Power Platform Governance

stellium

further together

Microsoft Power Platform

This document is a **quick reference guide**, providing the key elements to define a successful governance strategy for the Microsoft Power Platform.

It is not considered as exhaustive, and should be accompanied by proper guidance from cloud governance experts.

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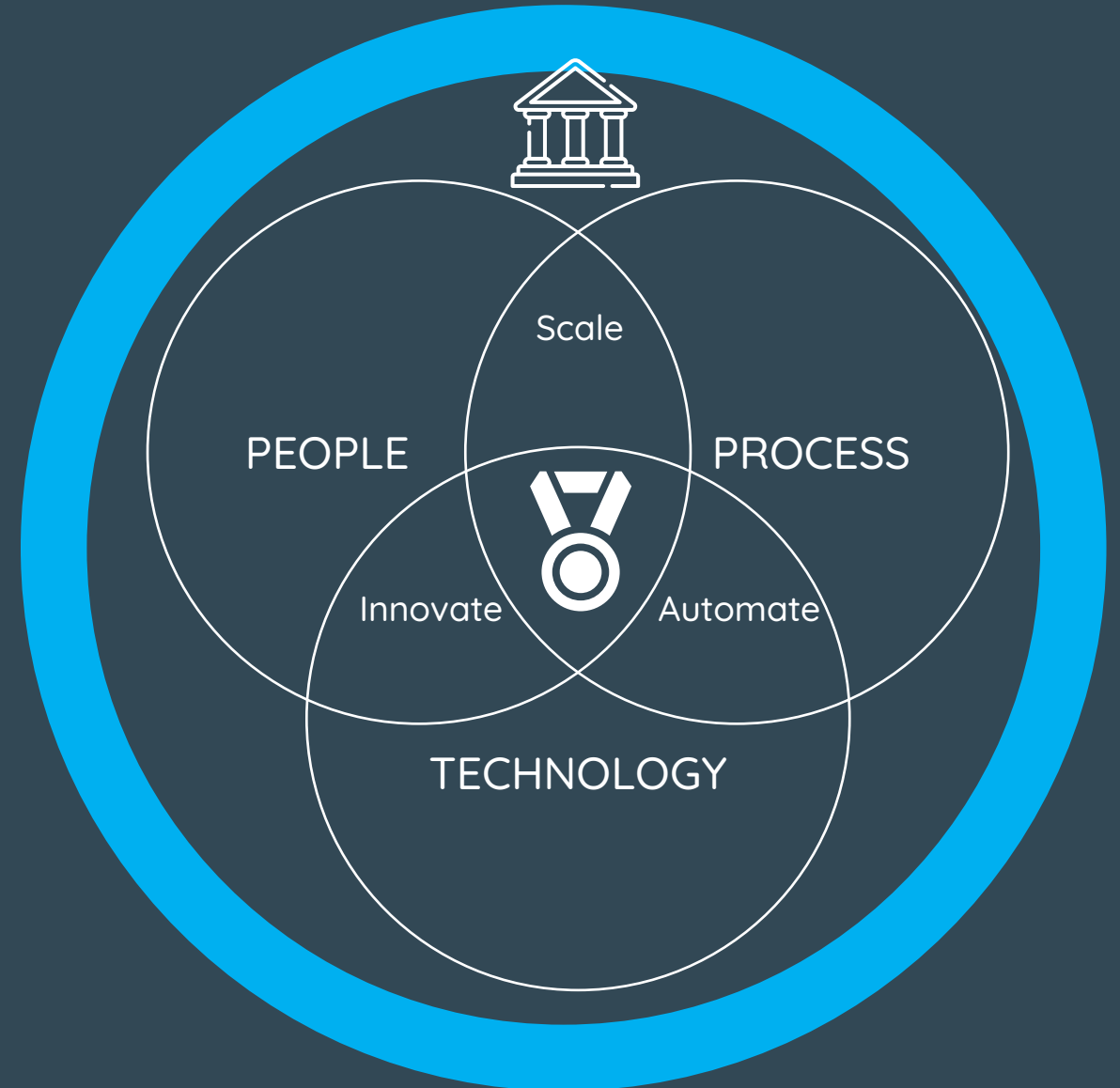# governanceintroduction

