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C-4 - a military plastic explosive that usually appears as a white, semi-soft, moldable plastic putty. It is typically used in shape charges.

cable coupler - a device used to join lengths of similar and dissimilar cable having the same electrical characteristics.

cable fault locator - a device that finds electrical faults in concealed or buried cable. A variety of such locators are manufactured and they are frequently described by principal of operation, e.g., tone, pulse, high-voltage surge generator with signal analyzer, and **capacitance meter**.

cacodyls - a garlic-like odoriferous poison used as an explosive because it ignites spontaneously in dry air.

cafe coronary - a choking incident, so named because its suddenness may lead observers to mistake it for a heart attack.

calculated risk - an action undertaken to achieve a particular purpose after the probable consequences have been estimated. A calculated risk is a risk judged to be acceptable after thorough consideration of the planned operation. Also called **residual risk**.

calendar - the list of cases established in a court to determine orderly disposition and trial. Court caseload does not represent all court activity. It is limited to that portion of the court's work which concerns matters identified as cases, that is, matters that require judicial determination.

caliber - the diameter of the bore between grooves (formed by the lands of the bore) of a firearm.

calumny - a general term for **defamation**, **slander** or false accusation.

cam - the part of a lock or cylinder which rotates to actuate the bolt or latch as the key is turned. The key may also act as the bolt.

camera - a device for capturing visual images, whether still or moving; in security, part of a **video surveillance**.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

camera dome - a spherical high-impact plastic dome that covers a camera for purposes of concealment and/or protection from the environment.

camouflet - an underground cavity created when an explosive ordnance penetrates the earth and explodes at a depth not sufficient to rupture the earth's surface.

cancellation for audio detection - a feature of an audio detection system in which a listening device is positioned outside the protected area for the purpose of detecting extraneous noise such as sonic boom and passing trucks. Such activation of the outside detector causes the main system in the protected area to cancel.

cancellation ink - a special ink having forgery prevention qualities, typically used on official documents and legal tender.

canine security - the use of canines (dogs) in security, such as for guarding property, protecting people, and detecting drugs and explosives. See also **drug dog**; **guard dog**; **attack dog**.

cannabinoids -

cannabis - the generic name for marijuana and a major classification of drugs derived from the botanical plant class of the same name. Both cannabis and marijuana are often used interchangeably as general terms to refer to all of the various associated preparations that are consumed for their intoxicating properties.

canned message - a message that has been developed to be used in the event of an emergency. Messages may be pre-recorded and taped for playing at a later time or exist in a policy/procedure for future reference. .

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

canvass - a door-to-door inquiry or the stopping of persons on the street by police officers for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not anyone at or near a particular location witnessed something or can supply information concerning a specific crime.

capacitance alarm

capacitance card - a type of access card containing a series of **capacitor** plates arranged in a coded pattern.

capacitance detection - the generation of an alarm signal by making use of the capacitance effect of the human body or other large mass in a tuned electronic circuit.

capacitance meter -

capacitance sensor - a large electric condenser that radiates energy and detects changes in the capacitive coupling between an antenna and a ground. When an intruder enters the energy field the balance between the antenna and ground is disrupted, causing an alarm.

capacitive pickup - a **transducer** that functions by capacitance rather than by direct connection to a circuit.

capacitor

capacity - the legal ability of a person to commit a criminal act; the mental and physical ability to act with purpose and to be aware of the certain, probable, or possible results of one's conduct. The customary bases for incapacity are extreme youth, idiocy, insanity, involuntary intoxication, unconsciousness, and duress. Whether a person has capacity at the time of an act or during judicial proceedings determines whether prosecution is legally possible or must halt. See also **not guilty by reason of insanity; culpability**.

capias - an order or **writ** directing the arrest of a person.

capital equipment - equipment purchased for the purpose of increasing **capital assets**; items used in the normal course of business but which are not sold as products of the business.

capital expenditures - is money spent to increase or improve **capital assets**.

capital gain - income that results from the sale of an asset and not from the usual course of business. Capital gains are taxed at a lower rate than ordinary income.

capital improvement budget - a plan for the acquisition of major assets. A major or capital asset will generally have an economic lifetime in excess of one year and will be depreciated so that a portion of its cost will be deducted annually from taxable income. A capital budget item increases the asset side of the enterprise's financial balance sheet while purchase of the item correspondingly increases the liability side.

capital intensive - a term relating to the ratio of capital investment to the number of employees; that is, a capital intensive industry is one in which the capital needs are high in relation to the number of persons employed.

capital recapture - the manner in which an investment is returned to the investor, normally stated as a rate or dollar amount per unit of time.

capo - a boss, frequently the head of a mafia family or mafia core group. A capo's authority over the family or core group is absolute, subject only to authority administered by the mafia's national advisory group.

capper - an agent of gamblers who seeks new trade. Also, in some swindles based on gambling, the capper will aid in deceiving the victim by appearing to win large sums.

captive account - a type of account that limits the activities of the user. Typically, the user is restricted to using certain procedures and commands. A captive account is also called a **turnkey account** or a **tied account**.

capture - to defeat a sensor by introducing an effective bypass. An example would be the use of an infrared transmitter, other than the originally installed transmitter, to keep the sensor from activating while the protected zone is being penetrated.

car clout - a person who steals from cars, such as hub caps, radios, CB units and tape decks.

car opener - a thin-blade with a curved end used to open a locked car door. It is inserted between the door window and the weather stripping, forced down inside the door, and then manipulated until the lock mechanism is released. Also called a **jimmie**.

car pocketing - stealing the contents of a car, usually from the glove compartment.

card cage - an accessible enclosure for holding printed circuit boards inside a computer's central processing unit.

card encoder - a device that places a unique access code on or within an access control card.

card key - a plastic card that contains coded information capable of being read by electronic devices placed at the entry and exit points of the protected facility. See also **magnetic keycard**; **proximity card**.

card master - a card key that will open all locks within a mastered group of locks.

card reader - a device for reading a card containing a code or signal; an intelligent reader that compares data on a card against preprogrammed parameters. Entry or exit is granted or denied by the card reader at the reader location.

card stimulation test - a test that uses ordinary playing cards to stimulate a polygraph examinee and to demonstrate to the examinee the accuracy of the polygraph instrument. Typically, the examinee chooses a card from among several and is told to deny the selection when asked during a polygraph test. This technique tends to reduce the emotional tension of the innocent, and increase the tension of the guilty subject.

cardiac arrest - sudden and often unexpected stoppage of effective heart action. If **resuscitation** is not undertaken within minutes of the occurrence, permanent damage to other organs will result from insufficient blood supply, and the death of the individual is probable.

cardiac massage - an emergency measure to empty the ventricles of the heart in an effort to circulate the blood, and also to stimulate the heart so that it will resume its pump action; rhythmic compression and relaxation of the heart performed on the outside of the body in which the heart is squeezed between the sternum and the vertebrae.

cardiac output - the amount of blood pumped by the heart; at rest this is normally 4 to 5 liters a minute.

cardiogenic shock - shock caused by inefficiency of the heart as a pump. It may be caused by disease of the heart muscle or an infection of the muscle. As a result, the heart is unable to contract forcefully enough to eject sufficient volume or output of blood.

cardioactivity monitor (CAM) - a volumetric **plethysmograph** that records the radial pulse of the examinee during a polygraph examination. It consists of a sensor unit containing a **transducer**, **amplifier**, and **pen motor**.

cardiosphygmograph - that component of the polygraph instrument which mechanically records in ink, on paper, a subject's blood pressure and pulse rate variations.

cardiosphygmomanometer - an in-line pressure dial in a closed air circuit capable of representing the circuit's pressure in units of millimeters of mercury.

cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) - a life saving technique which combines the application of artificial respiration (rescue breathing) and artificial circulation (external cardiac compression).

career addict - a person who literally works at maintaining a drug supply for personal use. In addition to engaging in activities that provide drugs, the career addict strives to avoid arrest and imprisonment. The concept of career implies that addicts are not persons seeking escape from responsibility and psychological problems, but are frequently very capable individuals engaged in activities that are challenging, adventurous, and rewarding.

career criminal - a person whose principal activity or occupation is criminal; a person who makes his living through profits generated by crime; a person having a past record of multiple arrests or convictions for serious crimes, or an unusually large number of arrests or convictions for crimes of varying degrees of seriousness. Also called **professional criminal** or **habitual offender**.

career criminal program - a program for enhancing the quality of prosecution and the incarceration of violent and repeat felony offenders. The program seeks to improve the prosecutor's resources and management capabilities, to include the ability to screen and identify defendants who are career criminals, to mount vigorous and swift prosecutions, and to follow up on career criminal offenders to assess the program's deterring effect. A career criminal program is based on a view that faster disposition of cases could encourage imposition of higher bail and greater use of pre-trial detention, thus reducing the defendant's opportunity to commit more crimes, and that speedy prosecution and certain punishment will operate as a deterrent, if only through the incapacitation of the repeat offenders themselves.

cargo security

carjacking

carnal abuse of a minor - intercourse, **sodomy**, or other sexual relationship with a child under the legally stated age, with or without the consent of the child-victim.

carnal knowledge - sexual intercourse.

carrier on microwave - a means of transmitting many voice messages on one microwave channel; transmission is point-to-point by microwave antennas.

carrier on wire - a means of transmitting many voice messages on a single pair of wires.

carrier system - is a means of obtaining a number of channels over a single path by modulating each channel on a different carrier frequency and **demodulating** at the receiving point to restore the signals to their original form.

case law - a body of law based on judicial decisions in specific prior cases.

case - 1. a set of circumstances under investigation involving one or more persons. At later steps in criminal proceedings, the term is also used to describe files or documents that allege the commission of one or more crimes. At the adjudicatory level, a case is an action brought before a court. It consists of a set of facts which is the occasion for the exercise of the court's authority, and is handled by the court as a procedural unit. 2. the housing or body of a lock.

case backlog -

case cover - the portion of a lock case which is designed to be removable to allow access to the mechanism.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

caseload - the number of cases assigned to one court, judge, investigator, prosecutor, or other agency or person. Caseload may be the number of cases requiring judicial action at a certain time, the number of cases acted upon in a given court during a given time period, or the number of cases actively under investigation by a person or agency.

case management - see **incident management**.

case pending - a case that has been filed in a court and not yet disposed of during a given reporting period. The difference between the number of cases pending at the beginning of a reporting period and the number pending at its end is often called **case backlog**.

case-processing time - the time from arrest to final disposition. It is usually determined by calculating the number of days between the date of arrest and the date a case was dismissed in court or the defendant pleaded guilty or was convicted or acquitted at trial. Case processing time in some jurisdictions is adjusted for periods considered excludable time for reasons of speedy trial rules.

case ward - any ward directly attached to or projecting from a lock case.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

cash flow - receipt or payment of a stream of money; the amount of money generated from the operation of a business. It is determined from the net income, less depreciation and non-cash expenses.

cash position - the solvency of a business and which has special reference to the degree of readiness in which assets can be converted into cash without a loss. If a firm's current assets cannot be converted into cash to meet current liabilities, the firm is said to be in a poor cash position.

cash send - a sales transaction in which the customer pays for the merchandise with cash or a cash-like document and has the merchandise sent or delivered elsewhere.

cash take - a sales transaction in which a customer pays for the merchandise and takes it from the store.

casual criminal - a generally law-abiding citizen who commits a crime out of some pressing need not necessarily related to greed. This is often a person who steals impulsively, without premeditation, when an opportunity is present.

casual supplier - a person who furnishes an illegal drug to another for the convenience of the user rather than for gain.

cat burglar - a burglar who specializes in occupied dwelling places and enters during the night when the occupants are sleeping. The cat burglar typically attempts to enter and depart without detection, taking with him relatively small items that may have been particularly targeted.

catatonic schizophrenia - a mental disorder characterized by an intense withdrawal from reality. The illness is demonstrated in two distinct forms: (1) catatonic stupor in which the victim moves slowly or hardly at all, and (2) catatonic excitement in which the victim engages in short, wild, and disorganized outbursts.

cathode ray tube (CRT) - a **vacuum tube** display in which a beam of electrons can be controlled to form alphanumeric characters or symbols on a luminescent screen, by use of a dot matrix. A CRT is often the viewing screen of a computer terminal or television receiver. In security applications, it is used to display operating instructions, alarm information, live video surveillance, and graphic maps.

CATV alarm system - a central station alarm system which uses cable television lines to carry alarm signals.

causal relationship - a relationship in which one phenomenon affects and is incidental to the occurrence of another phenomenon, rather than frequently appearing with, but coincidental, to the occurrence of the other.

cause and origin expert - an expert witness, such as an arson squad investigator, who testifies as to a cause and a point of origin.

cause in fact - the causal connection between an act or omission of the **tortfeasor** and plaintiff's injury

cause of action - the legal basis on which the plaintiff relies for recovery against the defendant..

cease and desist order - a ruling, frequently issued in unfair labor practice cases, which requires the charged party to stop conduct held to be illegal and take specific action to remedy the practice.

celerity - speed or swiftness in the apprehension, trial, and punishment of an offender. Believers in the concept of deterrence regard it as a major factor in the effectiveness of punishment.

central command center - a designated location from which the deployment of contingency procedures and plans can be implemented. .

