

## APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY/LEXICON

The glossary provides the definitions for critical terminology as used in this Tool-Kit.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Adaptive</i>	Able to support a wide variety of applications and evolve as technology changes.
<i>Agency</i>	A governmental unit – in the narrowest sense, a governmental unit of the executive branch.
<i>Approach</i>	Approaches are devised to deliver work products that are consistent. An approach can be project specific or apply to the enterprise as a whole. For example, use of Unified Modeling Language (UML) case models <i>versus</i> entity relationship diagrams. These may be viewed as two different approaches for information modeling. (see <a href="http://www.uml.org/">http://www.uml.org/</a> )
<i>Architecture Blueprint</i>	The dynamic detail of the business, information or technology captured utilizing standardized, structured processes and templates. This is the actual content. Typically this is implemented and communicated using visual modeling tools.
<i>Architecture Framework</i>	The combination of structured processes, templates and governance that facilitate the documentation of the architecture in a systematic manner.
<i>Architecture Governance</i>	The processes necessary to direct or guide initiatives, to ensure that performance aligns with the enterprise, to enable the enterprise business by exploiting opportunities, and to ensure resources are used responsibly and architecture-related risks are managed appropriately.
<i>Architectural Patterns</i>	The expression of a fundamental structural organization or schema for a system or solution. It provides a set of predefined subsystems, specifies their responsibilities, and includes rules and guidelines for organizing the relationships between them.
<i>Artifact</i>	The whole of the individual pieces of data captured on a template. Each populated architecture document is considered an artifact. Each Architecture Blueprint contains multiple artifacts. Artifacts constitute any object, or work product that is developed as a component of the enterprise architecture. Artifacts include trends, principles, mission, goals, objectives, strategies, capabilities, processes, process steps, entities, attributes, relationships, subject areas, application components, applications, data bases, etc.
<i>Baseline</i>	The current or “as is” state of the business, information or technology environment, captured in a set of graphic and textual models.
<i>Benchmark</i>	A set of conditions against which a product or system is measured. A benchmarking instrument was developed and implemented to determine the readiness of municipal, county and state governments to adopt the national architecture model.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Best Practices</i>	Trends and approaches that are successful at providing services and information over time.
<i>Blueprint</i>	The dynamic content of a given architecture that is captured utilizing standardized, structured processes and templates..
<i>Business Architect</i>	<p>An individual responsible for developing business architecture frameworks, components, and blueprints based on stated business strategies and goals. Specific responsibilities and contributions to Enterprise Architecture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Understanding current business architecture.</li> <li>▪ Producing new business objects and process models.</li> <li>▪ Developing and communicating the new business architecture:</li> <li>▪ Identifying and developing a business case and strategy for future applications.</li> <li>▪ Determining the major components of the reengineered business enterprise.</li> <li>▪ Determining the mechanisms by which these components will collaborate in order to fulfill its operational and quality requirements.</li> </ul>
<i>Business Architecture</i>	An architecture within EA that provides the high-level representation of the business strategies, intentions, functions, processes, information and assets critical to providing services to citizens, businesses, governments and the like. Business architecture should include an environmental context, market or need assessment, strategic business intent, traceability to capabilities and the management initiatives that will deliver or further leverage those enabling capabilities. Business architecture is defined by some as constituting the top two rows of the Zachman Framework. ( <i>see <a href="http://www.zifa.com">www.zifa.com</a></i> )
<i>Business Architecture Component</i>	Elements of the Business Architecture Blueprint that specifically identify what information, service, location/logistics, organizational roles/responsibilities, and strategies will be used for implementation of the Business Domain.
<i>Business Architecture Framework</i>	The combination of templates and structured processes that facilitate the documentation of the enterprise’s business artifacts (e.g., strategies, processes, events) in a systematic and disciplined manner.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Business Domain</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A functional or topical subset of the business operations that is integral to the success of the enterprise. Examples of Domains might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Functional Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health and Social Services</li> <li>• Justice and Public Protection</li> <li>• Resource and Economic Development</li> <li>• Transportation and Engineering</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Topical Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer</li> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Payments</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Business Domain Model</i>	A graphical representation for describing business operations of the enterprise, independent of the agencies, bureaus, departments and/or offices that perform the operations or provide the services.
<i>Business Drivers</i>	<p>Organizational and environmental influences on business and technology that are captured within the architecture to show their acceptance and adoptability into the environment.</p> <p>Internal goals and strategies and external trends that influence the business. Three common categories of Business Drivers include Principles, Best Practices and Trends.</p>
<i>Business Perspective</i>	A breakdown of the Business Domain based on a specific viewpoint, such as Who, What, Where, When, Why, How, or a logical combination of one or more of these viewpoints.
<i>Business Portfolio</i>	Refers to the implemented baseline business environment (i.e. implemented business processes, strategies and data of the business organization).
<i>Cardinality</i>	Cardinality helps describe the nature of a relationship between two entities. A relationship's cardinality is the number of objects on one side of a relationship that may be related with objects on the other side.
<i>Component</i>	<p>Within this Tool-Kit, component refers to a level of architectural detail. Within each of the allied architectures, the component level detail is captured utilizing a respective template. Examples of component levels addressed in this version of Tool-Kit include:</p> <p>Business Architecture - Business Architecture Component</p> <p>Information Architecture – Process Component and Information Meta Component</p> <p>Technology Architecture – Product Component and Compliance Component</p>

