

GLOSSARY

ADS – The Applicant Data System contains information related to candidates seeking employment for open positions in the State.

ATM – Asynchronous Transfer Mode is method of networking that allows for the dynamic allocation of bandwidth using a fixed-size packet. This results in high-speed transactions. In the State of Colorado the ATM / Frame Relay network is a telecommunications network that connects state offices to other networks.

BIDS – The Bid Information and Distribution System links all of the purchasing agents throughout the State. The system permits web-based solicitations and facilitates policy dissemination and online discussions of procurement matters of interest.

BI – Business Intelligent tools are programs that facilitate the analysis of systems information to allow viewing information from different perspectives.

Business Resumption Planning – Business resumption or disaster recovery planning refers to the activities of an organization to ensure that the computing environment and business applications can resume operations following a natural or technical disaster.

CIN – The Colorado Information Network is the State's primary wide area network for state agencies. The CIN, in conjunction with the Open Colorado Information Network (OCIN), is the State's network backbone.

CIO Forum – The CIO Forum is comprised of chief information officers from across state government. This group meets regularly to discuss information technology issues, including evaluating statewide standards.

CITS – Colorado Information Technology Services is part of the Department of Personnel / General Support Services (GSS) and is responsible for providing support in the statewide use of information technology to accomplish the State's business functions.

Cost Avoidance – Cost avoidance represents funding that is no longer required or can be redeployed as the result of a change in business practices or technology. No reduction in appropriations will result from cost avoidance.

Cost Savings – Cost savings represent funding that can be taken from existing appropriations.

CPPS – Colorado Personnel and Payroll System is linked to the employee database (EMPL) and processes payroll for state employees.

Data Mart – A data mart is a repository of data gathered from operational data and other sources. It is a type of data warehouse designed primarily to address a specific function or a department's needs to improve the decision support system. A data mart differs from a data warehouse which is traditionally meant to address the needs of the organization from an enterprise perspective.

Data Warehouse – A data warehouse is a repository of enterprise-wide data gathered from operational data and other sources to improve the decision support system by creating a single point of access for business critical information.

Desktop Management – Desktop management describes all the functions related to managing the State's personal computers, including purchase, installation, maintenance, and disposal.

DDN – In the State of Colorado, the digital data network is a telecommunications network that connects state offices to other networks.

Digital Signature – A digital signature is extra data appended to a message which identifies and authenticates the sender and message data using encryption.

Disaster Recovery – Disaster recovery or business resumption planning refers to the activities of an organization to ensure that the computing environment and business applications can resume operations following a natural or technical disaster.

Document Management – Document management involves automation of manual, paper-dependent processes to improve workflow efficiencies. This can include document scanning and archival or automated workflow approvals.

Dumb Terminal – A dumb terminal, in contrast to an intelligent terminal, has no independent processing capability or auxiliary storage and thus cannot function as a stand-alone device. A type of terminal that consists of a keyboard and a display screen that can be used to enter and transmit data to, or display data from, a computer to which it is connected.

Electronic Framework – The electronic framework for the State is the computer infrastructure for the State's computing environment. Specifically, electronic framework in this report focuses on the infrastructure necessary to facilitate electronic transactions with citizens via the Internet.

EDI - Electronic Data Interchange is the transfer of structured data by agreed message standards by electronic means. An EDI message contains a string of data elements, each of which represents a singular fact, such as a price, product model number, etc.

EFT – Electronic funds transfer refers to the movement of funds from one account to another via electronic media.

e-Government – Electronic government describes the concept of enabling Internet technology to improve the delivery of services to citizens through online transactions.

EMPL – The State's employee database, linked to the Colorado Personnel and Payroll System (CPPS), maintains employee demographic data and tracks job history.

Enterprise Infrastructure – Enterprise infrastructure represents the computing environment for the entire State including desktops and networks.

e-Procurement – An electronic procurement system involves automating the procurement processes to streamline the procurement process. This can be done by integrating procurement software vendors to existing order and sales entry systems within the community so that orders to these systems can be entered electronically.

ERP – Enterprise Resource Planning systems offer an integrated foundation for general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable, purchasing and other financial functions, as well as payroll, benefits, and pensions.

FSLA – The Fair Labor Standards Act provides for minimum standards for both wages and overtime entitlement, and spells out administrative procedures by which covered worktime must be compensated.

Front-end Applications – Front-end applications provide an interface to another program "behind" it, which may not be as user-friendly. Typically this is a web-based interface to a legacy, mainframe application.

GUI – Graphical User Interface is the use of pictures rather than just words to represent the input and output of a program. A program with a GUI runs under some windowing system. The program displays certain icons, buttons, and dialogue boxes. in its windows on the screen and the user controls it mainly by moving a pointer on the screen (typically controlled by a mouse) and selecting certain objects by pressing buttons on the mouse while the pointer is pointing at them.

IFB – An invitation for bid on providing goods and services for an organization.

