

1 **Attachment L. Glossary of Terms**

- 2 Accountability - Property accountability includes responsibilities for such tasks as tracking the movement
3 of assets, recording changes in physical condition and verification of physical counts. The property
4 managers must exercise this responsibility and maintain proper control over an organizations assets
5 through record keeping, effective policies and procedures, and appropriate security controls. [DoI]
- 6 Activity - A named process, function, or task that occurs over time and has recognizable results.
7 Activities use up resources to produce products and services. Activities combine to form business
8 processes. [GAO]
- 9 Activity-based costing - A set of accounting methods used to identify and describe costs and required
10 resources for activities within processes. [GAO]
- 11 Agency capital plan - A document that identifies existing and proposed capital assets and that provides
12 justification for new capital funding. Included in the capital plan should be a statement of the agency's
13 strategic plan, a description of assets already owned by the agency or in procurement, an analysis
14 detailing the performance gap between existing capabilities and the goals and objectives highlighted in
15 the strategic plan, justification for new capital acquisitions proposed for funding, and other related
16 information. [GAO]
- 17 Alignment - The arrangement of the parts of a system to support the overall purpose of the system.
18 Strategic alignment means deliberately arranging all parts of an enterprise, including its IT function and
19 investments in its IT capability, to be consistent with the enterprise's overall business purpose and
20 priorities (mission, vision, measurable goals, strategies, etc.) as a whole.
- 21 Annual performance plan - A document, covering each program activity identified in an agency's budget,
22 that describes the actions and goals that the organization will undertake during the year to work towards
23 the long-term goals established in the organization's strategic plan. Specifically, the annual performance
24 plan establishes the agency's performance goals for the year, describes strategies the agency will use to
25 meet these goals, and identifies performance measures to measure or assess the relevant service levels,
26 outcomes, or outputs that are to be achieved and to compare actual program results with the established
27 performance goals. [GAO]
- 28 Application - Software that lets users do relatively complex tasks as well as create and modify documents.
29 [San Diego State University]
- 30 Architectonics - The science of architecture.
- 31 Architecture - Design; the way components fit together. May be conceived of any complex system such
32 as "software architecture" or "network architecture" [Free On-line Dictionary of Computing]. An IT
33 architecture is a design for the arrangement and interoperation of technical components that together
34 provide an organization its information and communication infrastructure. See component and enterprise.
- 35 Artifact - An abstract representation of some aspect of an existing or to-be-built system, component, or
36 view. Examples of individual artifacts are a graphical model, structured model, tabular data, and
37 structured or unstructured narrative. Individual artifacts may be aggregated. [Treasury Enterprise
38 Architecture Framework]
- 39 Baselineing - Obtaining data on the current process that provide the metrics against which to compare
40 improvements and to use in benchmarking. [GAO]

- 1 Benchmark - A measurement or standard that serves as a point of reference by which process
2 performance is measured. [GAO] Benchmarking is a structured approach for identifying the best practices
3 from industry and government, and comparing and adapting them to the organization's operations. Such
4 an approach is aimed at identifying more efficient and effective processes for achieving intended results,
5 and suggesting ambitious goals for program output, product/service quality, and process improvement.
6 [GAO]
- 7 Benefit - A term used to indicate an advantage, profit, or gain attained by an individual or organization.
8 [GAO] A tangible benefit is one produced by an investment that is immediately obvious and measurable.
9 [GAO]
- 10 Best practice - An activity or procedure that has produced outstanding results in another situation and
11 could be adapted to improve effectiveness, efficiency, ecology, and/or innovativeness in another situation.
- 12 Building: A roofed and walled structure constructed for permanent use, (i.e., for habitation or for
13 business purposes). It is a distinct real property entity (i.e., a man-made object), that incorporates the
14 properties of being (1) an object, established at (2) a specific place for (3) a specific purpose. For the
15 purposes of real property inventory, the building includes permanently installed equipment (i.e., HVAC
16 system, elevators, etc.) but not industrial equipment. A building may contain industrial equipment but
17 this equipment is not considered real property.
- 18 Business case - A structured proposal for business improvement that functions as a decision package for
19 organizational decision-makers. A business case includes an analysis of business process performance
20 and associated needs or problems, proposed alternative solutions, assumptions, constraints, and a risk-
21 adjusted cost-benefit analysis. [GAO]
- 22 Business process - A collection of related, structured activities--a chain of events--that produce a specific
23 service or product for a particular customer or customers. [GAO] Business process reengineering (BPR),
24 in government, is a systematic disciplined improvement approach that critically examines, rethinks, and
25 redesigns mission-delivery processes and sub-processes within a process management approach. In a
26 political environment, the approach achieves radical mission performance gains in meeting customer and
27 stakeholder needs and expectations. [GAO]
- 28 Business vision - A description of what senior management wants to achieve with the organization in the
29 future. Business vision usually refers to the medium to long term and is often expressed in terms of a
30 series of objectives. [GAO]
- 31 Capability maturity model - A formal archetype of the evolutionary stages that lead toward a desired level
32 of competency in a particular area of operation, such as software engineering.
- 33 Capital Asset - Land, structures, equipment, and intellectual property, including software, that are used by
34 the Federal Government and have an estimated useful life of 2 years or more. The cost of a capital asset
35 includes both its purchase price and all other costs incurred to bring it to a form and location suitable for
36 its intended use. Capital assets may be acquired in different ways: through purchase, construction, or
37 manufacture; through lease-purchase or other capital lease, regardless of whether title has passed to the
38 Federal Government; through an operating lease for an asset with an estimated useful life of 2 years or
39 more; or through exchange. Capital assets include the assets as initially acquired but also additions,
40 improvements, replacements, rearrangements and reinstallations, and major repairs, but not ordinary
41 repairs and maintenance. [DoI]