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Concept for Operations</i>	A description, at a relatively high level, of the participants in information sharing, the information flows involved and the functional requirements at each step of sharing.
<i>Conceptual Information Model</i>	A diagram and its related narrative that defines the functional requirements and the business users' view of the information at a conceptual level.
<i>Conceptual Patterns</i>	A pattern whose form is described by means of terms and concepts from a business, technology or application domain.
<i>Current Technologies</i>	Technologies that are the current standard for use within the enterprise, tested and generally accepted as standard by industry. These items comply with or support the principles listed for the discipline.
<i>Data</i>	The atomic bits of fact that constitute the raw material of knowing about our business. The home address of a single person is data. It is atomic (not divisible) because to divide it renders it useless. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Data Element</i>	A unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation, and permissible values are specified by the means of a set of attributes <sup>2</sup>
<i>Data element Concept</i>	An object, any part of the conceivable or perceivable work, that can be represented in the form of a data element, described independently of any particular representation (the combination of a value domain, data type, and if necessary, a unit of measure or a character set.) <sup>3</sup>
<i>Design Patterns</i>	Structure that provides a scheme for refining the subsystems or components of a system, or the relationships between them. It describes commonly recurring structure of communicating components that solves a general design problem within a particular context.
<i>Digital-Government</i>	In the NASCIO publication <a href="#">Citizen-Centric Digital Government</a> , Digital Government is defined as “the electronic delivery of government services via the Internet”. A broader definition can include all electronic transactions, regardless of whether they occur on the Internet or another device.
<i>Discipline</i>	Logical functional areas to address when building the architecture blueprint. The descriptions of the disciplines used in this document are found in Appendix B.
<i>Domain</i>	High-level logical groupings of functional or topical operations that form the main building blocks within the architectural framework.

<sup>1</sup> Mosshamer, E. L., A Word on Semantics: Data, Information, Knowledge, Insight, Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy

<sup>2</sup> ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999(E)

<sup>3</sup> ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999(E)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>e-Business</i>	Electronic-business; conducting business online. The term is often used synonymously with e-commerce, but e-business encompasses more than just buying and selling of products on the Web.
<i>Emerging Technologies</i>	The most current technologies. These items will usually require testing prior to acceptance by industry as the current standard. It is generally understood that emerging technologies be considered carefully before implementing in an enterprise-wide architecture.
<i>Enterprise</i>	Represents an organization in total, including all subordinate entities, encompassing corporations, small businesses, non-profit institutions, government bodies, as well as other kinds of organizations.
<i>Enterprise Architecture</i>	<p>Enterprise architecture defines an enterprise-wide, integrated set of components that incorporates strategic business thinking, information assets, and the technical infrastructure of an enterprise to promote information sharing across agency and organizational boundaries.</p> <p>The Enterprise Architecture is supported by Architecture Governance and the allied architectures of, Business, Information, Technology and Solution Architectures.</p>
<i>Enterprise Architecture Development Tool-Kit</i>	A guide for municipal, county, state and federal government to develop and define adaptive enterprise architecture. Includes process models and templates with several examples.
<i>Enterprise Architecture Portfolio</i>	A consolidated view of the relationships, packages or patterns built from the disparate Business, Information, and Technology components. Often, the packages are referred to as application and infrastructure patterns. In addition, application profiles and technology services are also grouped and presented as a cross view of the specific, individual architecture components
<i>Entity</i>	Individual people, places, concepts, things and events about which the enterprise needs to store and maintain information.
<i>Framework</i>	<p>The combination of the templates and structured processes that facilitate the documentation of the architecture in a systematic and disciplined manner.</p> <p>In this Tool-Kit, the term Architecture Framework is used to refer to the combination of the structural elements of the architecture, such as the structure of the Blueprint, the templates and the structured processes for documenting, reviewing communicating, implementing and maintaining the architecture. However, there are other definitions of framework. In many methodologies, the framework only depicts relationships between methodological work products. This is the case with the Zachman Framework (<i>see <a href="http://www.zifa.com">www.zifa.com</a></i>). In this case, the <i>Zachman Framework</i> does not include a methodology for navigating through the framework. Rather, the Zachman Framework only shows relationships among work products and various perspectives – who, what, where, when, how, why – at various levels of abstraction.</p>

