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## Planning Guide for Office 365 Tenant Migrations

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### Introduction

Over the past decade, migration projects have largely been from on-premises systems and applications into the cloud, beginning with email and later expanding to include documents and file shares. Cloud office productivity suites, namely Office 365 and G Suite, have and continue to drive this transition. Gartner expects that by 2021, [70% of businesses will be significantly provisioned](#) with cloud office capabilities. As the late majority converts to Office 365 and the market continues to become more saturated, the frequency of migrations from cloud office to cloud office, dubbed “tenant to tenant” or “T2T” in the case of Office 365, is only set to increase.

The need to migrate between Office 365 tenants is often driven by a significant business event: a merger or acquisition, divestiture, or larger internal reorganization effort. While many steps to migrate users and data between tenants remain the same as traditional on-prem to cloud migrations, there are considerations unique to T2T projects that need to be planned and accounted for.

**The purpose of this guide is to provide migration project owners and business stakeholders with a list of early considerations once the need for an Office 365 tenant migration project is established.**

For more technical planning resources and step-by-step migration guides, see the [Additional Resources](#) section at the end of this document or visit the [BitTitan Help Center](#).

### Understand Your Current Environment

“Measure twice, cut once.” The old carpenter’s rule is applicable when it comes to any migration. Before you move any data, be sure you know and understand exactly what you have in your current state Source environment. To plan for a successful project, your team will need to have a comprehensive picture of:

- All users complete with settings and rights
- Mailbox specifications for each
- All groups that have been established and which users are in each
- All applications that are in use, which users and groups are using each, and which are due for updating
- All data entities, where they are stored, what they are used for by which applications, how frequently they are accessed, and how large they are
- How each data entity is backed up and where

### Envision Your Future Environment

Based on your Source environment and specific business needs, begin to imagine what your Destination environment will look like. Migrations naturally open the door for larger IT and application changes.

Whether that be using a new tool or application in the Office suite, adjusting governance policies to better serve and protect your workforce, or simply transitioning away from old processes, take the time in the pre-migration phase to outline how the organization and its data, applications, and processes will work on the Destination.

Identify what can remain behind, too. Not all of an organization's data needs to be migrated. Certain departments such as finance, legal, and human resources may need to maintain long-term records for the sake of compliance; however, the average employee likely doesn't need access to email from three years ago.

Older assets that are seldom accessed should be migrated to near-line destinations such as archives. Finally, assets older than a specific date, or which are almost never used, can be moved to completely offline media. Be sure to include this assessment in your comprehensive inventory.

Using this opportunity to "clean house" is another effective way to reduce risk during the migration and overall data transfer times. Oversized mailboxes and complex, heavy file trees are often the source of errors during the physical migration – tidying up Source environments and large mailboxes will save you time, energy, and headaches once the project is underway.

## Determine Whether You're Keeping or Changing The Domain Name

Most every company has its own domain name that it uses for its website, email accounts, and other internet activity. As an example, BitTitan's domain name is bittitan.com.

When two or more companies merge, one of the decisions that will be made at a board and executive level is which of the two companies' domain names will be used for the new entity. In some cases, the acquired company continues to run under its own name for a considerable length of time, in which case there will be no need to migrate anyone or anything. Both Office 365 tenants will continue to operate independently as well.

In other cases, it is decided that the combined companies will operate under a completely new brand and name. In this case, neither of the existing domain names will be used. The migration process is significantly impacted by which of these scenarios will be the case.

### **Tenant to Tenant – Keeping the Same Domain Name**

Every Office 365 tenant has its own identity in the onmicrosoft.com domain. Office 365 allows for a "vanity" domain name to be assigned, namely your own domain name such as "bittitan.com". Both the Source and Destination Office 365 tenants will likely have vanity domain names assigned to them.

One might think that the tenant-to-tenant migration is simplest when keeping one of the domain names. Just change the vanity domain name for the other "@tenant.onmicrosoft.com" to be the same as the one that is being kept. However, Office 365 allows a specific vanity domain name to only be assigned to one tenant, so this cannot be done.

Instead, all accounts from the Source tenant will first be converted to their @tenant.onmicrosoft.com domain name. So "fred@bittitan.com" would be converted to "@fred@bittitan.onmicrosoft.com." A process called "recipient mapping" is performed to assure that all migrated email can still be replied to once the migration is complete. Other tools, such as BitTitan's DeploymentPro, will be used to assure that all the accounts on the new tenant are configured properly and stay configured properly.

The user accounts from the Source tenant will be added to the Destination tenant and their email addresses changed from "onmicrosoft.com" to the Destination vanity domain name.

At cutover, the vanity domain name from the Source tenant will be removed and the vanity domain name on the Destination tenant will be verified.

### **Tenant to Tenant – Changing the Domain Name**

The most important difference when all users are being migrated to a new domain name occurs at cutover.

