Idaho Technology Authority (ITA)

ENTERPRISE GUIDELINES – G100 GENERAL

Category: G105 – ITA GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CONTENTS:

I. DEFINITIONS

2-in-1: fall in the category of hybrid or convertible tablets but are distinct in that they run a full-featured desktop operating system and have I/O ports typically found on laptops, such as USB and DisplayPort. The most prominent element is the keyboard that allows the 2-in-1 to provide the ergonomic typing experience of a laptop. (These are also known as 2-in-1 PC, 2-in-1 tablet, 2-in-1 laptop, 2-in-1 detachable, laplet, and laptop tablet.)

Access Idaho: Access Idaho refers to the group that maintains the Idaho.gov portal.

Address: A location by reference to a thoroughfare or a landmark; or it specifies a point of postal delivery. U.S. Thoroughfare, Landmark, and Postal Address Data Standard (Feb. 2010).

Address Point: May be used synonymously with structure but is broader as it may encompass both an addressable structure and structures that usually are not assigned thoroughfare addresses.

Authoritative Data: Recognized geospatial data that is certified and provided by an Authoritative Source.

Best Available Data: Geospatial data available for distribution with no access restrictions, accurate, and current at the time of compilation, and metadata is complete and compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) geospatial metadata standard.

Certified Data: Data maintained by an Authoritative Source using a documented and repeatable methodology, acknowledged as complete and accurate within stated limits and restrictions, and ready for publication.

Continuous Monitoring (CM): Maintaining ongoing awareness of information security, vulnerabilities, and threats to support organizational risk management decisions.

Control Point: An existing physical monument established by survey methods describing the horizontal and/or vertical position of the monument.

Corrective Action Plan (CAP): A set of actions to correct an issue, problem, non-compliance of underperformance to improve performance and/or reduce risk.

Cybersecurity Breach: A cybersecurity incident in which unencrypted sensitive information or personal information is disclosed. *(See also Idaho Code section § 28-51-104 for breach of the security of the system.)*

Cybersecurity Event: An unauthorized act, successful or unsuccessful, exploiting a **cybersecurity threat,** to gain access to or use of a network or system, or data stored on a network or system.

Cybersecurity Incident: A **cybersecurity event** that impacts the confidentiality, integrity or availability of a network, system, or data.

Cybersecurity Threat: The potential for a cybersecurity event from a person or thing exercising (accidentally or intentionally) a specific vulnerability.

Data Customer: Anyone who uses Geospatial Framework Data. This includes public citizens, private businesses, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, and government agencies at all levels.

Data Steward: The organization or individuals within or contracted by an Authoritative Source charged with creating, collecting and maintaining Authoritative Data.

Emergency Service Zones: The unique combination of fire, police and EMS response areas used to dispatch emergency calls.

Encoding: The recording or reformatting of data into a digital format. Data may be encoded to reduce storage, increase security, or to transfer it between systems using different file formats. In GIS, analog graphic data, such as paper maps and images are encoded into computer formats by scanning or digitizing. (ESRI)

Enterprise Model for GIS: The means by which GIS is integrated into and among the business processes of an organization.

False Easting: A numeric offset from the point of origin along the X-axis.

False Northing: A numeric offset from the point of origin along the Y-axis.

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC): An interagency committee that promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis.

Framework: A framework dataset along with the technology, policies, standards, human resources, and related activities necessary to acquire, process, distribute, use, maintain, and preserve this spatial data. The Idaho Map (TIM) consists of a collection of frameworks.

Framework Data Theme: Spatial data that is commonly needed by a wide spectrum of GIS users with a goal toward developing and maintaining coverage statewide. Themes include: Cadastral, Geodetic Control, Land Use/Land Cover, Hydrography, Transportation, Government Boundaries, Elevation, Orthoimage, Bioscience, Geoscience, Climate, Public Safety, Reference, Parcels, Energy, Utilities and Hazards.

Framework Dataset: The GIS dataset representing all or a portion of a Framework Data Theme. It is common for a Framework Data Theme to consist of several Framework Datasets.

Geodetic Datum: Defines the size and shape of the earth and the origin and orientation of the coordinate systems used to map the earth.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS): Any system in which a geographic coordinate system is used to reference the location of features represented by the data. In general, typical components of a GIS are the tools to capture, store, transform, analyze, model, simulate, and display spatial and tabular data related to positions on the Earth's surface.

Geospatial Clearinghouse: A centralized location (one stop resource) for searching, collecting, classifying, storing, and distributing geographic data and metadata that makes GIS data readily available for everyone through the internet.

