The Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan 2025 is intended to assist Georgia government leaders in making informed technology decisions for their agencies. It establishes IT focus areas and goals and sets the technology direction for the state’s IT enterprise.

This does not replace agency strategic or technology plans, rather it informs agencies in making technology decisions and investments that align with Georgia enterprise technology efforts. This document is meant to be used by all state agencies regardless of their mission or complexity.

Governor Nathan Deal has established policy priorities to guide state agencies in their strategic planning. (Governor Deal’s priorities are online at http://gov.georgia.gov/priorities.) In addition, the General Assembly provided for the Georgia Technology Authority to publish the Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan to guide state agencies in selecting technology to support their operations (O.C.G.A. 50-25-4.13). To ensure agency involvement in the plan’s development, GTA established the IT Strategy Cycle. The cycle includes environmental scanning, active planning, agency review and review by industry experts (see strategy cycle overview). All Georgia agencies were invited to provide input at one or more stages in the IT strategy cycle.

Technology comes with risks, and sound planning and project execution are critical to minimizing those risks. “Addressing Planning Risk Factors,” a document included as the Appendix, outlines a rigorous project management process designed to prevent technology projects from failing.
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Technology-driven change continues to transform how we get things done in business, in society, and in government. In setting the vision for technology in Georgia state government, we look ahead, but we also reflect on the path that led us to today.

Georgia’s state agencies have made great progress in recent years in their use of technology to streamline state operations and to provide enhanced services to our constituents. Georgia scored among the top states in the nation by earning a grade of A- in the 2016 Digital States Survey, which assesses each state’s effectiveness in using technology and is conducted by the independent Center for Digital Government. In the Digital States Survey, Georgia ranked first in the nation in the category of Enterprise Information Communications Technology, thanks to the Department of Transportation’s innovative technology for monitoring and managing traffic statewide.

Making state services and information equally accessible to people with a range of disabilities is a top priority for the state’s IT enterprise, and a GTA-led initiative to enhance the accessibility of state websites received a first-place award from the National Association of State CIOs in 2016.

Adapting to the growing use of mobile devices is another top priority, and state agencies are responding quickly. For example, the Department of Driver Services launched a mobile-friendly version of its website in early 2017, and over half of the first 400,000 page views came from mobile devices.

Looking ahead is always difficult, and it’s made more so because technology is a rapidly changing environment. In developing our view of the future, we worked with technology leaders in Georgia state agencies, in other states, and in the private sector. The challenges we see in Georgia align with challenges in other states, and we will continue to work with partners in Georgia and across the nation to address our current long-term concerns:

- Ensuring cybersecurity for Georgia’s agencies, citizens, and businesses
- Managing a growing pool of data to support state decision makers
- Taking advantage of proven technologies to improve interactions between government agencies and our constituents
- Evolving our portfolio of shared technology services to ensure agency access to the best services at competitive prices
- Partnering with the private sector to bring the latest innovative technologies to bear on the state’s business problems

While the Enterprise IT Strategic Plan 2025 sets the direction, it’s up to agency CIOs and other technology leaders to steer the course as we move forward. The plan is our roadmap for the next 18 months and our compass for the more distant planning horizon.

I encourage you to consider it carefully.

Calvin Rhodes
Georgia’s vision for technology is represented in the following graphic, which identifies the IT capabilities that state agencies will be able to draw on to meet their growing business needs.

**Timeline for Georgia’s 2025 IT Vision**

- **Near-Term**
  - Strengthen Georgia cybersecurity
  - Manage data as an Asset
  - Improve Georgia citizen access to state services

- **Mid-Term**
  - Establish cyber preparedness among agencies; Develop Cyber Center programs
  - Establish data analytics and reporting dashboards

- **Long-Term**
  - Establish cyber resilience among agencies
  - Establish enterprise framework for data management

**By 2025 Georgia agencies will leverage data to provide digital services for a broad range of citizens’ needs and work closely with the private sector under a mature security strategy.**
Data

Agencies throughout state government recognize the need to make better use of data for decision-making and service delivery. Following the lead of the private sector, where machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques are being applied to make sense of large bodies of data, Georgia will take advantage of advances in data practices to expand digital services for citizens. Enterprise data standards must form the framework for digital services, allowing for the "plug and play" of market-proven analytics tools to better understand trends and identify needs.

