Colocated Hosting Service

The EIS Colocated Hosting Service (CHS) provides hosting of customer-owned equipment in a secure location complete with cage, racks, and site surveillance. CHS also provides external traffic access (e.g. Internet, Private Line, Ethernet, etc.), bandwidth, storage space, maintenance support, and operational support as specified in task orders.

The co-location facility supports the following capabilities:

1. Redundant and high-availability power to Government Furnished Equipment (GFE).
2. Redundant Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS). UPS systems receive power both from commercial power feeders and alternate power sources.
3. A Very Early Smoke Detection Apparatus (VESDA) system that provides for fire detection.
4. A fire suppression system. Acceptable systems include (but are not limited to) multi-zone, pre-action, and dry pipe systems.
5. Redundant cooling systems.

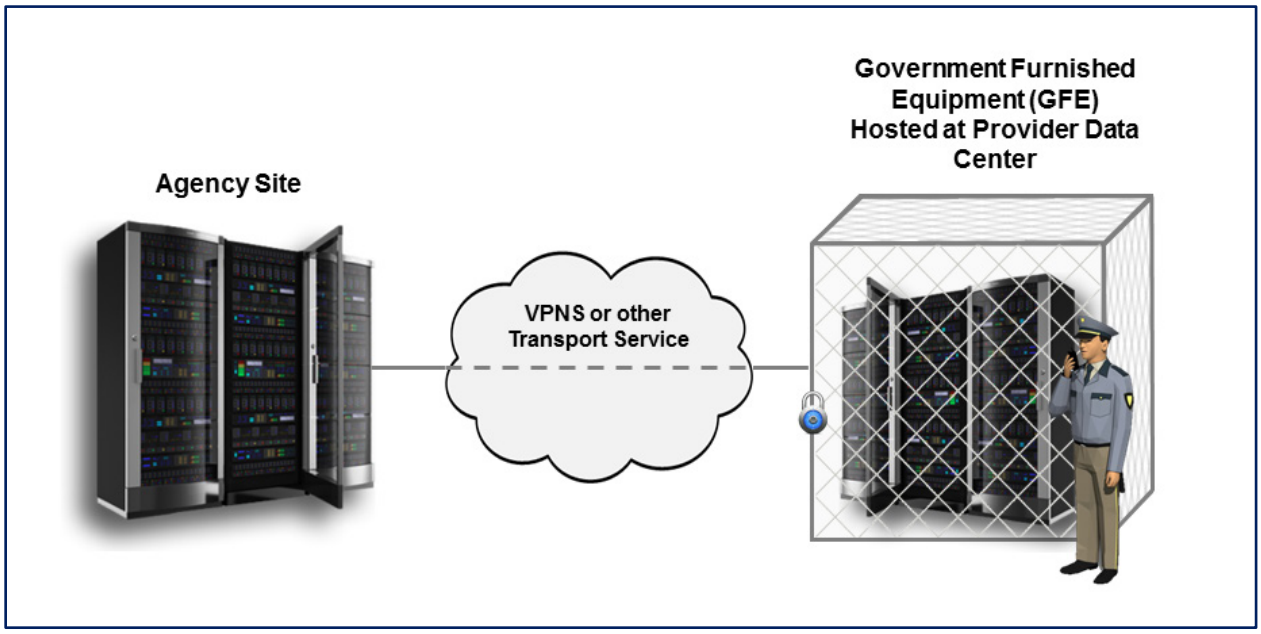
CHS customers have 24x7 access to leased space and GFE in the co-location facility.

Category: Colocation Hosting Service

Complementary Services Needed: In order to use CHS, the agency may need one or more of the following EIS services or equivalent: Access Arrangements (AAs), Internet Protocol Service (IPS), Private Line Service (PLS), or Ethernet Transport Service (ETS).

Definitions: Please see EIS contract Section J.12 Glossary of Terms for clarification of technical terms and acronyms.