Geospatial Metadata: A file of information which describes the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of a geospatial resource including but not limited to geospatial data, web services, and web applications.

Geospatial Technology: Technology used to develop spatial data including, but not limited to, remote sensing, soft-copy photogrammetry, global positioning systems (GPS), GIS, computer-aided design (CAD), and digital cartography.

Global Positioning System (GPS): A worldwide radio-navigation system formed from a constellation of twenty-four (24) satellites and their ground tracking stations that provides geolocation and time information to a GPS receiver anywhere on or near the Earth.

Hydrography Framework: Statewide base geospatial data representing the surface hydrography and watersheds in the State of Idaho. Hydrography Technical Working Group.

Hydrography Framework / Water Features Stewardship Plan: A document associated with the Water Features Data Exchange Standard governing the life cycle management of the Hydrography Framework/Water Features Element. Hydrography Technical Working Group.

Idaho.gov: Idaho's official State portal. For purposes of this policy, “Idaho.gov” refers to any and all State of Idaho websites.

Idaho State Plane Coordinate System: A Transverse Mercator projection in which Idaho is divided into three zones.

Idaho Transverse Mercator (IDTM): A single-zone projection system that is widely accepted for use in the State.

Industrial Control Systems (ICS): A generic term used to describe any system that gathers information on an industrial process and modifies, regulates, or manages the process to achieve a desired result. Examples of industrial control systems include: SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), PCS (Process Control Systems), AS (Automation System), SIS (Safety Instrumentation System), or any other automated control system.

Internet of Things (IoT): An expansion on modern ICS devices to be “smarter”. These devices can assume a variety of forms, often with limited or proprietary operating systems, and often serves an individual and well-defined purpose. IoT devices often communicate together in a network, or with internet-facing services to provide “smart” or intelligent capabilities to a system otherwise lacking. These devices may be sensors, aggregators, communication channels, eUtilities, decision triggers, or other primitives; as defined by NIST Special Publication 800-183 “Network of ‘Things’”. Examples include: sensors such as thermostats, microcontrollers or microprocessors like Arduino or Raspberry Pi, electronic medical implants, and appliances such as “smart” toasters and televisions.

Jailbreak: The process of removing software restrictions imposed by Apple iOS, by way of running software exploits that permit root access to the file system. This allows the download and installation of additional applications, extensions, and themes that are unavailable through the official Apple App Store.

Landmark: A prominent or conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide, especially to ships at sea or to travelers on a road; a distinguishing landscape feature marking a site or location. Dictionary.com.

Land Cover: The physical material on the surface of the earth. Examples include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, and water. There are two primary methods for capturing information on land cover: field survey and analysis of remotely sensed imagery.
Local Accuracy: A value that represents the uncertainty at the 95 percent confidence level in the coordinates of a measured point relative to the coordinates of other directly connected and adjacent points in the survey.

Map Projection: The transformation and representation of positions from a three-dimensional surface to a two-dimensional surface.

Mobile Device: A handheld or tablet-sized computer that is easily carried and which can be used to access business information. These include, but are not limited to, Smartphones, , Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs), Enterprise Digital Assistants, and Tablets. A Mobile Device is further characterized as such if it is not otherwise protected, monitored, or managed by traditional automated enterprise tools used for workstations, servers and other traditional IT systems. This definition excludes simple mobile storage or memory devices.

Multifactor Authentication Solution: Method of computer access control in which a user is granted access only after successfully presenting several separate pieces of evidence to an authentication mechanism – typically at least two of the following categories: knowledge (something they know), possession (something they have), and inherence (something they are).

Multi-State Control Point Database (MCPD): A database housed and hosted at the server located at the GIS Training and Research Center at the Idaho State University. It works as a repository of the control points in Idaho.

Network Accuracy: A value that represents the uncertainty in the coordinates of a measured point at the 95 percent confidence level relative to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) as determined in the survey.

Parcel: A single cadastral unit which is the spatial extent of the current rights and interests in real property. Properties sold as single entities may be divided into multiple parcels for assessment when they fall into multiple taxing entities, such as school or fire districts. Idaho Parcel Standard Team.

Penetration Test: a specialized type of assessment conducted on information systems or individual system components to identify vulnerabilities that could be exploited by adversaries.

*Personal Information (PI)***:** PI is: "Personal information" as defined in Idaho Code section § 28-51-104 means an Idaho resident's first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one (1) or more of the following data elements that relate to the resident, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted:

(a) Social security number;
(b) Driver's license number or Idaho identification card number; or
(c) Account number, or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to a resident's financial account.