Security

Cybersecurity will continue to be crucial for Georgia agencies for the foreseeable future. Governor Nathan Deal has committed to the Georgia Cyber Innovation and Training Center, scheduled to open in 2018. It will be a place to advance the field of information security with research on vulnerability that will help ensure reliable and effective practices.

According to Gartner, a leading IT research and advisory firm, cybersecurity demands focus and vigilance: “Relentless and ever-increasing security attacks require adaptive security architectures that emphasize security-aware solution design; AI-enabled user and entity behavior analytics; and new architecture, methods and tools to address the Internet of Things (IoT) and intelligent digital mesh security.”

The new center will be equipped to keep up with the changing face of cybersecurity and will provide needed focus in key areas: education and training for agencies, military and the private sector; incubation of new security ideas; research and development with a focus on cyber defense; IT security information sharing among Georgia agencies, homeland security and the private sector; and public-private partnerships for cybersecurity innovations.

"Gartner: Top 10 Strategic Technology Trends for 2017"
Services to Citizens

Georgia citizens today enjoy a wide variety of services offered electronically through the private sector, and they are demanding better and faster government interactions through an increasing variety of devices. By 2025 Georgia will have a consistent framework for digital services across state agencies. Today we see an increasing demand for mobile access to services. In the future, citizens will see a seamless state interface for services regardless of where or how they approach an agency. As we improve our understanding of citizen need through large-scale data analytics, we will be able to develop services tailored to individual community needs.

The state is prepared for a rapid, long-term evolution of the user experience as conversational systems, augmented reality, and virtual reality radically change the way people interact with systems. Georgia is committed to being the best state for doing business, which calls for maintaining state services that keep pace with the private sector.

Today, interfaces like Amazon’s Alexa, Apple’s Siri, and Google’s Assistant are just beginning to offer new ways to access services and information. By 2025, Georgia will have a framework in place that allows it to shift to the latest interfaces independently of the data structures that support it.

IT Services for Agencies

The state of Georgia’s IT enterprise has already begun to shed buying IT equipment and infrastructure. Increasingly Georgia agencies buy IT services instead, and that shift will only become more pronounced by 2025. It’s the sensible approach in a fast-changing IT landscape, especially when Georgia citizens expect the same technology-enabled paths to government services as commercial services.

To meet those expectations, agencies need more flexibility than ever with technology services. The state meets their needs with an IT services program drawing services from a range of providers. The program delivers services best-suited to an agency’s specific business; it allows for quick changes to services and providers to capitalize on technology innovations. The service delivery model envisions a “try before buying” capability. As new services are vetted and deployed, more agencies can take advantage of solutions found beneficial. This could even extend beyond state boundaries. Georgia might consult with other states about IT services they’ve implemented successfully and then leverage similar solutions. Services that work well for state agencies may also extend to city and county government entities, reducing cost and risk in the process.
Adopting private sector methods to provide quality services

Public-Private Partnership

The private sector is rapidly introducing new business models and new ways for customers to find and buy products. If the state is going to continue to provide quality services in a timely manner, it will need to adopt appropriate methods from the private sector. GTA will seek private sector providers capable of meeting citizens’ expectations for new services, and establish collaborative associations with partners who are willing and able to bring value to the state. We will incorporate innovative business processes that work in the private sector to speed the transition to better state services.

Strengthening and expanding Georgia’s technology services

Current State of IT in Georgia

See Annual State IT Report FY16 for more detail (http://gta.georgia.gov/annualreport/)

The state of Georgia has continued to make significant progress in strengthening and expanding the technology services state agencies rely on to provide information and services to their constituents.

