

# Security System True TCO

The purchase, deployment and operation of security technology has both risks and financial goals, which are reflected in these common purchasing objectives:

- Acquire the best technology value to achieve the desired security risk reduction.
- Avoid being blind-sided by unplanned technology operations and service costs.

Achieving both objectives is the sole purpose of a Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) analysis.

It can be surprising to see how security operational costs, many of which are not in plain sight, significantly raise the cost of system ownership. It is common for the total of ownership costs to be double and sometimes even quadruple (typical when IT servers are involved) the original purchase price. However, cloud computing has significantly changed the TCO landscape for security video surveillance deployments. Moving the computing and video storage infrastructure into the cloud results in significant economies of scale. Additionally, cloud system reliability, wide-area remote access and strong system cybersecurity far surpass what is feasible for on-premises deployments.

Today, for video management systems, by evaluating all the costs to own and operate the technology (as opposed to using purchase price alone), a cloud system can be selected that has a total cost of ownership considerably below a typical on-site system. The savings vary according to the type of system deployment, but generally safe ranges are:

Small business: 5% to 15%

Multi-site retail operation: 25% to 35%Large commercial business: 15% to 25%

Furthermore, the cloud TCO savings for large commercial businesses that would otherwise host their VMS applications in a corporate data center (on-site, off-site or third-party operated) can be greater than 35%, depending upon the allocation of corporate data center IT costs.

## A Simple TCO Example

TCO is an analysis meant to uncover all the lifetime costs that follow from owning certain kinds of assets. As a result, TCO is sometimes called "life cycle cost analysis." TCO attempts to uncover both the obvious costs and the "hidden" costs of ownership over time. Most of the costs involved in automobile ownership are easy to see. For example, a \$31,000 automobile can cost over \$62,000 to own over 5 years including the depreciation cost – the difference between the original cost and the final trade-in or resale value.

Table 1. Edmund's True Cost to Own® for a \$31,252 Automobile

Cost Factor	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	5-Year Total
Depreciation	\$6,837	\$2,990	\$2,633	\$2,332	\$2,094	\$16,886
Taxes & Fees	\$2,620	\$211	\$191	\$174	\$159	\$3,355
Financing	\$1,694	\$1,362	\$1,009	\$631	\$229	\$4,925
Fuel	\$3,096	\$3,189	\$3,284	\$3,383	\$3,484	\$16,436
Insurance	\$1,812	\$1,866	\$1,922	\$1,980	\$2,039	\$9,619
Maintenance	\$2,411	\$665	\$1,207	\$493	\$3,120	\$7,896
Repairs	\$414	\$484	\$564	\$658	\$767	\$2,887
True Cost to Own	\$18,884	\$10,767	\$10,810	\$9,651	\$11,892	\$62,004

Depreciation, taxes and fees, and financing costs are likely to be comparable for similarly-priced vehicles. However, fuel, insurance and maintenance costs will vary depending on the class, make and model of automobile. These cost variations make a vehicle TCO analysis worth doing. Performing this type of analysis on various vehicles will reveal which is truly the best buy.

Table 1 above shows the Edmund's 5-year *True Cost to Own* TCO analysis for a \$31,252 2014 Dodge Charter SRT8 driven 15,000 miles per year. In this case, the cost to operate and maintain the vehicle doubles the price of the car. It is

typical for many types of technologies that operational and maintenance costs are significant, including for electronic security system technologies, which is why TCO analysis is required to see the whole picture.

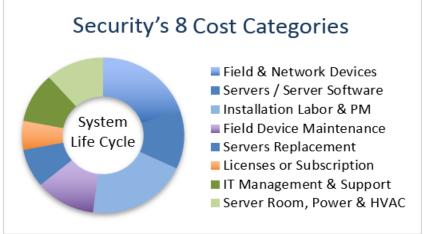
#### Security System TCO

Calculating security system TCO is more complex and has more data-gathering challenges than most types of product comparisons. The chart in Figure 1 shows eight security system cost categories, whose relative sizes vary depending upon type and configuration of deployment.

For small single-site deployments, calculating TCO is simple. For multi-site, large commercial, and enterprise deployments it is more complex.

However, considering video management system TCO more closely, even if a security manager wanted to calculate the TCO, what benefit would

Figure 1. TCO Cost Categories for Electronic Security Systems



there be? The competitive part of a commercial video system is not the server and network infrastructure, which is often provided or specified by the organization's IT department. The differences lie with the video management system (VMS) software.

The cost of server and network installation, maintenance and repair will be about the same for any VMS. Only the software purchase price and ongoing license fees will make a competitive difference, right? In the past, that was generally true. However, with a cloud video system, this is no longer the case.