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Function</i>	A major work element that accomplishes the mission or business of an organization, such as accounting, marketing, etc. A sub-function is defined as a component of a function such as accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc. within the accounting function.
<i>Gap</i>	The differences between the “baseline” environment and the “target” environment.
<i>HIPAA</i>	Acronym for the <a href="#">Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act</a> of 1996, which addresses such items as privacy and electronic sharing of information.
<i>Information</i>	The organization of data into usable formats. Information encompasses both structured (data marts, databases, database tables and data exchanges) and unstructured information (web content, jpeg or video files, and documents).
<i>Information Architect</i>	An individual responsible for developing information architecture frameworks, components, and blueprints based on stated information strategies and goals. Specific responsibilities and contributions to Enterprise Architecture include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Determining information components needed for the enterprise, business applications, and processes.</li> <li>▪ Determining the overall structure of the information components.</li> <li>▪ Identifying requirements necessary to support and integration the business at the information level.</li> </ul>
<i>Information Architecture</i>	The compilation of the business requirements of the enterprise, the information, process entities and integration that drive the business and rules for selecting, building and maintaining that information. This includes data and process architecture.
<i>Information Relationship</i>	The description of how one Entity/Class is related to another.
<i>Information Subject Area</i>	Topical or functional subset of the business processes that is integral to the operations of the enterprise such as Customer, Product/Service, etc.
<i>Infrastructure</i>	The basic, fundamental architecture of the system that supports the flow and processing of information, determines how it functions and how flexible it is to meet future requirements.
<i>Integration</i>	The ability to access and exchange critical information electronically at key decision points throughout the enterprise.
<i>Interoperability</i>	<i>Interoperability:</i> The ability of a system or a product to work with other systems or products without special effort on the part of the customer, either by adhering to published interface standards or by making use of a "broker" of services that can convert one product's interface into another product's interface "on the fly" <sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> [http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid26\\_gci212372,00.html](http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid26_gci212372,00.html)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>IEEE</i>	<a href="#">Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers</a> , involved with setting standards for computers and communications.
<i>ISO</i>	The <a href="#">International Organization for Standardization</a> , Geneva, is an organization that sets international standards. The U.S. member body is <a href="#">ANSI</a> .
<i>Legacy systems</i>	An automated system built with older technology that may be unstructured, lacking in modularity, documentation and even source code.
<i>Logical Information Model</i>	Shows the main functional [information] components and their relationships within a system, independent of the technical detail of how the functionality is implemented. <sup>5</sup>
<i>Mandate</i>	An authoritative command or instruction.
<i>Metadata</i>	Literally, "data about data." Metadata includes data associated with either an information system or an information object, for purposes of description, administration, legal requirements, technical functionality, use and usage, and preservation. <sup>6</sup> Therefore, metadata gives us detail about both what the data means and how it's stated. Metadata is one of the greatest critical success factors to sharing information because it provides business users, developers and data administrators with consistent descriptions of the enterprise's information assets.
<i>Methodology</i>	<p>A technique with a set stages of distinct, structured rules of application and a set of heuristics for judging when the various stages are complete. A methodology incorporates a management process in addition to the technical process in the determination of a workable solution.</p> <p>It is not NASCIO's intent to prescribe a methodology, but rather to provide examples of the processes and steps that are important to address as organizations develop their own EA Programs</p>
<i>Middleware</i>	Systems integration software for distributed processing and database and user interfaces.
<i>Migration</i>	The evolution from the baseline to the target state.
<i>Model</i>	The graphical representation or simulation of a process, relationship or information, along with the narrative that supports the diagram.
<i>NASCIO</i>	The <a href="#">National Association of State Chief Information Officers</a> represents state chief information officers and information resource executives and managers from the 50 states, six U. S. territories and the District of Columbia. State members are senior officials from any of the three branches of state government who have executive-level and statewide responsibility for information resource management.

