in SPECLE files.

Questions for Central Intelligence Agency

Question 1.

There has been a strong growth in remote terminals at your agency; from 900 in 1976 to 1700 in 1978. Where do you plan to be in remote terminals in 1980? Where are the largest number of terminals located?

Answer: Agency terminal projections for the next two fiscal years are presented below. These estimates are for terminals associated with ODP and NPIC facilities.*

Inventory of Agency Terminals

<u>Managing Office</u>	<u>FY-78</u>	<u>FY-79</u>	<u>FY-80</u>
ODP	970	1095	1205
NPIC	<u>670</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>690</u>
Total	1640	1775	1895

ODP's projected increase in FY-79 (125 terminals) and FY-80 (110 terminals) reflects procurement and installation constraints as well as budgetary limitations. These projected increases fall short of actual customer requirements, which are for at least 150 terminals in both fiscal 79 and 80.

The majority of ODP terminals (approximately 800) will have access to ODP's Virtual Machine (VM) general purpose timesharing system. VM supports Agency-wide ADP requirements

* This excludes, for example, terminals associated with decentralized minicomputers or special purpose computers, such as for communications support.

for program development and production. VM terminals are installed throughout the Agency in customer offices. Most are physically located in CIA Headquarters.

The majority of NPIC terminals are connected to NPIC's Univac mainframe for use primarily by NPIC customers in support of the photographic interpretation mission.

Question 2.

What is the single major factor affecting the cost in the development and operation of ADP support?

Answer: We interpret your question to mean, what is the major cost in the FY-79 budget for the Office of Data Processing (ODP). The major cost is the operation of two computer centers [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]. The most significant part of this cost is for computer systems which are being paid for with annual payments over a period of five years. Of the services provided by the two computer centers, central batch service requires the most resources because of the number of computer systems required to support this workload.

In addition to the operation of two computer centers, ODP provides an application programming service to develop and maintain software to support user requirements. The cost of this service is about [REDACTED] and accounts for about [REDACTED] staff positions.

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Question 3.

Your data base management system is able to track the amount of ADP time allocated to the various programs and models used in the Agency. How is the determination made on whether the amount of CPU use that a particular model makes is cost effective in terms of its output?

Answer: The amount of CPU resources, or other measurable ADP resources consumed by any program or system in the Central ADP Facility, is tracked by our Project Activity Reporting system. The evaluation of the cost effectiveness of the output is made by the customer who uses the product, or by the producer. The cost in terms of ADP resource utilization is reviewed at least monthly by the ADP Control Officer of each customer component, and further reviewed by the Executive Advisory Group, if the program or system is a large resource user. If we in ADP services see wasteful or inefficient utilization, we raise questions immediately.

Answer to Question 4. taken to on 6/5/78:

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Question 4.

From information compiled as a result of staff interviews it was found that approximately 52% of the Office of Data Processing's efforts are dedicated towards supporting the Deputy Directorate for Administration. Of this 52%, 80% is dedicated to six major administrative systems which include: the General Accounting System, Personal Assignment System, Financial Resources System, PAYROLL, the Contractual Information System, and the Inventory Control System. How do these systems interface with each other? Are updates to one file automatically entered into another?

Answer: It should be noted that the 52% of the Office of Data Processing's efforts referred to in the question concerns only Applications' program development effort and not the efforts of the entire office. No Directorate receives over 33% of the efforts of the entire office. Furthermore, a more accurate percentage of this 52%, which is dedicated to the six major administrative systems, is 60% rather than 80%.

The descriptions of the six systems are contained in Attachment A hereto, and the system interfaces are described in Attachment B.

Question 4.

From information compiled as a result of staff interviews it was found that approximately 52% of the Office of Data Processing's efforts are dedicated towards supporting the Deputy Directorate for Administration. Of this 52%, 80% is dedicated to six major administrative systems which include: the General Accounting System, Personal Assignment System, Financial Resources System, PAYROLL, the Contractual Information System, and the Inventory Control System. How do these systems interface with each other? Are updates to one file automatically entered into another?

Answer: The descriptions of the six systems are contained in Attachment A hereto, and the system interfaces are described in Attachment B.

ATTACHMENT A

BACKGROUND

2 June 1978

GAS

BACKGROUND

The General Accounting System (GAS) is a computer application used by the Office of Finance (OF) to maintain the official records of the financial operations of the Agency. GAS automatically performs many of the tasks required to produce the general ledgers, financial reports, data for budgetary control and information needed for fiscal management.

2 June 1978

PAYROLL

BACKGROUND

The Payroll system was designed in 1972 for the Office of Finance. It replaced an outdated EAM system that was nearly impossible to maintain. The software is a series of PL/I programs that are executed in the batch mode.