Cloud governance is a **framework** to govern the use of cloud services

Because cloud adoption encompasses **people, process and technology**
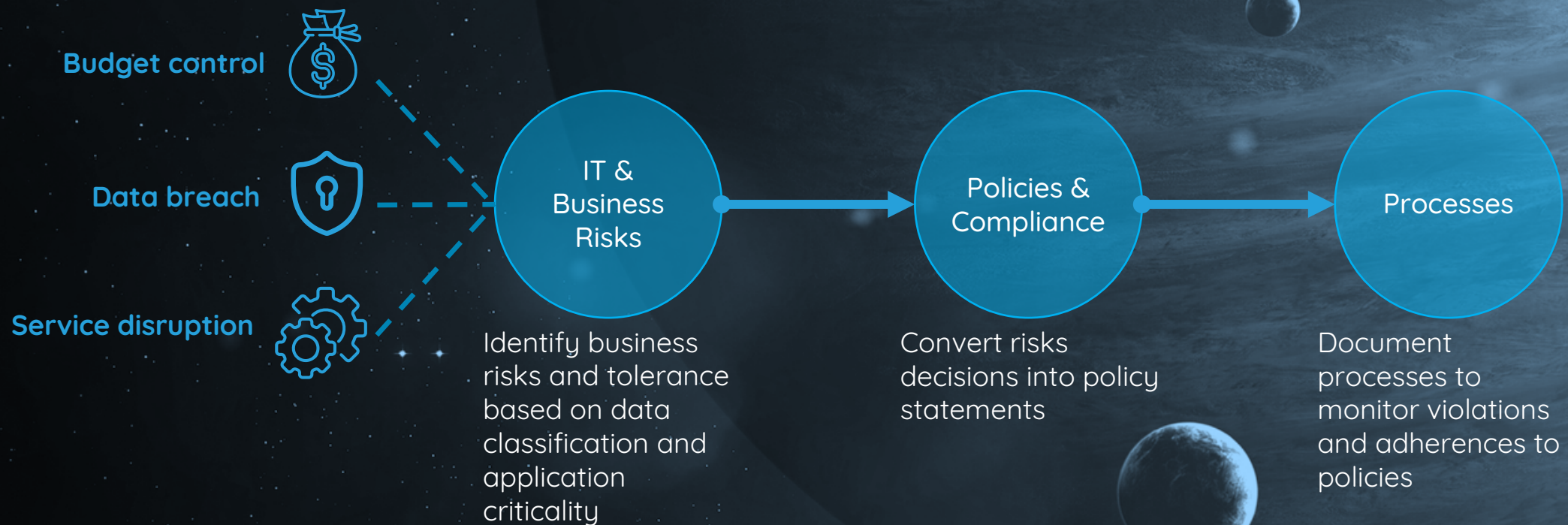
The success of your governance is the combination of:

1. Your ability to propose a "self service" approach

2. The control your maintain on security, cost management, and deployment operations

Cloud Governance

Cloud governance framework

Budget control

Data breach

Service disruption

IT & Business Risks

Identify business risks and tolerance based on data classification and application criticality

Policies & Compliance

Convert risks decisions into policy statements

Processes

Document processes to monitor violations and adherences to policies

power**platform**governance

Recapitulation of the products
GOVERNABLE, AUTOMATABLE, AUDITABLE, AND MANAGEABLE

Dynamics 365

Office 365

Azure

Your business apps & data

Power BI
Business Analytics

Power Apps
Application Development

Power Automate
Process Automation

Power Virtual Agents
Intelligent Virtual Agents

Data connectors

AI Builder

Dataverse

Step-by-step Governance

Positioning → Roles → Environment → Security → Licensing

ALM → Support → Demand → Monitor

ALM, Support and demand will be treated in a future guide.

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positioning

What are the types of scenario we want to provide in our organization?

- **Individual/Team Productivity Apps**
  - ✓ Self-service scenarios
  - ✓ End user or small teams

Automate simple, repetitive tasks

- **SharePoint and Teams Apps**
  - ✓ Embedded scenarios
  - ✓ Medium to large teams

Capture data and automate processes from team spaces

- **Line of Business Apps**
  - ✓ Advanced scenarios
  - ✓ Business process stakeholders

Execute advanced business processes with master data

roles

Who will ensure the success of our strategy?

○ **Low-code strategy team**

✓ Define low-code strategy
✓ Define adoption & change mgt

○ **Center of Excellence**

✓ Design, build and roll-out apps

Internal and external experts
❑ Central IT
❑ App and flow makers
❑ DevOps teams
❑ Support teams
❑ Adoption teams

○ **Admin team**

✓ Define governance
✓ Manage users, licensing and capacity
✓ Make data available (connectors, integration, or migration)

environments

Environments strategy

Tenant

Default Environment

| Power Apps | Power Automate | Power Virtual Agent | Microsoft Dataverse |

Azure Active Directory Users

Prod - Sales
Prod - Marketing
Prod - Service

Sandbox – App#1
Sandbox – App#2
Prod – App#1

Teams Environment #1

| Power Apps for Teams | Power Automate for Teams | Power Virtual Agent for Teams | Microsoft Dataverse for Teams |

Teams Environment #2

| Power Apps for Teams | Power Automate for Teams | Power Virtual Agent for Teams | Microsoft Dataverse for Teams |

Microsoft 365

Environments types

Default

Limited control

All licensed users have the Environment Maker role

Production

Full control

Used for permanent work

Sandbox

Full control

Used for development and testing

Trial

Full control

Expire after 30 days and are limited to one user

Developer

Full control

Only a single user account with the Community Plan has access

Dataverse for Teams

Limited control

Automatically created when you create an app in Teams using the Power Apps app

How do we setup our environments?