- 1 Capital asset - Tangible property, including durable goods, equipment, buildings, installations, and land.
2 [GAO]
- 3 Capital Lease - Capital leases are leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership
4 to the lessee. If, at its inception, a lease meets one or more of the following four criteria, the lease should
5 be classified as a capital lease by the lessee. Otherwise, it should be classified as an operating lease.
- 6 • The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term.
 - 7 • The lease contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price.
 - 8 • The lease term is equal to or greater than 75 percent of estimated economic life of the leased property.
 - 9 • The present value of rental and other minimum lease payments, excluding that portion of the payments
10 representing executory costs, equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair value of the leased property.
- 11 The last two criteria are not applicable when the beginning of the lease term falls within the last 25
12 percent of the total estimated economic life of the leased property. [DoI]
- 13 Capital planning and investment control (CPIC) process - A process to structure budget formulation and
14 execution and to ensure that investments consistently support the strategic goals of the Agency. [OMB]
- 15 Certificate of Delivery and Acceptance - A document that is signed by the lessee to acknowledge that the
16 asset to be leased has been delivered and is acceptable. Many lease agreements state that the actual lease
17 term commences once this document has been signed. [DoI]
- 18 Collaboratory - An amalgamation of Collaboration and Laboratory, conveying the concept of a collective
19 research organization where a high value and focus is placed on the sharing of effort and findings such
20 that the quality and progress of the research is highly optimized and relevant, and every member of the
21 research organization receives benefits greater than their actual investment. A collaborative tool is a
22 technology that enables the structured, free-flowed sharing of knowledge; e.g., groupware.
- 23 Community of practice - An affinity group. An informal network or forum where tips are exchanged and
24 ideas generated [Thomas A. Stewart]. A group of professionals, informally bound to one another through
25 exposure to a common class of problems, common pursuit of solutions, and thereby themselves
26 embodying a store of knowledge [McKinsey & Co.].
- 27 Component - An object adhering to a component architecture. Component technology is a blend of
28 object-oriented and Internet technologies. In a component-based architecture, the components of a system
29 have generic interfaces through which they advertise their functionalities, enabling the dynamic loading
30 of the components. See architecture and interoperability.
- 31 Configuration - 1. The components that make up a computer system (which models, what peripherals). 2.
32 The physical arrangement of those components (what's placed and where). 3. The software settings that
33 enable computer components to talk to each other (as in configuring communications software). [San
34 Diego State University]
- 35 Construction-in-Progress: Construction-in-progress is a method, process, and/or account to track the
36 costs associated with a building, structure or other facility under construction or renovation that is not yet
37 available for use.