#### Cloud Reduces Video Management System TCO

A well-engineered cloud-based VMS includes capabilities that are typically not affordable in on-premises systems, such as server and data redundancy, high bandwidth wide-area network infrastructure, and very strong cybersecurity. A cloud-based VMS makes these affordable due to the large economies of scale in the flexible computing, data storage and wide-area networking resources of a cloud data center and the Internet.

Thus, it is worth examining some TCO comparisons based on real project costs, to understand the cost differences between on-premises and cloud-based systems. The TCO savings vary based on type, size and configuration of system.

Notice that, in the TCO calculation examples that follow, the cloud-based system contains data redundancy and cybersecurity measures that on-premises systems simply do not offer. Other benefits include:

- Hot redundant computing
- Geographically desirable video storage locations
- Information security audits

- Continuous penetration testing
- · Continuous feature delivery
- Automatically applied application security updates

In the cloud VMS, backups are verified, and cyber security controls are tested, as part of normal cloud operations.

Eagle Eye's Intelligent Bandwidth Management feature with local on-premises buffering typically allows existing business Internet connections to be utilized for uploading video to the Eagle Eye Cloud VMS. There is no extra cost for getting the video up to the cloud VMS.

## **Small Business System**

Figure 2 on the following page shows the TCO summary comparison for a small business video management system for 1 location with 12 cameras and 14 days of video storage over a 5-year period. The cybersecure cloud system's total cost of ownership is 9% less (\$1,199) than the cost of the much less secure on-premises system. A 16-port network switch is included in the cost comparison, because it is built into the on-premises NVR.

Figure 2. Small Business TCO Comparison for VMS Software, Hardware and Support

Small Business Cloud-Bas	Small Business Premise-Based System												
Capacity Assumption Sites Cameras (1080p - Full HD) - 15 FPS Days of Video Storage	Year 1 1 12 14	Year 2 1 12 14	Year 3 1 12 14	Year 4 1 12 14	Year 5  1 12 14		Capacity Assumption Sites Cameras (1080p - Full HD) - 15 FPS Days of Video Storage	Year 1 1 12 14	Year 2 1 12 14	Year 3 1 12 14	Year 4 1 12 14	Year 5  1 12 14	
Cost Summary  1. Recurring System Fees a. Eagle Eye Cloud VMS Subscription b. Internet Access  2. Field Hardware Purchase & Labor a. Eagle Eye Bridge Appliance Cost b. Bridge & Switch Install Labor & Setup c. Eagle Eye Network Switch - 16 POE d. LAN Router Cost & Labor	<b>Year 1</b> \$1,871	\$1,871 (i) built into \$0 \$0	Year 3 \$1,871 use existi Cloud VM	\$1,871 ng) S subscri	Year 5 \$1,871 ption) \$0 \$0	Total \$9,360 \$427 \$399	Cost Summary  1. Recurring System Fees a. NVR/VMS Support Plan b. Internet Access (rarely used)  2. Field Hardware Purchase & Labor a. NVR Cost & Licenses b. NVR Install Labor & Setup c. NVR Network Switch - 16 POE d. LAN Router Cost & Labor	\$200 \$4,150 \$260 \$345	Year 2 \$200 (us \$0 \$0	\$200 \$200 \$0 \$0 \$0 ilt into NVR	<b>Year 4</b> \$200 \$0 \$260	\$200 \$200 \$0 \$0	*1,000 \$1,000 \$4,150 \$520 \$345
e. Internet Router Cost & Labor  3. Upgrades and Updates a. Cloud Data Center Equipment Upgrades b. VMS Software Update Labor c. LAN Router Update Labor	(in	cluded ir (aut	(use exist n Cloud VI comatic - comatic -	MS subsci	ription)		e. Internet Router Cost & Labor  3. Upgrades and Updates a. NVR Replacement & Licenses b. VMS Software Update Labor c. LAN Router Update Labor	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$260 \$130	\$0 \$260 \$130	\$4,150 \$0 \$130	\$0 \$260 \$130	\$4,15 \$78 \$52
4. On-Premises Electricity Cost a. Bridge Appliance b. LAN Router c. Network Switch  5. Hot Redundant Compute & Storage a. Hot Redundancy Software Licenses	\$23 \$229	\$229		\$229	\$229	\$115 \$1,145	4. On-Premises Electricity Cost a. NVR b. LAN Router c. Network Switch  5. Hot Redundant NVR a. Hot Redundancy Software Licenses	\$229 \$7	,	\$229 \$7 uilt into NV	•	\$229 \$7	\$1,145 \$35
b. Hot Redundant Computing & Storage     Cybersecurity Protection     a. Information Security Audits     b. Continuous Penetration Testing	(included in Cloud VMS subscription) (included in Cloud VMS subscription)  (included in Cloud VMS subscription) (included in Cloud VMS subscription)						b. Hot Redundant NVR  6. Cybersecurity Protection a. Information Security Audits b. Continuous Penetration Testing		(excluded	d from depl d from depl d from depl d from depl	oyment)		
Total Cost of Ownership	\$2,948	\$2,122	\$2,122	\$2,122	\$2,122	\$11,446	Total Cost of Ownership	\$5,191	\$826	\$826	\$4,976	\$826	\$12,64