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

CCT rating - *Corrected Color Temperature (CCT)* is a measure of the warmth or coolness of a light. It is measured in degrees Kelvin which is the Centigrade (Celsius) absolute temperature scale where 0°K is approximately 272°C.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

central computer facility - a protected area containing one or more **electronic data processing** (EDP) systems and associated communications equipment. This term does not include remote facilities, terminals, or **peripheral devices** located outside the protected area.

central nervous system (CNS) - one of the two main divisions of the human nervous system (the other being the peripheral nervous system), consisting of the brain and the spinal cord. The main coordinating and controlling center of the body, the central nervous system processes information to and from the peripheral nervous system. The system is made up of gray matter (mostly nerve cells and associated parts) and white matter (mostly nerve fibers) and contains protective cerebrospinal fluid. The CNS is the primary bodily system affected by psychoactive drugs.

central processing unit (CPU) - a functional unit that performs substantial computerization, including numerous arithmetic operations or logic operations, without intervention by a human operator during a run; a machine that processes information or provides data by automatically following preprogrammed directions. It is variously called a **central processor**, **distributed processor**, **shared logic processor**, word processor, **office system processor**, **digital transmission controller**, and other names.

central station - the control center of a system in which the alarm signal is relayed to a remote panel located at the facilities of a privately owned protection service company manned by persons employed by the protection company.

central station grading - is the use of Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) designations for different classes of central stations, based on degree of protection afforded and specific standards for equipment, personnel, procedures, records and maintenance. Grading designations include Grade AA central station, Grade A central station, and Grade B central station.

cerebrovascular accident (CVA) - a disorder of the blood vessels serving the cerebrum, resulting from an impaired blood supply to that part of the brain. The resultant symptom of neurological damage is called the stroke syndrome.

Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)

Certified Protection Officer (CPO)

Certified Protection Professional (CPP) - the CPP is the security profession's highest recognition of practitioners and documented evidence of the ability to plan, develop, direct, and manage security programs. It is awarded to individuals who demonstrate knowledge in a range of security disciplines. Those who have earned the CPP are board certified in security management. The credential is an independent assessment of high-level management skills, including the ability to develop security solutions and solve complex security problems. Professionals who hold the CPP can provide confirmation of their qualifications for broad leadership responsibilities. The CPP has been the mark of excellence in security management since 1977.

[ASIS PCS-AH 2009]

Certified Registered Locksmith (CRL) - the title "Certified Registered Locksmith" as awarded by ALOA.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

certiorari - an order or writ from a higher court ordering that a lower court send up the record of a case for review.

chain bolt - a vertical spring-loaded bolt usually mounted at the top of a door, manually actuated by a chain. A **chain door interviewer** is an auxiliary locking device which allows a door to be open slightly, but restrains it from being fully opened. It consists of a chain with one end attached to a keyed metal piece which slides in a slotted metal plate attached to the door. Some chain door interviewers incorporate a keyed lock operated from inside.

chain link fence

chain link fence fabric - a fencing material made from wire **helically** wound and interwoven so as to provide continuous mesh.

chain of custody - a written record listing the persons who had custody of a particular item, often an evidentiary item, from the time of initial custody to final disposition. The custody record also reflects the dates and reasons of custody.

chain referral scheme - a scheme that typically involves sales of grossly overpriced products through false representation that the cost will be recovered by commissions the promoter will pay on sales to the purchaser's friends, if only the purchaser will permit them to be contacted with the same proposition.

chair carry - a technique for carrying an ill or injured person when a stretcher is not available. The victim is seated in a kitchen-type chair which is then carried by one person holding the back rest and one person holding the front legs.

challenge - an in-court objection, usually regarding a specific prospective juror, made to the judge by a party to a case, requesting that the person in question not be allowed to serve on the jury. A challenge may be for cause or **peremptory**. See also **peremptory challenge**.

challenge for cause - the right of a party to object to a juror for a particular or general reason.

change agent – an individual who is willing to challenge established business processes and procedures in the pursuit of excellence.

[ASIS CSO.1-2008]

change index - the point on a key changeable combination lock dial ring to which the old and new combinations must be dialed when changing the combination.

[ASIS PPSG 2007]

change of venue - the removal of a case by the court in a criminal action to a court in another location at the request of the defendant if, in the opinion of the court, an impartial trial cannot be had in the court where the case is pending.

character evidence - evidence demonstrating a defendant's character. It can be used to evaluate the credibility of a defendant, but not to show that he/she is the type of person likely to commit a crime.

character evidence - evidence introduced by either defense or prosecution witnesses to prove the accused's good or bad character. Character evidence is usually introduced only when the defense raises the issue of the accused's character.

character witness - is a person called to testify that the defendant does or does not possess an upright character.

charge to jury - statements or comments given by a judge to the jury on a particular point of law so they might appreciate the matter in its proper perspective.

charge - a formal allegation that a specific person has committed a specific crime. The allegation of a charge is recorded in a functional document such as a record of an arrest, a complaint, an information or indictment, or a judgment of conviction.

charged line - a line of hose or pipes filled with water and under pressure and ready for operation in case of fire.

charging document - a formal written accusation submitted to a court, alleging that a specified person committed a specified offense. In a misdemeanor case, the charging document may be a complaint. In a felony case, it may be a complaint filed in a lower court, and if the lower court finds probable cause, the charging document becomes an information.

chart identification - in polygraphy, an administrative procedure in which the examinee's name, signature, date and time of test, name and signature of examiner, and other identifying details are placed on the examinee's polygraph chart. The purpose of the procedure is to create a record that links the chart with the examinee and the examiner.

chart markings - markings placed on a polygraph chart by the examiner during the course of a test to (1) show mechanical adjustment of instrument components, (2) identify artifacts introduced into the polygrams by the examinee, and/or (3) show the mechanical or electrical settings of components.

chart minutes concept - holds that the various components of the polygraph are differentially effective depending on how much chart time has elapsed during a test. Overall, the polygraph technique is considered most effective between the 4th to 12th minute of chart time.

check kiting

checkwriter impression analysis - a crime lab comparison of a check and the checkwriter believed to produce it, which can determine the brand of checkwriter producing it.

cheese box - an electronic device connected between two telephone lines for the purpose of preventing call tracing.

chemical agent - chemicals used to disable persons in a nonlethal manner.

chemical breath tester - an instrument that uses photoelectric or other sophisticated techniques to quantitatively determine blood-alcohol concentrations.

chemical evidence analysis - the qualitative and quantitative examination of miscellaneous chemical evidence. Quality analysis is helpful in cases involving theft or contamination of chemical products, malicious destruction, and assault. Analysis of writing inks can match questioned documents with known ink specimens obtained from typewriter ribbons and stamp pads.

chemical explosion - an explosion that results from an extremely rapid conversion into gases of a solid or liquid explosive compound, characterized by an instantaneous change normally called a detonation or deflagration.

chemical fuse - a fuse that depends upon the calculated reaction of various chemicals to produce electrical, mechanical, or chemical energy to function.

chemical initiator - a strong corrosive acid used to eat away in a predetermined time an item or material that restrains detonation.

chemistry section - a unit within a crime laboratory that performs qualitative and quantitative chemical tests of evidence. The testing techniques include thin layer chromatography (TLC), gas chromatography (GC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), mass spectrometry (MS), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and enzyme immunoassay. Other analyses include infrared and ultraviolet spectrometry, microscopy, and macrophotography.

chemical sensor - a sensor that evaluates air in a protected area. If suspicious effluvia are detected, the sensor can read and record the change, and signal as programmed.

chemical stability - the potential of an explosive to react with its container.

cherry bomb

cherry test - in arson investigations, an examination of the discoloration in copper wiring that has been exposed to fire. When copper wire is subjected to high temperatures, whether internally from electricity or externally from an outside heat source, it takes on a cherry color. If the color permeates the wire completely, the heat was internal. If the cherry color is on the surface only, the heat was external.

chest drape - a shoplifting technique in which the thief drapes a garment across the chest under a loose fitting coat and by folding his arms is able to hold the garment in place until safely out of the store.

Chicane - a sequence of tight curves on a roadway used to slow cars.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) - the individual accountable to the board of directors or the electorate for the activities of the organization or jurisdiction.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Chief Security Officer (CSO) – a leadership function responsible for providing comprehensive, integrated risk strategies (policy, procedures, management, training, etc.) to help protect an organization from security threats.

[ASIS CSO.1-2008]

child abandonment - the desertion of a child (usually under 16 years of age) by a parent or other person having the care or custody for nurture or education. This crime, which is most often a felony, is shown when the child is left in destitute circumstances without proper food, clothing, or shelter, or is wholly abandoned. This latter provision requires a desertion of the child under circumstances which render it probable that its life or health may be imperiled, or it may be subject to suffering or bodily harm.

child abuse - physical assault inflicted on a young child, often by parents, endangering the child's life, health, and welfare. Excessive psychological mistreatment can also be considered child abuse. Child abuse is not a common statutory term. Such behavior is often codified as "assault on a child," or is described as "physical abuse" in legal language. The term is standard in the behavioral sciences and represents a pattern of parental behavior that includes physical abuse of a child.

child molestation - any sexual solicitation, contact, or intercourse of an adult with a child. The term usually refers to children below the age of puberty, and can be heterosexual or homosexual.

child neglect - usually employed with broad reference in statutory terminology in describing situations where a child lacks proper care, including those involving psychological or physical damage. The legal terms for such conduct include **criminal nonsupport, abandonment, willful neglect, and neglect of a minor**.

chimney effect - in arson investigations, the natural tendency of heat to flow upward through openings such as stairwells and elevator shafts.

chip-in card - a plastic identification card embedded with an integrated circuit chip which has both a coded memory and microprocessor intelligence and can record card transactions and store data.

choline - a chemical found in seminal fluid by means of a crystal test called the Florence test. Because it is also found in other body fluids, this chemical alone is not specific for seminal fluid. However, if it is found in a stain which also contains acid phosphatase and spermine, the stain is or contains seminal fluid.

chop shop - a criminal operation in which stolen autos are dismantled and the parts sold.

christmas ball hazer - a homemade device in the shape of a baseball and made of styrofoam or similar material. The sharp points of needles and nails protrude from the ball. It is sometimes soaked with urine or other irritant and thrown at police officers during disturbances.

chromatic aberration - an image distortion characterized by color fringes or halos. The distortion occurs when the camera lens is unable to process varying wavelengths of light from objects at varying distances within the field of view.

chromatography - a method of analysis in which the various components in a specimen are identified and measured by separating them according to their chromatographic properties. Several different types of techniques are used: thin layer chromatography (TLC), gas liquid chromatography (GLC), and high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC). The combination of GLC with mass spectrometry (GC/MS) provides a highly specific and accurate analysis.

chrysoidine - a tracing powder used to mark objects likely to be touched by a culprit. The powder is converted to an orange-colored dye by the skin's natural moisture.

chubb shackle - a hinged shackle with a pierced hole for the bolt in its movable end.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

churning - excessive trading in a client's account for the purpose of increasing the stockbroker's commissions.

ciphertext

circles of protection - a physical security design in which a criminal target is placed within two or more protective rings such as a perimeter fence, a building, a room, or a vault.

circuit grade - the information-carrying capability of a circuit, in speed or type of signal. The grades of circuits are broadband, voice, sub-voice, and telegraph. For data use, these grades are identified with certain speed ranges.

circuit net message - a message transmitted only within the local area of a large communication network.

circuit noise level - the ratio of the circuit noise to some arbitrary amount chosen as reference. This ratio is normally indicated in decibels above the reference noise or in adjusted decibels which signifies a noise meter reading adjusted to represent the interfering effect under specified conditions.

circuitry - the components of an electric circuit; a complete path in which electrons can flow. In alarm systems, a circuit begins with the negative terminal of a voltage source, continues through wire and the contacts of protective devices, and terminates at the positive terminal of the same source.

circulating main - a water main designed to supply water for firefighting purposes in such a way that water can be supplied from more than one direction and with greater force and volume.

circumstantial evidence - evidence which tends to prove a fact, but does so indirectly.

circumstantial-situational drug use - drug use that is task specific and self-limited. Use is motivated by the perceived need or desire to achieve an effect deemed

desirable to cope with a particular situation that is personal or vocational in nature. Examples would be athletes who use drugs to improve performance, and students who use drugs while preparing for examinations.

circus grafter - a person holding a concession with a circus or carnival to run a rigged game of chance, such as, the **shell game**, **eight dice cloth**, **three-card monte**, and **spindle**.

citation to appear - a written order issued by a law enforcement officer directing an alleged offender to appear in a specific court at a specified time in order to answer a criminal charge, and not permitting forfeit of bail as an alternative to court appearance.

citation to forfeit - a written order where payment of money is expected to be forfeited as an alternative to the requirement of a court appearance. Such orders are often issued for infractions, meaning non-criminal offenses. In some jurisdictions, forfeiting money in lieu of court appearance results in the recording of a plea of guilty. This form of citation is often called a summons.

citizen-oriented policing - a law enforcement approach in which the police join with community groups and leaders to control crime and ensure public safety. The premise of the citizen-oriented model of policing is that the police cannot solve crime problems alone. In this approach, local citizens establish community groups to eliminate the conditions that contribute to neighborhood crime.

citizen's arrest - the arrest, without a warrant, of an alleged offender by a person who is not a law enforcement officer, for a indictable offense

citizen's complaint - a complaint of a citizen against a government official, usually a law enforcement officer.

citizens' review board - a group, generally made up of persons not in law enforcement, that makes decisions about law enforcement problems that affect the community. The police may or may not have a representative on the board.

civil action - a proceeding for the redress of a private grievance or the enforcement of a private right.

civil arrest - an arrest made pursuant to a written order signed by a judge of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or proceeding. Civil arrests may be ordered by a supreme court, family court, surrogate's court, and the district court of a county, and are carried out by the county sheriff. The civil arrest process is made in four circumstances: (1) a provisional remedy called an order of arrest which may be granted at the discretion of the court without notice; (2) commitment for contempt; (3) attachment against person which may be bailable or nonbailable; and (4) warrant of arrest.

civil contempt - an offense against the party in whose behalf a civil court has ruled. A penalty of fine or confinement can be imposed. The purpose of the penalty is to enforce the court's order, and the penalty can be avoided by compliance.

civil death - the loss of numerous rights and privileges as a result of a sentence of death or life imprisonment. Such losses may include nullification of a marriage, distribution of an estate, or denial of the right to sue or be sued.

civil disabilities - rights or privileges denied a person as result of a conviction or a guilty plea, in addition to or other than the imposed legal penalty.

civil disobedience - deliberate, overt, and nonviolent lawbreaking in which the perpetrator justifies his action on the ground that a particular law is immoral. Those engaged in civil disobedience often seek to change an immoral law by focusing attention on it.

