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D ratio - a factor used in workers' compensation experience rating plans. It is the ratio of smaller losses plus the discounted value of larger losses, as compared to the total losses which might be expected of an insured party in a particular type of business.

daily activity record - a form used to record activity during one day's work shift such as an activity record kept by a security officer. The officer writes a general account of his official activities so that a later reconstruction can be made of where the officer was and what he or she was doing at any given time while on duty. This record is also called the **daily log**, **daily diary**, **field worksheet** and **daily report**.

daisy chain - groups of padlocks connected together and hooked to a common chain locking an entrance way.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

damage assessment - the process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and human loss, damage to public and private property, and the status of key facilities and services resulting from a natural or human-caused disaster or emergency.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

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

damaging potential - Harmful potential of an event, whether anticipated or unanticipated, that would impact on the ability of the organization to function effectively, cause critical harm to infrastructure, result in significant human or property losses to the organization or its stakeholders, or cause adverse effects to the reputation or integrity of the organization.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

damped sensor - an inertia or vibration sensor having low sensitivity. Damped sensors are used in locations where heavy ambient movements or vibrations would cause a standard sensor to activate.

damping - a characteristic built into electrical circuits and mechanical systems to prevent unwanted oscillatory conditions..

dangerous weapon - an instrument dangerous to life; an instrument the use of which a fatal wound may probably or possibly be given.

data above voice line - a voice-grade telephone line that simultaneously carries alarm data and voice communications. The term derives from the fact that alarm data can be transmitted on a line of this type in a non-interfering way at a frequency above

that of voice communications. This is sometimes called **piggybacked communications**.

data - a representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human or automatic means; any representations such as characters or analog quantities to which meaning is, or might be, assigned.

data auditing - a program where all use of data within an organization is tracked and recorded for analysis, which can then lead to the flagging of suspicious activity and prevention of real fraud.

data base management system - a system with management and administrative capabilities for control of record selection, updating and reporting from a data base.

data corruption - a deliberate or accidental violation of data integrity.

data encryption standard (DES) - a cryptographic algorithm designed to encipher and decipher data using a cryptographic key. The DES is used for coding sensitive, unclassified data that are transmitted by high-speed computer-assisted communications equipment. The DES has been adopted by the U.S. National Bureau of Standards and is intended to provide limited protection of electronically-transmitted business and governmental information.

data leakage - loss of data from a computer system through covert means.

data link - a point-to-point radio communication channel designed primarily for transmission of data rather than audio signals.

data mining - use of automated tools to extract information from a data warehouse and process it.

data processing facility - a system consisting of personnel, hardware, software, data files, and floor space organized and managed as a single element to perform data processing.

data processing system security - the technological and managerial safeguards established and applied to a data processing system to protect hardware, software, and data from accidental or malicious modification, destruction, or disclosure.

data security -

data scrubbing - a computer system's automatic process for ensuring that data is trustworthy and timely.

data warehouse - a database that holds large amounts of historical business data in one location, making data easily accessible for use.

day gate - a barrier used to restrict passage during normal business hours, normally used at a vault entrance.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

day lock - a secondary lock used to restrict entry during normal business hours while the primary locking device is unlocked.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

day/night switch - a means to turn a detection system on and off, usually with a key or key pad.

day zone - a feature of an intrusion detection system that uninterruptedly monitors a highly sensitive area even when the system is disarmed.

DD Form 214 - DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty. The term "DD-214" is often used generically to mean "separation papers" or "discharge papers." The DD Form 214 documents the primary occupational specialties, decorations, education, and the characterization of service. The DD Form 214 was issued to separate service members beginning in the 1950's. Prior to that time, a variety of service specific forms were issued to separating service members.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

deadbolt - a bolt which requires a deliberate action to extend and which resists end pressure in the unlocking direction when fully extended.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

dead drop - a hiding place where an agent deposits or collects messages and materials.

deadlock - a lock which incorporates a deadbolt.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

deadlocking - pertaining to any feature which, when fully engaged, resists attempts to move the latch or bolt in the unlocking direction through direct pressure.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

deadlocking latch - a latchbolt with a deadlocking mechanism.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

dead paper - a term related to the paper used to manufacture United States currency, so called because of its propensity to absorb light. When a genuine US note is placed under an ultraviolet light, it will not fluoresce.

dead time delay - the interval between a stimulus and a response.

dead zone - a zone that lies outside the sensing capability of sensors within a protected area. A dead zone may result from defective or improperly adjusted sensors or from interference, such as blocking objects or structures.

deadly force - a degree of force likely to cause death or serious bodily harm; any force involving a deadly weapon or a physical attack likely to inflict death or grievous bodily harm.

deadly weapon - an instrument designed to inflict serious bodily injury or death, or capable of being used for such a purpose. The key element in the definition of a deadly or dangerous weapon is the presence or absence of an instrument which, if used by the offender, would greatly increase the likelihood that serious injury or death would result.

death - the cessation of life; the ceasing to exist; defined by physicians as a total stoppage of the circulation of the blood, and a cessation of the animal and vital functions consequent thereto, such as respiration and pulsation.

debt capital - money borrowed for a particular business purpose.

debt service - the annual amount to be paid by a debtor to retire an obligation to repay borrowed money. Debt service coverage is a requirement that earnings be a percentage or dollar sum higher than debt service.

debug - correct the syntax and logic of a computer system.

deceit - adversary actions directed at overcoming elements of the physical protection system by normal submission to an element with the expectation that unauthorized conditions, such as a fake badge or shielded material, will not be detected.