June 1978

PERSIGN II

BACKGROUND

PERSIGN II is an Integrated Personnel Information System that is replacing three existing systems (dating back to 1960). PERSIGN II is being designed to eliminate redundancies and increase accuracy of personnel data.

This effort incorporates state of the art procedures with the objective of minimizing maintenance costs through structured and documented software. Life cycle costs are thereby minimized while life cycle utility and responsiveness to changing Agency requirements are maximized.

INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM (ICS)

BACKGROUND

The Inventory Control System (ICS) is a large complex inventory and requisitioning system used by the Office of Logistics.

The heart of the system is the Stock Number file. This file contains the stock numbers, interchangeable stock numbers, stock descriptions, price and price date, and other stock information.

The Inventory file is the second major file. This file contains the quantity of stock on hand; the stock warehouse locations; the stock locations within the warehouse; safety, minimum, maximum and reorder point levels; quantity due out; quantity due in; quantity demanded and other information useful for inventory management and control.

Stock issues, inventory adjustments, requisitions, back orders, depot notices and receipts are generated through the Suspense file. The Suspense file is the heart beat of activity in the ICS. A history of the activity transpiring in the ICS is recorded for auditing in the Activity file and comes from the Suspense file.

Programming of ICS began in 1973. The last phase of programming, the Requisitioning Subsystem, was completed in June 1975.

2 June 1978

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CONIF

BACKGROUND

CONIF is an acronym for Contract Information. The CONIF system contains management and administration information about Agency-funded bilateral agreements, invoice payments made against those contracts, and onsite contractor audits. The development of the CONIF system began in 1967. Since that time the system has been enhanced and re-designed four times to take advantage of more sophisticated software and changes in customer requirements. The amounts for manpower and machine costs represent the current operating system, CONIF 3. This development of CONIF 3 began on November 1975, with the Office of Logistics portion. The Office of Finance development began in June 1976. The OF portion is not yet in production.

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FINANCIAL RESOURCES SYSTEM (FRS)

BACKGROUND

The Financial Resources System (FRS) is a computer application used by the Office of Finance, the Office of the Comptroller, and the individual Agency offices' Budget and Finance Offices to maintain records on the Agency budget. Data is maintained for the current operating year, budget year, and program call year with system interfaces to aid in monitoring trends in budgeted amounts vs expenditures.

ATTACHMENT B

INTERFACES

GAS INTERFACES

PAYROLL TO GAS:

Data is passed from the Agency Payroll systems into the Agency General Accounting System (GAS) at the end of each pay cycle. This interface data is on tape and can be taken into GAS with any daily update. The data is used in GAS for the following reasons:

- a. To record against the appropriate General Ledger Accounts all Payroll transactions.
- b. To record and maintain all Agency Payroll expenditures at the Sub Object Class level.
- c. To machine generate obligations which will cover anticipated Payroll expenditures through the end of any given month. All Agency General Accounting reports are produced at month-end.

ICS TO GAS:

Data is passed from ICS into GAS for the purpose of recording against the appropriate General Ledger Account for all Agency property transactions. This interface data is on tape and enters GAS on the last work day of each month.

FRS TO GAS:

FRS passes to GAS each night all valid project numbers. Carried with this project number is the type of expenditure code and type of allotment code that are valid for that project. GAS uses this data to validate all obligation and expenditure transactions with regard to project number and uses the code to record transactions against the proper allotments.

GAS TO CONIF:

Each day GAS passes to CONIF all obligation data related to contracts. This data is on tape and includes only transactions entering GAS that day.

GAS TO FRS:

Each day GAS passes to FRS all obligation, expenditure, and property data at the Sub Object Class level. This data is on tape and includes only transactions entering GAS that day.

PAYROLL INTERFACES

GAS:

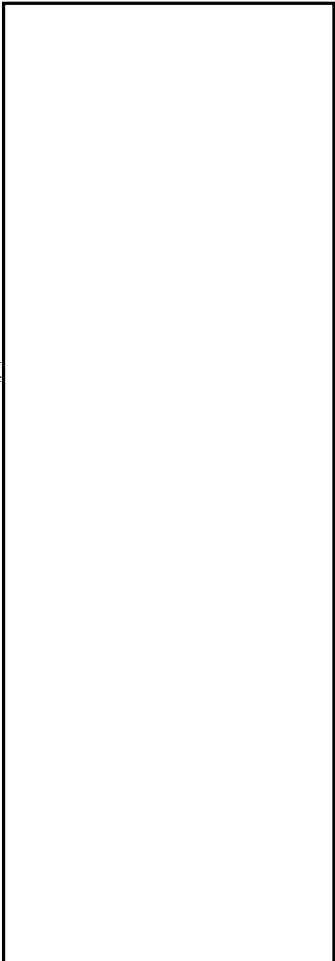
Payroll system provides detail payroll expenditures to the GAS system for General Ledger accounts.