Domain Name Service (DNS) is responsible for maintaining a directory of which domain names correspond to which actual internet protocol (IP) addresses. Whenever a new domain is added or changed, or a record such as the MX record is changed, DNS must notify its global network of the changes. It takes time for new information to be propagated to all DNS servers, sometimes considerable time.

Since this introduces a new mail exchange service under a new domain, DNS begins its notification service during which it may not be possible to exchange mail with other servers. This process should be scheduled during non-working hours and all users notified of possible delays. This is one of those few times when you will have no control over downtime. Plan accordingly.

## **Select Your Solution**

With pre-migration assessments complete and strategy identified, it's time to begin evaluating solutions to help you execute this project. First-party solutions from Microsoft provide support some parts of this transition, as do other third-party solutions on the market. Here are elements to keep top of mind as you evaluate these tools:

### **Setup and Configuration**

How long will it take my team to set up and configure our migration project? Do I need to take the extra step to install something in my Source environment, or is it 100% SaaS? Is my team able to set this up without any certifications, training, or additional professional services?

### **Data transfer speeds and testing**

Based on number of users and amount of data, how long can I expect this migration to take? Can I test with made up users before kicking off the actual project and make sure all my scripts work?

### **Security concerns**

Do you store any of my end user's data? What sort of infrastructure does your organization use to support my migration? Is my data encrypted while in-transit?

### **Support at scale**

Does your solution scale to meet the demands of a large-scale, long-term project? If applicable, do you offer coexistence between two tenants? Can I use PowerShell SDK to help customize and script part of this process?

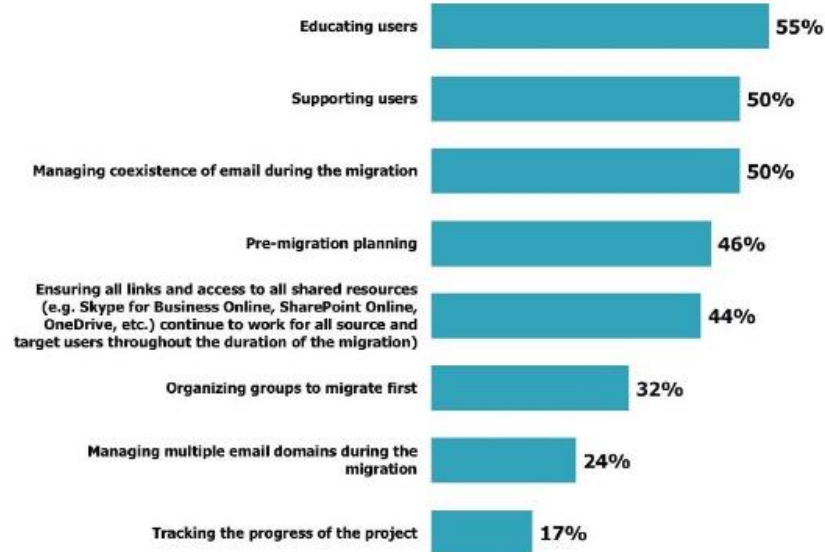
In order for a tenant migration to be successful, your team needs to feel confident and knowledgeable about the solution used to perform the actual data transfer. Include education around your chosen solution as part of the pre-migration plan for IT.

Also important is understanding support options available through the vendor if you do choose a third-party solution. The worst-case scenario is that something breaks during the migration and your team doesn't have access to or can't reach support resources to troubleshoot. Read up on support options and invest strategically if you feel additional support is required.

## **Involve End Users in Planning**

[A 2018 survey sponsored by BitTitan and conducted by Osterman Research](#) found that MSPs felt the most difficult part of a migration was supporting and educating users themselves. If limiting downtime and disruption to end users is a priority during this transition, a defined communications plan outlining what they need to know or actions to take is critical to project success.

**Figure 1**  
**The Most Difficult Parts of a Migration**



Source: Osterman Research, Inc.

Partner Technical Strategists at BitTitan advise a “T-minus” communication plan that works back from when users will actually be migrated. This steady stream of information from migration project owners or internal IT to end users helps prepare them for the transition and can expedite work that needs to happen on the Source ahead of the move. Consider not all users may be moved at the same time and therefore communication strategies should be staged with the appropriate batches.

Here’s an example of those notifications:

- **30-45 days out:** Outline what users need to know or steps to take on their local machines to ensure a smooth transition. Handle one-off actions that have arisen from your pre-migration assessments.
- **14 days out:** Follow up with those who still need to complete any steps before the move. Set expectations about any planned downtime or interruption to user email systems.
- **Three days out:** Provide more granular details about when users will or will not have access. Alert users to any post-migration actions they will need to take to get settled in the Destination.

Also be sure during your pre-migration tests to observe what the end user experience will look like during the migration. Consider what messages or alerts look like on mobile devices or their desktops. Anticipate questions and proactively fix issues that arise from these tests to ensure the real cutover is seamless.

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