Among recent accomplishments is the completion of the state’s years-long technology transformation. Old, unreliable IT equipment, tools, and processes were replaced – including personal computers, email systems, data networks, servers, and telephones. At the beginning of 2017, Georgia now has the technology foundation necessary to move forward with implementing innovative new technology services to benefit its residents. The transformation affected over 100,000 users of managed network services in 1,400 state and local government offices. In addition, it brought more reliable and secure IT infrastructure services to over 35,000 end-users and encompassed over 41,000 email accounts.
The state also expanded its shared services delivery model to make it easier for state agencies to access new technology services more quickly. The state contracted with a service integrator charged with seamlessly integrating services from multiple technology providers and standardizing processes and systems. The ultimate beneficiaries are Georgians, who expect dependable and secure access to information and services.

The state spends large sums of money each year on technology, and tracking IT expenditures is one of the Georgia Technology Authority’s (GTA) statutory responsibilities. In FY 2016, 50 executive branch agencies, or 93 percent, reported spending $683 million on IT infrastructure services, network services, application development and support, and related activities. That’s up about nine percent from FY 2015.
Goals and objectives based on agency need, market capability, political and economic forces and enterprise propensity for change

Planning Assumptions

In planning for the year 2025, we have to make a number of assumptions about the environment of Georgia state government. We monitor and modify these assumptions as the environment changes.

Citizen Demand: Citizens have come to expect a certain level of technology-supported services from the private sector. Citizens now expect this same level of service from government.

Political: State government is affected by election cycles. Between now and 2025, there will be a number of elections at the federal, state and local levels that may affect planning and could lead to changes in state funding priorities.

Financial: State government will continue to operate under financial constraints, challenging the state to develop innovative approaches to fund technology.

Policy Areas: Policy areas for the state will remain stable over the planning horizon.

Market Solutions: The technology market in the United States will remain dynamic and continue to produce new and improved business solutions.

Workforce: There will be constant churn in the workforce, and the skills that state workers need will be affected by the increased use of technology in the workplace. Technology will advance more quickly than the state’s ability to adapt to those changes. A large number of state employees will retire over the next decade.

Security: Security will be a constant concern to the state as attacks on its information systems increase in number and sophistication. As the need to provide citizens with greater access grows, so will the challenges of keeping their private information safe and secure.
Enterprise IT Strategic Goals

The goals below will help guide agencies in aligning IT investments to agency business objectives. They provide guidance in the areas GTA has identified as valuable and important for the state – based on agency need, market capability, political and economic forces, and enterprise propensity for change. Here we describe objectives in terms of near-term (up to 18 months), mid-term (within three years), and long term (more than three years), starting from July 1, 2017.

GOAL 1: Build a culture of information security awareness, preparedness and resilience, and mature the State of Georgia’s Information Security program.

Keeping citizens, businesses, and agencies safe from cybercrime is a top priority for Georgia state government. GTA will work with agencies to build a culture of awareness, preparedness and resilience through secure processes, technology, and education.

Near-Term

• Complete construction of Cyber Innovation and Training Center.

• Establish a cadence of information security meetings with agencies to improve cyber security communications and understanding.

• Provide information security training to 24 Georgia agency information security professionals in a new Cyber Security Academy.

• Ensure Georgia agencies are aware of cyber threats.

Mid-Term

• Continue to develop Cyber Innovation and Training Center programming.

• Advance Georgia’s enterprise cybersecurity maturity using quantitative measures.

• Ensure Georgia agencies are prepared for cyber threats.

Long-Term

• Establish cyber resilience so that when the state is attacked, those key components of state government deemed most important may be restored quickly.

• Ensure Georgia agencies are resilient in the event of a cyber attack.
GOAL 2: Improve the use of state data for decision-making and information sharing (Data as an Asset)

The new digital economy is data and the ability to make sense of it. Keeping pace with citizens’ expectations for faster, more convenient interactions with state government requires greater coordination and sharing of data to enable more personalized transactions.