<sup>5</sup> [http://msdn.microsoft.com/architecture/enterprise/default.aspx?pull=/library/en-us/dnea/html/eaarchover.asp#eaarchover\\_topic3](http://msdn.microsoft.com/architecture/enterprise/default.aspx?pull=/library/en-us/dnea/html/eaarchover.asp#eaarchover_topic3)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting\\_research/standards/intrometadata/4\\_glossary/index.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/standards/intrometadata/4_glossary/index.html)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Policies</i>	The rules and regulations set by the organization. Policy determines the type of internal and external information resources employees can access, the kinds of programs they may install on their own computers, as well as their authority for reserving network resources.
<i>Principle</i>	A statement of preferred direction or practice. Principles constitute the rules, constraints and behaviors that a bureau, agency or organization will abide by in its daily activities over a long period. Business practices and approaches that the organization chooses to institutionalize to better all provided services and information.
<i>Proprietary</i>	Owned by a private individual or corporation.
<i>Protocol</i>	Rules governing transmitting and receiving of data.
<i>Repository</i>	An information system used to store and access architectural information, relationships among the information elements, and work products. <sup>7</sup>
<i>Scalability</i>	The ability to use the same applications and systems on all classes of computers from personal computers to supercomputers.
<i>Solution Architect</i>	An individual responsible for developing solution architecture frameworks and solution set designs. The solution architect's primary role is to translate what is required to run the business (from the Business and Information Architecture gaps and migration strategies) into actual design specifications and models that can be supported and fulfilled by components within the Technology Architecture.
<i>Solution Architecture</i>	An architecture within EA that guides the solution architect in the design of a particulate solution set. For each solution set, Solution Architecture assists in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The identification of business requirements,</li> <li>▪ The determination of the design specifications necessary to deliver the business requirements,</li> <li>▪ The development of the solution set design.</li> </ul> Integrating designs based on details with the Business, Information and Technology blueprints.
<i>Solutions Architecture Model</i>	The graphical representation of concepts to portray a desired future state, as well as an undesirable current state. Used for communicating, analyzing, testing, simulating, or exploring options.
<i>Solution Pattern</i>	The bundling of tested solutions or configurations commonly used together, which can be addressed as a whole.
<i>Solution Set</i>	The combination of the scope, requirements, design specifications, and logical models that define the solution.

<sup>7</sup> Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council, Federal Architecture Working Group, A Practical Guide to Federal Enterprise Architecture, Version 1.0, February 2001.



<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Standard</i>	Sets of criteria, voluntary guidelines and best practices. Some may be mandatory.
<i>Strategic Elements</i>	Strategic direction, drivers or goals establishing a vision statement, objectives, business plans, business drivers and goals.
<i>Sunset Technologies</i>	Technologies that have been phased out and cannot be used within the organization past a specified date.
<i>System</i>	A set of different elements so connected or related as to perform a unique function not performable by the elements alone (Rechtin 1991).
<i>Target</i>	The desired future or “to be” state of the business, information or technology environment, typically captured in a set of graphic and/or textual models.
<i>Technology</i>	Tools or tool systems by which we transform parts of our environment and extend our human capabilities (Tornatzky and Fleischer 1990).
<i>Technology Architect</i>	An individual responsible for developing technical architecture frameworks, components, and blueprints based on stated technology strategies and goals. Specific responsibilities and contributions to Enterprise Architecture include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Understanding the current technology architecture.</li> <li>▪ Producing new technology patterns and services.</li> <li>▪ Developing and communicating the new technology architecture.</li> <li>▪ Identifying and developing a business cases and strategies for evolving technologies and the retirement of obsolete technologies</li> <li>▪ Determining the mechanisms by which these components will collaborate in order to fulfill organizational operational and quality requirements.</li> </ul>
<i>Technology Architecture</i>	A disciplined approach to describing the current and future structure and inter-relationships of the enterprise’s technologies in order to maximize value in those technologies. It examines the technologies that are required to run the enterprise and develops a unified vision of the enterprise’s infrastructure and technology platforms.
<i>Technology Architecture Blueprint Levels</i>	The term used to refer to the various levels of the Technology Architecture Blueprints. In this Tool-Kit, the levels include Domain, Discipline, Technology Area, Product Component and Compliance Component.
<i>Template</i>	The empty form that serves as a guide for capturing detail about the business, information or technology of an enterprise to be documented for the architecture. The resulting dynamic content, referred to within this Tool-Kit as the Architecture Blueprint, ultimately resides in an EA repository.
<i>Trends</i>	Emerging influences within the business world that are impacting how services and information will be provided. Trends include governmental trends as well as architecture specific trends, i.e. technology trends, information management trends, etc.
<i>Twilight Technologies</i>	Technologies being phased out by the enterprise.

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## APPENDIX B - SAMPLE DISCIPLINE DESCRIPTION

The following information provides descriptions of the disciplines used in this document. As governments develop enterprise architecture they may use or modify the disciplines in this document or create their own. In any case, it will be important for agencies to provide a description, as well as the purpose of each discipline as they apply to the organization.

### **Information Domain**

<i>Data Management</i>	Defines the roles, policies, standards and technologies for data definition, design, management and administration as a recognized enterprise resource. The Data Management discipline provides a process-independent view of all enterprise data stored and housed in a manner that enables data sharing while adhering to all Security and Privacy domain requirements.
<i>Knowledge Management</i>	Defines the roles, standards, and decision-making criteria for the acquisition and deployment of the components that perform the systematic process of finding, selecting, organizing and distilling information in a way that provides internal, as well as external users easy access to information. (Examples include Document Management, Data Warehousing, Data-marts, and Metadata).
<i>GIS</i>	Defines the standards and technologies for implementation of Geographic Information Systems.
<i>Data Storage</i>	Defines the roles, policies, standards and decision-making criteria for the acquisition and deployment of data storage media, as well as the policies governing archiving of data and the use of storage facilities.