PERSIGN:

Since the Personnel system has the authority to establish pay cases, change the rate of basic computation, and terminate or suspend present cases, the Personnel system serves as the "driving force" of the Payroll system by providing the pertinent personnel data necessary for the payment of salary to Agency employees.

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1 June 1978

PERSIGN II INTERFACES

PAYROLL

PERSIGN II provides payroll information to the Payroll System, which collects the number of hours worked and produces paychecks for the employees. All changes to basic payroll information (Schedule, Grade, Step, etc.) is on a personnel action in PERSIGN II and then passed via system-to-system interface on a recurring basis.

RELATED PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

PERSIGN II passes employee data (Name, Social Security Number, Date of Birth, etc.) to other personnel systems to eliminate the redundant processing and storage of common data items by those systems. The systems currently receiving data from PERSIGN are:

1. Payroll
2. Hospitalization
3. Insurance
4. Badging/Building Access
5. Applicant Processing
6. Cover Processing
7. Qualifications
8. Retirement
9. Credit Union
10. Financial Resources
11. General Archives
12. Staffing (T/O)
13. Training History
14. Office of Communication Subsystem
15. Locator
16. Special Clearances
17. Fitness Report
18. Step Increase Processing.

2 June 1978

ICS INTERFACE

Data is passed from ICS into GAS for the purpose of recording against the appropriate General Ledger Account for all Agency property transactions. This interface data is on tape and enters GAS on the last work day of each month.

FRS INTERFACES

FRS TO GAS:

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GAS TO FRS:

Each day GAS passes to FRS all obligation, expenditure, and property data at the Sub Object Class level. This data is on tape and includes only transactions entering GAS that day.

2 June 1978

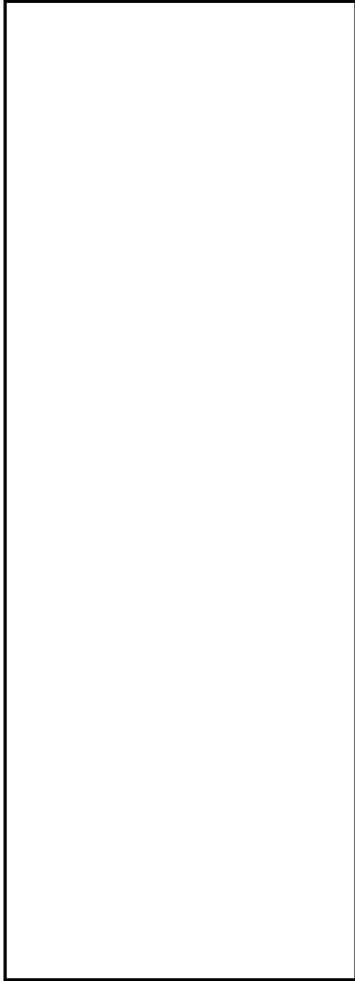
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CONIF INTERFACE

Each day CONIF receives all obligation data related to contracts from GAS. This data is on tape and includes only transactions entering GAS that day.

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Question 5.

Could you provide for the record the cost to develop these six systems and the annual maintenance and operational costs?

Answer: The costs for development, maintenance, and operation of the six systems are shown in the attachments.

2 June 1978

GENERAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (GAS)

COSTS

Development:

Manpower
Machine

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Yearly Maintenance:

Manpower
Machine

This is cost for a typical year based on 3 1/2 people.
It should be noted that 85% of all maintenance work is
new enhancement to the system.

Yearly Production:

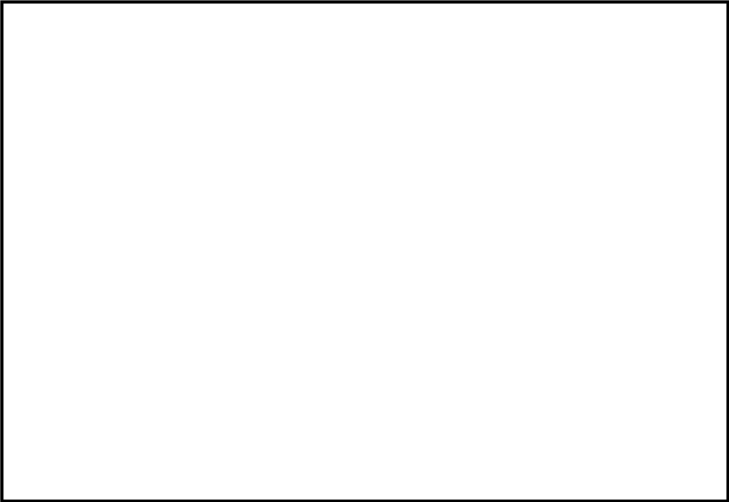
Machine

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1 June 1978

PERSIGN II

COSTS

<u>Development:</u>	<u>Jan '77-Apr '78</u>	<u>(Est.) TOTAL</u>
Manpower		
Machine		
<u>Maintenance:</u>		
Manpower*		
Machine		
<u>Production:</u>		
Machine		