GTA will help agencies understand the value of their data and establish the means to share it as needed. In addition, as the Internet of Things (IoT) presents the potential to add significant value through the use of inexpensive sensor data, GTA will provide an enterprise view of IoT standardization and security.

**NEAR-TERM**
- Create a data inventory and capture key data elements supporting three well-defined problems.
- Establish a data-driven approach to fraud and abuse detection and mitigation (GTA is guiding a Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning [DECAL] effort to significantly reduce fraud, waste and abuse).
- Establish data standards that span agencies; GeorgiaGov Interactive will seek to increase agency awareness of the need for content strategy.
- Identify IoT opportunities that span agencies.

**MID-TERM**
- Create data analytics capabilities and reporting dashboards using cross-agency data.
- GeorgiaGov Interactive will provide guidance on agency content strategy through an enterprise view.
- Coordinate IoT standardization for data elements that span agencies.

**LONG-TERM**
- Create a unified, data-driven decision support capability to allow state leaders a ‘real-time’ view of pre-defined analytics needed for fact-based decisions.

Coordinating and sharing data to enable fact-based decisions
GOAL 3: Improve Georgia citizen access to state services

A key part of citizen access to state services is an enterprise strategy for digital content that addresses mobile access. GeorgiaGov Interactive focuses on the design and development of interactive digital content for Georgia agencies, building digital experiences that benefit the user and striving to make content designed for citizen access transparent and easily accessed.

NEAR-TERM
- Understand how customers interact with state government by providing education for agency content strategy leaders.
- Identify target services and develop a timeline for moving to a web-based self-service model.
- Establish an awareness program to build agencies’ understanding of how citizens need to interact with emerging digital services.

MID-TERM
- Establish and communicate standards for display and management of agency content, getting input and buy-in from agency content strategists in the process.
- Establish a process for moving applications to mobile-enabled platforms.
- Guide agencies in developing content strategies for emerging user interfaces and encourage a consistent approach to digital services.

LONG-TERM
- Establish a consistent framework for digital services that spans the enterprise.
- Customize services to citizens by using large-scale data analytics to guide tailoring to meet community needs.
GOAL 4: Continue to improve delivery of technology services

For fiscal year 2016, Georgia’s executive branch agencies (93 percent of them reporting) spent $683 million on IT infrastructure services, network services, applications and related activities. That sizeable sum does not include spending by some state entities (e.g., University System of Georgia) with large IT budgets. Safe to say then, Georgia invests significantly in technology services, and it aims to maximize return.

To help assure value from the state’s investment, GTA seeks to expand the Georgia Enterprise Technology Services (GETS) shared IT services program that it manages. Improving service quality and economies of scale for agencies served will mean continuing to evolve the flexible IT service delivery model. Through GETS, GTA aims to bring agencies the best-suited services the IT market has to offer, and to capitalize readily on IT innovation. As service offerings grow, the number of agencies served can grow. In coordination with this, GTA will also promote consistent and rigorous IT governance practices across the enterprise, especially where the state’s largest IT projects are concerned.

NEAR-TERM

• Add new levels of service that offer greater flexibility for customers.
• Align GETS security strategy to quantitative security maturity model.
• Improve timeliness of IT project delivery.
• Ensure appropriate handling of all four phases of IT project governance for at least six of the state’s very large IT projects.
• Sustain current levels of reliability, and recoverability even as GETS services evolve to increase business value, better meet business demands, and incorporate digitalized processes (e.g., order entry, service catalog).

MID-TERM

• Continue to improve Georgia’s ability to offer emerging technology-enabled services while leveraging statewide economies of scale and convenience contracts.
GOAL 5: Partner with private sector to improve citizen services

The private sector boasts a track record of quick adoption of new technologies to benefit customers. Georgia would like to leverage those business successes to enhance state government services.

