Idaho Technology Authority (ITA)

ENTERPRISE GUIDELINES – G100 GENERAL

Category: G105 – ITA GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CONTENTS:

I.   DEFINITIONS

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 Date: 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.

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

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, Orthoimagery, 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 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.

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.

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.

*Personally Identifiable Information (PII)***:** PII is: "Personal information" as defined in Idaho Code section § 28-51-104; Information about an individual exempt from disclosure in a public record pursuant to the Idaho Public Records Act, Idaho Code title 74, chapter 1; and, Information about an individual defined as confidential, private, or a similar designation in the laws governing an agency. Personal information may include any of the following information related to a person:

1. Date of birth
2. Social Security number
3. Driver's license number
4. Financial services account numbers, including checking and savings accounts
5. Credit or debit card numbers
6. Personal identification numbers (PIN)
7. Electronic identification codes
8. Automated or electronic signatures
9. Biometric data
10. Passwords
11. Parents' legal surname prior to marriage
12. Home address or phone number

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."***

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

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.

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. Idaho's Spatial Data Infrastructure is known as The Idaho Map.

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 Idaho Geospatial Council to provide expertise and focused effort in specific areas of interest including the Idaho Spatial Data Infrastructure (ISDI) initiative.

The Idaho Map (TIM): A collection of Framework Data Themes as envisioned in the Idaho Spatial Data Infrastructure Strategic and Business Plans.

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.

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 other ITA guidance and policy. Older policies and guidance's, 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) 332-1876.

V. REVISION HISTORY

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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