### **Application Domain**

<i>Application Development Management</i>	Defines roles, development methodologies, technology standards and technologies that define how applications are designed and how they cooperate. It defines how those applications are documented and maintained. The Application Development Management discipline provides criteria, approved methodologies and technologies that optimize the use and reuse of application components. The discipline includes strategies for the retention of legacy knowledge and the phase out or upgrade of legacy systems.
<i>Electronic Collaboration</i>	Defines the standards and infrastructure components that facilitate the interaction of the workforce and promote group productivity. These include e-mail, directory services and other person-to-person or group collaboration tools.

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### **Integration Domain**

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*Functional Integration* Defines the roles, standards, and technologies responsible for the conceptual and logical models, both current and proposed, which show how each of the functional areas, various application systems, and business information requirements tie together. Two perspectives should be considered: a high-level business perspective along with major system components and a high-level information model.

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*Middleware* Defines the components that create an integration environment between the user workstations and legacy and server environments to improve the overall usability of the distributed infrastructure. Middleware provides interfaces between applications and network communications mechanisms. Middleware functions to create uniform mechanisms for application integration independent of network and platform technologies.

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### **Access Domain**

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*Access* Defines the roles, policies, standards and technologies that provide the framework for the electronic delivery of information and services to every government agency, business or citizen as deemed permissible under privacy and other mandated regulations.

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*Branding* Branding defines the "look and feel" for government Web sites.

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*Accessibility* Defines the roles, policies, standards, and technologies as they apply to tool sets used to facilitate the accessing of information and services by disabled citizens, assuring equal access to electronic technology and automated systems for all Americans.

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### **Network Domain**

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*Physical Network* Includes network infrastructure for the computing environment. It provides reliable communication for the organization's distributed information processing environment. The Physical Network discipline consists of infrastructure elements, physical components (i.e. wiring, LANS, hubs), carrier services (i.e. frame relay, leased channels, ATM) and protocols (i.e. access routing and naming). It does not include user workstations, server platforms, or their operating systems.

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*Network Management* Defines the roles, policies, standards and technologies that manage the communications infrastructure for the organization's distributed computing environment. It defines the structure, topologies, bandwidth management, carrier services and protocols necessary to facilitate the interconnection of the organization's information resources, including those facilitating e-government initiatives. This includes consideration for public access from private and kiosk workstations, wireless devices and PCs.

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**Platform Domain**

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<i>Platform</i>	Defines the roles, policies, standards and decision-making criteria for the acquisition and deployment of computing and data storage hardware. The Platform discipline provides for the inclusion of industry standard platforms in use by the citizenry to enable e-government access. Components of the Platform discipline range from enterprise class servers to workstations and hand held computing devices.
<i>Configuration Management</i>	Defines the roles, policies, standards and decision-making criteria for the set-up and provisioning of computing and data storage hardware specifications and its operating software and systems. The Configuration Management discipline provides for the inclusion of industry standard operating systems and utility systems running on the platforms covered under the Platform discipline. Standard configuration for each platform aids in maintainability of the various platforms.

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**Systems Management Domain**

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<i>Asset Management</i>	Defines the policies, procedures, standards and systems required for the tracking and reporting of assets owned by the government entity including software licensing, metering, asset tracking, asset replacement, asset retirement, software distribution and inventory. Other tasks associated with asset management include, but are not limited to, the tracking of service level agreements, capacity management, cost management and personnel skills inventory.
<i>Change Management</i>	Defines the roles, policies, standards and technologies for version control of all IT assets.
<i>Console/Event Management</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies and technologies for monitoring and controlling components of all collective hardware and software within the entity's data center, including large and mid-range systems.
<i>Help Desk / Problem Management</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies and technologies for monitoring and controlling problem reporting and resolution.
<i>Business Continuity</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies and technologies for disaster recovery and restoring the enterprise to full functionality.

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### **Privacy Domain**

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<i>Profiling</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies, audits, and tools used for creating, maintaining, and utilization of profiles for the various stakeholders of the organization services.
<i>Personalization</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies, audits, and tools used for creating, maintaining and implementing personalization of services and information.
<i>Privacy</i>	Addresses the privacy concerns of citizens and agencies with well-defined roles, policies, procedures and technologies. In addition, the Privacy domain addresses all state and federal laws related to privacy issues such as the distribution, availability, notification or permission to distribute and privacy violation notification. The Privacy discipline focuses on the prevention of unauthorized viewing and/or acquisition of information about a person, case, or other classified activity.