IT – Information Technology

IVR – Integrated Voice Response refers to a telecommunications system that uses a prerecorded database of voice messages to present options to a user, typically over telephone lines. These systems typically allow users to interact with an underlying database server which may allow for automated transactions and data processing.

Integrator – An organization that specializes in implementing computer systems for clients. The integrator may coordinate the work products of several vendors to create the final computer system.

Internet – A matrix of networks that connects computers around the world.

ISP – An Internet Service Provider is a company that provides other companies or individuals with access to, or presence on, the Internet.

Intranet – A privately maintained computer network that can be accessed only by authorized persons, especially members or employees of the organization that owns it.

Kiosk – A small structure, often open on one or more sides, containing a terminal or personal computer. Kiosks are typically used to access application systems in a public setting.

Knowledge Management – Centralized or enterprise knowledge management involves consolidating, integrating, or interfacing disparate departmental systems to facilitate sharing of information between various entities and to allow for standardized statewide system information.

KPMG Consulting LLC – The consulting firm that partnered with the State of Colorado to conduct the NCC project.

Legacy Applications – A legacy application is an older computer system, typically residing on a mainframe computer, which continues to be used because of the cost of replacing or redesigning it. The implication is that the system is large, monolithic, and difficult to modify.

LAN – A local area network is a data communications network which is geographically limited (typically to a one mile radius) allowing easy interconnection of terminals, microprocessors and computers within adjacent buildings.

MNT – The Multi-Use Network is a new public / private sector partnership that will aggregate telecommunication lines into a single infrastructure using Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network technologies.

Network – A system of computers interconnected by telephone wires or other means in order to share information.

NCC – New Century Colorado is a project launched jointly by Governor Bill Owens and members of the Colorado General Assembly. NCC is the first comprehensive state government transformation planning effort in the age of the Internet.

OIT – OIT is the Governor's Office of Innovation and Technology. The mission of OIT is to make Colorado a world leader in the technology formation and implementation by creating a favorable business climate, cultivating relationships with technology leaders worldwide, and utilizing technology and innovation to streamline and simplify Colorado State Government in terms meaningful to Colorado taxpayers.

OCIN – Open Colorado Information Network is the State's network for external stakeholders. This network, in conjunction with the Colorado Information Network, is the State's network backbone.

Portal – A web page used as a starting point for linking to Internet information and content.

Private Funding Model – A public / private collaboration with an integrator to develop the statewide portal with CITS performing day-to-day operations and infrastructure support.

RFP – A request for proposal, typically issued by an organization wishing to obtain a good or service from an external entity.

RFI – A request for information, typically issued by an organization wishing to obtain information from a vendor or organization with specific insight into a particular area.

SFM – The State Fleet Management Program leases new and used vehicles to state agencies, provides comprehensive and collision coverage, authorizes all vehicle related expenses, and monitors proper usage and costs per mile for each vehicle. SFM is part of the Department of Personnel / GSS – Division of Central Services.

START Report – A Strategic Target Attainable Results Team report was issued during the first phase of the NCC project. This report identified savings opportunities related to Travel Management, Fleet Management, and Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) reductions.

SBREP – The State Buildings Real Estate Program was created to coordinate and manage state government agency building and office needs in Colorado. It is part of the Department of Personnel / GSS – Division of Central Services.

STMP – The Statewide Travel Management Program was created by statute under section 24-30-1118, C.R.S. to coordinate and manage state government travel in Colorado. It is part of the Department of Personnel / GSS.

SNA – Systems Network Architecture is proprietary, high-level networking protocol standard.

Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) – An amendment to the Colorado State Constitution that confines growth in state government revenue to inflation plus the annual percentage increase in population.

TCP / IP – Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol is the most common transport protocol used on the Internet.

Telecommuting – Telecommuting refers to the ability to perform work and interact with colleagues via telephone and computer from a non-office location (typically the employee's home).

Videoconferencing – Videoconferencing involves the broadcast of voice and video allowing groups from various locations to work and interact with one another.

Web-Based Applications – System or application functionality that can be accessed via a web page on the Internet.

Web-Based Browser – A web-based browser is a computer program that enables you to access information on the Internet.

Web-Enabled System – A web-enabled system is a computer application that can be accessed via a web page on the Internet.

Web Forms – Web forms on the Internet allow users to enter specific information directly into a web page to facilitate a query or other transaction.

Web Page – A web page a single page of information on the Internet.

Website – A website is a set of informational web pages about a particular subject on the Internet, which have been published by the same person or organization, and often contain color pictures, video, and sound.

WSCA – The Western States’ Contracting Alliance was formed by the state purchasing directors from 15 western states. The primary purpose of WSCA is to establish the means by which participating states may join together in cooperative multi-state contracting in order to achieve cost-effective and efficient acquisition of quality products and services.

WAN – A Wide Area Network, a telecommunications network extending over distances greater than one mile, facilitate the movement of data from one computer or network to another computer or network.