Florida PALM Architecture Principles

Name	Principle #1 – Presume Data Openness
Statement	The architecture will enable maximum transparency through exposed data for state agencies and citizens using standards-based mechanisms.
Rationale	Consistent with the CFO's mission and the Agency for State Technology ("AST") guidance on openness[i], the architecture will presume openness and enable agencies and citizens to access statewide data through agency and citizen-developed applications.
Implications	- Provide full data transparency to state citizens and agencies - Leverage industry standard integration frameworks and patterns that both state agencies and citizens can use to build applications and systems - If financial data can be made publicly available for consumption and re-use, it should be.

Name	Principle #2 – Secure Enterprise Data
Statement	The architecture must promote governance and clear ownership of any data including how it is defined, how and where the data can be used, what mechanisms are available to access it, and what systems and users have access.
Rationale	Data is an asset and must be secure, must be clearly defined and easily understood, readily available, and governed by the owner of the data.
Implications	- Provide clear lines of responsibility and ownership for key enterprise data as well as the integration patterns provided to access this data - Provide architecture guidance and enforcement and clear ownership mechanisms for complex data integration initiatives across DFS and agency systems - Promote proper data custodianship practices for users granted access to enterprise data - Govern integration, security and management of statewide data.

07/06/2016

Name	Principle #3 - Centralize Core Functions
Statement	The architecture will favor centralization for core, standard business processes and data for common accounting and financial business processes.
Rationale	The State shall have common systems to avoid proliferation of multiple systems and data storage for core functionality and master data.
Implications	- DFS, FFMIS, and agencies work towards common technology standards - DFS and agencies work towards common business processes - DFS will provide centralized core, standard systems - For core business and financial processes, the architecture will discourage the proliferation of business systems that duplicate the core functionality of key FFMIS subsystems and would otherwise prevent a real-time, statewide financial picture for Florida - Florida PALM will make every effort to avoid expanding its functional scope beyond what is articulated as in-scope in the Florida PALM PMP.

Name	Principle #4 - Federate Non-Core Functions
Statement	The architecture will encourage federation for non-core, innovative business functions out of the scope of the core functionality of Florida PALM.
Rationale	The State shall provide flexible, federated frameworks and environments for agencies, citizen application enablement, and 3rd party application providers to facilitate innovation.
Implications	- Non-standard, innovative functions should be federated and performed by integrated agency business systems - The architecture will have very clear, standard patterns for integrating - All aspects of the architecture will use modern technology and will remain as reasonably current as possible - Modernized technology shall attract and retain top talent to sustain/operate the system at the State - Federation mitigates the risk of Florida PALM expanding its functional scope beyond what is reasonable for a core financial system.

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Name	Principle #5 – Enable Fast Decisions
Statement	The architecture must provide the freshest data possible to enable decision making through real-time or near real-time mechanisms.
Rationale	Provide state decision makers real-time data access to support nimble decision making processes.
Implications	- State transaction processing system shall leverage standard and emerging technologies for real-time data access (e.g. in-memory computing) - State data warehouse systems shall leverage standard and emerging technologies for real-time data reporting and analytics - The freshest data will be made available including: - functions performed on Florida PALM screens, - through provided reporting tools, - or through services to power agency and citizen applications

Name	Principle #6 – Avoid Duplication
Statement	The architecture will emphasize leveraging existing expertise and assets and avoid the duplication of effort, expertise, or data.
Rationale	The State will leverage industry expertise, best practices, and innovation to ensure the best technology value is provided to State citizens and staff.
Implications	- Avoid recreating a function or a component if you can reuse instead - Avoid creating copies of data if it can be accessed through a service instead - Evaluate the most efficient development and delivery of an application before you build that application - Assess existing state resources before making decisions to build/buy - Leverage industry expertise for new solutions - Focus on simplified systems leveraging industry standards and best practices. - De-duplication of architecture and data reduces risk.

07/06/2016

Name	Principle #7 – Focus on Sustainability
Statement	The Architecture will support a solution that can be easily maintained and enhancement/upgrades (when needed) can be rapidly developed and deployed.
Rationale	An emphasis will be made for the use of agile life cycle methods and practices for development allowing for solutions that meet requirements sooner and more accurately with more frequent end-user involvement.
Implications	- Rapid prototyping and constant end-user engagement in addition to phased implementation approaches will be core philosophies for deploying the architecture. - Agile practices will be leveraged to mitigate technical debt. - Promote use of architecture patterns that minimizes or eliminates impacts to interoperability of 3rd party solutions. - Minimizing customizations to COTS software - Minimizing point to point integrations. - Minimizing the use of development methodologies that do not include early and often end user involvement

Description of Architecture Principle development:

The Florida PALM Architecture Principles are developed leveraging standard Enterprise Architecture frameworks like **TOGAF®** (Open Group). The approach and details on the Architecture principles are outlined below.

Name	Should both represent the essence of the rule, as well as be easy to remember
Statement	Should succinctly and unambiguously communicate the fundamental rule
Rationale	Should highlight the value to the enterprise and, therefore, provide a basis for justifying architecture activities.
Implications	Should provide an outline of the key tasks, resources, and potential costs to the enterprise of following the principle. Should also provide valuable inputs to future transition initiative and planning activities

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[i] Agency for State Technology – 2015 Florida Government Data Feasibility Study