Default (default)

Used for personal productivity and SharePoint apps

For all users of the organization

Development (production)

Used to build apps for identified initiatives or areas of explorations

For developers

Pre-production (production)

Used to test apps for UAT purpose

For testers

Production (production)

Used to run business applications

For end users

Dataverse for Teams

Environments to build apps for Teams, linked to Teams spaces

For Teams users

Who can build and update our architecture?

Do we enable self-service creation of production, sandbox and trial environments?

❑ Yes, every user can generate a Power Platform environment

❑ No, we will limit to administrators

Do we enable self-service creation of Teams environments?

❑ Yes, every user can build apps for Teams and generate environment

❑ No, we will control who has access to the app via Teams policies

security

Key roles and responsibilites

RESOURCE	ENVIRONMENT MAKER	SYSTEM CUSTOMIZER	SYSTEM ADMIN
Canvas app	X	-	X
Cloud flow	X (non-solution aware)	X (solution aware)	X
Connector	X	-	X
Connection	X	-	X
Data gateway	X	-	X
Dataflow	X	-	X
Dataverse tables	-	X	X
Model-driven app	-	X	X
Solution framework	-	X	X
Desktop flow	-	X	X
AI Builder	-	X	X

Admins and makers

Who can administer environments and build apps?

ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENT MAKER	SYSTEM CUSTOMIZER	SYSTEM ADMIN
Default: Personal Productivity and SharePoint	All users	Power Platform Admins Service providers	Power Platform Admins
Development	Developers only Service providers	Developers only Service providers	Power Platform Admins
Pre-production	Developers only	Developers only	Power Platform Admins
Production	Power Platform Admins	Power Platform Admins	Power Platform Admins
Dataverse for Teams	Teams owners and members	Teams owners and members	Teams owners

Limit connectors available in your environments!

Create data loss prevention (DLP) policies to help prevent users from unintentionally exposing organizational data.

What connectors do we enable in our organization?

Default	Development	Pre-production	Production	Dataverse for Teams
For personal and SharePoint apps	For development and test purpose	For UAT purpose	For production	Block all connectors except Microsoft ones
Block all connectors except Microsoft ones	Enable all connectors	Block all connectors except Microsoft ones	Block all connectors except Microsoft ones	No premium allowed
No premium allowed		Enable "case by case"	Enable "case by case"	

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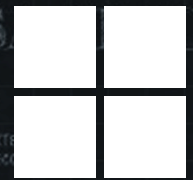
licensing

Microsoft 365

By default, PowerApps & Automate are included in the Office 365 plans.

Using these products with the default O365 subscription has the following limitations:

POWER APPS LIMITATIONS

No model-driven apps

No access to custom portals

No premium & custom connectors

No on premise data gateway

No Dataverse access

No custom entities

2000 daily API requests (per license)

POWER AUTOMATE LIMITATIONS

No business process flows (state machine)

No premium and custom connectors

No on premise data gateway

No Dataverse access

2000 daily API requests (per license)

Additional standalone plans (Premium)

To leverage the full potential of Power Apps and Automate, you can purchase standalone licenses (on top of the Office 365) for each product.

What's not "free"

POWER APPS STANDALONE PLANS

Per user, per app ($10/month)
Allow individual users to run applications for a specific business scenario based on the full capabilities of Power Apps

Per user ($40/month)
Equip users to run unlimited applications based on the full capabilities of Power Apps

POWER AUTOMATE STANDALONE PLANS

Per user ($15/month)
Allow individual users to create unlimited flows based on their unique needs

Per flow (min. 5 purchase) ($500/month)
Implement flows with reserved capacity that serve unlimited users across an organization

How to license admins and makers of apps?

Default	Development	Pre-production	Production	
For personal and SharePoint apps	For development and test purpose	For UAT purpose	For production	**Dataverse for Teams**
O365 use right only	O365 use rights OR Premium	O365 use rights OR Premium	O365 use rights OR Premium	O365 use right only

Limited set of users have "PowerApps per user" or "Power Automate per user" plans to build advanced solutions (controlled with security groups)

How to license "Premium apps" to end users?

