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## Assessing the Effectiveness of the FedRAMP Cybersecurity Policy

### Introduction

FedRAMP, or the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program, was created to guarantee that cloud services utilized by federal agencies are safe and reliable. It was meant to improve the delivery of online government services, protect personal data, and stop cyberattacks. This article will show how I judge whether FedRAMP is functioning. I will also include prior paper ideas, including the policy's ethical, political, and social consequences, and use expert knowledge published in journal publications.

### How Experts Have Evaluated FedRAMP

Academics and cybersecurity professionals have studied FedRAMP from several angles. Stahl et al. (2017) wrote about how ethics influence cybersecurity policies in one paper. According to them, a policy's efficacy is reflected in its strong principles like responsibility and accountability ([Stahl](#)). FedRAMP is functioning correctly in this regard if it enables agencies to remain responsible and manage data appropriately.

A further 2016 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report said that while FedRAMP enhanced several areas after the OPM data hack, much more effort had to be made

([GAO](#)). The study claimed that the government must be quicker and more systematic in its security updates.

The Federal Times (2019) also mentioned that small enterprises find it difficult to get FedRAMP clearance because of the high expenses associated with it. This suggests that the legislation could benefit large enterprises more than smaller ones, which concerns us if we seek a fair market ([Eversden](#)).

### Additional Policy Implications

These assessments show that while FedRAMP has accomplished much, it still needs some work. The ethical consequence is that although the regulation safeguards data, it might limit small enterprises' competitiveness. Politically, the idea has a backing, but it must be carried out more rapidly and flexibly. Socially, it builds confidence with the consumer if it keeps functioning smoothly and does not restrict who may supply services.

### How I Would Assess FedRAMP

Should I oversee assessing FedRAMP, I would rely on three key factors:

1. **Security Data:** I would look at the number of data breaches both before and after FedRAMP was implemented. If the number of attacks decreased, this would be an excellent indication.
2. **Agency Feedback:** I would gather government surveys to determine if the procedure is simple, too slow, or complex.

3. Business Access: I would like to examine how many small companies could be authorized and what prevented others from becoming certified. This would show whether the program is open and fair.

I would also look at how regularly FedRAMP updates are issued. If they are always improving and keeping up with new dangers, that shows the policy is being taken seriously.

#### Would This Show Success?

Indeed, this evaluation suggests that FedRAMP is effective but still has room for development. Experts say it has enhanced security, which suggests it is doing much better. The comments about soaring prices and long waiting times draw attention to specific problems that deserve attention. If the government addresses these problems, FedRAMP may be significantly better and more useful.

#### Conclusion

FedRAMP is fair legislation with lofty aspirations guaranteeing the security of cloud services, building confidence, and safeguarding data. Though it calls for changes, especially for small enterprises, experts have shown that it functions in many respects. I would include corporate access, government user comments, and security findings to evaluate its efficacy properly. FedRAMP will surely be on the right track if those regions demonstrate improvement. It may be even more just and effective for everyone impacted by changes.

## References

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