

Cloud Issues for Federal Leaders & Technologists Deciding Which Federal IT Systems to Migrate to Cloud

Presented By:

Al Mink SRA International October 27, 2011



Significant Work. Extraordinary People. SRA.



What Can you Expect Today?



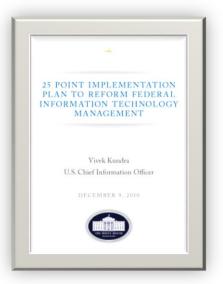
- ✓ What's Cloud, Really Federal Government Perspective
- ✓ Federal Guidance & You Mandates have arrived
- ✓ Cool Insights
 From Federal Cloud activity
- ✓ How do you decide?

 Decision Factors you can trust













Where I got this from!









What's Cloud, Really

Definitions Related to Cloud

1. Characteristics

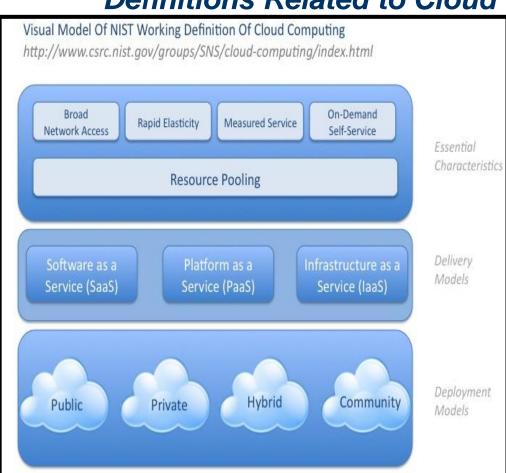
- On demand provisioning
- Elasticity
- Broad Network Access
- Measured service
- Resource Pooling (Multi-tenancy)

2. Delivery Models

- Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)

3. Deployment Modes

- Public
- Private
- Hybrid
- Community





What's Cloud, Really 1. Essential Characteristics

On Demand Self-Service

Broad Network Access

Rapid Elasticity

Resource Pooling

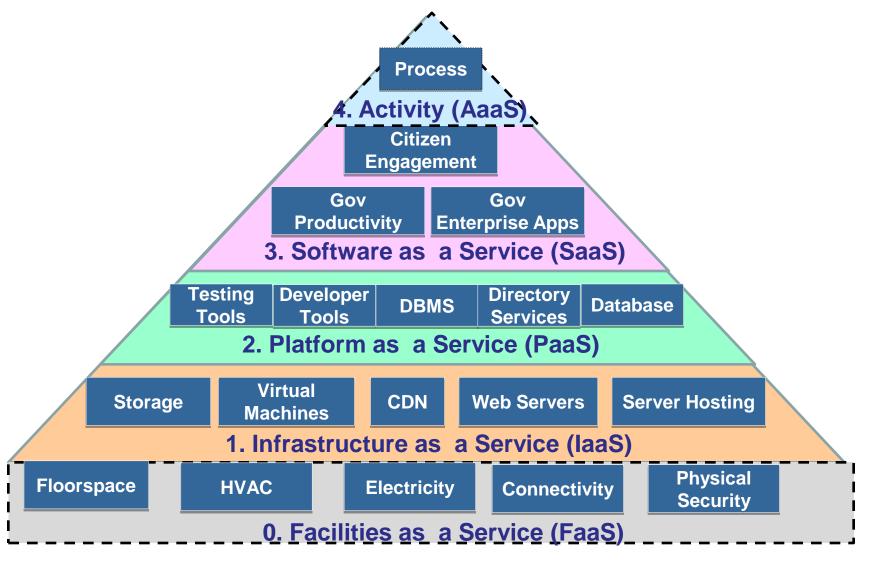
Measured Service

Run this checklist -- Not everything new in IT is Cloud...