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### **Security Domain**

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<i>Enterprise Security</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies, audits, and business process reviews for monitoring and ensuring the security across the organization's enterprise. Includes securing the physical assets from theft and vandalism.
<i>Network Security</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies, and tools for monitoring and ensuring the security across the organization's network.
<i>Host Security</i>	Defines the roles, standards, policies, and tools for monitoring and ensuring the security across the organization's platform infrastructure. The Host Security discipline defines the security and access management principles that are applied to ensure the appropriate level of protection for information assets.

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<i>Create Architecture Governance Structure</i>																												
Determine Resources Available										P											●	●						
Set-up Architecture Governance Committees										P												●	●					
Set-up Architecture Governance Titles										P												●	●					
Map Architecture Governance Roles										P												●	●					
Document Governance Organizational Chart										P												●	●					
Review Governance Organizational Chart	S		S							S											P	●	●					
Approve Governance Organizational Chart	S		S							S											P	●	●					
<i>Document/Update Architecture Lifecycle Processes</i>																												
Document/Update Documentation Process										P												●	●					
Document/Update Review Process										P												●	●					
Document/Update Communication Process										P												●	●					
Document/Update Compliance Process										P												●	●					
Document/Update Framework Viability Process										P												●	●					
Document/Update Blueprint Vitality Process										P												●	●					
Review Lifecycle Processes	S		S							S											P	●	●					
Approve Lifecycle Processes	S		S							S											P	●	●					
<i>Confirm Architecture Governance Structure</i>																												
<i>Document/Update Architecture Lifecycle Processes</i>										P												●	●					
Update Governance Elements										P												●	●					
Update Governance Roles										P												●	●					
Map Governance Roles										P												●	●					
Update Governance Organizational Chart										P												●	●					
Review Governance Organizational Chart / Review Lifecycle Processes	S		S							S											P	●	●					
Approve Governance Organizational Chart / approve Lifecycle Processes	S		S							S											P	●	●					
Denote Architecture Governance Organization Reviewed										P												●	●					
<b>Architecture Documentation Process - General</b>																												
<i>Initiate Enterprise Documentation Process</i>																												
Develop Enterprise Business Drivers	S									P											S	●					●	
Develop Architecture Frameworks	S									P												S	●			●		
Define Initial Scope	S									P												S	●			●		
Develop Architecture Introduction Training	S									P												S	●			●		
Appoint Architecture Documenters/Authors	S									P												S	●			●		
Receive EA Introduction Education										P													●			●		
Receive Architecture Specific Education										P													●			●		
Conduct Work Sessions										P													●			●		
<i>Create/Update Blueprint Items</i>										P													●			●		
<b>Architecture Review Process</b>																												
<i>Propose Architecture Change</i>																												
<i>Adaptive EA Framework Viability Process</i>	S									P											S	●			●			
<i>Architecture Blueprint Vitality Process</i>										P													●			●		
<i>Architecture Documentation Process</i>										P													●			●		
<i>Architecture Compliance Processes</i>										P													●			●		
Present Proposed Architecture Review Request										S													●			●		
Consider Proposed Architecture Review Requests	S									S													●			●		
Clarify/State Architecture Opinion										S												S	●			●		
Debate/Discuss Proposed Architecture Review Request										P													●			●		







<i>Create/Update Business Architecture Blueprint Items</i>																
Set-up Interview Meetings					P					•						•
Conduct Interview Meetings					P				S	•						•
Conduct Follow-up					P				S	•						•
Produce Meeting Notes					P					•						•
Document/Update Business Architecture Components					P					•						•
Create/Update Component Diagrams					P					•						•
Create Association Matrices					P					•						•
Perform Quality Assurance					S	P				•						•
Prepare Confirmation Presentation					P					•						•
Confirm Diagrams/Documents/Matrices					P	S			S	•						•
Finalize Documentation					P					•						•
<i>Conduct Business Architecture Work Sessions</i>																
Review/Update Business Domain Scope					S	P			S	•						•
Review Business Architecture Perspectives					S	P			S	•						•
Identify Subject Matter Experts					S	P			S	•						•
Determine Interview Strategies					S	P			S	•						•
<i>Create/Update Business Architecture Blueprint Item</i>																
Compile Baseline/Target Packet					P					•						•
Review Baseline/Target Packet						P			S	•						•
Contribute to Implementation Plan					P					•						•
Compile Business Domain Packet					P					•						•
Review Business Domain Packet						P				•						•
Summarize Blueprint Changes						P				•						•
Architecture Review Process						P			S	•						•
<b>Information Architecture Documentation Process</b>																
<i>Initiate Information Architecture Documentation Process</i>																
Review Enterprise Business Drivers	S					P			S		•					•
Develop Information Architecture Framework	S					P			S	•					•	
Review/Update Subject Area Scope	S					P			S	•				•		
Develop Architecture Education Session	S					P			S	•					•	
Appoint Architecture Documenters/Authors	S					P			S	•					•	
<i>Create/Update Information Architecture Blueprint Items</i>																
Receive EA Introduction Education						P					•					•
Receive Architecture Specific Education						P					•					•
<i>Conduct Information Architecture Work Sessions</i>																
						P				•						•
<i>Develop Information Architecture Framework</i>																
Develop Information Architecture Processes/Templates	S					P			S	•					•	
Document Information Security Classifications	S					P			S	•					•	
Identify/Define Information Subject Areas (Topical/Functional)	S					P			S	•					•	
Identify Information Subject Area Owners/Stewards	S					P			S	•					•	
Select Initial Information Subject Areas for Documentation	S					P			S	•					•	