civil law - the body of law relating to the rights of citizens.

civil liberty - freedom from restraint of or interference with the affairs, opinions, or property of a person except in the interest of the public good.

civil process - the serving of summonses, subpoenas, and other documents issued by or under the authority of a court in civil matters.

civil records - official records related to civil cases—i.e., when one party sues another.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

civil wrongs - wrongs that infringe on private rights and duties. Remedy against them is sought by private action. Tort and breach of contract are among the more common civil wrongs.

clandestine operations - intelligence, counterintelligence, and other information collection activities and covert political, economic, propaganda and paramilitary activities, conducted so as to assure secrecy.

class A circuit - a type of four-wire alarm circuit used to detect an alarm or line fault. The circuit allows reporting of an alarm condition even when a trouble condition has occurred. Two conductors run from the alarm panel to the sensor, and two return. A single break does not prevent the reception of an alarm signal, but does initiate a trouble condition.

class action - a search for judicial remedy that one or more individuals may undertake on behalf of themselves and all others in similar situations. For example, a person who has been discriminated against as the result of an unfair employment practice may seek through a class action to eliminate the unfair practice and to obtain compensation for himself and all other persons similarly affected.

class B circuit - a four-wire system in which two conductors travel from an alarm panel, connect with one or more alarm sensors, and return to the panel. One broken conductor prevents reception of an alarm signal from any point beyond the break, causing a trouble condition. A Class B Circuit can also consist of a two-wire system in which only one conductor travels from the panel to sensors and back again. A single break prevents all alarm transmissions and initiates a trouble condition at the panel.

class I data - computer data that require off-site storage of backup copies under secure vault conditions with timely restoration in case of operational information loss.

class II data - require off-site storage of backup copies under conditions that resist accidental damage with timely restoration in case of operational information loss.

class III data - require no off-site storage of backup copies because the data can be regenerated if needed at a cost that is less than the cost of off-site storage, or loss of the data would result in a cost that is less than the cost of off-site storage.

classification authority - the authority vested in an official of the owning agency to make a determination that certain information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure.

classification guide - a document issued by a classifier that prescribes the level of classification and appropriate declassification instructions for specified information to be classified derivatively.

classified information - information or material owned by, produced by or for, or under the control of its owner which has been determined to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is so designated.

claw bolt - a bolt with one or more fingers which extend out of the bolt and lock behind the strike as the bolt reaches the locked position.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

clean desk policy - also known as clear desk policy

clear and present danger - a concept that gives to the government a right and a duty to curtail otherwise constitutionally protected speech when utterance of the words in a specific context threaten imminent and grave harm.

clearance by arrest - an instance where a known offense is solved by the arrest and charging of at least one person, the summoning, citing, or notifying of at least one person, or the citing of a juvenile to appear before juvenile authorities, in connection to the offense.

clearance by exceptional means - a case where police know the identity and location of a suspect and have information to support arrest, charging, and prosecution but are prevented from taking action by circumstances outside their control.

clearance rate - the number of offenses cleared divided by the number of known offenses, expressed as a percent.

clearance - in Uniform Crime Reports terminology, the event where a known occurrence of a Part I offense is followed by an arrest or other decision which indicates a solved crime at the police level of reporting. The Part I offenses are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A known Part I offense is cleared when a law enforcement agency has charged at least one person with the offense, or when a suspect has been identified and located, but arrest is prevented by circumstances outside law enforcement control. As a consequence, two types of clearances exist: **clearance by arrest** and **clearance by exceptional means**.

clearzone - an area surrounding the perimeter of a facility that is free of shrubs and trees, and features well-maintained landscaping that does not provide hiding places for an adversary. Also spelled **clear zone**.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

cleavage line wound - a gaping wound produced by cutting or stabbing perpendicularly to a cleavage line. The wound will appear to have been caused by a large blade or a deep cutting action. The gaping aspect, however, results from a distortion of the muscle fibers that provide a normal tension to the skin.

clemency - executive or legislative action in which the severity of punishment of a single person or a group of persons is reduced or the punishment stopped, or an exemption is granted from prosecution for certain actions. Grounds for clemency include mitigating circumstances, post-conviction evidence of innocence, doubtfulness of guilt, illness of prisoner, reformation, services to the state, turning state's evidence, reasons of state, the need to restore civil rights, correction of an unduly severe sentence, and correction of an injustice stemming from an imperfection in penal law or the application of it. The chief forms of clemency are full and conditional pardon, amnesty, commutation, reduced sentence, reprieve, and remission of fine and forfeiture. See also **pardon**.

clerk of the court - an elected or appointed court officer responsible for maintaining the written records of the court and for supervising or performing the clerical tasks necessary for conducting judicial business; any employee of a court whose principal duties are to perform the clerical tasks necessary for conducting judicial business. See also **court clerk**.

client/server computing - computing in which processing power is distributed flexibly across networks of interconnected workstations and servers, with desk top computers taking on many functions previously performed by mainframe computers, allowing end users of client/server computing to have real-time access to critical business information.

climb detector - a type of intrusion sensor typically consisting of three low voltage wires strung across the top of a wall, fence, or building.

clinical death - an event that occurs when a person's heart stops beating and breathing ceases.

clipper - a hand held key biting punch, often incorporating a trigger-like handle.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

closed area - a controlled area established to store classified material which because of its size or nature cannot be placed in storage containers or kept under constant surveillance.

closed bomb - a bomb in which none of the component parts are visible to the naked eye.

“closed” buildings – access to elevator banks is controlled by some form of credential checking, visitors are authenticated prior to proceeding to elevators, and sometimes a separate messenger center, with controlled delivery of property, is provided. See also **“open” buildings** and **“hybrid” buildings**.

closed circuit - a protective circuit consisting of all normally closed devices connected in a series. A break in the circuit or activation of one or more sensors triggers an alarm.

closed circuit television (CCTV) – a video surveillance system; a television installation in which the signal is transmitted to a defined number of receivers. See also **video surveillance**.

closed fracture - a fracture in which the skin is not penetrated by fractured bone; a break in a bone in which the injury is entirely internal with no break in the adjacent tissue or skin. Also called a **simple fracture**.

closed gated - pertaining to a lever tumbler whose gate is pierced into the body of the tumbler. The lever(s) surround the fence in both the locked and unlocked positions.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

closed knob - a knob without an opening in its face.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

close-range gunshot wound - a wound caused when the muzzle, at time of discharge, is 2 to 24 inches from the victim. As the distance between a gun and the skin is increased, the flame burns diminish and powder grains embedded in the skin (tattooing) are spread in a widening circle around the bullet entry hole. Eventually, the tattooing effect disappears. When a bullet fired at close range first passes through clothing or some other substance, the tattooing effect may not be visible at all, thereby giving the appearance of a distant shot.

closet latch - a latchset which has a turning device with minimum projection in place of the inside knob or lever.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

closet spindle - a spindle with a thumbturn attached to one end.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

cloudy hairline - a tell tale sign of a counterfeit bill as evidenced by an indistinct hairline on the head of the person depicted on the bill.

clutch-head screw - a mounting screw used to apply devices to openings that require protection. The screw has a uniquely designed head for which a screwdriver is not commonly available. It can be tightened but once in place it cannot be removed.

CML - the title "Certified Master Locksmith" as awarded by ALOA.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

C-mount - the threaded mounting portion on the rear of a lens. It has a pitch of 32 threads per inch, and is an industry standard applicable to film and video cameras and lenses.

CN agent - the descriptor for chloroacetophenone, a riot control chemical agent that causes severe weeping or tearing of the eyes. CN is a commonly used tear gas that produces a characteristic apple blossom odor and is released as a particulate cloud, or dissolved and released as a liquid aerosol. Within seconds after exposure to it, CN irritates the upper respiratory system and eyes, causing tears. In heavy concentrations, this agent is irritating to the skin and can cause a burning, itching sensation on moist parts of the body.

concealed vertical rod device - a vertical rod exit device whose rods and header / threshold bolts are concealed within the door.

COBOL

coaxial cable - a type of cable capable of passing a wide range of frequencies with very low signal loss. In its simplest form, it consists of a hollow metallic shield with a single wire placed along the center of the shield and isolated from it.

cocaine - an alkaloid refined from the coca plant that is a short-acting but powerful stimulant pharmacologically similar to the amphetamines. Isolated in the 1850s, it was hailed by many as a wonder drug. Freud recommended its use for the treatment of morphine and alcohol depression, and fatigue. It was also widely valued and used as a local anesthetic and nerve-blocking agent. Now stronger anesthetics with fewer stimulant side effects have virtually eliminated its medical usefulness, including such synthetic cocaine-like compounds as procaine (Novocain). By the late 19th century cocaine had also achieved considerable popularity in the United States as a general tonic and addiction cure. The drug is most commonly administered by being

“snorted” through the nasal passages. Less commonly, for heightened effect, the drug is injected directly into the bloodstream. It is also smoked by a method called “freebasing” in which cocaine hydrochloride (the usual form in which it is sold) is converted to cocaine base. Inhalation of the fumes produces a rapid and intense effect. Cocaine has a potential for extraordinary psychic dependence. Although technically a stimulant, cocaine appears in the Controlled Substances Act as a Schedule II narcotic.

cocaine blues - an intense depression that results from discontinuing the use of cocaine.

cocaine paste - a white, semi-solid or solid preparation containing cocaine sulphate and other coca alkaloids. It can be mixed with tobacco or marijuana and smoked. Also called **coca paste**, **cocaine sulphate**, and **cocaine basic paste**.

cocaine psychosis - a psychological reaction to prolonged cocaine use characterized by hallucinations. The diagnosis of psychosis often emerges from the presence of tactile sensations. However, psychosis involves more than hallucinations and usually implies dysfunction in an individual's mental processes, emotional responses, memory, communication skills, sense of reality, and behavior. The presence of such a wide range of phenomena in cocaine intoxication is less clear than the presence of hallucinations; therefore, the use of the term is questionable..

cocked striker - a firing pin held under tension. Upon release of the tension, the pin initiates the bomb's firing train.

code call - any of a set of emergency calls in a police or security dispatch system. A common set of code calls includes Code One, Two, and Three. Code One is an emergency call usually prompted by a report of an officer in danger, a shooting, an explosion or bombing, robbery or felony in progress, a major accident, or other situation in which human life is in danger. Code Two is an urgent call usually prompted by a public disturbance, a citizen's request for help, an injury, a major fire, or other situation that is serious but not life threatening. Code Three is a call for routine police services that does not require an emergency or urgent response.

code of ethics - ethical standards of a business. See also business ethics.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - executive agency regulations published in the *Federal Register*.

Code of Hammurabi - Babylonian laws of the twenty-second century BC, generally regarded by historians as a moderate and humanitarian code for its period and one of the oldest codes of law.

Code of Justinian - the codification of Roman law by Justinian I in the sixth century AD in the form of a body of law.

code wheel - the component that actuates a relay to produce coded signals on a **McCulloh circuit transmitter**, created by removing actuator teeth on the wheel.

coded cable - an electrical cable that has distinctly colored wire coverings and shields so that individual leads are readily distinguishable from each other at any point along the cable's length.

coded system - a feature of a fire alarm system in which not less than three rounds of coded alarm signals are transmitted, after which the signals may be manually or automatically silenced.

codefendant - one of the accused in a trial in which two or more persons are charged with the same criminal act or acts and are tried at the same time.

coding siren - a siren with the capability of emitting controlled bursts of sound.

codeine - an alkaloid found in raw opium. Although it occurs naturally, most codeine is produced from morphine. As compared with morphine, codeine produces less analgesia, sedation, and respiratory depression. Codeine for the relief of moderate pain may consist of codeine tablets or be combined with other products such as aspirin or acetaminophen (Tylenol).

conditional plea - a plea of guilty or **nolo contendere** which is entered on the understanding that the defendant will still be allowed to appeal a prior adverse ruling which otherwise would be forfeited by entry of the plea.

coefficient of friction - the friction constant of two moving surfaces in contact. This principle is applied in the determination of motor vehicle speed from the measurement of skid marks. For level surfaces, the coefficient of friction equals friction force divided by weight. For example, if the force required to move a 4000-pound vehicle is 3200 pounds, then the coefficient of friction is 0.80 (3200 divided by 4000). The coefficient of friction for average paved roadways in dry weather is 0.6 to 0.8; for wet roads, 0.5; for packed snow or mud, 0.2; for ice, 0.1; for very wet, muddy, or icy roads, less than 0.1; for sand or cinders on concrete, 0.4 to 0.6. The coefficient of friction decreases when speed is increased on dry surfaces, and decreases more on wet roads. However, on snow and gravel, the coefficient of friction increases slightly with increased speed.

coerced confession - an admission of guilt obtained by threat or the use of force.

cognitive interview - an interview directed at obtaining information from witnesses and victims of crime. It features four general methods for jogging memory: (1) reconstruct the circumstances, (2) report everything, (3) recall the events in different order, and (4) change perspectives. In addition, this technique seeks to obtain specific information relating to physical appearance, names, numbers, speech characteristics, and things said.

cohort - a group of individuals having one or more statistical factors in common in a demographic study.

cold site - a computer backup site that has all necessary hookups to accommodate rapid installation of a data processing operation. Also called an empty shell.

cold water ground - a connection to a cold water pipe, which may run long distances underground, helping to ensure an effective electrical ground.

cold weather pack - a heating device for maintaining in frigid climates the correct operating temperature of card readers and related equipment.

collapsed vein - a malady, not uncommon among veteran heroin users, caused by repeated injections in a vein often precipitated by contaminants in the injected material and unsanitary procedures. After a regularly used vein collapses, other veins are usually sought in new areas of the body, including the arms, hands, legs, feet, and neck.

collateral consequence - any harm that may result from a guilty plea or a conviction, in addition to the preordered punishment. Examples include deportation, disbarment, or loss of license to practice certain professions.

collected standards - handwriting specimens collected for comparison purposes. Typically, they are not in direct connection to the crime and are obtained from various public and private files.