[ASIS PPSG 2007]

deception indicated - a term used by polygraph examiners when giving an opinion that a tested subject was untruthful.

deceptive response - a deviation from the norm in the chart tracings of a polygraph exam. It results from emotions produced in the examinee as a consequence of a question.

deceptograph - the commercial name of a type of polygraph instrument.

decision-making - the process of evaluating and judging information gathered and relating it to the specific requirements of the position for which the applicant is applying.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

decision table - a presentation in either matrix or tabular form of a set of conditions and their corresponding actions; a table of all contingencies that are to be considered

in the description of a problem, together with the actions to be taken for each set of contingencies.

decision tree - a graphic method of presenting various decisional alternatives so that the risks, information needs, and courses of action are visually available to the decision-maker. The alternatives are displayed in the form of a tree with nodes and branches. Each branch represents an alternative course of action or decision, leading to a node which represents an event. Thus, a decision tree shows both the courses of action available as well as their possible outcomes.

declassification - a determination that classified information no longer requires protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with a removal or cancellation of the classification designation.

declassification event - an event that eliminates the need for continued classification of information.

decree - a formal determination of a court, usually made in writing; the sentence or order of the court in civil proceedings making a determination about the issues of fact and law in a case and stating the relative duties and rights of the concerned parties.

decriminalization - the removing of sanctions from formerly criminal behavior.

dedicated line - a telephone line connecting two points, such as a protected premises and a central station, for alarm signaling. Also called **leased line**, **direct wire**, and **direct connect**.

dedicated security mode - a mode of operation in which an automated data processing system, its peripherals, and its remotes are exclusively used and controlled by specific users or groups of users to process a particular type and category of sensitive material. Users of the system must have a need-to-know for all material in the system.

dedicated vehicle - a patrol vehicle equipped with two-way radio communication that is used exclusively to provide quick responses to intrusions or alarms.

deductive reasoning - a logical analysis based on facts from which a conclusion may be made; the deriving of a conclusion from reasoning; a process in which a deduction follows from the premises; the reasoning which starts out from an assumption or premise and proceeds by logical steps to deduce a solution to the problem or question.

defalcation - misappropriation of funds held in a fiduciary capacity.

defamation - a statement made orally or in writing which injures a person's reputation in the community; that which tends to injure the reputation of a living person or the memory of a deceased person and to expose him to public hatred, disgrace, ridicule, or contempt, or to exclude him from society; intentional causing or

attempting to cause damage to the reputation of another by communicating false or distorted information about his actions, motives, or character.

defendant - a person formally accused of an offense by the filing in court of a charging document; a person against whom a criminal proceeding is pending. A person becomes a defendant when the formal accusation is entered into the record of the court and remains a defendant until the prosecutor withdraws the prosecution, or the court dismisses the case or otherwise determines that judgment will not be pronounced, or the court pronounces acquittal or conviction. In civil proceedings, the defendant is the person against whom relief or recovery is sought in a civil action or suit; the one who defends against or denies a complaint or charge.

defenestration - suicide by throwing oneself out of a window; tossing a person or a thing out of a window.

defense - the justification interposed by the defendant of a lawsuit which is intended to relieve him of blame and of financial obligation. The law allows many defenses to charges of crime and it is the right of the accused to use any and all of them. The concept of defenses against prosecution may be viewed from two aspects: the basic capacity of the accused to commit the crime charged, and the applicability of certain specifically accepted defenses.

defense attorney - the attorney who represents the defendant in a legal proceeding. He or she is a person trained in the law, admitted to practice before the bar or a given jurisdiction, and authorized to advise, represent, and act for other persons in legal proceedings. The defense attorney is the lawyer who advises, represents, and acts for the defendant or, in post-conviction proceedings, the offender.

defense wounds - wounds often found on a victim's hands and arms. The wounds evidence the manner in which the victim maneuvered to fend off the attacker. Wounds made by cutting instruments are called **incised wounds**.

defensible space - a theory which holds that proper physical design of housing encourages residents to extend their social control from their homes and apartments out into the surrounding common areas. In this way, residents change to private territory what had been perceived as semi-public or public territory. Collective care and attention to the common areas results in a form of social control that discourages crime.

defibrillator

degauss - erase or rearrange the recorded bits on a magnetic tape so as to render the information unintelligible.

degraded mode - a feature of an access control system which allows a card reader to operate independently of the system's central control unit. A system in a degraded mode typically grants access by code only and does not verify time zone or area authorization.

degree of care - the amount of care which is reasonable for a given situation. It depends on various factors, including the relationship between the parties and the nature and extent of the risk inherent in that situation.

degree of negligence - embraces the idea that negligence may be classified as slight or gross. This has been a persistent theme in tort law and criminal law. There are statutes in which the term negligence is preceded by some adjective, such as "slight" or "gross." In most cases, the statute applies only to a particular situation or activity.

delay circuit - an alarm system feature that allows the user a preset number of minutes/seconds to enter or exit the protected premises.

delay impact fuse - a fuse designed to function at a predetermined time after impact. The delay allows the explosive ordnance to penetrate the target before detonation. A delay fuse is normally employed when the intended target is constructed of, or protected by, heavy armor plate or reinforced concrete.

delegation - the giving of authority by one person to another.

delict - a wrong, or injury, crime or offense.