<i>Create/Update Information Architecture Blueprint Items</i>										
Set-up Interview Meetings				P					●	●
Conduct Interview Meetings				P			S		●	●
Conduct Follow-up				P			S		●	●
Produce Meeting Notes				P					●	●
Document/Update Information Architecture Components				P					●	●
Create/Update Component Diagrams				P					●	●
Create Association Matrices				P					●	●
Perform Quality Assurance				S	P				●	●
Prepare Confirmation Presentation				P					●	●
Confirm Diagrams/Documents/Matrices				P	S		S		●	●
Finalize Documentation				P					●	●
<i>Conduct Information Architecture Work Sessions</i>										
Review/Update Subject Area Scope				S	P		S		●	●
Identify Subject Matter Experts				S	P		S		●	●
Determine Interview Strategies				S	P		S		●	●
<i>Create/Update Information Architecture Blueprint Items</i>										
Compile Baseline/Target Packet				P					●	●
Review Baseline/Target Packet					P		S		●	●
Contribute to Implementation Plan				P					●	●
Compile Information Subject Area Packet				P					●	●
Review Information Subject Area Packet					P				●	●
Summarize Blueprint Changes					P				●	●
Architecture Review Process					P		S	●	●	●
<b>Technology Architecture Documentation Process</b>										
<i>Initiate Technology Architecture Documentation Process</i>										
Review Enterprise Business Drivers	S				P			S	●	●
Development Technology Architecture Framework	S				P			S	●	●
Define Initial Domain Scope	S				P			S	●	●
Develop Architecture Introduction Training	S				P			S	●	●
Appoint Architecture Documenters/Authors	S				P			S	●	●
Receive EA Introduction Education					P				●	●
Receive Architecture Specific Education					P				●	●
Conduct Technology Architecture Work Sessions					P				●	●
<i>Create/Update Technology Architecture Blueprint Items</i>										
Develop Technology Architecture Framework <th colspan="10"></th>										
Develop Technology Architecture Processes/Templates	S				P			S	●	●
Identify/Define Domains	S				P			S	●	●
Identify/Define Disciplines	S				P			S	●	●
Select Initial Technology Domains for Documentation	S				P			S	●	●
<i>Create/Update Technology Architecture Blueprint Items</i>										
Complete/Update Domain Blueprint					P				●	●
Complete/Update Discipline Blueprint					P				●	●
Create/Update Technology Area Blueprint					P				●	●
Create/Update Product Component Blueprint					P				●	●
Create/Update Compliance Component Blueprint					P				●	●

<i>Document/Update Domain Blueprint</i>				
Review/Update Domain Blueprint		P		● ●
Set Current Status (under review)		P		● ●
Document Recommended Architecture Domain Changes		P		● ●
<i>Review Recommended Domain Architecture Changes</i>			P ●	● ●
Document Domain IT Contracts		P		● ●
Update Domain Audit Trail		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Discipline Blueprint</i>				
<i>Document/Update Discipline Blueprint</i>				
Review/Update Discipline Blueprint		P		● ●
Set Current Status (under review)		P		● ●
Document Recommended Architecture Changes		P		● ●
<i>Review Recommended Architecture Changes</i>			P ●	● ●
Complete Discipline Blueprint Detail		P		● ●
Update Discipline Audit Trail		P		● ●
Conduct Technology Scans		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Technology Area Blueprint</i>		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Product Component Blueprint</i>		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Compliance Component Blueprint</i>		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Technology Area Blueprint</i>				
<i>Document/Update Technology Area Blueprint</i>				
Complete Technology Area Blueprint Details		P		● ●
Update Technology Area Audit Trail		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Product Component Blueprint</i>		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Compliance Component Blueprint</i>		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Product Component Blueprints</i>				
<i>Document/Update Product Component Blueprints</i>				
Review/Document Product Component Definition		P		● ●
Provide Associated Technology Area		P		● ●
Document Keywords		P		● ●
Set Current Status (under review)		P		● ●
Document Vendor Information		P		● ●
Provide Potential Compliance Organizations		P		● ●
Identify Compliance Components		P		● ●
Document Component Review (desirable and undesirable aspects)		P		● ●
<i>Evaluate Product/Compliance Components</i>		P		● ●
Create Migration Strategy		P		● ●
Determine/Document Position Statement on Impact Analysis		P		● ●
Update Product Component Audit Trail		P		● ●
<i>Document/Update Compliance Component Blueprint</i>		P		● ●