2. What's Cloud, Really

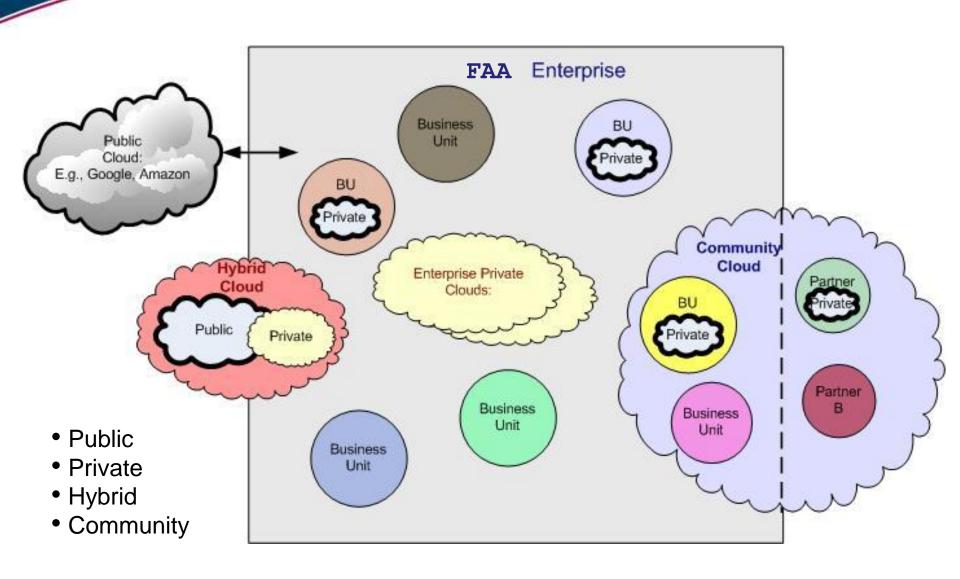
Delivery Models





What's Cloud, Really

3. Cloud Deployment (Sourcing) Models





Federal Guidance & You

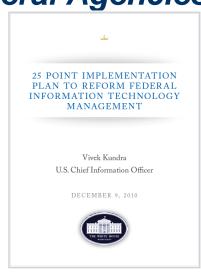
Cloud Guidance to Federal Agencies

"Cloud First" Policy (Dec 2010)

- ...Agencies default to cloud-based solutions
- Each Agency CIO will be required to identify three "must move" services...

Roles & Responsibilities (Feb 2011)

 Agencies will be responsible for evaluating their sourcing strategies to fully consider cloud computing solutions



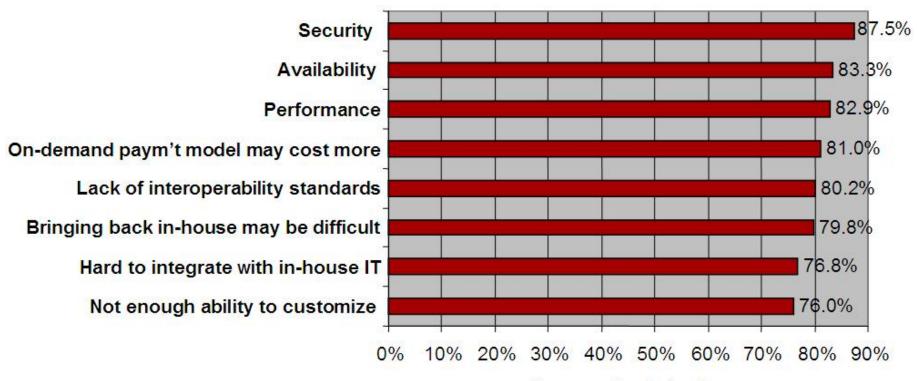




Cool Insights Concerns of Commercial Organizations

Q: Rate the challenges/issues of the 'cloud'/on-demand model

(Scale: 1 = Not at all concerned 5 = Very concerned)