## Multi-Site Retail Deployment

Figure 3 below shows the TCO summary comparison for a Multi-Site Retail Store video management system for 8 locations with 80 cameras and 14 days of video storage over a 5-year period. The cloud system's total cost of ownership is 33% less (\$44,798) than the on-premises system. Network switches for the cameras are not included in the next two comparisons, as their costs are the same for each type of deployment.

Figure 3. Multi-Site Retail TCO Comparison for VMS Software, Hardware and Support

Capacity Assumption	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		Capacity Assumption	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sites	8	8	8	8	8		Sites	8	8	8	8	8	
Cameras (1080p - Full HD) - 30 FPS	80	80	80	80	80		Cameras (1080p - Full HD) - 30 FPS	80	80	80	80	80	
Days of Video Storage	14	14	14	14	14		Days of Video Storage	14	14	14	14	14	
Cost Summary	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total	Cost Summary	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
1. Recurring System Fees a. Eagle Eye Cloud VMS Subscription b. Internet Access	\$17,270	\$17,270 (u	\$17,270 ise existing	\$17,270 )	\$17,270	\$86,400	Recurring System Fees     a. NVR/VMS Support Plan     b. Internet Access (rarely used)	\$1,600	\$1,600 (u	\$1,600 use existing	\$1,600 )	\$1,600	\$8,000
2. Field Hardware Purchase & Labor a. Eagle Eye Bridge Appliances Cost b. Bridges Install & Setup Labor c. LAN Routers Cost & Labor d. Internet Routers Cost & Labor	(Brid \$3,412		ed in Cloud \$0 Bridge ap use existing	\$0 pliances)	cription) \$0	\$3,412	Field Hardware Purchase & Labor     A. NVRs Cost & Licenses     b. NVRs Install & Setup Labor     c. LAN Routers Cost & Labor     d. Internet Routers Cost & Labor	\$56,000 \$1,560 \$1,200	\$0 \$0 \$0 (1	\$0 \$0 \$0 use existing	\$0 \$1,560 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$56,000 \$3,120 \$1,200
3. Upgrades and Updates a. Cloud Data Center Equipment Upgr. b. VMS Software Update Labor c. Routers Update Labor	ades (in		Cloud VMS natic - no l natic - no l	abor)	n)		3. Upgrades and Updates a. NVR Replacements Cost & Licenses b. VMS Software Update Labor c. Routers Update Labor	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$1,040 \$520	\$0 \$1,040 \$520	\$56,000 \$0 \$520	\$0 \$1,040 \$520	\$56,000 \$3,120 \$2,080
4. On-Premise Electricity Cost a. Bridge Appliances b. LAN Routers	\$184	\$184 (built into	\$184 Bridge ap	\$184 pliances)	\$184	\$920	4. On-Premise Electricity Cost a. NVRs b. LAN Routers	\$880 \$322	\$880 \$322	\$880 \$322	\$880 \$322	\$880 \$322	\$4,400 \$1,610
5. Hot Redundant Computing & Stora a. Hot Redundancy Software Licenses b. Hot Redundant Computing & Storag	5. Hot Redundant NVRs  -a. Hot Redundancy Software Licenses -b. Hot Redundant NVRs			d from depl d from depl									
6. Cybersecurity Protection a. Information Security Audits (included in Cloud VMS subscription) b. Continuous Penetration Testing (included in Cloud VMS subscription)							6. Cybersecurity Protection  a. Information Security Audits  b. Continuous Penetration Testing			d from depl			

Figure 4 on the following page shows the TCO summary comparison for a Multi-Site Enterprise video management system with 45 locations, 810 cameras, and 30 days of video storage over a 5-year period. The cloud system's total cost of ownership is 17% less (\$242,855) than the on-premises system.