<i>Document/Update Compliance Component Blueprints</i>										
Review/Document Compliance Component Definition			P					•	•	
Document Associated Architecture Levels (e.g., discipline, technology area, product component)			P					•	•	
Document Keywords			P					•	•	
Set Current Status (under review)			P					•	•	
Document Compliance Component Types (e.g., guideline, standard, or legislation)			P					•	•	
Document Compliance Details			P					•	•	
<i>Evaluate Product/Compliance Components</i>			P					•	•	
Create Migration Strategy			P					•	•	
Determine/Document Position Statement on Impact Analysis			P					•	•	
Update Compliance Component Audit Trail			P					•	•	
<i>Evaluate Product/Compliance Components</i>										
Determine Business Driver Conformance			P					•	•	•
Determine Technology Architecture Conformance			P					•	•	
Determine Business Functionality Fit			P					•	•	
Determine Technology Fit			P					•	•	
Determine Operational Fit			P					•	•	
Evaluate Vendors			P					•	•	
Determine Cost of Ownership			P					•	•	
Set Component Classifications (Emerging, Current, Twilight, Sunset)			P					•	•	
Document Classification Rationale			P					•	•	
Document Conditional Use Restrictions			P					•	•	
<i>Conduct Technology Architecture Work Sessions</i>										
<i>Create/Update Blueprint Items</i>			P					•	•	
Summarize Architecture Blueprint Changes			P					•	•	
Review Business Driver Compliance			P					•	•	•
Submit Architecture Blueprint Results			P					•	•	
Receive Architecture Blueprint Results				P				•	•	
Architecture Review Process	P			S			P	•	•	
<b>Solution Architecture Documentation Process</b>										
<i>Initiate Solution Architecture Documentation Process</i>										
Develop Solution Architecture Framework	S			P			S	•	•	
Develop Solution Architecture Education Session	S			P			S	•	•	
Appoint Solution Set Architect & Documenters	S			P			S	•	•	
<i>Solution Set Vitality Review</i>				P				•	•	
Finalize Documentation				P				•	•	
Receive EA Introduction Education				P				•	•	
Receive Solution Architecture Education				P				•	•	
<i>Conduct Solution Set Work Session</i>				P				•	•	

<i>Conduct Solution Architecture Solution Set Work Sessions</i>																			
Review Associated Implementation Plan Items				S			P			●									●
Identify Solution Set Type				S			P			●									●
Identify Subject Matter Experts				S			P			●									●
Determine Interview Strategies				S			P			●									●
<i>Create/Update Solution Set Items</i>				S			P			●									●
Review Solution Set Items	S						S		P		●								●
Compile Solution Set Packet				S			P			●									●
Review Solution Set Packet with SMEs	S						S	P	S		●								●
Review for Architecture Compliance	S						S		P		●								●
Review with Project Stakeholders	S						S		P		●								●
Coordinate Solution Set with Build Team	S						P		S			●							●
Summarize EA Blueprint Changes							P			●							●		
<i>Create/Update Solution Architecture Solution Set Items</i>																			
Conduct Interview Meetings				S			P	S		●									●
Create/Update Solution Set Scope				S			P	S		●									●
Create/Update Solution Set Requirements				S			P	S		●									●
Create/Update Solution Set Design Specifications				S			P	S		●									●
Create/Update Logical Models				S			P	S		●									●
Perform Quality Assurance				S			P				●								●
Prepare Confirmation Presentation				S			P			●								●	
Confirm Scope/Requirements/Design Specifications/Models				S			P	S			●								●
<i>Create/Update BA/IA/TA Blueprint Items</i>				P			S			●						●			
<i>Solution Set Vitality Review</i>							P				●								●
Finalize Documentation							P			●								●	●
<i>Solution Architecture Solution Set Vitality Review</i>																			
Review Process Triggers	S						P		S		●								●
Perform Impact Analysis on Solution Set Items							S				●								●
Prepare Change Strategy				S			P				●							●	
Identify Subject Matter Experts				S			P				●							●	
Determine Interview Strategies				S			P				●							●	
Create/Update Solution Set Items				S			P			●									●
Document Results of Vitality Review							P			●								●	
Present Results to Sponsors							P		S			●						●	
Compile Updated Solution Set Packet							P			●									●
Review Solution Set with SMEs							P	S			●								●
Review for Architecture Compliance	S						P		S		●								●
Review with Project Stakeholders	S						P		S		●								●
Coordinate Solution Set with Build Team	S						P					●							●
Summarize EA Blueprint Changes							P				●							●	

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