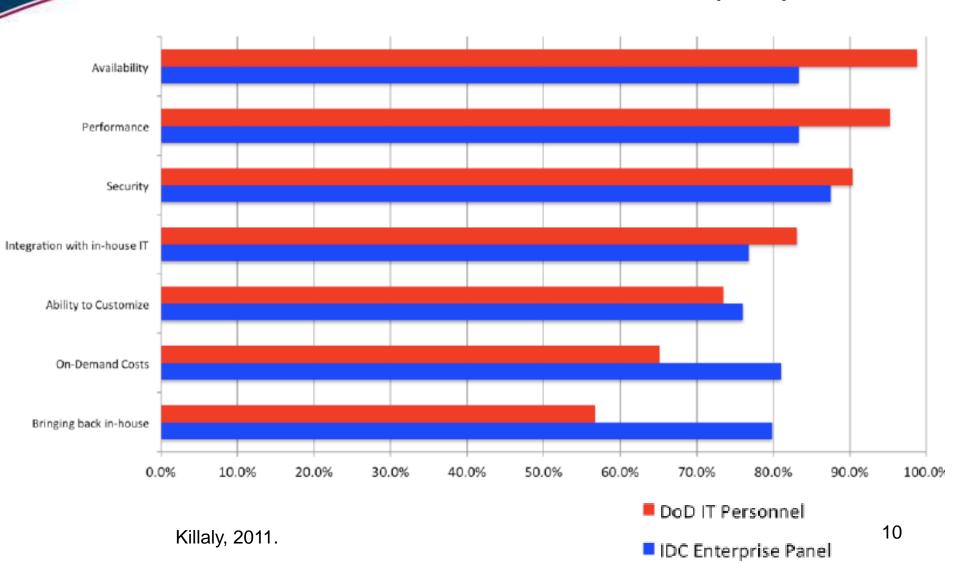


% responding 3, 4 or 5

IT executives and their line-of-business (LOB) colleagues.



Cool Insights Concerns of Federal (DoD) IT Leaders





Cool Insights FedRAMP for Security

Today



Independent Risk Assessments



Large costs



Slower acquisition



Significant effort

With FedRAMP



Greatly reduced costs



Enables rapid acquisition



Reduced effort

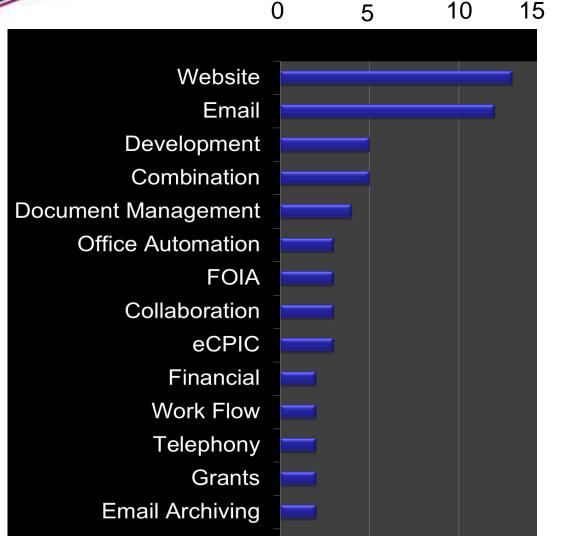


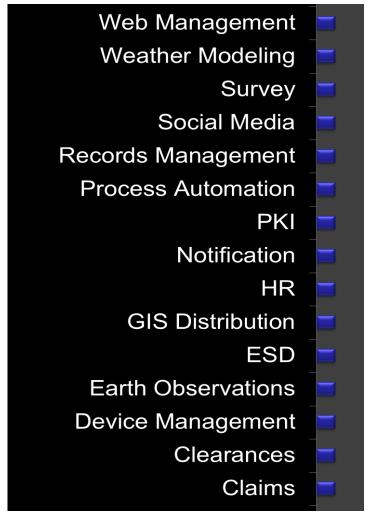
Common Sense in Play?



Cool Insights

Feds Placing Bets on Cloud









How Do You Decide?

Controls

- Decision Factors
- •Guidance



Inputs

- Candidate System List
- Provider Capabilities

Migrate To Cloud?