Figure 1—Colocated Hosting Service



1. Why an Agency Might Select this Service

- CHS can significantly reduce an agency's IT infrastructure and management costs. Rather than trying to keep up with the escalating capital expenses of building, securing, maintaining, and expanding its own data center, an agency can acquire CHS, thus giving it access to a data center environment that is scalable to its changing needs.

- CHS can help to avoid large capital expenses and provide an agency with predictable monthly expenses to facilitate budgeting.

- CHS gives an agency more control and flexibility compared to managed services where the contractor owns the equipment. CHS, for example, allows an agency to host any needed content or services, freedom not permitted by most managed hosting providers.

- CHS can improve an agency's business continuity, as remote, offsite servers, equipment, and applications could remain available and operational in the event of a local disaster, power outage, or other unexpected event that impacts the agency.

NOTE: Agencies considering this service may also want to compare this service with Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) and Managed Network Service (MNS).

2. Examples of How CHS Could be Used

- **Meet Federal Data Center Consolidation Requirements:** OMB has increased the push for Federal Agencies to consolidate data centers to reduce energy consumption and overall IT costs. [1] An agency could use CHS to meet this requirement by consolidating one or more data centers to a CHS data center.
- **Flexibility without the Data Center Risks and Expense**: An agency could deploy, interconnect, and have unrestricted access to the exact devices it needs and wants without the expense and the risks associated with the day-to-day management of its own data center. Devices that could be hosted include multiple servers, firewalls, load balancers, etc.
- **Leverage Hosting Innovations:** An agency could use CHS to gain access to a more robust data center that has a higher power-per-square foot ratio than most private data centers, thereby leveraging innovations in virtualization and power consumption.
- **USDA Initiative:** In 2011, the U.S. Department of Agriculture began the process of consolidating its distributed server workload from under-utilized data centers into three Enterprise Data Centers that provide centralized server and storage workload computing.[2]

[1] Noble, Zach. March 7, 2016. "OMB tightens hold on data center policy." Federal Computer Week.
[2] OCIO, USDA. September 30, 2011. "Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative: Data Center Consolidation Plan for the United States Department of Agriculture."

3. Key Technical Specifications

NOTE: This portion of the service guide has been abridged due to space considerations. For full technical details on CHS, please refer to EIS contract Section C.2.4 Colocated Hosting Service.

Table 1—CHS Technical Capabilities

Capability	*Description*
CHS Provider Facility	The service provider is responsible for the following, as required: a) Assuming responsibility for all damage or injury. b) Completing any necessary pre-delivery preparations. c) Relocating Government Furnished Property (GFP) from initial receiving points or temporary storage facilities to provider's facility and installation site. d) Preparing the final installation site including all provisioning. e) Facilitating GFP setup, etc. f) Providing contractor personnel with all required national citizenship, security clearances, etc.
Access to GFP	Authorized government personnel and third-parties will have access to GFP at specified times, in specified locations, as mutually agreed upon between the government and the contractor.
Service Management Capability	The agency can remotely monitor facility and equipment status in real-time.
Service Management Capability Alarms	Present alarms in real-time for facility and communication failures.
Service Management Capability Continuously Update	Capabilities are continuously updated and presented to the agency detailing the status of power for each rack, cooling, environment temperature, entry/exit logs, smoke detection, and connectivity.

Table 2—CHS Features

Feature	*Description*
CHS in Intelligence Community Directive (ICD) 705 Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	The size and other characteristics of a SCIF will be provided in the task order (TO).

4. Pricing Basics for CHS

Please visit the EIS Resources Listing and locate the Basic EIS Pricing Concepts Guide to gain an understanding of EIS pricing fundamentals.

4.1 Access Arrangements

Appropriate access arrangements must be selected for each endpoint. Please visit the EIS Resources Listing and locate the Access Arrangements Guide for more detailed information.