Any other numbers or information that can be used to access a person's financial or health resources, obtain identification, act as identification, or obtain goods or services.

Per Idaho Code § 28-51-104***, "The term 'personal information' does not include publicly available information that is lawfully made available to the general public from federal, state, or local government records or widely distributed media."***

Personally Identifiable Information (PII): Is defined by The National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) as personal information (as described above) that permits the identity of an individual to whom the information applies to be reasonably inferred by either direct or indirect means.

Publication Data: Trusted Data that is readily available to the public with limited business hours restrictions.

Risk Assessment: The process of identifying risks to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation, resulting from the operation of a system

Root or Rooting: The process of allowing users of smartphones, tablets, and other devices running the Android mobile operating system to attain privileged control (known as root access) over various Android subsystems.

Root Mean Square Error: The square root of the average of the set of squared differences between dataset coordinate values and coordinate values from an independent source of higher accuracy for identical points.

Screen Lock: Mechanism to hide data on a visual display while the computer continues to operate. A screen lock requires authentication to access the data. Screen locks can be activated manually or in response to rules.

Screen Timeout: Mechanism to lock the screen of a device or end a session when the device has not been used for a specified time.

Sensitive Information: Sensitive information includes state e-mail and any information defined as sensitive by any state statute, such as Idaho Code § 28-51 (Commercial Transactions, Identity Theft).

Sideloading: the process of transferring data between two local devices, between a computer and a mobile device such as a mobile phone, smartphone, PDA, tablet, portable media player or e-reader. Sideloading typically refers to media file transfer to a mobile device via USB, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi or by writing to a memory card for insertion into the mobile device.

Simple Mobile Storage or Memory Device: A device such as a simple mobile phone that is meant for phone communications or a device for use of portable storage such as an external hard drive or USB storage device.

Spatial Data: Digital information that identifies the geographic location of features and boundaries that are usually stored as coordinates and topology that can be mapped or used for comparative spatial analysis.

Spatial Data Infrastructure: The technology, policies, standards, human resources, and related activities necessary to acquire, process, distribute, use, maintain, and preserve spatial data.

Structure: A structure is defined as “that which is built or constructed.” International Building Code (IBC), 2006.

Technical Working Group (TWG): Long-term groups formed by the Information Technology Leadership Council (ITLC) or Idaho Geospatial Council Executive Committee (IGC-EC) to provide expertise and focused effort in specific areas of interest.

The Idaho Map (TIM): The full collection of Framework Data Theme GIS datasets.

Trusted Data: Authoritative Data obtained from Authoritative Sources by a Trusted Source with documented metadata and an established data maintenance cycle or plan.

Trusted Source: A service provider or agency that publishes geospatial data from one or many authoritative sources as a result of an official agreement or process with authoritative sources. The limitations, currency, attributes of the data, and any compilation or standardization processes are known and documented. Data easily available and access is documented.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM): A commonly used map projection in which the unit of measure is meters. The UTM system uses zones of six degrees (6°) of longitude.

User: Anyone with authorized access to State business information systems, including permanent and temporary employees or third-party personnel such as temporaries, contractors, consultants, and other parties with valid State access accounts.

Water Features Data Exchange Standard: The document associated with the Water Features Exchange Standard governing the life cycle management of the Hydrography Framework.

Well Defined Points: A visible and recoverable feature on the ground with high positional accuracy with respect to the geodetic datum, such as highway intersections and building corners.

II. RATIONALE

This guidance was created to standardize all terms used both in ITA policy and guidance into one reference. This effort will eliminate redundancy of terms, circular reference errors, and contradictions of terms.

III. GUIDELINE

This guideline definition section should be used as the primary reference point for a glossary of terms referenced in all ITA policies, standards, and guidelines. Older policies, standards, and guidelines, when updated, will have their definitions section moved into this guidance and a reference inserted into the update to point to the glossary of terms kept in this guidance.

IV. CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information, contact the ITA Staff at (208) 605-4064.

V. REVISION HISTORY

04/20/2021 - Definitions added from P1010; P1020; P2040; P4550; S3110; Revised *Technical Working Group* definition

07/18/2019 – Revised definitions for *Spatial Data Infrastructure*; and *The Idaho Map (TIM)*.

05/16/2019 - Definitions added from P1070; P5030; S4210; S4220; S4221; S4230; S4231; S4232; S4233; S4234; S4240; S4250; G340; and G350.

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