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* Manpower for Maintenance

1/2 man full-time for bugs and user services

2 1/2 men full-time for changing requirements

TOTAL 3 men full-time

PAYROLL

COSTS

Development:

Manpower
Computer

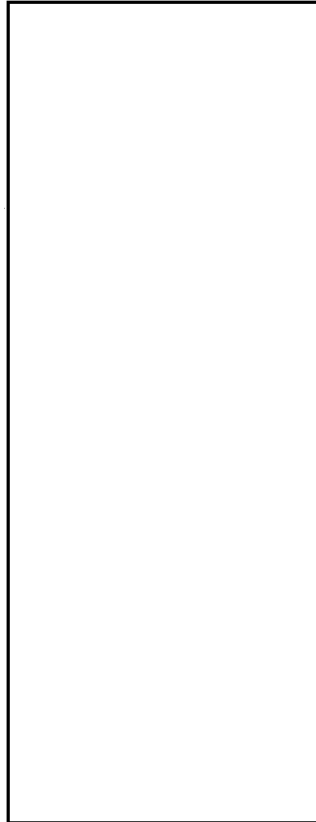
TOTAL

Yearly Maintenance:

Manpower
Computer

Yearly Production:

Computer



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ICS

COSTS

Development:

Manpower
Machine

Yearly Maintenance:

Manpower
Machine

Yearly Production:

Machine



STAT

FRS

COSTS

Development:

Manpower
Computer

TOTAL

Yearly Maintenance:

Manpower
Computer

Yearly Production:

Computer



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COSTS

Development:

Manpower
Machine

Yearly Maintenance:

Manpower
Machine

Yearly Production:

Machine



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need NDIC input?

1. There has been a strong growth in remote terminals at your agency; from 900 in 1976 to 1700 in 1978. Where do you plan to be in remote terminals in 1980? Where are the largest number of terminals located?

ODP

2. What is the single major factor affecting the cost in the development and operation of ADP support?

ODP

3. Your data base management system is able to track the amount of ADP time allocated to the various programs and models used in the Agency. How is the determination made on whether the amount of CPU use that a particular model makes is cost effective in terms of its output?

ODP

4. From information compiled as a result of staff interviews it was found that approximately 52% of the Office of Data Processing's efforts are dedicated towards supporting the Deputy Directorate for Administration. Of this 52%, 80% is dedicated to six major administrative systems which include: the General Accounting System, Personal Assignment System, Financial Resources System, PAYROLL, the Contractual Information System and the Inventory Control System. How do these systems interface with each other? Are updates to one file automatically entered into another?

ODP

5. Could you provide for the record the cost to develop these six systems and the annual maintenance and operational costs?

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OSO - 6. Is the Office of Sigint Operations involved in the design and development of automated data processing systems to collect and process signals data?

How does this activity relate to that carried out by NSA?

7. What factors are considered when a system is planned for installation at an overseas location? In a briefing that the staff received on the CRAFT and COMET systems a rationale given for these systems is in a savings of communications personnel and secretarial support. However, this might be made up by costs incurred for external maintenance since this maintenance, due to the sensitive nature of the equipment, may have to be performed by flying in personnel from Langley. How are the various trade offs between security, personnel, maintenance and efficiency identified?

DDO
w/OSD help
if desired

TOP SECRET

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The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

CONFIDENTIAL 78-0564

Intelligence Community Staff

25 May 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: CIA Program Manager

FROM:

[Redacted]

Director, Office of Community Information Systems

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Transcript of Subcommittee on Evaluation, HPSCI

1. Attached is the record of your testimony given on May 8 before the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Evaluation. I am forwarding the transcript to you for your review and correction. Attached you will find the memorandum from Chairman Boland to the DCI setting a due date of Monday, 12 June 1978. I would like to call your attention to paragraph one of that memorandum which indicates that rule four of the Committee requiring the normal five-day return has been waived, however, the provision on corrections remains. Your attention is also called to paragraph two which states no copies of the transcript are to be made since they are on loan and are the property of the Congressional Committee.

2. In addition to the transcripts and covering memorandum are questions from the House Subcommittee for you. In order that my staff will have time to coordinate and return both the answers and transcripts to the Committee, I am requesting that you return the transcripts, questions, and completed answers to me by Wednesday, 7 June 1978.

3. Your cooperation in the answering of these questions and the quick return of the transcripts to me is appreciated.

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[Redacted]

Attachment: a/s

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TOP SECRET

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Approved For Release 2004/12/16 : CIA-RDP84-00933R000200010011-9