Development	Pre-production	Production
For development and test purpose	**For UAT purpose**	**For production**
No "app passes"	Limited "app passes"	Controlled app passes
	Testers only	End users only

monitor
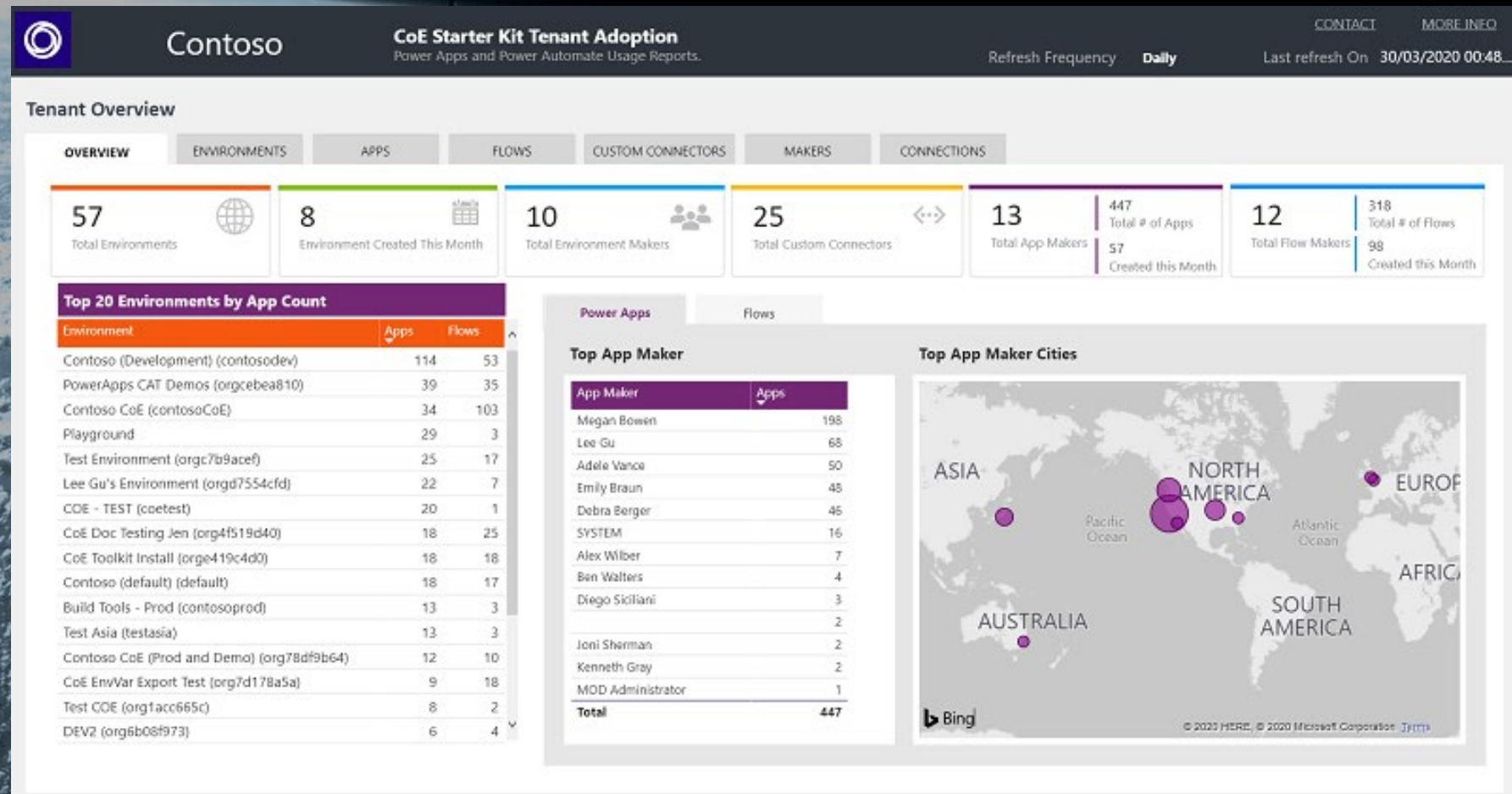
conclusion

Key takeaways

1. Define your platform's positioning
All your governance is based on what you offer. Without clear positioning, there are no clear risks

2. Identify the talents in your organization
Your center of excellence is the backbone of your strategy. Former SharePoint developers, new hires, business users. Everyone is a good candidate to help you build and support the platform.

3. Build your environment architecture
Your solutions will not be the same in every environment. Your governance will differ from one environment to another.

4. Identify risks and document policies by environment
Environments will host different types of solutions. Will be accessed by different populations (users and makers). Risks and policies will be different.

5. Implement settings and processes to ensure you comply with your policies
Make sure you implement the right settings. Do not let everything open. Do not rely on monitoring and be proactive.

6. Communicate your governance plan
Document every decision you make (rule, impact, decision) Make sure people are aware of these rules. Do not confuse your governance plan with your installation guide!

Platform's positioning

Governance plan

Roles and competencies

Govern your platform

Settings and processes

Environment architecture

Risks and policies

Let's ☾ Go?

Contact us

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