Outputs

Services in Cloud



FAA IT Governance Processes





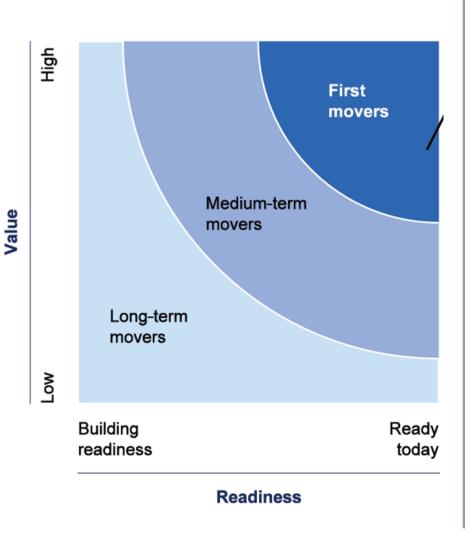
How Do You Decide? Decision Factors You Can Trust

Value Criteria

What benefit does Cloud Migration provide?

- Efficiency
- Agility
- Innovation

Other Criteria
Color of Money



Readiness Criteria

Is it Feasible to migrate to Cloud now?

- Security
- Service Characteristics
- Market Characteristics
- Network Readiness
- App & Data Readiness
- Government Readiness
- Technology Lifecycle



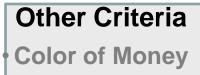
How Do You Decide? What is Most Important?

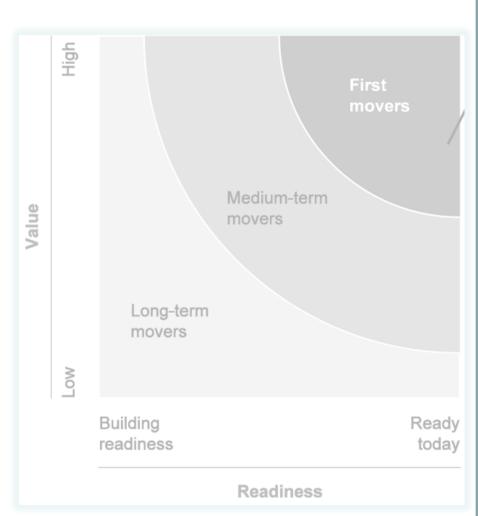
Value Criteria

Efficiency

Agility

Innovation





Readiness Criteria

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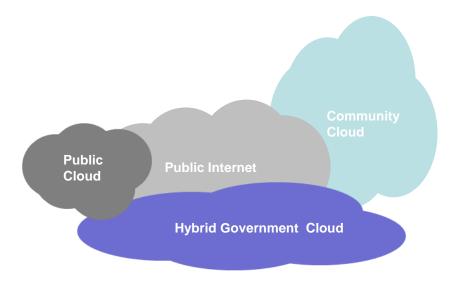
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Cloud, NDIA, & You



Questions & Closing Comments





Questions?



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Recommendations

- How to go about Slide 14
- Understanding business processes around each of candidate?
- Cloud or business process change
- Consolidation of systems.
- Migration opportunity to clean up the house
 - When you move, you consolidate and clean up.
- Just moving is a waste of resources, time, and money
- Consolidate and optimize
- Clean up portfolio.
- Take cost out,



Migrating to Cloud – Other Considerations

- Quantifying decision factors
- Resolving the "DISA Dilemma"
 - DISA as provider of choice
 - DISA considered too expensive and too slow.
 - √FAA laaS may beat the DISA Dilemma
- Incorporating Cloud Decisions into an organization's IT governance process
- Getting the money "up front" to Migrate