Delphi technique - a methodology that pieces together various opinions in order to arrive at a consensus on the probability of a future event. The concept involves: (1) asking various informed individuals or groups as to their opinions concerning a possible future event, (2) evaluating the responses by one or more factors such as the respondents' relative importance or influence on the situation, their expertise or understanding of the situation, and past forecasting accuracy, and (3) calculating from the aggregate of opinions an event probability.

delusion - an erroneous belief or fancy which cannot be corrected by reason; a belief that exists in spite of contrary reason or evidence that would normally be considered sufficient to change it; a firm, fixed idea not amenable to rational explanation.

dementia - the loss of rational thought due to functional or organic disorder; mental impairment due to brain damage or degeneration; a progressive state of mental decline, especially of memory function and judgment, often accompanied by disorientation, stupor, and disintegration of the personality. It may be caused by certain metabolic diseases, drug intoxication, or injury, in which cases it is often reversible once the underlying cause is treated. In other cases it is caused by a disease (e.g., Alzheimer's disease), brain injury, or degeneration brought about by aging (senile dementia) that causes irreversible changes.

democratic-collective organization - an organization in which authority is placed in the group as a whole, rules are minimized, members have considerable control over their work, and job differentiation is minimized.

demography - the scientific study of population size, composition, distribution, and patterns of change in those features.

demon dialer -

demonstrability - a term referring to an auditable application whose performance according to specifications and compliance with business control and asset protection requirements can be demonstrated to, or formally tested by, an independent reviewer.

demonstrative evidence - an exhibit offered at a trial as a means of explaining or illustrating, such as diagrams, maps, plaster casts, models, and charts.

demurrage - a sum, provided for in a contract of shipment, to be paid for the delay or detention of vessels or railroad cars beyond the time agreed upon for loading or unloading.

demurrer - the answer of a defendant to a charge made against him which denies legal responsibility though it may concede the plaintiff's contention; a written objection to being tried on an indictment because of defects in the indictment.

denial - frustration of an adversary's attempt to engage in behavior that would constitute a **security incident**.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

denial of service/distributed denial of service (DoS/DdoS) - internet-based attacks aimed at sending thousands of network packets to an organization's routers and servers for the express purpose of either shutting down those devices or preventing the flow of normal business traffic.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

dental records examination - the identification of skeletal remains through comparisons of teeth with dental records and X-rays with corresponding bone structures. Examinations may be made to determine if the remains are animal or human. If human, the race, sex, approximate height and stature, and approximate age at death may be determined.

Denver boot - a clamp which when attached to the wheel of a vehicle will prevent the vehicle from being driven. The device is used to immobilize improperly parked, unattended vehicles and unattended vehicles owned by scofflaw motorists.

dependency - the state of being dependent for proper care upon the community instead of one's family or guardians; a legal status resulting from a court finding, as well as a condition of willful neglect or abuse which is the reason for the finding. A child alleged or adjudged to be in a condition of dependency may be called in a statute or in practice a "dependent of the court," a "dependent and neglected child," a "neglected child," or an "abused child." In the context of "aid for dependent children," dependency means that the parent cannot financially support the child.

dependent variable - the variable that occurs or changes in a patterned way due to the presence of, or changes in, another variable or variables.

deponent - one who deposes to the truth of certain facts; one who gives under oath testimony which is reduced to writing.

deposition - the testimony of a witness responding to oral or written questions, made under oath but not in open court, after notice to the adverse party for the purpose of enabling him to attend and cross examine the witness. It is reduced to writing and duly authenticated.

depreciation - decrease in value of property due to normal wear or the passing of time.

depreciation rate - the periodic amount or percentage at which the usefulness of an asset is used up, especially the percentage at which amounts are computed to be set aside as an accrual for future depreciation.

depression - a state of despondency characterized by feelings such as inadequacy, lowered activity, and pessimism about the future.

depth of char - in arson investigations, an indication in wood which can be helpful in determining length of burn and the point of origin of the fire.

derivative classification - a determination that information is in substance the same information already classified and which therefore requires application of the same classification markings.

design basis threat (DBT) - the adversary against which the utility must be protected. Determining the DBT requires consideration of the threat type, tactics, mode of operations, capabilities, threat level, and likelihood of occurrence.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

destruct line - a line shown in a geographical map to represent the perimeter of destruction caused by an explosive device.

destructive readout - a computer process in which data are erased in the source as they are read.

detacord - a plastic commercial explosive that usually appears in a clothesline form.

detasheet - a plastic commercial explosive that appears as a flat sheet about one-eighth inch thick.

detainee - a person held in local, very short confinement while awaiting consideration for pretrial release or first appearance for arraignment, or a person held in physical custody for a lengthy period while awaiting trial and judgment.

detainer - an official notice from a government agency to a correctional agency requesting that an identified person wanted by the first agency, but subject to the correctional agency's jurisdiction, not be released or discharged without notification to the first agency with opportunity to respond.

detection - the act of discovering an attempt (successful or unsuccessful) to breach a secured perimeter (such as scaling a fence, opening a locked window, or entering an area without authorization).

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

detection pattern - the arrangement of sensors within a particular space or area of coverage.

detection range - the maximum effective distance a sensor can detect an intruder. A specified figure for detection range is determined by repeatedly introducing fault conditions at varying distances.

detection time - in urine drug testing, the span of time in which a drug can be detected.

detector - any device for detecting intrusion, equipment failure or malfunction, unsafe equipment operation, presence of smoke or fire, or any other condition requiring immediate action. Detectors include a means for translating the detected abnormal condition into a form of alarm signal.

detention - the legally authorized confinement of a person subject to criminal or juvenile court proceedings until the point of commitment to a correctional facility or until release. Detention describes the custodial status of persons held in confinement after arrest or while awaiting completion of judicial proceedings.

deterrence theory - the penological theory that the use or threat of legal sanctions or punishment, the knowledge of which is widely disseminated, is the most important method of preventing crime or socially undesirable acts which might otherwise be committed. Classical deterrence theory maintains that the likelihood of someone engaging in lawbreaking activity is determined negatively by the certainty, severity, and swiftness of punishment. The more certain, severe, and swift the penalties are, the greater their deterrent effect.