- 1 Core capability - A competitive advantage of an organization; e.g., specific organizational competencies
2 such as intangible assets or resource deployments. These are built up over time and cannot be imitated
3 easily. They are distinct from supplemental and enabling capabilities, neither of which is sufficiently
4 superior to those of competitors to offer sustainable advantage. Technological capability is a term used to
5 encompass a system of activities, tangible assets, skills, information bases, managerial systems, and
6 values that together create a special advantage for an organization. [Dorothy Leonard]
- 7 Cost-benefit analysis - A technique used to compare the various costs associated with an investment with
8 the benefits that it proposes to return. Both tangible and intangible factors should be addressed and
9 accounted for. [GAO]
- 10 Customer - Groups or individuals who have a business relationship with the organization--those who
11 receive and use or are directly affected by the products and services of the organization. Customers
12 include direct recipients of products and services, internal customers who produce services and products
13 for final recipients, and other organizations and entities that interact with an organization to produce
14 products and services. [GAO]
- 15 Cyberspace - Refers to the electronic universe of information available through the Internet. [San Diego
16 State University]
- 17 Cycle time - The time that elapses from the beginning to the end of a process or sub-process. [GAO]
- 18 Data - Facts represented in a readable language (such as numbers, characters, images, or other methods of
19 recording) on a durable medium. Data on its own carries no meaning. Empirical data are facts originating
20 in or based on observations or experiences. A database is a store of data concerning a particular Domain.
21 Data in a database may be less structured or have weaker semantics (built-in meaning) than knowledge in
22 a knowledge base. Compare data with information and knowledge.
- 23 Decision criteria - A documented set of factors that are used to examine and compare the costs, risks, and
24 benefits of various IT projects and systems. These decision criteria consist of (1) screening criteria, which
25 are used to identify whether new projects meet initial acceptance requirements and ensure that the project
26 is reviewed at the most appropriate organizational level, and (2) criteria for assessing and ranking all
27 projects. These ranking criteria weigh and compare the relative costs, risks, and benefits of each project
28 against all other projects. [GAO]
- 29 Deferred Maintenance - Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was
30 scheduled to be and which, therefore, is put off or delayed for a future period. Code compliance (e.g., life
31 safety, ADA, OSHA, environmental, etc.) and other regulatory or Executive Order compliance
32 requirements not met on schedule are considered deferred maintenance. [DoI]
- 33 Depreciation - A reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence, that is taken by
34 the owner of the property and by which the cost of property is allocated over time. Depreciation decreases
35 the balance sheet assets and is also recorded as an operating expense for each period.
- 36 Discount factor - The factor that translates expected benefits or costs in any given future year into present
37 value terms. The discount factor is equal to $1/(1 + i)^t$ where i is the interest rate and t is the number of
38 years from the date of initiation for the program or policy until the given future year. [GAO] Discount
39 rate is the interest rate used in calculating the present value of expected yearly benefits and costs. [GAO]

- 1 Domain - A limited region or field marked by some specific property; for example, a field of knowledge,
2 an industry, a specific job, an area of activity, a sphere of influence, or a range of interests. Generally, a
3 system in which a particular set of rules, facts, or assumptions operates.
- 4 Early Termination - Occurs when the lessee returns the lease equipment to the lessor prior to end of the
5 lease term as permitted by the original lease contract or subsequent agreement. At times this may result in
6 a penalty to the lessee.
- 7 Earthen Structures - Composed of earth or other suitable material that retain water. Dikes, levees, and
8 ditch plugs are examples of earthen structures. Earthen structures are not usually capitalized. [DoI]
- 9 Economic Life of Leased Property - The estimated period during which the property is expected to be
10 economically usable by one or more users, with nominal repairs and maintenance for the purposes for
11 which it was intended at the inception of the lease.
- 12 Encryption - A way of coding information in a file or e-mail message so that if it is intercepted by a third
13 party as it travels over a network it cannot be read. [San Diego State University]
- 14 End-of-Term Options - Options stated in the lease agreement that give the lessee flexibility in its
15 treatment of the leased asset at the end of lease term. Common end-of-term options include purchasing
16 the equipment, renewing the lease or returning the equipment to the lessor. [DoI]
- 17 Enterprise - A system of business endeavor within a particular business environment. An enterprise
18 architecture is a design for the arrangement and interoperation of business components (e.g., policies,
19 operations, infrastructure, information) that together make up the enterprise's means of operation.
- 20 Enterprise engineering - A multidisciplinary approach to defining and developing a system design and
21 architecture for the organization. [CIO Council]
- 22 Environment - The environment of a system is that part of the universe that is in communication with the
23 system, but is not part of the system. [Walter Fritz, Intelligent Systems and Their Societies]
- 24 Experience - Refers to what has been done and what has happened. [Thomas Davenport & Laurence
25 Prusak]
- 26 Fair Market Value - The estimated price that both a buyer and seller would willingly agree to when
27 neither party is under undue pressure to complete the transaction.
- 28 Fair Market Value Lease - A lease which includes an option for the lessee to either renew the lease at a
29 fair market value renewal or purchase the asset for its fair market value at the end of the lease term.
- 30 Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF) - An organizing mechanism for managing
31 development, maintenance, and facilitated decision making of a Federal EA. The Framework provides a
32 structure for organizing Federal resources and for describing and managing Federal EA activities.
33 [Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework]
- 34 Financial system - An information system, comprised of one or more applications, that is used for any of
35 the following: collecting, processing, maintaining, transmitting, and reporting data about financial events;
36 supporting financial planning or budgeting activities; accumulating and reporting cost information; or
37 supporting the preparation of financial statements. [GAO]