Figure 4. Multi-Site Enterprise TCO Comparison for VMS Software, Hardware and Support

Compaite Assumation	V 1	V 2	V 2	V 1	V F		Campaik. Assumetian	V1	V 2	V 2	V 4	V F	
Capacity Assumption Sites	<b>Year 1</b> 45	<b>Year 2</b> 45	<b>Year 3</b> 45	<b>Year 4</b> 45	<b>Year 5</b> 45		Capacity Assumption Sites	<b>Year 1</b> 45	Year 2	<b>Year 3</b> 45	<b>Year 4</b> 45	<b>Year 5</b> 45	
Cameras (Full HD) - 15 FPS	810	810	810	810	810		Cameras (Full HD) - 15 FPS	810	810	810	810	810	
Days of Video Storage	30	30	30	30	30		Days of Video Storage	30	30	30	30	30	
Cost Summary	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	<u>Total</u>	Cost Summary	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	<u>Total</u>
Recurring System Fees     a. Eagle Eye Cloud VMS Subscription     b. Internet Access	\$223,560	\$223,560 (t	\$223,560 use existing	\$223,560 )	\$223,560	\$1,117,800	1. Recurring System Fees a. NVR/VMS Support Plan b. Internet Access (rarely used)	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000 (use exist	\$9,0000 ing)	\$9,0000	\$45,000
2. Field Hardware Purchase & Labor a. Eagle Eye Bridge Appliances Cost b. Bridges Install & Setup Labor c. LAN Routers Cost & Labor d. Internet Router Cost & Labor			Cloud VMS 9 \$0 o Bridge ap o Bridge ap	\$0 pliances)	\$0	\$23,580	Field Hardware Purchase & La	\$621,000 \$17,550 \$15,525	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$0 \$0 (use exist	\$0 \$17,550 \$0 :ing)	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$621,000 \$35,100 \$15,52
Upgrades and Updates     Cloud Data Center Equipment Upg     WMS Software Update Labor     Routers Update Labor	grades	(auto	n Cloud VMS matic – no I matic – no I	abor)			3. Upgrades and Updates a. NVR Replacements & Licenses b. VMS Software Update Labor c. Routers Update Labor	\$0 \$0 \$0	\$0 \$5,850 \$5,850	\$0 \$5,850 \$5,850	\$621,000 \$0 \$5,850	\$0 \$5,850 \$5,850	\$621,000 \$17,550 \$23,400
4. On-Premise Electricity Cost a. Bridge Appliances b. LAN Routers	\$4,115	\$4,115 (built int	\$4,115 o Bridge app	\$4,115 pliances)	\$4,115	\$20,700	4. On-Premise Electricity Cost a. NVRs b. LAN Routers	\$1,029 \$322	\$1,029 \$322	\$1,029 \$322	\$1,029 \$322	\$1,029 \$322	\$5,144 \$1,610
5. Hot Redundant Computing & Storage a. Hot Redundancy Software Licenses b. Hot Redundant Computing & Storage (included in Cloud VMS subscription) (included in Cloud VMS subscription)							5. Hot Redundant NVRs  a. Hot Redundancy Software Licenses b. Hot Redundant NVRs  (excluded from deployment) (excluded from deployment)						
Cybersecurity Protection     a. Information Security Audits     b. Continuous Penetration Testing		(included in					6. Cybersecurity Protection a. Information Security Audits b. Continuous Penetration			ed from dep			

## Cloud System TCO Is Simply Better

The above TCO comparisons underscore the typical advantages of cloud-based over premises-based video management systems. The hard and soft benefits are clear:

- Lower TCO. Lower total cost of ownership.
- Lower Up-Front Costs. Lower up-front expenditure costs.
- Full Hot Redundancy. Data storage and video recording and processing are fully redundant.
- Cybersecurity. Strong cybersecurity including data encryption in transit and at rest.
- Mobile Performance. Better wide-area mobile device performance.
- Automatic Updates. Automatic security and feature updates with no action needed by the service provider.
- Only Pay for What you Use. Cloud customers can add and subtract video analytics and other system capabilities on demand, paying only for the period in which they use them.
- **Instantly Adjustable Video Retention.** Cloud customers can expand video retention and recording resolution and frame rate on a per-camera basis, without having to make any on-premises infrastructure changes.
- No Refresh Cost Bump. There is no server refresh cost bump, typically required with on-premises systems for: (a) upgrading outdated server computers for increased processor power and memory, to meet new software requirements; and (b) replacing hard drives nearing their failure point.
- **No Downtime and Accelerated New Features.** True cloud systems remains current through *continuous delivery* software engineering, incrementally improving software in intervals of weeks, rather than months or years. Security/bug-fix updates and version upgrade downtime are eliminated as are staff learning curves.

## About Eagle Eye Networks

Eagle Eye Networks (<a href="www.een.com">www.een.com</a>) delivers the world's first on-demand cloud-based security video management system providing both cloud and on-premise recording. Its flagship product is the Eagle Eye Cloud Security Camera VMS, which is the basis for the TCO comparisons in this paper. The Cloud Security Camera VMS works with a broad range of analogue and IP video cameras, providing secure encrypted access to cloud storage via an onsite bridge appliance, with on-premise video storage also available. Eagle Eye also provides an open cloud video API for integrations and application development, enabling customers and partners to easily realize further value while retaining the benefits listed above.