collision diagram - a schematic drawing of a street intersection or other roadway location showing, by symbols, the traffic unit movements and conflicts that have occurred in a given time period. The symbols represent vehicle types, travel directions, pedestrians, bicycles, manner of collision, and indicate where the collisions were fatal or caused injury or property damage.

collusion - an agreement between two or more persons to proceed fraudulently to the detriment and prejudice of an innocent and ignorant third party.

color of authority - authority based on a **prima facie** right; that which is presumed because of apparent legal authority. For example, the police act under color of authority. Also called **color of office**.

color of office

combination smoke detector - a smoke detector that contains both ionization and photoelectric sensing elements. One type of combination smoke detector goes into alarm if either one of the sensing elements is activated. In another type, both sensing elements must activate before the detector goes into an alarm mode.

come-along - a type of non-injuring body hold or a device used by a police officer when taking a resisting person into custody. A come-along body hold is usually

applied to a finger, hand, wrist, or arm. A come-along device is the wrist chain, which when wrapped around the wrist and twisted, will produce intense pain. The police flashlight can also be used as a pressure-applying device in certain come-along holds.

comet tailing - a condition appearing on a video display screen that is caused by partial burn-in combined with image movement.

command - an instruction, typed by the user or included in a command procedure that requests the software to perform some well-defined activity such as copy, delete, transfer, or print.

commercial burglary - the unlawful or forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of a commercial establishment, usually, but not necessarily, attended by a theft. See also **forced entry**.

commercial robbery - the theft or attempted theft of money or property from a commercial establishment, by force or threat of force.

commercial sex - the unlawfully performing, or causing or assisting another person to perform, a sex act for a fee, or causing or assisting another person to obtain performance of a sex act by paying a fee, or receiving money known to have been paid for performance of a sex act or attempting such acts.

commit - to order into custody, either to a correctional facility or a mental institution.

commitment - the written order by which a court or magistrate directs an officer to take a person to prison; authority for holding in jail one accused of crime.

commodities investment fraud - a **telemarketing** scam in which the criminal claims to have secret information on a commodity which, if purchased quickly, will give the investor a large profit.

common ethnic background - used to specifically indicate an identified commonality between the background of the perpetrator and recipient relating to national or cultural background.

[ASIS TPIL 2007]

common law - a body of legal rules derived from decisions of judges based upon accepted customs and traditions in early England. Common law is now the basis of the laws in every state of the United States, except Louisiana, which bases its laws upon the early laws of France. Statutes have been enacted to supplement and supersede the common law in many fields. The common law, however, still governs where there is no statute dealing with a specific subject. Although the common law is written, it is called the unwritten law in contradistinction to statutory law enacted by the legislatures.

communicator - a device that electronically dials one or more prerecorded telephone numbers using digital codes and reports alarm or supervisory information to a receiver.

community-centered policing - a concept of police operations in which a police agency and the community it serves maintains mutually supportive relationships. In some contexts the term indicates control of a police agency by politically active individuals in the community.

community corrections - any type of supervision over a person convicted of delinquent or criminal activity in which the supervision takes place outside an institution of confinement.

community profiling - a community-oriented method of policing that holds individual officers accountable for delivering services as required by the expressed needs of the community.

community restitution - public work done for the community, in lieu of or in addition to other criminal sanctions, as punishment for a crime. Vandalism is an offense for which community restitution is sometimes ordered.

community-based treatment - a treatment program that takes place in a community setting such as a **halfway house**. The term can apply to parole and probation programs, outpatient methadone maintenance programs, and other therapeutic approaches not involving incarceration.

community service officer - a person other than a commissioned police officer who performs certain non-enforcement duties in such programs as community relations and crime prevention. Community service officers range from paid to non-paid, part-time or full-time employees, and in some cases recruit applicants who have not yet met all of the requirements for commissioned employment

commutation - an executive act changing a punishment from a greater to a lesser penalty or a reduction of the term of confinement resulting in immediate release or reduction of remaining time to be served. The term is also used to describe the act of changing a sentence of death to one of imprisonment. Commutation does not connote forgiveness. The usual purpose is to shorten an excessively long sentence.

companionate crime - crime committed by two or more persons against another, as in a holdup or a mugging.

comparison microscope - a crime lab microscope having an optical bridge that permits an examiner to view and thereby compare two samples at the same time. It is often used to identify bullets. If the ends of two bullets are brought together in a single fused image and their separate **striations** match, the ballistics examiner would conclude that both bullets were fired from the same weapon.

compelling impulse - an accused's claim (but not a legal defense) that the crime committed was done because of an irresistible urge.

compensation - a human condition characterized by actions that serve to conceal personal weaknesses by emphasizing desirable traits. A person who compensates is likely to make up for frustration in one area by over-gratification in another area.

compensatory damages - money awarded to compensate for the financial loss to the injured party in a lawsuit.

competency - as used in the law of evidence, the presence of those characteristics, or the absence of those disabilities, which render a witness legally fit and qualified to give testimony in a court of justice. The term is applied in the same sense to documents or other written evidence.

competency to stand trial - the concept that a defendant should be tried only if he has sufficient ability at the time of trial to understand the proceedings against him, to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of understanding, and to assist in his own defense.

competent court - a court having lawful jurisdiction.

competent evidence - evidence shown to be reliable.

compiler - a computer device that translates a program written in a high-level language into a **binary** machine code. A computer network is the interconnection of communications lines (including microwave or other means of electronic communication) with a computer through remote terminals, or a complex consisting of two or more interconnected computers.

complainant - the person who, as a victim of a crime, brings the facts to the attention of the police.

complaining witness - the person who originally causes a case to be prosecuted, or who initiates the complaint against the defendant. The complaining witness is usually the victim.

complaint denied - the decision by a prosecution agency to not file a complaint or information in court, or to not seek an indictment. Also called **complaint rejected**, **complaint declined**, **declination**, and **case not papered**.

complaint granted - the decision by a prosecution agency to file a complaint or information in court, or to seek an indictment from a grand jury. Also called **complaint accepted** or **case papered**.

complaint modified - the decision by a prosecution agency to initiate prosecution in relation to an alleged criminal event, but to alter some or all of the charges or to omit some of the charges in the document requesting the complaint.

complaint requested - a request by a law enforcement or other government agency, or a private citizen, that a prosecution agency file a complaint or information or seek an indictment alleging that a specified person has committed a specified offense.

complaint - in general criminal justice usage, any accusation that a person has committed an offense, received by or originating from a law enforcement or prosecutorial agency, or received by a court. In judicial process usage, a formal written accusation made by any person, often a prosecutor, and filed in a court, alleging that a specified person has committed a specific offense.

compliance

complicity - conduct on the part of a person other than the chief actor in the commission of a crime, in which the person intentionally or knowingly serves to further the intent to commit the crime, aids in the commission of the crime, or assists the person who has committed the crime to avoid prosecution or to escape from justice.

composite - a forged document made from piecing or recombining other documents.

compositional bullet analysis - the examination of a bullet or bullet fragment bearing no microscopic marks of value for identification purposes. When two or more lead samples are determined to be compositionally indistinguishable from one another, a common manufacturer's source of lead is indicated. Lead composition information, in conjunction with other circumstantial information, is often useful in linking a suspect to a shooting. Compositional analysis of shot pellets and rifled slugs can provide similar useful circumstantial information. Marks on a fired cartridge case or shotshell casing can be produced by breech face, firing pin, chamber, extractor, and ejector with a fired cartridge case.

compound fracture

compounded larceny - larceny accompanied by another offense such as battery.

compounding a crime - the taking, or agreeing to take, money, property, gratuity, or reward upon an understanding to conceal a crime, or violation of statute, or to abstain from, discontinue, or delay prosecution, or to withhold any evidence thereof, except in a case where a compromise is allowed by law; the offense of receiving or offering to give a monetary or other consideration in return for a promise not to prosecute or aid in the prosecution of a criminal offender. Also known as **misprision of a felony**.

comprehensive budget - also called master budget. The forecast of all transactions within a given period, set up in a manner that will deliver timely reports of financial results to responsible managers. The comprehensive budget enables the preparation of financial statements such as the profit and loss statement and balance sheet. Within the comprehensive budget may be found a variety of smaller budgets that address the activities of departments and functions within the business.

compromise incidents - suspected, unsuccessful, or successful attempts of the compromise of proprietary and trade-secret information.

[ASIS TPIL 2007]

compulsion or **necessity defense** - a defense which argues that a person should not be charged with a crime when the act was committed in response to an imminent, impending, and overwhelmingly coercive influence. For example, a person who is ordered to drive a getaway car under the threat of immediate death would not be punishable as a principal to the crime.

compulsion - forcible inducement to the commission of an act; an impulse or feeling of being irresistibly driven toward the performance of some act.

compulsive drug use - drug use characterized by both high frequency and high intensity levels of relatively long duration, producing physiological or psychological dependence such that the individual cannot discontinue use at will without experiencing physiological discomfort or psychological disruption.

compulsive neurosis - a condition characterized by obsessive ideals and desires to perform complicated and senseless acts.

compurgation - a process, used at the time of the origin of the jury system, in which a defendant attempted to prove his innocence by calling witnesses who testified as to their belief in his innocence.

computer architecture - a description of a computer system in terms of the system's layout, and how the processing workload and application logic are distributed. The architecture defines standards designed to ensure that varying hardware and software agree functionally and that data can be shared across different **platforms**.

computer based training - any training that uses a computer as the focal point of instructional delivery. Training is provided through the use of computer hardware and software that guides the learner through an interactive learning program.

[ASIS GDL PSO-2010]

computer infrastructure - a description of the physical components of a computer system, such as wiring, routers, switches, operating systems, and servers.

computer auditing - the act of noting the occurrence of an event that has security implications. An audit trail, for example, could be a record of access attempts by an unauthorized user.

computer crime - a popular term for crimes committed by use of a computer or crimes involving misuse or destruction of computer equipment or computerized information, sometimes specifically theft committed by means of manipulation of a computerized financial transaction system, or the use of computer services with

intent to avoid payment. The special kinds of crimes which can be committed in relation to computer systems have rarely been codified in penal statutes.

computer emergency response team (CERT) - a team formed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in response to an Internet worm incident. The CERT charter is to work with the Internet community to facilitate its response to computer security events involving Internet hosts, to take proactive steps to raise the community's awareness of computer security issues, and to conduct research targeted at improving the security of existing systems. CERT products and services include 24-hour technical assistance for responding to computer security incidents, product vulnerability assistance, technical documents, and seminars.

computer integration - the integration of disparate computer applications. Computer integration for an organization often means writing proprietary software programs and creating bridges and gateways that allow differing computer applications to work in harmony.

computer program - a series of instructions or statements, in a form acceptable to a computer, that permits the functioning of a computer in a manner designed to provide appropriate products from the computer system.

computer science - a branch of science and technology concerned with methods and techniques relating to data processing performed by automatic means.

computer security - a general term relating to measures designed to protect computer assets in all configurations.

computer system - a functional unit, consisting of one or more computers and associated software, that (1) uses common storage for all or part of the data necessary for execution of the program, (2) executes user-designated data manipulation, including arithmetic operations and logic operations, (3) and that can execute programs that modify themselves during their execution. Also, a collection of machines, one or more of which contain computer programs and data, that performs functions including logic, arithmetic, data storage and retrieval, communication, and control.

computer-aided dispatching - a system in which dispatchers are assisted by computer technology in assigning cases to patrol officers. The term also refers to a dispatching system that is enhanced by the use of computer equipment at the communications center or in patrol units.

concealed vertical rod device - a vertical rod exit device whose rods and header / threshold bolts are concealed within the door.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

concentrated explosion - an explosion characterized by an extremely rapid combustion, known as **detonation reaction**, which occurs through the action of

explosives such as dynamite, TNT, nitroglycerin, pentaerythritoltetranitrate, and various plastic explosives.

concentric circle search - a method of searching for evidence that begins at the apparent center of the scene and searches in ever-widening circles until satisfied that all available evidence has been detected.

concertina - a coil of barbed wire typically used as a temporary fence.

conclusion of fact - a determination by a jury based on facts produced in evidence.

conclusion of law - a determination arrived at by applying to the facts pleaded certain artificial rules of law.

conclusive evidence - evidence that shuts out all further evidence; not admitting of explanation or contradiction; beyond question or beyond dispute.

concurrent jurisdiction - applies when the federal government and a state have all the rights accorded them under the constitution with the broad qualification such rights run concurrently.

concurrent validity study - in employee screening, a study in which the ratings assigned to employees on the basis of objective criteria are compared against integrity test scores. If the integrity test is valid, there will be a correlation between the test scores and the objective criteria.

concurring opinion - states the reasoning of one or more judges who agree with majority decision but on different grounds.

concussion - an injury to a soft structure, such as the brain, resulting from a blow or violent shaking. It is characterized by immediate and transient impairment of neural function, such as altered consciousness, mentation disequilibrium, and disturbed vision.

condescending counsel - a cross-examination tactic sometimes used by an attorney for the defense as a means to discredit the testimony of a prosecution witness. This technique subjects the witness to ridicule and attempts to create an impression that the witness is inept and unreliable. The defense attorney's general approach is to assume an air of benevolence and sympathy in which the prosecution witness is portrayed as stumbling and incompetent.

condition diagram - a map drawn to scale of a street intersection or other roadway location that shows pavement widths, curbs or shoulders, sidewalks, view obstructions, grades, traffic controls, access driveways and other important features that can affect traffic movements.

conditional discharge - release from punishment contingent upon fulfilling obligations stated by the court.

conditional endorsement - a special endorsement with words added that create a condition which must happen before the special endorsee is entitled to the payment. The endorser is liable only if the condition is fulfilled.

conditionally suspended sentence - a court disposition of a convicted person specifying a penalty of a fine or commitment to confinement but holding execution of the penalty in abeyance upon good behavior. In some jurisdictions, a conditionally suspended sentence is equivalent or complementary to a grant of probation.

condonation defense - a defense used in some rare cases where the law allows an accused to be not prosecuted if certain conditions are met. For example, a charge of seduction might be dropped if the parties involved subsequently marry.

conduct unbecoming an officer - in police and military disciplinary proceedings, a charge involving violation of the rules and regulations or professional and ethical standards of the department or service.

conduit - a channel carrying something to or from a place.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

cone fracture pattern - a cone shaped pattern that appears in glass plate fractured by a penetrating force. In a cross sectional view, the tip of the cone is on the entering side of the glass with the large end of the cone on the exiting side. In addition to the crater being formed, flaking of the glass takes place, which upon close examination may reveal the angle of direction of the missile.

confess - to admit as true; to admit the truth of a charge or accusation.

confession - an express acknowledgment of guilt. When a defendant has made prior statements, not amounting to a confession, but which admit facts in issue against him, such statements may be used in evidence against him as admissions. That the accused ran away or was in hiding after the commission of the crime is admissible as evidence of a guilty mind. See also **judicial confession**.

confession distance - the distance between the interrogator and the person being interrogated within which the interrogator establishes feelings of friendship, acceptance, intimacy, and reassurance.

confidence game - false representation to obtain money or any other thing of value, where deception is accomplished through the trust placed by the victim in the offender.

confidential communication - an oral or written communication between two persons which because of their relationship may not be divulged unless waived. The relationship may be that between a lawyer and client, doctor and patient, or investigator and informant.

confidential funds - funds expended in support of investigations. **External confidential funds** are funds obtained from a source other than the parent government or organization.

confidential vehicle identification number - the number placed on certain major assemblies of a vehicle at the time of manufacture and which is known only to designated persons within the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Automobile Theft Bureau.

confidential - a designation generally applied to information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which could be reasonably expected to cause damage to the owner's interest. In national security, examples of damage include the compromise of information that indicates strength of ground, air, and naval forces and overseas areas; disclosure of technical information used for training, maintenance, and inspection of classified munitions of war; and revelation of performance characteristics, test data, design, and production data on munitions of war.

confidentiality - secrecy, the state of having the dissemination of certain information restricted.