In the near term, GTA aims to minimize financial and operational risks of complex software licensing by helping agencies work with software providers. Longer term, we seek ways to capitalize on technology-enabled innovations from the private sector turning them to the state’s advantage more quickly and cost effectively. Ultimately we seek to enlist the private sector for help with innovative technology solutions to address agencies’ new business needs, and then make the best chosen solutions available broadly through enterprise contracts.

NEAR-TERM

• Create an inventory of the top six software products used by Georgia state government with complex license structure.

MID-TERM

• Target priority initiatives for public/private collaboration toward innovative technology use for Georgia.
• Counsel key GETS customer agencies on software asset management best practices.

LONG-TERM

• Establish statewide contracts to allow Georgia agencies to procure IT services faster and easier.
• Identify potential emerging technology-enabled business processes and cultivate them in collaborative public/private pilot tests to gauge viability of broader introduction.
Lean planning principles and the IT strategy cycle ensure an up-to-date and aligned strategic plan for 2025

Georgia Strategic Planning Principles and Process

The development of the Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan 2025 was guided by the lean planning principles and the IT strategy cycle. Taken together, they ensure the plan is up-to-date and in constant alignment with the state's business goals and the technology used to support those goals.

GTA’s Lean Planning for IT Strategies

Leverage existing technology and solutions to enable the greatest value for the technology investments:

1. Use common state portal for citizen access.
2. Use enterprise data bus for data sharing.

Enable business processes with technology solutions, resources, skills and staffing to support business needs:

1. Match needs and skills to job and pay.
2. Identify and mitigate risks to the business.
3. Enable business through technology.

Align technology solutions with business needs:

1. Coordinate business strategies and integrated technology solutions and services.
2. Create sourcing strategies for timely acquisition and provisioning of solutions.

Apply innovative technologies to long-term business needs:

1. Create collaborative approaches to working with agencies and citizens to facilitate new technology-enabled business solutions.
2. Use industry best practices.
Strategic Planning

The goal of IT strategic planning in Georgia is to understand agencies’ business objectives and help them use appropriate technology to meet those objectives. Agencies are guided in their business objectives by Governor Nathan Deal’s policy priorities, which set specific goals in the areas of jobs and the economy, education, transportation and infrastructure, criminal justice reform, health care, and natural resources. (More information about Governor Deal’s policy priorities is available online at http://gov.georgia.gov/priorities.)
Technology scanning is a continuous process of gathering information about how technology is helping organizations like Georgia state government achieve their objectives. It identifies what is relevant for state agencies and shares appropriate findings through periodic reports and presentations. When targeted to business needs, this information helps agencies make more effective use of proven technology.

GTA relies on numerous sources for information about new business uses of technology. A sampling of those sources includes Gartner, a leading technology research and advisory firm; the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO); the Center for Digital Government; and its biennial Digital States Survey.

In addition, we monitor a broad range of publications, such as Government Technology, CIO, and Public CIO magazines.
2. Agency Business Needs

GTA continues to place high value on understanding agency business needs and will continue to review agency strategic plans, conduct agency surveys, and hold regular meetings with agencies to ensure that we have a clear picture of the business objectives that drive agency technology needs.

3. Georgia Enterprise Information Technology Strategy

The Georgia enterprise IT strategy establishes focus areas and goals for the state’s IT enterprise in a multi-year look ahead. In doing so, it guides executive branch agencies in aligning their technology solutions with the direction established for the state’s IT enterprise. The Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan 2020, first published in 2014, is available online at http://gta.georgia.gov/it-strategic-plan-2020.
4. Innovative Technology Review

The Georgia Innovation Program works closely with agency planners and the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget to identify priority agency and statewide business needs. We look for technology-based solutions and solicit ideas from state agencies for innovative uses of technology to address challenges faced by multiple agencies. Interested agencies staff projects selected for the program, and decisions are guided by a cross-agency committee. Funding for implementing cross-agency projects is overseen by OPB and GTA.