detoxification center - a public or private facility for the short-term medical treatment of acutely intoxicated persons, or drug or alcohol abusers, often functioning as an alternative to jail for persons who have been taken into custody.

developed latent impression - a latent fingerprint impression made visible by powders or chemicals so that it may be preserved and compared.

deviance - conduct, activity, or condition that is disapproved of, stigmatized, and subject to formal and informal punishment. Generally, it is behavior that varies

markedly from the average or norm, usually pathological in nature, or which elicits condemnation in the social setting in which it takes place.

device

de-perimeterisation - an implication that the outer security boundary (perimeter) could be removed.

diabetic ketoacidosis -

diagnostic center - a unit within a correctional institution, or a separate facility for persons held in custody, in which an entering convict will be assigned to a specific correctional facility or program; a special place of detention for sex offenders or seriously mentally disturbed convicts.

diagnostic commitment - the action of a court ordering a person subject to criminal or juvenile proceedings to be temporarily placed in a confinement facility, for study and evaluation of personal history and characteristics, usually as a preliminary to a sentencing disposition.

diagnostic program - a program that tests hardware, firmware, peripheral operation, logic or memory, and reports any faults it detects.

dial back units -

dial up/call back - a technique for restricting access to a computer's dial-up ports. A person wishing access to a computer by phone can dial a designated number and give an identification code. When the code is correctly given, the call is transferred to a line providing access. Also known as **handshake** or **return call verification**.

dicrotic notch - a characteristic formation in the descending leg of the cardiosphygmograph tracing made by the polygraph instrument. It results from a slight change of blood pressure caused by the closing of the semilunar valves in the left ventricle of the heart.

differential association theory - a major theory in American criminology which postulates that criminal behavior, like normative behavior, is learned; that this learning takes place in association with others already committed to criminality; and that one learns in such association both criminal values and the mechanisms for committing crimes.

differential pressure sensor - a buried sensor that detects perimeter intrusion. The sensor is activated when hydraulic pressure in a tube buried near the surface changes as a result of an individual or vehicle passing over the protected area.

diffused explosion - an explosion characterized by a slow expansion over a relatively wide area into a combustion known as deflagration. Most explosives

causing this type of explosion have a pushing rather than a shattering effect, and a twisting and tearing type of deformation results.

digital computer - a computer that operates on discrete data by performing arithmetic and logic processes; a computer that consists of one or more associated processing units and peripheral equipment and that is controlled by internally-stored programs.

digital dialer - a device in an alarm system which when activated will dial a pre-designated telephone number and transmit a digital tone code to a receiver. The tone code contains information concerning the place and nature of the alarm. The receiver will usually transmit an acknowledgment signal which has the effect of deactivating the dialer.

digital ID - a user's public key that has been digitally signed by a trusted third party.

digital lock - a mechanical lock that is opened by pressing numbered or lettered buttons.

digital rights management (DRM) technology - designed to protect music, movies, video games, and broadcast television from illegal copying.

digitizing table - a device used with a signature verification system. It typically utilizes a ballpoint stylus with a small spark gap at the tip which generates sonic shock waves. The time required for the waves to reach linear transducers on the X and Y axes of the table is translated into electrical pulses. The pattern of pulses can be matched against the pattern of the genuine signature filed within the system.

diminished capacity - decreased or less-than-normal ability, temporary or permanent, to distinguish right from wrong or to fully appreciate the consequences of one's act. It is a plea used by the defendant for conviction of a lesser degree of a crime, for a lenient sentence, or for mercy or clemency.

diodes -

DIP switch - a device consisting of miniature toggle switches arranged in rows and numbered. It is intended to allow electronic equipment users to change circuit functions without return of the equipment to the manufacturer. The device is so-called because it is designed to fit into a dual in-line package (DIP) socket.

diphenylaminechloroarsine (DM) -

dipsomania - a mental disease characterized by an uncontrollable desire for intoxicating drinks; an irresistible impulse to indulge in intoxication, either by alcohol or other drugs. The term dipsomaniac is often applied to a confirmed drunkard or one who has an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic liquors.

direct action - a catch phrase used by protesters. It can mean illegal activity ranging from minor civil disobedience to bombings.

direct contempt - an offense committed in the presence of the court.

direct evidence - that means of proof which tends to show the existence of a fact in question, without the intervention of the proof of any other fact, and is distinguished from circumstantial evidence, which is often called indirect.

direct examination - the interrogation of a witness by counsel of the party on whose behalf the witness was called.

direct loss - a measure in dollars of costs associated with loss of money, negotiable instruments, property, information, and personnel; a loss which is a direct consequence of a particular peril.

disability

disability glare - a form of security lighting produced when peripheral light is much brighter than that on which the eye is focused. A intruder's vision is veiled or masked by the effect.

disabling injury frequency rate - the number of disabling injuries per million hours of exposure.

disaster - an event that causes great damage or loss. [ISO/PAS 22399:2007]
[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - an unanticipated incident or event, including natural catastrophes, technological accidents, or human-caused events, causing widespread destruction, loss, or distress to an organization that may result in significant property damage, multiple injuries, or deaths.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

disaster control - advanced planning and established procedures for handling emergencies involving such contingencies as fire, civil strife, earthquake, explosion, flood, tornado, hurricane, and nuclear accident. Major considerations include provisions for protecting personnel, evacuating both the injured and uninjured, and care of the incapacitated.

disaster preparedness - any series of actions intended to control and manage major incidents and bring them to the most satisfactory conclusion possible.

disaster recovery - immediate intervention taken by an organization to minimize further losses brought on by a disaster and to begin the process of recovery, including activities and programs designed to restore critical business functions and return the organization to an acceptable condition.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

discharge - to release from confinement or supervision, or to release from a legal status that imposes an obligation. A discharge from prison or parole is most often understood to mean a final separation from the jurisdiction of the correctional agency.