- 1 Firewall - A mechanism that isolates a network from the rest of the Internet, permitting only specific
2 traffic to pass in and out. [San Diego State University]
- 3 Fixed Purchase Option - An option given to the lessee to purchase the leased asset from the lessor on the
4 option date for a guaranteed price. Both the date and the price must be determined at the inception of the
5 lease. A typical fixed purchase option is 10% of the original cost of the asset. [DoI]
- 6 Framework - A logical structure for classifying and organizing complex information. [Federal Enterprise
7 Architecture Framework]
- 8 Guiding principle - A statement that articulates shared organizational values, underlies strategic vision
9 and mission, and serves as a basis for integrated decision making. Principles constitute the rules,
10 constraints, overriding criteria, and behaviors by which an organization abides in its daily activities in the
11 long term.
- 12 Human capital - Capabilities of the individuals required to provide solutions customers. [Thomas A.
13 Stewart]
- 14 Incidental Costs - Incidental Costs associated with the acquisition of land, such as costs to relocate current
15 tenants, demolish unnecessary structures, etc., are considered part of the acquisition cost of the land.
16 These costs are capitalized if associated with General PP&E Land and expensed if associated with
17 stewardship land.
- 18 Information - 1. A message, usually in the form of a document or an audible or visible communication,
19 meant to change the way a receiver perceives something and to influence judgment or behavior; data that
20 makes a difference [Thomas Davenport & Laurence Prusak]. 2. Patterns in data [Carla O'Dell & C.
21 Jackson Grayson]. 3. That which reduces uncertainty [Claude Shannon]. Compare with data and
22 knowledge. An information system is an organized collection, processing, transmission, and
23 dissemination of information in accordance with defined procedures, whether automated or manual.
24 Information systems include non-financial, financial, and mixed systems [GAO]. Information
25 management is the planning, budgeting, manipulating, and controlling of information throughout its life
26 cycle [GAO]. Information resources management (IRM) includes related resources such as personnel,
27 equipment, funds, and information technology. Information engineering is an approach to planning,
28 analyzing, designing, and developing an information system with an enterprise-wide perspective and an
29 emphasis on data and architectures [GAO].
- 30 Information technology (IT) - Includes all matters concerned with the furtherance of computer science
31 and technology and with the design, development, installation, and implementation of information
32 systems and applications [San Diego State University]. An information technology architecture is an
33 integrated framework for acquiring and evolving IT to achieve strategic goals. It has both logical and
34 technical components. Logical components include mission, functional and information requirements,
35 system configurations, and information flows. Technical components include IT standards and rules that
36 will be used to implement the logical architecture.
- 37 Installation (draft, under separate RPI white paper): An installation is a single site or a grouping of two or
38 more sites for the purposes of management, inventory control, financial and asset reporting.
- 39 Intangible benefit - Benefits produced by an investment that are not immediately obvious and/or
40 measurable. [GAO]

- 1 Intellectual capital (IC) - E.g., the commercial value of trademarks, licenses, brand names, formulations,
2 and patents [Carla O'Dell & C. Jackson Grayson].
- 3 International Organization for Standardization (ISO) - The group that developed the Open Systems
4 Interconnection (OSI) protocols.
- 5 Internet - 1. The "Internet" is a multi-protocol "internet." It is a three-level hierarchy composed of
6 backbone networks (e.g., NSFNET, MILNET), mid-level networks, and stub networks. [San Diego State
7 University] 2. Unlike online services, which are centrally controlled, the Internet is decentralized by
8 design. Each Internet computer (host) is independent. Its operators can choose which Internet services to
9 use and which local services to make available to the global Internet community. [Webopedia]
- 10 Internet protocol (IP) - The standard that allows dissimilar hosts to connect to each other through the
11 Internet. This protocol defines the IP datagram as the basic unit of information sent over the Internet. The
12 IP datagram consists of an IP header followed by a message. [San Diego State University]
- 13 Interoperability - The ability of information systems to operate in conjunction with each other
14 encompassing communication protocols, hardware software, application, and data compatibility layers.
15 See component.
- 16 Investment Review Board (IRB) - A decision-making body, made up of senior program, financial, and
17 information managers, that is responsible for making decisions about IT projects and systems, based on
18 comparisons and trade-offs between competing projects and an emphasis on meeting mission needs and
19 improving organizational performance. [GAO]
- 20 IP address - Network addresses are usually of two types: (1) the physical or hardware address of a
21 network interface card; for Ethernet this 48-bit address might be 0260.8C00.7666. The hardware address
22 is used to forward packets within a physical network. (2) The logical or IP Address is used to facilitate
23 moving data between physical networks and is made up of a network number, a sub-network number, and
24 a host number. All Internet addresses at SDSU have a network number of 130.191, a subnet number in the
25 range of 1-254, and a host number in the range of 1-254. [San Diego State University]
- 26 IP datagram - The basic unit of information passed across the Internet. An IP Datagram is to the Internet
27 as a hardware packet is to a physical network. It contains a source and destination address along with
28 data. Large messages are broken down into a sequence of IP Datagrams. [San Diego State University]
- 29 IT investment management approach - An analytical framework for linking IT investment decisions to an
30 organization's strategic objectives and business plans. The investment management approach consists of
31 three phases--select, control and evaluate. Among other things, this management approach requires
32 discipline, executive management involvement, accountability, and a focus on risks and returns using
33 quantifiable measures. [GAO]
- 34 Java - An object-oriented programming language to create executable content (self-running applications)
35 that can be easily distributed through networks like the Web. [San Diego State University]
- 36 Knowledge - What is known by perceptual experience and reasoning. For example, 1234567.89 is data;
37 "Your bank balance has jumped 8087% to \$1234567.89" is information; "Nobody owes me that much
38 money" is knowledge; and "I'd better talk to the bank before I spend it because of what has happened to
39 other people" is wisdom. [Free On-line Dictionary of Computing] Explicit knowledge is formal and
40 codified, e.g., documents, databases, knowledge bases. Tacit knowledge is informal and uncoded, e.g.,
41 that found in the heads of employees, customers, vendors. It is experiential, ephemeral, transitory, and

