

# Private tech sector contracts to move the DoD and military to the cloud

## Recent DoD and military contracts for cloud infrastructure development and hosting

Company	Agency awarding contract	Contract size	Contract details	Link
CSRA	DoD Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)	\$498 million	A milCloud 2.0 contract. 8-year indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract to develop private cloud infrastructure.	<a href="#">URL</a>
CSRA (Eagle Alliance)	DoD NSA	\$2.4 billion	Performance period of 10 years. Contract is partial follow-on to a 2001 contract between the DOD and Eagle Alliance. During their first contract, CSRA developed the NSA's cloud infrastructure.	<a href="#">URL</a>
Dell EMC General Dynamics Microsoft	US Air Force	\$1 billion	5-year contract to implement a Cloud Hosted Enterprise Services (CHES) program. Contract is a follow-on the 2015 USAF Collaboration Pathfinder initiative.	<a href="#">URL</a>
ECS	DoD Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) Strategic Technology Office (STO)	\$200 million	A recompetes 5-year award that allows ECS, one of three awardees that will provide science and engineering technical assistance (SETA) to DARPA's STO, to continue its work at STO.	<a href="#">URL</a>
50 different firms	US Army	\$247 million	The ACCENT contract, awarded to 50 firms by the US Army with a performance period of 3 years, is meant to transition the Army from data centers to consolidating its data on the cloud.	<a href="#">URL</a>

Sources: Derek B Johnson, "DOD looks to get aggressive about cloud adoption," FCW, September 20, 2017.

# An overview of the DoD and other federal agencies' move to the cloud

## DoD's recent moves

- On September 13, 2017 Deputy Secretary of Defense Patrick Shanahan sent out a memo that announced the establishment of a Cloud Executive Steering Group (CESG) to oversee DoD cloud adoption. Additionally, Shanahan outlined two phases of the cloud adoption initiative:
  - Phase one: The DoD acquires modern enterprise cloud services to support unclassified, secret and top secret information. Technical analyses of the current environment, potential challenges and training will also be conducted.
  - Phase two: CESG transitions DoD components and agencies to the cloud to the “maximum extent possible” and operationalize the technology.
- As of September 12, 2017 Amazon Web Services now has provisional authorization to host Level 5 data for the DoD. The only other companies with authorization to host Level 5 data are Microsoft and IBM. IBM received its Level 5 authorization on February 11, 2016 and was the first cloud provider with a direct connection to the DoD's internal network.

## Quick facts on federal agencies' move to the cloud

- The recent \$2.4 billion DoD-CSRA contract is part of the NSA's Groundbreaker contract. This NSA-private sector relationship dates back to the first Groundbreaker contract in 2001 with Eagle Alliance. During this 10-year contract worth \$5 billion, the NSA developed its private cloud infrastructure.
- In 2013, the CIA signed a [10 year contract](#) worth \$600 million with Amazon to build and host its private cloud. Currently, Amazon hosts classified data for 17 US agencies.
- Investment in cloud infrastructure not only differs across agencies within the DoD, but across all US government agencies. For example, the EPA contracted CSRA (the same agency the DoD recently granted one of its milCloud 2.0 contracts to) for a [5-year project](#) to develop and operate data center management, cybersecurity, cloud computing and other services.
- Both the Navy and DISA were early adopters of cloud infrastructure, and used the Working Capital account to fund their major projects. The Army and Air Force, later adopters of the technology, fund their cloud projects with O&M funds.

Sources: “Amazon Web Services achieves DoD impact Level 5 provisional authorization,” Amazon Web Services, September 12, 2017.  
Frank Konkel, “NSA quietly awards a classified \$2.4B tech contract, with more to come,” Defense One, September 14, 2017.  
Patrick Shanahan, “Accelerating Enterprise Cloud Adoption,” Department of Defense, September 13, 2017.