discharge from probation - a satisfactory termination or a revocation of the probation status..

disclosure - the act of making known to the adversary in a criminal case information that might assist in clearing the party making the disclosure.

discount rate - the correlation between dollars transmitted from a lender to a borrower and dollars that must be repaid by the borrower.

discretion - the power given to or assumed by officers of the criminal justice system to make decisions such as whether or not to arrest, negotiate a plea, grant immunity or probation, prosecute, or impose a severe sentence; the freedom of a police officer to decide whether or not to make an arrest, even though a law may have been broken and, implicitly, the assumption of responsibility for the consequences.

discretionary controls - controls applied at the user's option, i.e., they are available but not required. Access control lists are typical of such optional security features.

discretionary review - an appeal in which the court having appellate jurisdiction may agree or decline to hear at its own discretion procedurally in these cases, a party wishing to appeal must first make a request to the court for permission to make the appeal, stating the reasons for doing so.

discretionary sentencing - the power of the sentencing judge to decide upon the nature and severity of a sentence to be imposed after a plea or a finding of guilt.

discrimination - in equal employment opportunity programs, any active, passive, or neutral employment action which results in a distinction in treatment given an individual or group of individuals because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, age, national origin, veteran status, or marital status.

discriminator - a device that discriminates between genuine alarm stimuli and routine or normal stimuli. For example, an alarm discriminator installed with vibration detectors would discriminate between innocent vibrations caused by passing vehicles and suspicious vibrations caused by breaking glass.

disinfectant - a program that locates and repairs software that has been infected by a virus or prevents infected applications from being loaded and executed.

disinformation - the spreading of false propaganda and the use of forged documents to create political unrest or scandals.

disinterested witness - a qualified witness who is unbiased regarding the case in question.

disk crash - the destruction of data on a disk due to a physical failure.

dismissal - a decision by a judicial officer to terminate a case without a determination of guilt or innocence; the disposal of an action, suit, motion, or the like without trial of the issues; the termination of the adjudication of a case before the case reaches judgment; the decision by a court to terminate adjudication of all outstanding charges in a criminal case, thus terminating court action and permanently or provisionally terminating court jurisdiction over the defendant in relation to those charges. A dismissal in which the prosecutor declines to pursue the case is often called a **dismissed/nolle prosequi** case. In criminal proceedings, a dismissal can be initiated by motion of the defense or prosecution, or on the court's own motion. The common reasons for dismissals include insufficient evidence, evidence illegally obtained, errors in the conduct of proceedings or failure to proceed as quickly as required, and failure of the jury to agree on a verdict.

dismissal for want of prosecution - the judicial termination of a case against a defendant, occurring after the filing of a charging document but before the beginning of a trial, on the ground that prosecution has not been continued. A court may dismiss a case for want of prosecution on the motion of the defense or on its own motion. In some jurisdictions, such dismissals are automatic in cases which have not been brought to trial within a specified period of time following the filing of a charging document, unless the defendant has waived the right to have the trial during the specified period.

dismissal in the interest of justice - the judicial termination of a case against a defendant on the ground that the ends of justice would not be served by continuing prosecution.

dismissal with prejudice - prevents the possibility of reopening the case.

dismissal without prejudice - a term that is meant to prevent the decree of dismissal from operating as a bar to a reopening of the case or a subsequent suit.

disorderly conduct - a term of loose and indefinite meaning except as occasionally defined in statutes, but signifying generally any behavior that is contrary to law, and more particularly such as tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

disorderly house - a place where illegal or immoral activities occur, such as prostitution, gambling, or the showing of pornographic materials.

dispatch operations - the control of mobile patrol units, typically by the use of a radio system.

displacement - a phenomenon in which criminals will move their activities to another location or switch to a different type of crime in response to increased prevention efforts.

displacement reaction - the discharge of pent-up feelings, usually hostile in nature, directed at an object less dangerous than that which initially aroused the emotion.

disposition - the final decision of a trial court in the processing of a case such as a decision to accept a guilty plea, to render a verdict of guilt or innocence, or not to prosecute.

disprove - refute or prove to be false or erroneous, not necessarily by mere denial, but by affirmative evidence to the contrary.

disruption- An event that interrupts normal business, functions, operations, or processes, whether anticipated (e.g., hurricane, political unrest) or unanticipated (e.g., a blackout, terror attack, technology failure, or earthquake). Note: A disruption can be caused by either positive or negative factors that will disrupt normal functions, operations, or processes.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

dissolute - lawless; loose in morals and conduct; recklessly abandoned to sensual pleasures; lewd.

distant wound - a wound caused by a bullet that traveled in excess of at least 2 feet from muzzle to victim.

distortion - the unwanted change in waveform that occurs between two points in a transmission system. In polygraphy, a change in chart tracings caused by an unintended outside stimulus; a disturbance of normal polygraph tracings not attributable to a planned stimulus within a test structure, usually caused by noises external to the test environment.

distributed card access system - an access control system in which each card reader has all the intelligence and data required to make access decisions.

district attorney - the elected or appointed chief of a prosecution agency whose official duty is to conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the people against persons accused of committing criminal offenses. Also called **prosecutor**, **state's attorney**, **county attorney**, and **U.S. Attorney**.

disturbing the peace - the unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet or order of a community, including offenses generally called disorderly conduct, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly and riot. Acts which commonly constitute the offense are public fighting, violent behavior in public, use of offensive or abusive language or making offensive gestures in public, making unreasonable noise, disrupting religious or other public meetings, and failing to move on or to disperse in accordance with a police order.

division of labor - the specialization of economic activities, and the tendency for people to become more specialized in what they do; an organization of work in which tasks/functions are grouped or separated so as to achieve efficiency of operation.

divisions of law - a concept which holds that the total body of law consists of systems of rules laid down by the power of government to regulate the conduct of people in society. The law is divided, sometimes arbitrarily, into separate sections. With reference to its subject matter, the law is either private or public.