- 1 difficult to document [Carla O'Dell & C. Jackson Grayson]. It is internalized by the knower over a long
2 period of time, and incorporates so much accrued and embedded learning that its rules may be impossible
3 to separate from how an individual acts [Thomas Davenport & Laurence Prusak]. Compare with data and
4 information.
- 5 Knowledge base - A store of knowledge about a Domain represented in machine-processable form, which
6 may be rules (in which case the knowledge base may be considered a rule base), facts, or other
7 representations. See repository.
- 8 Land and Land Rights: A fixed geographic location tied to a DoD interest (i.e., a spatial reference). Land
9 includes not only the land but also the rights to it, such as easements. Land will be identified in terms of
10 acquisition parcels (smallest unit of land). A single parcel or two or more contiguous land parcels can be
11 grouped to form a site.
- 12 Lease - A contract through which an owner of an asset (the lessor) conveys the right to use its asset to
13 another party (the lessee) for a specified period of time (the lease term) for specified periodic payments.
- 14 Legacy system - Those systems in existence and either deployed or under development at the start of a
15 modernization program. All legacy systems will be affected by modernization to a greater or lesser extent.
16 Some systems will become transition systems before they are retired. Other systems will simply be retired
17 as their functions are assumed by modernization systems. Still others will be abandoned when they
18 become obsolete. [Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework]
- 19 Life-cycle cost - The overall estimated cost for a particular program alternative over the time period
20 corresponding to the life of the program, including direct and indirect initial costs plus any periodic or
21 continuing costs for operation and maintenance. [GAO]
- 22 Message - A collection of data that is ordered according to the rules of a given protocol suite, such that it
23 is intelligible to the sending and receiving software. [San Diego State University]
- 24 Methodology - A documented approach for performing activities in a coherent, consistent, accountable,
25 and repeatable manner. [Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework]
- 26 Military Network (MILNET) - A network used for unclassified military production applications. It is part
27 of the DDN and the Internet. [San Diego State University]
- 28 Multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) - A format originally developed for attaching sounds,
29 images and other media files to electronic mail, but now also used with World Wide Web applications. A
30 MIME mapping is a list of file extensions and the types of files they belong to. When the server sends an
31 HTTP reply, it sends a type/subtype header according to the requested file's extension. A MIME
32 type/subtype is an HTTP header sent with a reply that determines how a client will view or use the
33 message. The MIME type tells the general type of document, such as image or application, and the
34 subtype tells the specific type such as GIF or ZIP. [San Diego State University]
- 35 Mixed system - An information system that supports both financial and non-financial functions. [GAO]
- 36 Model - A representation of a set of components of a process, system, or subject area, generally
37 developed for understanding, analysis, improvement, and/or replacement of the process [GAO]. A
38 representation of information, activities, relationships, and constraints [Treasury Enterprise Architecture
39 Framework].