4.2 Service Related Equipment (SRE)

- SRE must be chosen based on equipment required at each location. NOTE: SRE uses catalog-based pricing.
- Request that contractor provide pricing for any SRE that would be required, in addition to the agency's existing infrastructure, to deliver the service.
- Please visit the EIS Resources Listing and locate the Service Related Equipment Service Guide for more detailed information.

4.3 CHS Price Components

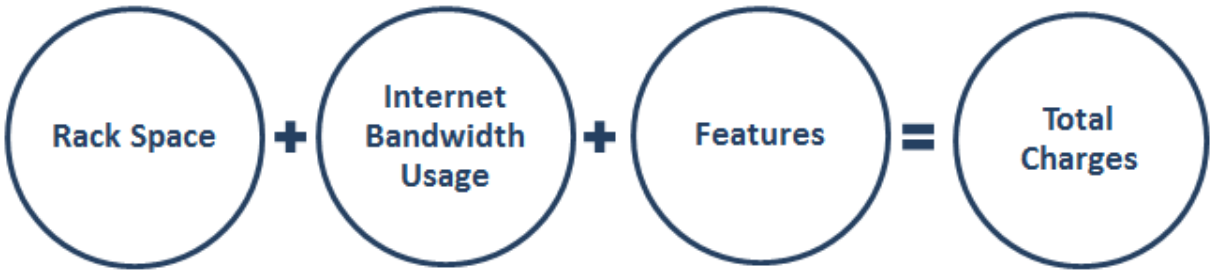
The price structure for CHS consists of the components shown in *Table 3* below.

Table 3—CHS Pricing Components

Component	*Charging Unit*
Rack Space (MRC & NRC)	Connection, Full Rack, ICB
Internet Bandwidth Usage (MRC, NRC & Usage)	Connection, Mbps, Gbps
Features (MRC & NRC)	Line, Cabinet, Cage

Figure 2 below shows how the pricing components in *Table 3* are combined to produce the total cost for the service.

Figure 2—This figure shows how the various pricing components in Table 3 would be combined to calculate the total CHS charges. NOTE: One or more of these components may not be needed to price a particular service package.



The charges for the different components in *Figure 2* are calculated using details provided in the pricing tables in EIS contract Section B.2.4.1 CHS Price Structure. (Please see the EIS Basic Pricing Concepts Guide for instructions on using the pricing tables to compute the cost of a service.)

NOTE: A contractor may offer a custom variation of the service to meet an agency's unique requirements. Such a customization would be identified with a Task Order Unique CLIN (TUC), and would include charges that would have to be added to the components in *Figure 2* to determine the total cost of the service.

4.4 CHS Pricing Example

Example: Full Rackspace with Burstable Internet Bandwidth up to 10 Mbps with Standard Power

Service CLINs

- Choose CLINs CH11003 and CH12003, "Full Rack Space" NRC and MRC (see EIS contract table *B.2.4.2.2, CHS Pricing Instructions Table–Rack Space*).
- Choose CLINs CH21002 and CH22002, "Dedicated burstable Internet bandwidth – maximum 10 Mbps, initial 1 Mbps" NRC and MRC (see EIS contract table *B.2.4.2.3, CHS Pricing Instructions Table–Internet Bandwidth Usage*).
- Choose CLIN CH23002, "Dedicated burstable Internet bandwidth–usage above 1 Mbps up to and including 10 Mbps" (see EIS contract table *B.2.4.2.3, CHS Pricing Instructions Table–Internet Bandwidth Usage*).

5. References and Other Sources of Information

- For more technical details and information on CHS, please refer to EIS contract Section C.2.4; for pricing details, Section B.2.4.
- For more information on service-related items, please see:
    - EIS contract Section B.2.10 Service Related Equipment
    - EIS contract Section B.2.11 Service Related Labor
- Please refer to a contractor's individual EIS contract for specifics on the contractor's CHS offerings.
- For additional EIS information and tools, visit the EIS Resources Listing.
- For guidance on transitioning to EIS, please visit EIS Transition Training where you'll find several brief video training modules.