DM agent - a riot control chemical agent that produces physiological reactions so severe that it is used with caution and only when absolutely necessary. Also called **Adamsite**.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis - the analysis of body fluids and body fluid stains such as those recovered from physical evidence in violent crimes. DNA analysis is conducted utilizing the restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) method and other appropriate DNA methods. Evidence consists of known liquid and dried blood samples, portions of rape kit swabs and extracts, and body fluid stained cuttings from homicide, sexual assault, and serious aggravated assault cases. The results of DNA analysis on a questioned body fluid stain are compared visually and by computer image analysis to the results of DNA analysis on known blood samples as a means of potentially identifying or excluding an individual as the source of a questioned stain. As such, this technique is capable of directly associating the victim of a violent crime with the subject or the subject with the crime scene, similar to a fingerprint. The implementation of this technique in the laboratory represents a significant advance in forensic serology.

DNA testing - testing to identify an individual using a sample of body fluid or tissue such as blood, semen, or hair. DNA is the basic genetic material within each living cell that determines a person's individual characteristics. DNA testing includes two major components when used for forensic purposes. The first involves the molecular biological techniques that allow analysts to directly examine a DNA sample. The second component has to do with population genetics, i.e., how to interpret DNA tests to calculate the degree to which different samples are associated. DNA tests investigate and analyze the structure and inheritance patterns of DNA.

docket - a book containing any entry in brief of all the important acts done in court in the conduct of each case, from its inception to conclusion.

document - information and supporting medium. [ISO 9000:2000] Note: The medium can be paper, magnetic, electronic or optical computer disc, photography or master sample, or a combination thereof.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - any recorded information, regardless of its physical form or characteristics; includes written or printed matter, tapes, charts, maps, paintings, drawings, sketches, working notes and papers, and any reproductions by any

means or process, and sound, voice, magnetic, or electronic recordings in any form.

documentary evidence - writing or recording that is significant because of its content, such as letters, photographs, and tapes.

dog chain - an iron chain with a ring at one end and a spike at the other end. It is used in firefighting operations to secure a ladder to a window sill.

dog collar - a shoplifting device consisting of a leather strap hung from the neck beneath a loose fitting overcoat. One or two garments on hangers are hooked to the leather strap and concealed under the coat.

DOM - a chemical variation of amphetamine. When first introduced into the drug culture, it was called STP, after a motor oil additive. DOM, along with DOB, MDA, and MDMA, is one of many chemically-synthesized hallucinogens. These drugs differ from one another in their speed of onset, duration of action, potency, and capacity to modify mood with or without producing hallucinations. They are usually taken orally, sometimes "snorted," and rarely taken intravenously. Because they are produced in clandestine laboratories, they are seldom pure, and the dose in a tablet, in a capsule, or on a piece of impregnated paper may vary considerably.

dome camera - a CCTV camera installed in a tinted dome-shaped housing, so that the camera and its direction are unseen.

domestic terrorism - terrorism perpetrated by the citizens of one country against fellow countrymen. That includes acts against citizens of a second country when they are in the host country, and not the principal or intended target.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

door control - any device which controls the opening, closing, or position of a door.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

door silencer - a bumper installed in the jamb stop to quiet the closing of a door.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

Doppler Shift - a principle used in alarm operations. In an area to be protected, sound or radio waves are transmitted outward. Upon contact with an intruder, the waves are reflected to the receiver at a different frequency. The frequency differentiation (i.e., the Doppler Shift) triggers an alarm.

dose commitment - the total radiation dose to a part of the body that will result from retention in the body of radioactive material. For purposes of estimating the dose commitment, it is assumed that from the time of intake the period of exposure to retained material will not exceed 50 years.

dosimetry - the measurement of radiation doses. It applies to the measurement techniques and to the devices used (dosimeters).

dose. The amount or quantity of drug administered, usually stated in grams (g), milligrams (mg), or milliliters (ml). Effective dosage refers to that dosage which produces a certain effect in 50 percent of the individuals tested, whereas 25 percent felt the same effect at a lesser dosage, and 25 percent required a higher dosage.

dose-effect relationship - a basic principle of pharmacology which holds that the response to a drug differs both in the intensity and the character of the reaction according to the amount of the drug administered. Consideration of the quantity or dose of the drug involved must be taken into account before specific statements about drug effects may be made.

dose-response relationship is a major area of study in behavioral pharmacology in which observations are made over time between the dosage of a drug administered and some measurable behavioral activity of the subject. Alcohol, for example, at low dosage levels may have a disinhibiting effect, but as the dosage increases these effects may be reversed into an inhibiting effect.

double acting hinge - a hinge which permits movement of a door in either direction from the closed position.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

double bagging -a technique in which the thief places one shopping bag inside the other with relatively thin merchandise items concealed between the inner and outer bags. In a variation of this technique the thief will line the inside of the bag with tin foil or place the foil between the outer and inner bags. The foil will defeat sensors placed at store exit points to detect the sensitized tags attached to merchandise.

double banging - a pilferage scheme in which a dishonest retail sales clerk uses a customer's credit card to imprint extra copies of blank sales slips. The sales clerk later fills out the blank sales slips, forges the customer's signature, and removes the equivalent sums in cash from the register.

double base - an explosive consisting of a mixture of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin is a single-base is an explosive consisting of nitrocellulose.