Importance & Benefits Drivers & Impediments

Drivers for migration to services/cloud

- Acquisition reform mandating performance based contracts (President Obama)
- "Gates Memo" SECDEF driving efficiencies in DoD spending (Aug 2010)
- Color of Money The appropriations for fulfilling a needed capability differ depending on the approach (system vs service) adopted. Cuts in IT spending may drive organizations to leverage O&M funds to obtain needed capabilities.
- Federal "Cloud First" Policy OMB requires federal agencies to default to cloud-based solutions whenever a secure, reliable, cost-effective cloud option exists (Nov 2010, US Chief Performance Officer Jeffrey Zients)
- Technology
 - Recently able to create commodity/utility computing and applications (e.g. virtualization)
 - Scaling to large enterprises

Impediments towards adopting cloud/services

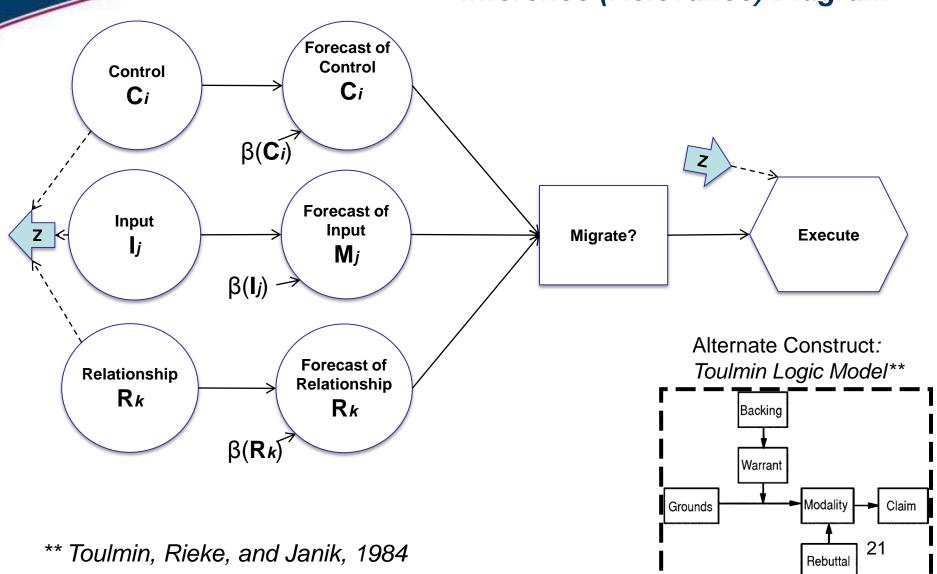
- -- Risks (real or perceived)
- -- Lack of experience (federal suppliers and acquirers)

The lack of a decision model:

- 1) slows the adoption of services/cloud,
- 2) Increases the risk of adopting the wrong decisions for services/cloud0



CMDSM Inference (Relevance) Diagram





Cloud – A Quick Refresher

Cloud Deployment (Sourcing) Models

tsourced

High

Trust (Security and Data Privacy)

Private Cloud Commercially Hosted:

Publically available Cloud Computing services offered through commercial sources that are dedicated and separate from the Public both physically and logically and must to remain within the U.S. borders to support heighted data security and privacy requirements. Access to these services are provided through a dedicated Government Intranet and is not accessible from the Public Internet.

Private Commercially Hosted Cloud

Private Government Cloud:

The cloud infrastructure is operated solely for an organization. It may be managed by the organization or a third party and may exist on premise or off premise.

Private Government Cloud

Public Cloud:

The cloud infrastructure is made available to the general public or a large industry group and is owned by an organization selling cloud services.

Public Public Internet Cloud **Hybrid Government Cloud**

Community Cloud: The cloud infrastructure is shared by several organizations and supports a specific community that has shared concerns (e.g., mission, security requirements, policy, and compliance considerations). It may be managed by the organizations or a third party and may exist on premise or off premise.

Hybrid Cloud: The cloud infrastructure is a composition of two or more clouds (private, community, or public) that remain unique entities but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability (e.g., cloud bursting).