[ASIS GDL IAP 05 2007]

confinement - the restraint or restriction of a person's freedom of movement; in correctional terminology, physical restriction of a person to a clearly defined area from which he or she is lawfully forbidden to depart and from which departure is usually constrained by architectural barriers and/or guards or other custodians.

confinement facility - a facility in which all or a large majority of the prisoners are not free to depart at any time.

confiscation - the act of taking private property as a penalty and a forfeit for public use. Also the act of taking contraband.

conflict of interest - a situation where a decision that may be made (or influenced) by an office holder may (or may appear to) be to that office holder's personal benefit.

conformity – fulfillment of a requirement.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

confrontation - the right of a person to face the witnesses who charge him with a crime. By the first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution (Bill of Rights), a defendant in any criminal prosecution is entitled to be confronted by the witnesses against him. This means that the defendant must be given a right and fair opportunity, not necessarily in court, to cross-examine witnesses, either by himself or by counsel. Also a result of conflict between two or more persons.

conjunctiva - an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining of the eyelids and the front of the eye, indicative of marijuana use.

consciousness

consequence – outcome of an event [ISO/IEC Guide 73]. Note 1: There can be more than one consequence from one event. Note 2: Consequences can range from positive to negative. Note 3: Consequences can be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

consensual crime - a violation of law committed by or between two or more adults with the voluntary consent of each participant, as in the crimes of adultery, sodomy, and gambling.

consensual monitoring - the monitoring of conversations between two individuals with the consent and knowledge of one of the individuals.

consent defense - a defense used when consent of the victim is involved. Where consent is offered as a defense, the consent must have been given by a person legally capable of giving it and it must be voluntary.

consent recording - electronic recording of wire or oral communication with the consent of one or more of the participants.

consent to search form - a form used for advising a person of his or her constitutional rights concerning a search, for demonstrating that the rights were understood, and for showing that the rights were waived. The form, which varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, contains places for signatures to be affixed by the person granting consent, the search officer, and a witness. A major purpose of this type of form is to demonstrate the voluntariness of the person granting consent.

consent transmitting - radio transmission of oral communication with the consent of one or more of the participants.

consequent cost - the cost to an organization that results from disruptions caused by a loss event. Consequent cost may result from lost man hours, underutilized equipment or missed business opportunities, but does not reflect the direct cost of the loss itself. For example, a consequent cost might be the loss of revenue resulting from the theft of a van used in a delivery service, but does not include the replacement cost of the van.

consequential - a secondary result ensuing from an action or decision. From an insurance or security standpoint, costs, loss, or damage beyond the market value of the asset lost or damaged, including other indirect costs.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

consigliere - a mafia higher-up who serves as a counselor and who is often retired or partially retired from a successful career in crime as a mafia leader.

consignee - a person, firm or activity designated as the receiver of a shipment; one to whom a shipment is consigned.

consignment - the delivery of goods by the owner or the consignor to the consignee.

consignor - a person, firm or activity from whom materials are sent. The consignor is also usually the shipper.

consolidated trial - a trial in which two or more defendants named in separate charging documents are tried together, or where a given defendant is tried on charges contained in two or more charging documents.

conspiracy - a joining together of people to commit an unlawful act

conspiracy of concealment - efforts to conceal or cover up any evidence of crime or wrongdoing.

constable - originally in medieval England, the person employed to care for the stables who, when the noble's guards were out of the village, acted as a watchman and caretaker. The constable's duties eventually extended to the pursuit of felons, and later the title applied to an inspector of weapons and equipment. Today, it refers to an elected county official with limited law-enforcement responsibilities.

constituents of crime - a term relating to a legal concept in which a crime is viewed as having two essential constituents: an external physical action and an internal mental action. The external physical action is the conduct of the offender and its result. The forbidden conduct is set out in the definition for each particular crime. The internal mental action is the intent of the offender to act. Common to all crimes is the requirement that the offender willfully determines to do an act which the law forbids. Although general criminal intent will suffice for many crimes, certain offenses require additional mental intention. Not only must the external and internal actions be present, they must be united at one and the same time.

Constitution - the basic law of the United States, with which all other federal and state laws must not conflict.

constitutional officer - any law enforcement officer specifically and expressly provided for either in the Constitution of the United States or in an individual state's constitution. The offices of **sheriff**, **constable**, and **coroner** are constitutional offices in several states.

construction master keying - a method that allows the use of a single key for all locks during the construction of large housing projects. In one such system, the cylinder cores of all locks contain an insert that permits the use of a special master key. When the dwelling unit is completed, the insert is removed and the lock then accepts its own change key and no longer accepts the construction master key.

constructive possession - a condition in which a person who is not actually in possession of property, because of the circumstances of the case is treated as if he or she were in actual possession.

constructively present - a legal term describing the presence at a location other than the crime scene of an aider or abettor. A lookout who functions at a considerable distance from the scene of a burglary may be said to be constructively present.

consumer fraud - deception of the public with respect to the cost, quality, purity, safety, durability, performance, effectiveness, dependability, availability and adequacy of choice relating to goods or services offered or furnished, and with respect to credit or other matters relating to terms of sales. Consumer fraud is a generic, not statutory, term. Consumer fraud is prosecuted under a variety of fraud-related crimes.

consumer report - FCRA § 603(d)(15 U.S.C. § 1681a)(1) provides that the term "consumer report" means any written, oral, or other communication of any information by a **Consumer Reporting Agency (CRA)** bearing on a consumer's credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living which is used or expected to be used or collected in whole or in part for the purpose of serving as a factor in establishing the consumer's eligibility for" (A) credit or insurance to be used primarily for personal, family, or household purposes; (B) employment purposes; or (C) any other purpose authorized under §1681b.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

Consumer Reporting Agency (CRA) - FCRA § 603(f)(15 U.S.C. § 1681a) provides that the term "consumer reporting agency" means any person which, for monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in whole or in part in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties, and which uses any means or facility of interstate commerce for the purpose of preparing or furnishing consumer reports.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

contact gunshot wound - a close-range wound characterized by gunpowder tattooing in and around the bullet hole. The tattooing consists of charring at the entry point, and powder grains and combustion products embedded in the skin. The wound results when the muzzle of the gun has been firmly applied to the skin at the instant of firing. When the muzzle is against a bony structure, such as the head, the blast causes a lacerated, charred wound that shows flame burns of the skin and hair from the rapidly expanding explosive gases. Also called **tattooed wound**.

contact writings - impressions or minute tracings of ink from one piece of paper to another. Pressure marks on paper caused by hand or mechanical writing, along with ink constituents, can be transferred from one document to a contacting document.

These marks are often in the form of invisible indentations and chemical traces. By special chemical treatment, contact writing may be developed into legible writing. For example, if an original page is torn or removed from a record book, it may be possible to determine the contents of the missing page by treating the pages above and below the missing page.

contact - an electrically conductive point or set of points that opens or closes a circuit or a device that when actuated opens or closes a set of electrical contacts such as a switch or relay.

contact list - a list of team members and key players in a crisis. The list should include home phone numbers, pager numbers, cell phone numbers, etc.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

containment theory - a theory of criminality, and particularly of juvenile delinquency, which postulates that delinquency and crime occur to the extent that there is a breakdown in “inner” and “outer” restraining forces of society. The inner restraints consist of moral, religious, and superego forces. The outer restraints derive from family, educators, and other potentially disapproving forces.

containment - in nuclear security, restricting the escape of radioactive gases, waters, and other materials associated with nuclear power plants; the application of any devices designed to limit the mobility of nuclear material, the access of personnel, or the unauthorized operation of equipment such as transfer valves and sampler lines, and structural elements, including the design of buildings and layout of equipment, which minimize and control access to nuclear material.

contaminated print - an impression of a skin surface, such as a fingerprint, coated with a foreign substance such as blood or grease. Also called a **patent print**.

contamination control station - a place specifically designated for controlling movement of persons and equipment into and from an area contaminated by radiation.

contempt of court - any act which is calculated to embarrass, hinder, obstruct a court, or which is calculated to lessen its authority or dignity. Flight to avoid prosecution or confinement, for example, is a form of contempt that is often prosecuted. See also **direct contempt**; **indirect contempt**; **civil contempt**.

content security - information transmitted over an organization’s network and is the responsibility of the organization. The term suggests that management is responsible for making sure the content is not offensive and does not compromise the security of the organization.

continental system - the system of criminal prosecution prevailing in most of continental Europe, Japan, and other countries, in contrast to the English and American adversary system. In the continental system, a judicial officer has the

responsibility to investigate and examine, and adjudication is not limited to the facts adduced by the parties. Also called the **inquisitorial system**.

contingency budget - funds set aside to meet the costs for unexpected events such as recovery from major fire damage.

contingency management - a management style that recognizes that the application of theory to practice must necessarily take into consideration, and be contingent upon, the given situation.

contingency plan - sets forth an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of an emergency event such as fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste.

contingency planning - problem solving before the fact; planning to counter emergencies or unexpected occurrences.

contingency plans - plans which set forth organized and coordinated courses of action to be followed in case of an emergency event such as fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste.

contingency procedures - alternatives to a normal procedure when an unusual but anticipated situation occurs. A contingency procedure is usually triggered by an event outside the control of the organization. Contingency procedures would address events such as bomb threat, earthquake, fire, and riot.

continual improvement – recurring process of enhancing the organizational resilience (OR) management system in order to achieve improvement in overall OR management performance consistent with the organization's OR management policy. Note: the process need not take place in all areas of activity simultaneously.
[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - recurring process of enhancing the business continuity management system in order to achieve improvements in overall business continuity management performance consistent with the organization's business continuity management policy. Note: The process need not take place in all areas of activity simultaneously.
[ASIS/BSI BCM.01-2010]

continuity - strategic and tactical capability, pre-approved by management, of an organization to plan for and respond to conditions, situations, and events in order to continue operations at an acceptable predefined level. NOTE: *Continuity*, as used in this *Standard*, is the more general term for operational and business continuity to ensure an organization's ability to continue operating outside of normal operating conditions. It applies not only to for-profit companies, but organizations of all natures, such as non-governmental, public interest, and governmental organizations.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

continuity strategy - approach by an organization intended to ensure continuity and ability to recover in the face of a disruptive event, emergency, crisis, or other major outage.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

continuous visual surveillance - in nuclear security, unobstructed view at all times of a shipment of special nuclear material, and of all access to a temporary storage area or cargo compartment containing the shipment.

contraband - any article which has been declared illegal to possess.

contract security - protective services provided by one company, specializing in such services, to another company on a paid, contractual basis.

contract security service - protective services provided by one entity, specializing in such services, to another entity on a compensated basis.