double buy - a tactic used in conducting an honesty shopping test. A person posing as a shopper will purchase an item and while receiving change from the cashier will suddenly decide to make an additional purchase. The shopper will place the additional item in the same bag, give the cashier exact payment, and leave before the second sale can be rung up in the presence of the shopper. The shopper later provides to store management the sales slip and other details that will allow the transaction to be examined on the register tape. If the cashier used the opportunity to keep the cash related to the second purchase, it will be apparent by the examination.

double cylinder - pertaining to a lock with two keyed cylinders.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

double cylinder deadlock - a deadbolt lock whose bolt may be operated by a key from either side.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

double drop - a method used in central station systems whereby a reporting line is first opened to create a break alarm and then shorted to create a cross alarm.

double female - a hose coupling device having two female swivel couplings that permit fire hose lines to be attached and laid in opposite or reverse directions.

double-jacketed hose - a fire hose having two protective jackets outside the rubber lining or tubing.

double jeopardy - defense founded on the common law principle that a man cannot be tried for the same offense more than once. It can only be claimed when the second prosecution is brought by the same government as the first.

double supervision - a feature of an alarm system in which the source of power for the trouble signal is supervised by a second trouble signal.

double-circuiting - using redundant wires to connect all sensors in an alarm system.

double-keying - a procedure requiring that two persons, each with a separate and different key, open locks that grant access to a sensitive item or location.

double-loaded operation - a criminal activity in which two illegal objectives are accomplished.

double-throw bolt - a bolt that can be projected beyond its first position, into a second, or fully extended position.

downgrade - a determination that classified information requires a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, together with a change of the classification designation to reflect the lower degree of protection.

downsize

downtime - the time interval during which a functional unit is inoperable due to a fault.

dragon's blood powder - a fingerprint powder made from the resin of the rattan palm. It provides contrast for latent prints found in light, dark, and multi-colored surfaces.

dram shop law - a liquor liability law which provides that a person serving someone who is intoxicated or someone contributing to the intoxication of another may be liable for injury or damage caused by the intoxicated person.

drip loop - a length of electrical cable arranged in a looped configuration so that moisture collecting on the cable will run to the bottom of the loop and drip off. It is typically used in electrical installations where a cable enters a dry area from a wet area.

drive-proof spindle - a cone-shaped or shouldered spindle used on a safe's combination lock. The shape of the spindle prevents it from being driven into the safe by striking blows or a penetrating force.

driver pin - one of the pin tumblers in a pin tumbler lock, usually flat on both ends, which are in line with and push against the flat ends of the bottom pins. They are projected by individual coil springs into the cylinder bore until they are forced from the core by the bottom pins when the proper key is inserted into the key way.

driving tumbler - the tumbler in a safe or vault lock which is connected to the spindle and actuates the other tumblers by picking them up with pegs, studs, or mounted pins.

driving under the influence (of a drug) - operation of a motor vehicle while attention or ability is impaired through the intake of a drug. In the absence of objective ways to measure some forms of drug intoxication, the offense may be charged in certain jurisdictions if the suspect can be determined to be addicted to a drug. In most jurisdictions, these offenses can be charged regardless of whether the operation of the vehicle was observed to be reckless. Whether a given instance is a felony or misdemeanor usually depends on whether bodily injury to another person results (often called felony drunk driving), and whether the offender has previously been convicted of the same offense.

driving under the influence of alcohol - the operation of a motor vehicle after having consumed a quantity of alcohol sufficient to potentially interfere with the ability to maintain safe operation. This offense is usually charged on the basis of evidence from a test for blood alcohol level, administered within a reasonable time after arrest. The maximum permissible amount of alcohol in the blood is specified by statute, usually as a percentage; **drunk driving**.

driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving under the influence (DUI) - the crime of operating a motor vehicle while under the intoxicating influence of alcohol, drugs, or any other substance.

drop the leather - a scam played on the street by two con artists, A and B. A walks past the victim, V, and appears to accidentally drop a wallet. Before V can react, B comes from behind and grabs the wallet. B offers to split the wallet's contents with V. The wallet contains a few small bills and a counterfeit high-denomination bill. B sells

to V his share of the high-denomination bill for change or other valuables in V's possession.

drop - the annunciation of an alarm by some type of mechanical or illuminated signal, such as a metal flag dropping into view behind a small window to indicate an alarm condition.

drug arrest - an apprehension for a crime involving either the use, possession, cultivation, transportation, or sale of illicit drugs. Drug arrest data are often used as an indication of the extent of drug use, an assumption questioned by many.

drug abuse. The use of drugs to one's physical, emotional, and/or social detriment without being clinically addicted. This term is value-laden, and used with a great deal of imprecision and confusion, generally implying drug use that is excessive, dangerous, or undesirable to the individual or community and that ought to be modified. Generally, the public and the law have defined the recreational use of any illicit psychoactive substance as abuse without any demonstration of individual harm or social consequence necessary.

drug administration - the method by which a drug is introduced into the body, such as by oral ingestion, intravenous injection, subcutaneous injection, intramuscular injection, insufflation (snorting), inhaling (smoking, sniffing, breathing), or absorption through the surface of the gums, anus, or genitalia.

drug automatism - the consumption of drugs without conscious awareness of the amount being consumed. It occurs with heavy users of depressants and is believed accountable for some overdose deaths.

drug copping - peddling or selling drugs to users, typically at well-known places on the street.

drug dependence - a state arising from repeated administration of a drug on a periodic or continuous basis. It will vary with the agent involved, and types of dependence are frequently designated, e.g., morphine dependence or cannabis dependence. Dependence can be said to exist when an individual must continue to take a drug to avoid withdrawal symptoms and/or to gratify some strong emotional need.