- 1 Native - Software written specifically to run on a particular processor. Also, the file format in which an
2 application normally saves its documents. The native format is generally readable only by that application
3 (other programs can sometimes translate it using filters). [San Diego State University]
- 4 Net Book Value - The net amount at which an asset or a liability is carried on the books of account. Net
5 book value is the acquisition cost of the asset less the accumulated depreciation. [DoI]
- 6 Net present value (NPV) - The future stream of benefits and costs converted into equivalent values today.
7 This is done by assigning monetary values to benefits and costs, discounting future benefits and costs
8 using an appropriate discount rate, and subtracting the sum total of discounted costs from the sum total of
9 discounted benefits. [GAO]
- 10 National Science Foundation Network (NSFNET) - A high speed network of networks which is
11 hierarchical in nature. At the highest level is a backbone network which spans the continental United
12 States. Attached to that are mid-level networks and attached to the mid-levels are campus and local
13 networks. NSFNET also has connections out of the U.S. to Canada, Mexico, Europe, and the Pacific Rim.
14 The NSFNET is part of the Internet. [San Diego State University]
- 15 Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) - A set of standard protocols grouped into seven layers: the physical,
16 data link, network, transport, session, presentation, and application layers. [San Diego State University]
- 17 Other Structures and Facilities: Any DoD controlled utilities, improvements to land and facilities not
18 classified as buildings. Examples include, but are not limited to, fences, roads, bridges, utilities, rail lines,
19 monuments, and fuel storage facilities.
- 20 Outcome - The ultimate, long-term, resulting effect--both expected and unexpected--of the customer's use
21 or application of the organization's outputs. [GAO]
- 22 Parcel: A contiguous tract of land in which DoD has acquired a legal interest. A parcel may decrease in
23 area (e.g., when land is sold or the installation is required to track interest in the land differently across the
24 original parcel). A parcel can only be assigned to one site. A parcel may support zero, one or more
25 facilities.
- 26 Performance measurement (PM) - The process of developing measurable indicators that can be
27 systematically tracked to assess progress made in achieving predetermined goals and using such
28 indicators to assess progress in achieving these goals [GAO]. A performance gap is the gap between what
29 customers and stakeholders expect and what each process and related sub-processes produces in terms of
30 quality, quantity, time, and cost of services and products [GAO].
- 31 Placed in Service - In the case of real property constructed for Interior, it shall be recorded in the general
32 ledger as construction work in progress until it is placed in service by Interior, at which time the balance
33 will be transferred to real property. The cognizant government official accepting such property is
34 normally the Contracting Officer, or that Officer's designated representative, who is responsible for
35 notifying the Real Property Officer of the acceptance.
- 36 Present Value - The discounted value of a payment or stream of payments to be received in the future,
37 taking into consideration a specific interest or discount rate. Present Value represents a series of future
38 cash flows expressed in today's dollars.

- 1 Post-implementation review (PIR) - An evaluation tool that compares the conditions prior to the
2 implementation of a project (as identified in the business case) with the actual results achieved by the
3 project. [GAO]
- 4 Protocol - When data is being transmitted between two or more devices something needs to govern the
5 controls that keep this data intact. A formal description of message formats and the rules two computers
6 must follow to exchange those messages. Protocols can describe low-level details of machine-to-machine
7 interfaces (e.g., the order in which bits and bytes are sent across wire) or high-level exchanges between
8 application programs (e.g., the way in which two programs transfer a file across the Internet). [San Diego
9 State University]
- 10 Public-Domain - Software that has no copyright or fee, which means you can copy, use, and even alter
11 and sell it. [San Diego State University]
- 12 Purchase Option - An option given to the lessee to purchase the asset from the lessor, usually as of a
13 specified date.
- 14 Real Property Accountability Record - Information captured to support the entire life cycle of real
15 property from acquisition through disposal. This data includes, but is not limited to, original acquisition
16 cost, description, useful life, depreciation start date, accumulated depreciation, etc.
- 17 Real Property Unique Identifier (RPUID): A non-intelligent number, generated by the real property
18 registry, which will uniquely identify each real property asset in the inventory system. The RPUID is a
19 means of permanently and uniquely identifying land, buildings, or other real property assets to enable:
- 20 Standardizing the identification of real property asset information throughout the Department of Defense
21 (DoD)
- 22 Improving accountability by allowing all financial obligations and physical changes to real property to be
23 tracked over the life of the real property asset.
- 24 Repository - 1. A store of items that typically are fetched in order to perform some task. Items in a
25 repository (such as a document) would be retrieved in order to be used in their own right. In contrast, data
26 in a database might be used to compute statistics, or to verify access, or retrieve information associated
27 with a triggering event, rather than used as an artifact in their own right. The distinction is not a hard one,
28 however. 2. An information system used to store and access architectural information, relationships
29 among the information elements, and work products [Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework]. See
30 knowledge base.
- 31 Residual Value - The book value that the lessor depreciated a piece of equipment down to during the lease
32 term, typically based on an estimate of the future values, less a safety margin.
- 33 Return on investment (ROI) - A figure of merit used to help make capital investment decisions. ROI is
34 calculated by considering the annual benefit divided by the investment amount. [GAO]
- 35 Risk analysis - A technique to identify and assess factors that may jeopardize the success of a project or
36 achieving a goal. This technique also helps define preventive measures to reduce the probability of these
37 factors from occurring and identify countermeasures to successfully deal with these constraints when they
38 develop. [GAO]