[ASIS GDL PSO-2010]

(2) - a business that provides security services, typically the services of security officers, to another entity for compensation.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

contributory negligence - an act or omission amounting to want of ordinary care on the part of a complaining party, which, concurring with the defendant's negligence, is the proximate cause of injury. Contributory negligence generally applies to a condition of employment, either express or implied, with which an employee agrees that the dangers of injury ordinarily or obviously incident to the discharge of required duties shall be at the employee's own risk. See also **criminal negligence**; **culpable negligence**.

control chamber - in an interchangeable or removable core, any chamber which has a control shear line which is different from the operating shear line.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

control elements - software and data performing or supporting control functions such as access control, logging, and violation detection. Examples are password data sets, files of cipher-keys, and log files.

controlled access area - an area which is clearly demarcated, access to which is controlled and which affords isolation of the material or persons within it.

controlled lighting - refers to exterior lighting that directs illumination on a particular area.

controlled substances - psychoactive substances covered by laws regulating their sale and possession. The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 defines the term as including all substances subject to the Act. The Controlled Substances Act establishes five schedules or classifications of controlled substances according to their potential for abuse, physical and psychological dependence, and currently

accepted medical use. **Schedule I**, the most strictly controlled category, includes heroin, marijuana, and LSD, and other drugs considered to have high abuse potential and not recognized for medical use in the United States; they can be obtained only for limited research purposes under special registration requirements. **Schedule II drugs** (morphine, methadone, and amphetamines) are primarily different from Schedule I drugs in that they have some currently accepted medical uses. The manufacture and distribution of these drugs are controlled by production quotas, strict security regulations, import and export controls, and non-refillable prescription requirements. **Schedule III, IV, and V drugs** are considered in descending order to have less abuse potential and dependence liability.

control material - a specimen which contains a specifically known ingredient at a precisely known concentration. A laboratory analyst uses the control material to calibrate equipment and ensure that the routine procedures of the laboratory are operating within quality control parameters.

control panel - a centrally located assembly containing power supplies, relays, amplifiers, and other equipment needed to receive, interpret, and supervise alarm signals from a protected area; a device that arms, disarms and supervises an alarm system at the subscriber's premises. Control panels may also serve as an interface between the subscriber's security system and the alarm company's central station.

control point - an entry or exit point where access is monitored and subject to restriction. See also **controlled access area**.

control question - a question related to a similar but unconnected issue. It is posed to a polygraph examinee in a general question test in such a manner that the examinee will lie in responding to it. The examiner compares the chart tracings for the control question against tracings related to questions directly relevant to the issue under investigation.

controls - the countermeasures for vulnerabilities. There are three types: Preventive Controls reduce the likelihood of a deliberate attack, protect vulnerabilities, and make an attack unsuccessful or reduce its impact; Corrective Controls reduce the impact of an attack and restore the plant to normal operation; and Detective Controls discover attacks and activate preventative or corrective controls.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

control shear line - the shear line which allows operation of the control lug of an interchangeable or removable core.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

control theory - an explanation of delinquency and crime which postulates that criminal and delinquent acts occur when the bonds that tie people to the law-abiding society are weakened. These bonds include attachment to others, commitment to conventional lines of action, involvement in conventional activity, and belief in the laws governing forbidden behavior.

control unit - that element of an intrusion detection system which provides power, receives and evaluates information from sensors, and transmits signals to the annunciation element.

convective column - a column of warm air rising above the fire source.

convergence – the identification of security risks and interdependencies between business functions and processes within the enterprise and the development of managed business process solutions to address those risks and interdependencies.

[Convergence of Enterprise Security Organizations. 8 November 2005]

convict lease system - the nineteenth century practice of selling the labor of prisoners to private employers who paid the state a fee for each of the prisoners and then took on the responsibility of guarding and feeding them. In exchange, the employer received the profits of the convicts' labor.

conviction - the act or process of judicially finding someone guilty of a crime; the state of having been proved guilty.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

cooker - any small receptacle, such as a spoon or bottle cap, in which heroin is dissolved; any type of container used to hold a drug while it is being heated; the chemist in an illicit drug laboratory.

cookie - an entry made to a file by a Web file server when the file views a Web page. The cookie typically contains a record of the Web visit and the kind of information asked for during the visit.

co-optation - a social process by which people who might otherwise threaten the stability or existence of an organization are brought into the leadership or policy-making structure and thereby neutralized in respect to opposition.

coprolalia - the use of obscene language to promote sexual excitement; repetitive use of obscenities in speech, as may occur involuntarily in Gilles de la Tourette syndrome.

coprophilia - sexual excitement derived from defecating or having an abnormal interest in feces.

copyright - a property right and protection of an original work of authorship (including literary, musical, dramatic, choreographic, pictorial, graphic, sculptural, and architectural work; motion pictures and other audiovisual works; and sound recordings) fixed in any tangible medium of expression, giving the holder the exclusive right to reproduce, adapt, distribute, perform, and display the work.

copyright infringement - refers to a law which makes it a federal crime for anyone who willfully for purposes of commercial advantages and private gain infringes on another's copyright.

copyrighted software - software that is purchased, rented, or borrowed and which remains the property of the manufacturer by the terms of agreement. Acquisition of copyrighted software buys the right to use it, not own it.

cord trap - a length of cord extended in a concealed manner at the perimeter of a protected area. One or both ends of the cord can be attached to a switch that activates an alarm when the cord is displaced.

cordite - an explosive powder made of nitroglycerin and formed into the shape of string or cord.

core body temperature loss - the predictable rate of loss of body temperature following death.

coroner - an official whose chief duty is to inquire into the cause of the death of persons killed or who die suddenly or unnaturally. A coroner is usually elected, although in some jurisdictions he is appointed for a fixed term. The coroner's examination is made with the aid of a jury, in sight of the body, and at the place where the death occurred.

corporal punishment - physical punishment as distinguished from **pecuniary punishment** or a fine; punishment inflicted on the body.

corporate crime - an illegal act or acts committed by a corporate body or by executives or managers acting on behalf of the corporation, such as consumer fraud, price-fixing, and restraint of trade.

corporate fraud - the intentional misstatement of financially material facts for the purpose of deceiving the hearers or readers to their detriment, coupled with or independent of the misapplication of organizational assets by the employees, officers, or executives of a publicly held company.

corporation - an artificial legal entity created by government grant and endowed with certain powers; a voluntary organization of persons either actual individuals or legal entities, legally bound to form a business enterprise.

corporation defense - a defense which holds that because a corporation is an artificial creation it is considered incapable of forming the requisite criminal intent. This defense has been largely overcome in recent years. Some crimes, such as rape, bigamy, and murder, cannot logically be imputed to a corporation.

corpus delicti - a term meaning "body of the crime" and often used erroneously to describe the corpse of the victim in a homicide case. The term relates to the essence of an offense and thus implies that every offense must have a corpus delicti. In proving an accused's guilt of a specific crime, the prosecution establishes three general facts: (1) that an injury or loss particular to the crime involved has taken place, (2) that the injury or loss was brought about by somebody's criminality (meaning that the injury or loss resulted from a criminal act as opposed to an

accident or other cause), and (3) that the accused, possessing the requisite state of mind (i.e., intent), was the person who caused the injury or loss..

correctional reform - a movement to bring about changes in the correctional system, usually involving less punitive and more humane treatment of prisoners, shorter sentences, and the introduction of rehabilitative programs.

correctional agency - a federal, state, or local criminal or juvenile justice agency, under a single administrative authority, that performs the principal functions of corrections.

correctional facility - a building or part thereof, set of buildings, or area enclosing a set of buildings or structures, operated by a government agency for the physical custody, or custody and treatment, of sentenced persons or persons subject to criminal proceedings.

corrective action - action to eliminate the cause of a detected nonconformity.
[ASIS SPC.1-2009] [ISO 14001: 2004]

corrections - a generic term referring to government agencies, facilities, programs, procedures, personnel, and techniques concerned with the intake, custody, confinement, supervision, or treatment, or pre-sentencing or pre-disposition investigation of alleged or adjudicated adult offenders, delinquents, or status offenders.

corroborative evidence - evidence that strengthens or adds weight or credibility to a thing by additional and confirming facts.

corrosive poison - a poison that produces vomiting and severe pain in the gastrointestinal tract. The presence of a corrosive poison is revealed by the strong odor of the victim's breath and any regurgitated material. Corrosive poisons are found in such household items as bleach, solvents, disinfectants, fertilizer, and many types of industrial chemicals. Corrosive poisoning can produce shock and coma as well as death.

corruption - the act of an official who unlawfully and wrongfully uses his position to procure some benefit for himself or another person, contrary to duty and the rights of others.

cosmic top secret - a classification of information or property of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and subject to special security controls.

cost abatement - the reduction of loss-related costs through the purchase of insurance coverage.

cost avoidance - a method for establishing economic justification of a security program by showing that anticipated losses did not occur as the result of security.

When the costs of security are less than the avoided losses, there is economic justification for the program.

cost-benefit analysis - any process by which an organization seeks to determine the effectiveness of spending, in relation to costs, in meeting policy objectives. A process in planning, related to the decision to commit funds or assets. This is a systematic attempt to measure or analyze the value of all the benefits that accrue from a particular expenditure. Usually, this process involves three steps: identification of all direct and indirect consequences of the expenditure; assignment of a monetary value to all costs and benefits resulting from the expenditure; discounting expected future costs and revenues accruing from the expenditure to express those costs and revenues in current monetary values.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

cost benefit ratio - the ratio between cost and benefit which is helpful in evaluating investment/purchase options. The ratio is attained by dividing costs by benefits.

cost center - an organizational unit to which specific costs are charged. A cost center can be a distinct office or department, or it can be an accounting point in a particular ledger where costs are calculated.

cost of security loss - a measure in dollars of the direct cost of a lost asset or the indirect cost of lost income.

cost-effectiveness evaluation - a form of evaluation in which input is measured in terms of dollars and output is measured in terms of the achievement of some desired objectives; a management guide for the balancing of costs and results; performing a job at the lowest cost consistent with output at a given level of quality; deriving the greatest possible return for an expenditure.

cot death -

counter check - a check issued to depositors when they are withdrawing funds from their accounts and not good anywhere else. Sometimes a store will have its own counter checks for the convenience of customers. A counter check is not negotiable and is so marked.

counterfeit drug - a substance purported to be a drug but is chemically different from the drug it is purported to be.

counterfeiting - the manufacture or attempted manufacture of a copy or imitation of a negotiable instrument with value set by convention or law, or the possession of such a copy without authorization, with the intent to defraud by claiming the genuineness of the copy. For statutory purposes, counterfeiting is included within the definition of forgery. The chief distinction of counterfeiting is the prior existence of an officially issued item of value which provides a model for the counterfeiter. Examples are currency, stamps, and bonds. In forgery, the model is absent. It is not a crime to possess a counterfeit item without knowledge or criminal intent.

counterintelligence - information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations, or persons; or international terrorist activities, excluding personnel, physical, document, and communications security programs.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

countermeasures - a reaction to or as defense against a hostile action to deal with a threatening situation.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

countersniping team - a special weapons and tactics team (SWAT) usually consisting of an observer and a shooter who are specially trained for deployment against a sniper. The observer, equipped with binoculars and/or special sighting devices, identifies the target, directs the fire, and evaluates the shooter's shots.

counterterrorism (CT) - offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

court - an agency or unit of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, and consisting of one or more judicial officers, which has the authority to decide upon cases, controversies in law, and disputed matters of fact brought before it. There are two basic types of courts: those having original jurisdiction to make decisions, and those having appellate jurisdiction to review issues of law in connection with decisions made in specific cases previously adjudicated by other courts and decisions made by administrative agencies

court administrator - an official responsible for supervising and performing administrative tasks for a given court or courts. Duties typically include performing personnel, budget, and administrative tasks, compiling and reporting statistical data, and assisting the presiding judge in administrative matters.

court calendar - the schedule or list of events comprising the daily or weekly work of a court, including the assignment of the time and place for each hearing or other item of business, or the list of matters which will be taken up in a given court term.

court clerk - an elected or appointed court officer responsible for maintaining the written records of the court and for supervising or performing the clerical tasks necessary for conducting judicial business; any employee of a court whose principal duties are to perform the clerical tasks necessary for conducting judicial business. Also called **clerk of the court**.

court decision or **court finding** - a conclusion of a court as to an issue of fact, for example, that the defendant is or is not competent to stand trial.

court disposition - the judicial decision terminating proceedings in a case before judgment is reached, or the judgment itself; the data items for statistical reports

representing the outcome of judicial proceedings and the manner in which the outcome was arrived at.

court of appeals - a court that reviews a trial court's actions, or the decisions of another (but lower-level) appellate court, to determine whether errors have been made and to decide whether to uphold or overturn a verdict.

court of general jurisdiction - a court which has jurisdiction to try all criminal offenses, including felonies, and which may or may not hear appeals.

court of last resort - an appellate court having final jurisdiction over appeals within a given state; the last court to which a case may be appealed. Although the court of last resort has final jurisdiction over appeals in a given state judicial system, issues of law may exist in some cases that permit subsequent appeal to a federal court. The U.S. Supreme Court is the court of last resort for many kinds of cases.

court of limited jurisdiction - a court of which the trial jurisdiction either includes no felonies or is limited to less than all felonies, and which may or may not hear appeals.

court of record - a court in which a complete and permanent record of all proceedings or specified types of proceedings is kept.

court order - a mandate, command or direction issued by a judicial officer in the exercise of his judicial authority. A court order is sometimes referred to as a **judgment**, but it is more in the nature of the mechanism by which the court, having reached conclusions as to matters of fact and law in a controversy, directs that the actions implementing the judgment occur. **Writs** and **injunctions** are court orders.

court probation - a criminal court requirement that a defendant or offender fulfill specified conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement, but without assignment to a probation officer's supervisory caseload. This type of grant of probation is variously called **unsupervised probation**, **summary probation**, or **informal probation**.

court reporter - a person present during judicial proceedings, who records all testimony and other oral statements made during the proceedings. A court reporter is also usually present when proceedings occur outside of the courtroom, e.g., in the judge's chambers. In some jurisdictions, the court reporting function is performed by audio recording and transcription by a typist.

courtesy supervision - supervision by the correctional agency of one jurisdiction, of a person placed on probation by a court or on parole by a paroling authority in another jurisdiction, by informal agreement between agencies. Courtesy supervision occurs when a receiving agency agrees to supervise a probationer or parolee through arrangements made without reference to statutory or administratively promulgated rules.

court-martial - a military court for the trial of members of the armed forces and certain civilians said to be “accompanying the armies in the field.”

covert entry - an entry into or onto premises which, if made without a court order allowing such entry would be a violation of a penal code.

covert meet security - measures taken to protect a covert meeting in terms of information about the event and physical protection of the meeting itself. It is a very broad term and may include such activities as encrypting information involved in setting up the meeting, using a safehouse or other “secure” location, countersurveillance, armed security and other measures. It is designed to protect the conduct of the meeting itself and the people involved in the meeting.

covert surveillance - observation by a someone who is hidden from public view, usually to detect suspicious or illegal activity, and sometimes used by the police to aid in traffic enforcement.