5. Technology/Strategy Summit

The Technology/Strategy Summit, which GTA sponsors each spring, explores ways that agencies can better collaborate to improve operations and meet new business needs. Industry experts from specific areas of technology present detailed information to Georgia agency business and technology leaders.
Technology Planning Guidance

The Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan 2025 is not only a directional document but also by design an accountability document. The following guidance will support the annual technology planning activities for strategic planners, program managers, CFOs, and business and technology leaders within agencies. As GTA works with agencies, special attention will be given to these focus areas to ensure the use of best practices.

Map your IT Initiatives to your agency’s strategic plan.
Which of your strategic objectives depend on:

- Better cybersecurity planning?
- Better use of data for decision making and providing services?
- Redesign or innovation of business processes to take advantage of innovative technology solutions?
- Improved citizen access to digital agency services?

Evaluate budget based on future business initiatives.

- Is your budget aligned with your strategic plan?
- Is the training provided to staff aligned with the strategic plan?
- Have you prioritized your technology spending based on your strategic plan?

Use the Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan 2025 to help guide your agency’s use of technology.

- Are there opportunities for improving your agency’s business based on your agency’s strategic plan and the various areas outlined in the Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan?
- Are you prepared to share technology innovations with agency leadership?
- How will you share data with other agencies?
- How does information on shared customers provide opportunities for strategic partners to improve business processes?
- Are there business factors/models that need to be addressed for technology to better meet business needs?
- Can you leverage customer service solutions used by other agencies?
The components of the Georgia Enterprise IT Strategic Plan (2025) are multi-faceted by design, enabling it to support the diverse business needs of the state. It is not designed to be a one-size-fits-all document, but instead, a comprehensive plan that technology leaders and planners can use to align their business objectives to a defined technology direction.

Planning is just the first step; execution is where results happen. Execution of the plan occurs primarily through the execution of project activities. It is important this plan not only outlines future technology direction, but also identifies some of the risk factors that many times cause projects not to achieve their optimal outcomes. Industry standards and best practices consider several tenets critical to obtaining the desired outcomes of mature strategic planning processes:

Project Management

Project management is where the war is lost or won. As GTA continues to mature this competency across the enterprise, it is important for an agency to ensure sound project management capability for internal and external projects. If this is an area in which an agency is still building a competency, GTA can assist with development of a project plan, charters, and program management skills, as well as creation of internal program management offices. GTA can also assist agencies in managing their project/program portfolios through the use of proven tools, methodologies and processes. As many agencies have discovered, it is much more cost effective to do project management right the first time.
Portfolio Management

Portfolio management provides agencies with the means to identify, evaluate and set priorities for technology initiatives to ensure they are achieving the greatest value for the dollars invested. This activity is a must for an agency, and the bigger the agency, the more important portfolio management is. In today’s economic conditions, every agency is asked to do more with less. Agencies with a good handle on their portfolio are equipped to absorb reductions more easily. They can prioritize better, reallocate resources better, and make better investment decisions, because they can answer these three important business questions: Are we doing the right thing? Are we doing things the right way? Are we obtaining prescribed outcomes? Portfolio management takes work, but the benefits and value to an agency cannot be overstated.

Security

When people think of security, they often think of antivirus software or firewalls, but strong security programs start with strong governance. Information security controls and the people who support them can be expensive resources, so it is important to plan for their efficient and effective use. Otherwise, money may be wasted and information may be exposed. Any business owner planning or operating a high-impact system should document the risks presented by that system, and plan for either the acceptance of those risks or for their mitigation.

At their core, most security frameworks consist of the Deming Cycle – Plan, Do, Check, Act – and iteration is required. The idea is to first plan what security controls are to be used. Secondly, do or execute the plan. The next step is to check to see if the plan yielded the desired results. Finally, act to determine the root causes of meaningful variances between the planned and actual results.