- 1 Salvage Value - Salvage value is the expected sale price of an asset at the end of its usefulness to the
2 agency.
- 3 Scenario - An outline of an hypothesized chain of events. A use case is a special kind of scenario that
4 breaks down system requirements into user functions; each use case is a sequence of events performed by
5 a user.
- 6 Sensitivity analysis - Analysis of how sensitive outcomes are to changes in the assumptions. The
7 assumptions that deserve the most attention should depend largely on the dominant benefit and cost
8 elements and the areas of greatest uncertainty of the program or process being analyzed. [GAO]
- 9 Sequencing plan - A document that defines the strategy for changing the enterprise from the current
10 baseline to the target architecture. It schedules multiple, concurrent, and interdependent activities and
11 incremental builds that will evolve the enterprise. [CIO Council]
- 12 Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP) - A protocol used to run IP over serial lines, such as telephone
13 circuits or RS-232 cables, interconnecting two systems. [San Diego State University]
- 14 Shareware - Software that you can try before you buy. It's distributed through on-line services, BBSs, and
15 user groups. You're allowed to try it out and give copies to others, but if you want to keep using it, you
16 must pay the registration fee. [San Diego State University]
- 17 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) - Internet standard protocol for transferring electronic mail
18 messages from one computer to another. SMTP specifies how two mail systems interact and the format of
19 control messages they exchange to transfer mail. [San Diego State University]
- 20 Site (draft, under separate RPI white paper): A site is a geographical area under the custody and control
21 of one military department, the Secretary of Defense (Washington Headquarters Service (WHS)) or a
22 foreign government. A site can only be assigned to one installation. Implicit in the definition of a site is
23 of DoD legal interest in the site.
- 24 Stakeholder - An individual or group with an interest in the success of an organization in delivering
25 intended results and maintaining the viability of the organization's products and services. Stakeholders
26 influence programs, products, and services. Examples include congressional members and staff of
27 relevant appropriations, authorizing, and oversight committees; representatives of central management
28 and oversight entities such as OMB and GAO; and representatives of key interest groups, including those
29 groups that represent the organization's customers and interested members of the public. [GAO]
- 30 Standard - A set of criteria (some of which may be mandatory), voluntary guidelines, and best practices.
31 Examples include application development, project management, vendor management, production
32 operation, user support, asset management, technology evaluation, architecture governance, configuration
33 management, problem resolution. [Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework]
- 34 Stewardship - Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E) - property owned by the Federal
35 Government and meeting the definition of one of the following categories:
- 36 • Heritage Assets - property, plant, and equipment of historical, natural, cultural, educational, or artistic
37 significance.
- 38 • Stewardship Land - land other than that acquired for in connection with general PP&E.

- 1 Land not acquired for or in connection with items of general PP&E, that is, stewardship land, shall be
2 reported as required supplementary stewardship information accompanying the financial statements of the
3 Federal Government and the separate reports of component units of the Federal Government responsible
4 for such land. (“Acquired for or in connection with” is defined as including land acquired with the intent
5 to construct general PP&E and land acquired in combination with general PP&E, including not only land
6 used as the foundation, but also adjacent land considered to be the general PP&E’s common grounds.)
7 Stewardship land shall be reported in terms of physical units rather than cost, fair value, or other
8 monetary values.
- 9 Straight Line Depreciation - A method of depreciation that assumes an asset will lose an equal amount of
10 value each year. It is calculated by taking the purchase price of the asset subtracted by the salvage value
11 and divided by the asset’s useful life. [DoI]
- 12 Strategic plan - A document used by an organization to align its organization and budget structure with
13 organizational priorities, missions, and objectives. According to requirements of GPRA, a strategic plan
14 should include a mission statement, a description of the agency's long-term goals and objectives, and
15 strategies or means the agency plans to use to achieve these general goals and objectives. The strategic
16 plan may also identify external factors that could affect achievement of long-term goals. [GAO] Strategic
17 planning is a systematic method used by an organization to anticipate and adapt to expected changes. The
18 IRM portion of strategic planning sets broad direction and goals for managing information and supporting
19 delivery of services to customers and the public and identifies the major IRM activities to be undertaken
20 to accomplish the desired agency mission and goals. [GAO]
- 21 Strength of evidence (SOE) - A comparative measure, in percentile, of the overall risk inherent in an IT
22 architecture. It is an amalgamation of information from disparate sources. The more times an interface has
23 been implemented successfully, the greater the SOE. Because SOE is based on other-contextual data,
24 assertions are limited to a maximum of 85%.
- 25 Sunk cost - A cost incurred in the past that will not be affected by any present or future decision. Sunk
26 costs should be ignored in determining whether a new investment is worthwhile. [GAO]
- 27 Supply chain - The flow of resources into and out of the enterprise's collective operations. An IT supply
28 chain is the flow of resources into and out of its IT operations.
- 29 System - A collection of components organized to accomplish a specific function or set of functions.
30 [IEEE STD 610.12]
- 31 Systems development life cycle (SDLC) - Guidance, policies, and procedures for developing systems
32 throughout their life cycle, including requirements, design, implementation, testing, deployment,
33 operations, and maintenance. [Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework]
- 34 Systems engineering - The application of engineering to solutions of a complete problem in its full
35 environment by systematic assembly and matching of parts in the context of the lifetime use of the
36 system.
- 37 TELNET - Internet standard protocol for remote login (terminal connection) service. TELNET allows a
38 user at one site to interact with a remote timesharing system at another site as if the user's terminal were
39 connected directly to the remote computer. [San Diego State University]