CPL - the title “Certified Professional Locksmith” as awarded by ALOA.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

crack - a purified form of cocaine that is smoked by inhaling the vapors that are given off as the drug is heated. It is made by boiling cocaine to produce pea-sized crystalline chunks or rocks which are smoked in cigarettes or a special pipe, usually made of glass. The drug gets its name from the sound it makes when heated. The use of crack is of great concern because it often creates intense dependency and addiction in a relatively short period of use. The power and speed of crack are primarily due to purity of the drug and route of administration. Cocaine that is snorted is generally 15 to 25 percent pure, whereas crack will be as much as 90 percent pure. Because crack is inhaled, the vapors go directly to the lungs for immediate absorption into the bloodstream. It is then carried to the brain in a high concentration. The effects of crack are produced in 4 to 6 seconds, are intensely euphoric, and last for 5 to 7 minutes.

crackhouse - a place where crack is sold or used.

cramming - the fraudulent practice of adding an unwanted third-party-service to the account of a telephone customer. Cramming is often committed through the use of a contest sign-up form. A small-print notice on the form declares that by entering the contest, the customer is also signing up for an added service, such as a paging service. The cost of the added service is charged to the victim’s telephone bill.

crash cushion - a traffic barrier designed to prevent errant vehicles from striking a rigid object located on the roadside, either by smoothly decelerating such vehicles to a stop or by redirecting them away from the rigid object as well as from the opposite flow of traffic. Crash cushions are typically made of plastic or light metal barrels filled with sand or water.

crash - a computer system's response to an unstable condition. Rather than continuing to operate and possibly damaging itself, the system stops functioning. Also, sleep or pass out from the use of a drug; also, the effects felt when coming out from under the influence of a stimulant.

crash pad - a place, frequently on a college campus, where a drug user undergoing withdrawal, agitation, or a panic reaction can obtain assistance without notice being given to an enforcement agency. Services provided typically consist of emotional support and reassurance.

craving - a term implying both physiological and psychological dependence; the user's desire or need to continue using a drug. This term is often associated with withdrawal and is considered by some to be a main defining characteristic of addiction.

crazing - in arson investigations, an indicator on glass which suggests the use of an accelerant. The indicator is seen in the formation of irregular cracks in glass due to rapid, intense heat.

created error - an error purposely inserted into the ongoing operations of an access control system to determine if the error is discovered, responded to, and reported in the manner required by the system's procedures.

credit bureau - a Consumer Reporting Agency specifically involved in creating a consumer credit report. See also **Consumer Reporting Agency**.
[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

credit card fraud - the use of a credit card in order to obtain goods or services with the intent to avoid payment; use with intent to defraud of any credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, or other identification card or device issued to the holder which authorizes the holder to obtain credit or to purchase or lease property or services on the credit of the issuer or of the obligor. A credit card is a negotiable instrument through which as many as three different parties (issuer, holder, and seller of goods or services) enter into an agreement.

credit card invoice - a commercial instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate, or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation, or status. It is used to show that a sale or service was completed between two parties, the merchant and the cardholder. It represents a promise on the part of the cardholder to repay the merchant or a third party (e.g., a bank that issued the card) according to previously agreed terms.

credit card palming - deliberate retention by an employee of a customer's credit card so that the card can be used for a fraudulent purpose.

credit card swindle - mail-fraud swindle in which people are urged to charge an attractive product to their credit cards. The charge is billed but the product is not delivered.

credit report - a detailed report of an individual's credit history prepared by a credit bureau including: (1) personal data (current and previous addresses, **Social Security Number**, employment history); (2) summary of credit history (number and type of accounts that are past-due or in good standing); (3) detailed account information; (4) inquires into applicant's credit history (number and type of inquiries into applicant's credit report); (5) details of any accounts turned over to credit agency (such as information about liens or wages garnishments via federal, state, or county records); and (6) information on how to dispute any of the above information.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

credit reporting agency - see **consumer reporting agency**.

crib death -

crime - an act or omission which is in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it for which the possible penalties for an adult upon conviction include incarceration, for which a corporation can be penalized by a fine or forfeit, or for which a juvenile can be adjudged delinquent or transferred to criminal court for prosecution. The basic legal definition of crime is all punishable acts, whatever the nature of the penalty.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

Italiano – **crimine. reato**

crime against nature - an unnatural sexual act, such as sodomy or bestiality.

crime analysis - the study of information about criminal incidents to detect patterns or trends of criminal activity that may be used to predict the need for specific police techniques, such as aggressive patrol of a given geographic area; analysis which seeks to determine what crimes are likely to impact particular targets, the criminals likely to commit the crimes, how the crimes are likely to occur, and when they are likely to occur. Analysis typically includes the collection and processing of data related to (1) crime rate by opportunity, (2) the varieties of attack methods, with emphasis on preferred methods, (3) preferred times of attacks by day, week, month, and other time variables such as holidays, seasons, and special events, (4) characteristics of suspects, (5) general patterns of crimes, and (6) targets preferred by criminals, losses by types, and values of losses.

crime family - an association of people, related to each other by blood or marriage or having common ties of cultural-ethnic heritage, close bonds, and networks, engaged in ongoing criminal activities.

crime laboratory - a unit that performs various forensic analyses in support of law enforcement and investigative operations. Every law enforcement agency in the United States is provided crime laboratory services. Smaller agencies obtain forensic examinations from county, state, or federal crime laboratories. Larger agencies, such as major city departments and state bureaus of investigation, operate their own

facilities, and all agencies, regardless of size or funding, have access to forensic services provided by the FBI crime laboratory in Washington, D.C. A crime laboratory typically consists of five sections: (1) biology, (2) criminalistics, (3) questioned documents examination, (4) firearms, and (5) controlled substances.

crime management**crime mapping**

crime of commission - any criminal act involving a specific violation of law, such as burglary or theft.

crime of omission - a failure to fulfill a requirement imposed by law such as failure to pay a tax.

crime of passion - assault or murder incited by the infidelity of a lover or a mate or a murder committed in the heat of anger or other passionate outburst.

crime of violence - a criminal act involving injury or threat of injury to the victim, such as murder, rape, assault, and armed robbery.

crime prevention - a general term referring to law enforcement activities that operate under the assumptions that (1) potential crime victims must be helped to take action which reduces their vulnerability to crimes and which reduces the extent of injury or loss should crime impact on them, (2) potential crime victims are limited in the actions they are able to take because of their inability to effectively exercise control over their environments, (3) the environment to be controlled is that of the potential victim, not of the potential criminal, (4) the direct control that a potential victim can exercise over his own environment can reduce criminal motivation, (5) the absence of criminal opportunity means less temptation to commit crime and less chance that a criminal will develop criminal habits, (6) traditional approaches used by the criminal justice system, although response-oriented, do cause criminals to perceive personal risk and thus play an important role in preventing crime, (7) law enforcement agencies have a central but not dominant role in crime prevention, (8) many skill and interest groups in a community must act in concert if crime prevention is to have a comprehensive and lasting effect, (9) crime prevention activities can be both a cause and an effect of efforts to revitalize communities suffering from severe crime problems, (10) crime prevention doctrine is interdisciplinary in nature, is subjected to an ongoing process of discovery and change, and is useful to the extent that it is shared and applied, (11) crime prevention strategies and techniques are not absolutes because what succeeds in one situation may not succeed in other situations.

crime prevention program - a program that typically involves a wide range of projects and services that operate at three levels: (1) at the client level where the objective is to design crime risk management systems that meet the needs of homes, businesses, institutions, and other entities that are owned or managed by individuals or organizations, (2) at the multiple client level where the objective is to design crime

risk management projects through which many citizens in neighborhoods, shopping centers, industrial areas, and similar localities can collectively work together to improve security, and (3) at the public policy level where the objective is to design crime risk management activities which units of government can carry out to improve security within a large jurisdiction and across jurisdictional lines.

crime prevention survey - an in-depth probe or test check of a specific operation or activity, usually conducted on a programmed basis, to detect the existence of crime or significant administrative irregularities that contribute to actual or potential criminal activity.

crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) - [pronounced *sep-ted*] an approach to reducing crime or security incidents through the strategic design of the built environment, typically employing organizational, mechanical, and natural methods to control access, enhance natural surveillance and territoriality, and support legitimate activity.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

crime rate - the number of reported crimes per a specified number (usually 100,000) of inhabitants.

crime rate by opportunity - a comparison of the number of crimes of a particular type with the number of potential targets of that particular crime over a defined period of time.

crime risk management - a concept which holds that all crime risks can be managed to an acceptable level through the application of one or more of five techniques: (1) risk avoidance, (2) risk reduction, (3) risk spreading, (4) risk transfer, and (5) risk acceptance. See also **risk avoidance; risk reduction; risk spreading; risk transfer.**

crime scene

crime scene processing - identifying and collecting physical evidence at the scene of a crime, usually a felony involving violence such as murder or aggravated assault. Typically, the person in charge of the crime scene will make a preliminary survey to determine objectives; take note of evidence that may be easily destroyed or contaminated such as blood, fingerprints, and shoe prints; make assignments for collecting evidence; choose the appropriate search methods; assign one or more investigators to prepare notes and sketches; and confer with members of the crime scene processing team. This team of specialists is brought together on a formal or an ad hoc basis.

crime scene searching - methodical searching for evidence at the scene of a serious crime. See also **concentric circle search; grid search; point to point search; sector search; zone search; spiral search.**

crime scene sketching - preparing a handmade pictorial representation of conditions at a crime scene. Sketches are useful in clarifying investigative data and making the circumstances of the crime easier to understand by eliminating irrelevant detail. An area sketch depicts the physical surroundings closest to a scene. Area sketches might be made of the house containing a room where a crime occurred, the area immediately surrounding the house, and the neighborhood. A benchmark in a sketch is a point of reference from which measurements have been made.

crime site selection theory - a theory based on four propositions: (1) individuals who are motivated to commit specific crimes vary in character, strengths, and resources, (2) the commission of an offense is the result of a multistage decision process that seeks out and identifies within the general environment a target or victim positioned in space and time, (3) the environment emits many signals or cues about its physical, spatial, cultural, legal, and psychological characteristics, and (4) an individual motivated to commit a crime uses cues learned from experience and the environment to locate and identify victims and targets. This theory postulates that crime can be reduced by altering the conditions that provide opportunities from criminal behavior.

crime statistics - tabulations of crimes by time period, geography, characteristics of offenders and victims, modus operandi, effectiveness of police response, arrests, convictions, sentences and other data.

crime tax - a phrase referring to the increased price paid by customers of gambling, drug, and prostitution operations as a result of higher operating costs caused by vigorous law enforcement efforts.

crime wave - an unusual perceived increase in the total amount of crime committed, or in any single offense or type of crime. It may be caused by increased news media attention, by changes in enforcement or reporting procedures, or by an actual increase in crime.

crimes against habitations - a general descriptor for referring to offenses affecting homes. Arson and burglary are offenses that fall into this category.

crimes against persons - refers to offenses that victimize individuals. It is a category of crime in which force or the threat of force is used by the offender. Of the index crimes, those against persons include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Arson is classified as a crime against property, although it may result in death or injury to persons.

crimes against property - a category of crime in which force or violence is neither used nor threatened, and where the offender seeks to make unlawful gain from, or do damage to, the property or another. Of the index crimes, those against property include burglary, larceny-theft, automobile theft, and arson.

crimes mala in se - acts that are immoral or wrong in themselves such as burglary, larceny, arson, rape, and murder.

crimes mala prohibita - acts prohibited by statute as infringing on others' rights, though no moral turpitude may be attached, and are crimes only because they are so prohibited.

crimes of violence - a term that embraces murder, non-negligent (voluntary) manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

criminal - an individual acting alone or in a group, using personal resources and some knowledge of utility assets, intent on economic gain. The possibility exists that a criminal may possess weapons and may inflict harm.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

criminal action - the proceedings by which a person charged with a crime is accused and brought to trial and punishment.

criminal anthropology - a school of thought which postulates that criminal types are discernible and identifiable on the basis of human body characteristics.

criminal biopsychology - a science which investigates the psychosomatic personalities of criminals.

criminal commitment - a compulsory treatment program for the detoxification and rehabilitation of addicts who have been arrested and convicted of misdemeanors or felonies. Addicts are confined for a specified period in special treatment facilities, which usually are modified prisons.

criminal court - a court having the authority to try persons accused of criminal law violations, and to sentence them if they are found guilty.

criminal conversion - the conversion or misappropriation for personal gain of another's property or rights.

criminal informant - an individual who provides information to law enforcement and whose relationships with criminals requires that his or her identity be kept confidential.

criminal intelligence - the surreptitious investigation of crime and the gathering of information concerning plans and activities in a criminal subculture or underworld, generally obtained through informants, infiltration, and electronic eavesdropping. The term also applies to crimes committed within a state, or internationally, by organized criminal groups or individuals. See also **criminal informant**.

criminal intelligence process - a continuous cycle of interrelated activities directed toward converting raw information into material useful for law enforcement purposes. The process has six steps: collection of information, evaluation, analysis, collation, reporting, and dissemination. Collection of intelligence involves the identification of the specific information needed and how it can be targeted for acquisition. Priorities are determined and communicated to the collectors (officers, investigators, special

agents, et al.) The collectors gather from a variety of open and covert sources. Evaluation of intelligence is an examination of the collected information in terms of source reliability.

criminal intent - an intent to do an act which the law denounces, without regard to the motive that prompts the act, whether or not the offender knows that what he or she is doing is in violation of the law.

criminal justice agency - any court with criminal jurisdiction and any government agency or identifiable sub-unit which defends indigents, or which has as its principal duty the performance of criminal justice functions as authorized and required by statute or executive order. Five major subclasses of criminal justice agencies are generally recognized: law enforcement agencies, prosecution agencies, public defender agencies, courts, and correctional agencies.

criminal justice - the entire system of crime prevention and detection, apprehension of suspects, arrest, trial, adjudication of guilt or innocence, and handling of the guilty by correctional agencies, together with the executive, legislative, and judicial rules governing these procedures and processes. The criminal justice system is the aggregate of all operating and administrative or technical support agencies that perform criminal justice functions. Three basic divisions of the operational aspect of criminal justice are law enforcement, courts, and corrections.