Low



Opening My Advisory Committee

Dr. Andrew Sage (Co-Director)

- Pre-eminent <u>Systems Engineer</u>
- Systems Integration and Architecting, Complex Adaptive Systems and Knowledge Management, Economic Systems Analysis, Systems Mgmt
- Elected to the National Academy of Engineering for contributions to the theory and practice of systems engineering and systems mgmt



Prof Paul Strassman (Co-Director)

- Former DoD CIO (ASD C3I)
- Distinguished Professor of Information Sciences

Dr. David Schum

- Leading authority on <u>decision theory</u>
- Study of the properties, uses, and marshaling of evidence in probabilistic reasoning.
- 2006 Faculty Research Award (GMU, Volgenau)

Dr. Edgar Sibley

- <u>Information Technology (IT)</u> Professor and Eminent Scholar
- Design and implementation of systems, several major economic issues such as reengineering, with extensions into large industrial enterprise and governmental efforts







A brilliant team of advisors ... with the right portfolio of expertise



Cloud - and the Federal Government DOT"Cloud First" Candidates

DOT Candidates

Organization	Cloud Service	Remarks
DOT	Geospatial Services	DOT's own "Google Maps"
DOT	Application: Development & Testing	Very popular among Feds
DOT	Website Hosting+	Shift to "content management"

Agencies Have Identified 78 Systems Migrating to the Cloud Within One Year

May 2011





Migrating to Cloud – Decision Factors Value

Efficiency: More affordable without sacrificing capabilities*

- In terms of resources: People, money, physical assets
- Scoring: Services that have relatively high per-user costs, have low utilization rates, are expensive to maintain and upgrade, or are fragmented should score highly***

Agility: Responsiveness**

- "Done correctly, the enterprise "easily scales; and the converse [is true as well]" **
- Cloud computing approaches put IT agility in the hands of users, and this can be a qualitative benefit. ***
- Scoring:
 - Existing services that require long lead times to upgrade or change capacity should score highly ***
 - New or urgently needed services that would benefit from compressed delivery timelines.

Innovation: Introducing something new

- This is about new capabilities achieved by leveraging cloud
- Could include new/improved soft quality attributes "ilities" such as better availability
- Scoring: Services that would most benefit from innovation should score highly



Migrating to Cloud – Decision Factors Readiness

Security: Compliance with guidance and protection of data

- Statutory compliance
- Data cháracteristics
- Privacy and confidentiality
- Integrity
- Data controls and access policies
- Governance

Service Providers' Characteristics: Functionality & quality

- Interoperability, availability, performance, performance measurement approaches, reliability, scalability, portability, vendor reliability, and architectural compatibility
- Other regulatory compliance beyond security (e.g. records management)

Market Characteristics: Competition and Interoperability

- Ability to switch service providers (avoid cloud vendor lock-in)
- Ability to interoperate with services outside of cloud vendor (é.g. authentication services)

Network Readiness: Assured connectivity and bandwidth



Migrating to Cloud – Decision Factors Readiness con't

Application and Data Readiness: The core migration

- Clearly articulated and understood interfaces; limited coupling with external systems/services
- Clearly articulated and understood business rules
- Data is clean and able to extract

Government Readiness: Cultural acceptance & cloud expertise

- Culture supportive of change
- Expertise in Service Level Agreements and Cloud services

Technology Lifecycle: Timing of system/program milestones

- Avoid a planned or needed technology refresh
- Avoid a recompete of the legacy contract



CMDSM Decision Variables – Other Factors

- Color of Money: Restrictions related to Congressional appropriations
 - Cloud may recategorize costs from capital investment in hardware and infrastructure (CapEx) to a pay-as-you go (OpEx)



Migrating to Cloud – Decision Factors Security & FedRAMP

Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program

- A government-wide initiative to provide joint authorizations and continuous security monitoring services
 - Unified government-wide risk management
 - Agencies would leverage FedRAMP authorizations (when applicable)
- This does not supplant existing agency authority to use systems that meet their security needs
- Initial focus on cloud computing



Migrating to Cloud – Decision Factors FedRAMP – Vendor Perspective