- 1 Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) - This is a transport layer protocol that establishes a reliable, full
2 duplex, data delivery service used by many TCP/IP application programs. The TCP software uses the IP
3 protocol to transmit information across the Internet. [San Diego State University]
- 4 Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) - A set of protocols, resulting from ARPA
5 efforts, used by the Internet to support services such as remote login (TELNET), file transfer (FTP) and
6 mail (SMTP). [San Diego State University]
- 7 Uncertainty - A measure of variety. Uncertainty is zero when all elements are in the same category.
8 Uncertainty increases with both the number of categories and their equiprobability. [Principia Cybernetica
9 Web]
- 10 Uniform resource identifier (URI) - A string of characters that represents the location or address of a
11 resource on the Internet and how that resource should be accessed. A URI is a superset of the Uniform
12 Resource Locator. [San Diego State University]
- 13 Uniform resource locator (URL) - A string of characters that represents the location or address of a
14 resource on the Internet and how that resource should be accessed. World Wide Web pages are assigned a
15 unique URL. Each hyperlink on a web page contains the URL of the page to be linked to.
16 <http://rohan.sdsu.edu/glossary.html> is the URL for this page. [San Diego State University]
- 17 Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) - A unit that switches to battery power whenever the power cuts out.
18 [San Diego State University]
- 19 UNIX - An operating system developed by Bell Laboratories that supports multi-user and multitasking
20 operations. [San Diego State University]
- 21 Upgrade - To trade in a leased asset for a newer, more advanced model during the lease term.
- 22 Use case - See scenario.
- 23 Useful Life - The period of time during which an asset will have economic value and be usable. The
24 useful life of an asset is sometimes called the economic life of the asset.
- 25 USENET - A network of newsgroups. There are thousands of newsgroups available through USENET.
26 Each one covers a specific topic or subject area. [San Diego State University]
- 27 Value chain - The sequential set of primary and support activities that an enterprise performs to turn
28 inputs into value-added outputs for its external customers. An IT value chain is that subset of enterprise
29 activities that pertain to IT operations, both to add value directly for external customers and to add
30 indirect value by
31 supporting other enterprise operations.
- 32 Value proposition - 1. The unique added value an organization offers customers through their operations.
33 2. The logical link between action and payoff that knowledge management must create to be effective;
34 e.g., customer intimacy, product-to-market excellence, and operational excellence [Carla O'Dell & C.
35 Jackson Grayson].
- 36 Value-added - Those activities or steps that add to or change a product or service as it goes through a
37 process; these are the activities or steps that customers view as important and necessary. [GAO]

- 1 World Wide Web (WWW) (W3) - The hypermedia document presentation system that can be accessed
2 over the Internet using software called a Web browser [San Diego State University]. A Web browser (also
3 known as a Web client program) is software that allows users to access and view HTML documents (e.g.,
4 Netscape, Mosaic, Lynx, WinWeb, MacWeb) [San Diego State University].
- 5 X.25 - Data communications interface specification developed to describe how data passes into and out of
6 public data communications networks. The CCITT and ISO approved protocol suite defines protocol
7 layers 1 through 3. [San Diego State University]
- 8 Zachman Framework - Classic work on the concepts of information systems architecture that defined the
9 concept of a framework and provided a 6x6 matrix of architecture views and perspectives with products.
10 [John Zachman, 1987, IBM Journal].
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