criminal justice process - the series of actions through which a criminal offender may pass in the legal system. A possible sequence is detection, investigation, arrest, booking, indictment, arraignment, trial, conviction, sentencing, incarceration, and eventual release

criminal law - that branch of public law that is divided into two main parts: substantive and procedural. See also **substantive law**; **procedural law**.

criminal negligence - wanton and willful disregard of the probable harmful consequences of an act.

criminal offense - an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it for which the possible penalties for an adult upon conviction include incarceration, for which a corporation can be penalized by fine or forfeit, or for which a juvenile can be adjudicated delinquent or transferred to criminal court for prosecution.

criminal opportunity reduction - the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it. This concept holds that three ingredients must be present for a crime to be committed: (1) there must be a desire or motivation on the part of the criminal to commit the crime, (2) the criminal must possess the skills, knowledge, and tools needed to commit the crime, and (3) there must be an opportunity for the criminal to act.

criminal possession - having on one's person or under one's effective control objects or substances illegally possessed, as guns or controlled substances. Criminal possession applies also to objects legally possessed when there is the intention of using them to commit a crime such as a crow bar to be used in a burglary.

criminal proceedings - the regular and orderly steps, as directed or authorized by statute or a court of law, taken to determine whether an adult accused of a crime is guilty or not guilty.

criminal records - official records related to criminal cases. A crime is an act or omission that is prosecuted in a criminal court by a government prosecutor and can be punished by confinement, fine, restitution, and/or forfeiture of certain civil rights.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

criminal sociopath - a person who has failed to develop a conscience or understand the difference between right and wrong.

criminal syndicalism - the advocacy of force, terror, and violence to bring about economic or political changes.

criminalization - the passing of legislation imposing criminal sanctions for commission or omission of an act that had formerly been legal or had been an infraction rather than a crime; a process or influence that affects the development of a criminal. See also **over criminalization**; **decriminalization**.

criminogenesis - the process by which powerful policymaking groups in a society create the structural conditions that cause other people to commit crimes. Some believe that American social policy toward narcotics is criminogenic to the extent that it stimulates the organization of illegal industry and markets in commodities that had been heretofore lawfully produced and consumed.

criminogenic factor - any factor that is crime-producing. Examples might include the break-up of the family, excessive emphasis on materialism, a lack of ethical standards, lawless abuse of alcohol and other drugs, slum environments, and social disintegration.

criminology - the study of crime causes, prevention, detection, and correction; the study of crimes, criminals and victims.

criminosity - a psychoneurotic behavior marked by criminal acts or a tendency to engage in criminal activity.

criminotechnology - a descriptor of criminological technology, such as the use of electronic and photographic devices and techniques to apprehend criminals and secure evidence needed for their conviction.

crisis - any global, regional, or local natural or human-caused event or business interruption that runs the risk of (1) escalating in intensity, (2) adversely impacting shareholder value or the organization's financial position, (3) causing harm to people or damage to property or the environment, (4) falling under close media or government scrutiny, (5) interfering with normal operations and wasting significant management time and/or financial resources, (6) adversely affecting employee morale, or (7) jeopardizing the organization's reputation, products, or officers, and therefore negatively impacting its future.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

(2) - an unstable condition involving an impending abrupt or significant change that requires urgent attention and action to protect life, assets, property, or the environment.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

crisis management – holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building resilience, with the capacity for an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand, and value-creating activities – as well as effectively restoring operational capabilities. Note: Crisis management also involves the management of preparedness, mitigation response, and continuity or recovery in the event of an incident – as well as management of the overall program through training, rehearsals, and reviews to ensure the preparedness, response, and continuity plans stays current and up-to-date.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

crisis management center - a specific room or facility staffed by personnel charged with commanding, controlling, and coordinating the use of resources and personnel in response to a crisis.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

crisis management planning - a properly funded ongoing process supported by senior management to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to identify and analyze the adverse impact of crisis events, maintain viable recovery strategies, and provide overall coordination of the organization's timely and effective response to a crisis.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

crisis management team (CMT) – a group of individuals functionally responsible for directing the development and execution of the response and operational continuity plan, declaring an operational disruption or emergency/crisis situation, and providing direction during the recovery process, both pre-and post-disruptive incident. Note: The crisis management team may include individuals from the organization as well as immediate and first responders, stakeholders, and other interested parties.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - a group of individuals responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive plan for responding to a disruptive incident. The team consists of

a core group of decision-makers trained in incident management and prepared to respond to any situation. Note: Members of the CMT should be knowledgeable of the business, authorized to identify a disruptive situation, communicate appropriately, and deploy the necessary resources (human and physical) to control the disruptive event to assure the safety and security of human and physical assets.

[ASIS/BSI BCM.01-2010]

(3) - a planning group charged by a senior authority (e.g., a board of directors) to assess significant overall organizational vulnerabilities that would result in major crisis situations. Personnel usually represented on the CMT of a corporate organization are from security, legal, finance, public relations, communications, human resources, information technology facilities, security, legal, communication/media relations, manufacturing, warehousing, other business critical support functions and facilities management. The types of contingencies addressed by the CMT usually include terrorist acts, kidnapping, labor violence, civil disorders, industrial disasters, and natural catastrophes.

criteria - the individual (criterion) or collective (criteria) stated qualifications to be compared with an applicant's or employee's actual credentials, experience, or history in determining suitability for an employment decision (hiring or otherwise).

[ASIS GDL PSO-2010]

critical activity - any function or process that is essential for the organization to deliver its products and/or services. [ISO/PAS 22399: 2007]

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

critical business processes – in terms of security issues, critical business processes include incident response, and the management of recovery efforts within the organization to restore critical systems and provide alternative facilities so that the organization can continue to function.

[ASIS CSO.1-2008]

critical function - business activity or process that cannot be interrupted or unavailable for several business days without having a significant negative impact on the organization.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

critical incident review technique - a technique for identifying in a system or process any minor tasks which if not performed correctly could have a serious effect on the total process.

critical infrastructures - the sophisticated facilities, systems, and functions, which include human assets and physical and cyber systems, that work together in processes that are highly interdependent to provide the foundation for our national security, governance, economic vitality, and way of life.

[ASIS GDL PSO 11 2004]

critical infrastructure protection

critical nuclear weapons design information - a U.S. Department of Defense classification related to the theory of operation or design of the components of a thermonuclear or implosion-type fission bomb, warhead, demolition, or test device. Specifically excluded from this classification is information concerning arming, fusing, and firing systems; limited life components; and total contained quantities of fissionable, fusionable, and high explosive materials by type.

critical path - a sequence of activities that connect the beginning and end of events or program accomplishments.

critical path method - a network-analysis technique for planning and scheduling.

critical records - records or documents that, if damaged, destroyed, or lost, would cause considerable inconvenience to the organization and/or would require replacement or recreation at a considerable expense to the organization.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

critical system - any electronic data processing system which if interrupted would cause substantial loss.

criticality - of essential importance with respect to objectives and/or outcomes.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - the impact caused by a **loss event**, typically measured in financial terms.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

(3) - the impact of a loss event, typically calculated as the net cost of that event. Impact can range from fatal, resulting in a total recapitalization, abandonment, or long-term discontinuance of the enterprise, to relatively unimportant.

criticality assessment - a process designed to systematically identify and evaluate an organization's assets based on the importance of its mission or function, the group of people at risk, or the significance of a disruption on the continuity of the organization.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

criticality rating - an arbitrary designation, applied to a particular loss event, which expresses the impact of the loss upon the organization. Examples of ratings might be: fatal to the business, very serious impact on the business, moderately serious, less than serious, and not serious.

cross alarm - an alarm signal generated by crossing or shorting an electric circuit.

cross zoning - the practice of suppressing an alarm signal until two or more detectors in separate zones register alarm conditions. The practice is frequently used in computer rooms where detectors are placed in ceiling and floor zones.

cross-dependence - a condition in which one drug can prevent the withdrawal syndrome associated with the use of a different drug.

cross-tolerance - a condition in which tolerance to one drug often results in a tolerance to a chemically similar drug; resistance to one or several effects of a compound as a result of tolerance developed to a pharmacologically similar compound. For example, a person who is used to taking large doses of heroin will perceive no effects from small doses of methadone.

crossover - an insulated pad used to prevent grounding, and to carry foil across windows and dividers such as those found on two or four pane windows.

crossover reaction - a hallucinatory experience in which perceptions are scrambled, such as “hearing” colors and “seeing” music. See also **dispositional tolerance**.

crosstalk - the unwanted energy transferred from one circuit, called the disturbing circuit, to another circuit, called the disturbed circuit.

crowd control

crown fire - an intense fire that spreads through the tops of trees.

CRT terminal - a data entry terminal consisting of a keyboard for data entry and a cathode ray tube (CRT) display screen.

cruel and unusual punishment - punishment which exceeds that normally given for a specific offense; punishment that is inhumane, such as torture or enslavement. It is a phrase used in the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution but not defined with specificity by the Supreme Court.

cryptoanalysis - the breaking of codes and ciphers into plaintext without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.

cryptographic algorithm - a set of rules that specify the mathematical steps required to encipher and decipher data.

cryptography - the enciphering and deciphering of messages in secret code.

cryptology - the science that embraces **cryptoanalysis**, **cryptography**, **communications intelligence**, and **communications security**.

cryptomaterial - the various documents, devices, equipment, and apparatus used in the encryption, decryption, or authentication of telecommunications.

cryptonym - a name assigned to cover a secret operation or a secret operative.

cryptosystem - the hardware, firmware, software, documents, and/or associated procedures used to effect the encryption and decryption of data.

CS agent - is the descriptor for orthochlorbenzalmalonitrile, a riot control chemical agent that produces immediate distress on contact with the eyes, the respiratory tract, and the skin. CS agent can be dispensed in grenades, small projectiles, and by pressurized spraying. By comparison with CN agent, CS produces more immediate and severe reactions.

cuff and lead ring - a shackle used for leading prisoners or holding them to some stationary object.

culpability - a state of mind on the part of one who has committed an act which makes him liable to prosecution for that act. Culpability can be demonstrated in four ways: (1) to act purposely by consciously desiring one's conduct to produce a particular result, (2) to act knowingly by being aware that one's conduct is almost certain to cause a particular result, (3) to act recklessly by being aware that one's conduct is likely to produce a given result, but to act with conscious disregard of the risk, and (4) to act negligently by acting without awareness that one's conduct is likely to cause a particular result, when one should be aware of the risk.

culpable negligence - conscious disregard of the rights of another in the commission of an act.

cultural determinism - the view that the nature of a society is shaped primarily by the ideas and values of the people living in it.

cultural relativism - the view that the customs and ideas of a society must be viewed within the context of that society.

cumulative evidence - additional or corroborative evidence to the same point; that which goes to prove what has already been established by other evidence.

cumulative voting - a system of voting for directors of a corporation under which each stockholder is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of shares he owns multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. He may cast all the votes for one candidate, cumulate them, or he may distribute his votes among the candidates in any way he sees fit. This system enables the minority stockholders to elect one or more of the directors.

curfew violation - the offense of being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age. A curfew violation is usually a status offense. Curfew violation and loitering is an offense category often used to record and report arrests made for violations of curfew and loitering laws that regulate the behavior of juveniles.

current assets - assets that can be turned into cash within a specified period of time, usually 90 days; assets that will be consumed in the operations of a business.

current liabilities - debts that must be paid within a specified period of time, usually 90 days. Examples are accounts payable, wages payable, taxes payable, the current portion of long-term debt, interest, and dividends payable.

current loop - an electrical loop sensitive to current variations within the loop but not sensitive to voltage changes. Current loops are common features in security communications and alarm systems.

current market value - the current new price of something, usually a piece of equipment; the cost required to buy new equipment of a similar type at today's prices.

current ratio - a ratio of a firm's current assets to its current liabilities. The current ratio includes the value of inventories which have not yet been sold, making it not the best evaluation of the current status of the firm

curved lip strike - a strike so shaped as to affect a smoother function of the latch while the door is closing.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

custodial interrogation - questioning initiated by a law enforcement officer of a person who is in custody or whose freedom of movement is restricted in any significant way.

custody - in corrections, the immediate charge and control exercised by a governmental entity. To meet the definition of custody, the governmental entity must hold the prisoner in one of its facilities. It is possible for one governmental entity to have custody of a prisoner over whom another entity maintains jurisdiction.

customer code - a code, usually in the form of an account number, used in the commercial alarm business to identify a customer or location of equipment.

customs waters - a term used in the enforcement of the Customs laws of the United States. It refers to a band of coastal water 12 nautical miles wide from the low-water mark. The U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Coast Guard share the responsibility for sea enforcement within the Customs waters.

cut card - a card that lists the numbers which are currently being accepted by a bookmaking operation on a cut odds basis. The card will sometimes contain other rules that are laid down by the backer for the information of the writers.

cut the odds - a procedure in which the odds of winning are cut to a lower level in order to protect the backer financially.

cutis anserine - a goose flesh appearance on the skin of a cadaver.

cutter - that person who removes the saleable parts of a stolen automobile, usually by cutting, and destroys the remainder.

cyanosis - a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes, occurring when the oxygen in the blood is sharply diminished, as in carbon monoxide poisoning.

cyberattack

cybercrime

cyber isolation - the removal of an individual's or entity's computer network from access to the Internet. .

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

cybernetics - the branch of learning that brings together theories and studies on communication and control in living organisms and in machines.

cyber security - security used to protect an individual's or entity's computer network access from criminal activity.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

cyberterrorism

cyclazocine treatment - a program for treating heroin addicts, involving daily administration of cyclazocine, a long-acting opiate antagonist that blocks the effects of heroin. Cyclazocine is not itself a narcotic. The concept of the program is to lead the addict to a secure and responsible position in society by removing the craving for heroin.

CYMBALS - an acronym that facilitates remembering the basic description factors relating to motor vehicles: color, year, make, body style, and license serial number.

cypher lock - a digital, push-button type combination lock typically used as a means for controlling personnel access to a sensitive area.

REFERENCE NOTE

The definition's source is cited in brackets [] following the definition.

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