drug diversion - the redirection of legally manufactured controlled drugs, substances, and implements (paraphernalia) for the introduction of drugs into the illegal market. Drug diversion occurs within the legitimate system for distributing drugs through wholesalers, retailers, hospitals, clinics, research agencies, doctors, and nurses. The principal diverters are unscrupulous doctors and pharmacists.

drug effect - any physiological or psychological reaction a user experiences after taking a drug. Generally, drugs do not produce the same effect in different individuals, nor do they produce the same effect in the same individual at different times under different circumstances. One of the fundamental problems in assessing

an adverse drug reaction is the absence of a clear cause-and-effect relationship between a specific drug and a clinical event.

drug subculture - a subgroup of society whose members share norms legitimating the use of drugs that are disapproved by the dominant culture and structured around norms regulating the type of drugs used as well as the frequency and mode of use.

drug test - a general term referring to any of various tests performed in the field by investigative personnel and at forensic and toxicological laboratories by certified technicians.

drug testing policy - a written statement of an employer's policy regarding the use of drug testing as a means for reducing risks associated with safety, security, and health, and maintaining productivity and cost containment. An extensive variety of policies has evolved, ranging from post-accident evaluation to random, unannounced testing. The least intrusive is an incident-driven policy wherein drug testing occurs only after an accident or other "probable cause" incident. High-risk or safety-sensitive occupations where public safety is of special concern may require routine scheduled testing. In these cases, testing is often tied to evaluation of fitness for duty or to annual physical examinations.

drug treatment - a general term referring to techniques and programs for treating addicts and habitual users of drugs.

drug - a substance which alters the structure or functions of a living organism. More commonly, nonfood chemical substances that have mood-altering effects.

drug-involved death is (1) any death involving a drug overdose in which a toxic level is found or suspected and/or (2) any death in which drug usage is a contributory factor although not necessarily the sole cause (e.g., accidents, diseased state, withdrawal symptoms).

drug-related death - a death that results either directly or indirectly from drug use. Broadly, it refers to anything from an overdose suicide to the presence of some unspecified drug in a person killed in an accident.

drug-related risk - risk related to drug taking. Such risks are affected by a wide variety of pharmacological, psychological, and sociocultural variables. Within the concept of drug-related risk are two basic types: risk to health and risk of drug-induced behavior. Implicit in these risk types are risk to the individual health, welfare, and safety, and risk to society in terms of the public health, wealth, and safety.

drunkenness - a category for recording and reporting arrests made for offenses of public drunkenness or other public intoxication, except intoxication while driving. Arrests related to offenses of intoxication while driving are charged as "driving under the influence," and arrests for intoxication are placed in a reporting category called "drug abuse or drug law violation."

dry contact - electrical contact that exists when metallic points make (short) or break (open) a circuit.

dry firing - safety-oriented firearms teaching technique in which learners practice the basics of shooting without using live ammunition. The technique helps learners develop psychomotor skills relating to sight alignment, breath control, trigger squeeze, and similar fundamentals before they are permitted to engage in live firing.

dry-chemical extinguisher - an extinguisher that fights fire by interrupting the chain reaction wherein the chemicals used prevent the union of free radical particles in the combustion process so that combustion does not continue when the flame front is completely covered with the agent. Three types of base chemical agents are used: sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, and ammonium phosphate. These are used primarily on Class B and C fires; however, multipurpose dry chemicals are also effective on Class A fires.

dual alarm system - a system that sounds a coded alarm signal for a fixed number of rounds at selected locations, and at the same time a constant and continuous alarm signal at all other locations until the system is restored to normal. The coded signal identifies the particular alarm-initiating device in operation. A dual alarm system facilitates evacuation of a building by announcing a fire alarm generally in all parts of the building and by simultaneously notifying response personnel so that evacuation and fire fighting can be started without delay at the fire-affected area.

dual custody - 1. a function designed to require the presence of two persons with two different keys, combinations or codes to operate the same device. 2. pertaining to such a function.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

dual rate alarm signal - an audible signal that begins with a slowly pulsed annunciation. When a pre-determined length of time has been reached or when a manually operated switch has been activated, the audible signal changes to a rapidly pulsed annunciation. The slow-pulse signal alerts emergency response personnel. The fast-pulse signal informs occupants to evacuate.

dual technology motion detector - a sensor that utilizes two technologies, such as microwave and infrared, in a logical combination to reduce false alarms.

ductile materials - materials that are malleable and will absorb impact loads without breaking.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

due care - that degree of care or action required to be exercised by a person in relation to a given situation in order to avoid negligence or liability.

due diligence - the attention and care that a reasonable person exercises under the circumstances to avoid foreseeable harm to other persons or their property.

Failure to make this effort may be considered negligence.
[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

dumb terminal - a monitor hooked via a network to a mainframe or midrange computer. Computing power is not attached to the terminal itself.

dummy camera - a genuine-appearing but nonfunctional camera used as a crime deterrent. It is typically mounted out of reach in a conspicuous spot at a place having a history of employee pilferage, shoplifting, misconduct, robbery, etc. Some models are stationary, some scan, and most are equipped with a red pilot lamp. Also called a simulated camera.

dummy charge - a false or fraudulent claim for payment, typically a bogus or altered invoice.

dummy cylinder - a mock cylinder without an operating mechanism, used for appearance only.

dummy loan - a form of internal bank fraud in which a bank employee, such as a loan officer, will establish a fictitious credit file having the appearance of legitimate transactions. The dishonest employee will steal money loaned to the fictitious borrower, sometimes extending and increasing the loan amount on the renewal date. The crime may go entirely undetected if the dishonest employee can arrange for the unrepaid loan to be written off as a bad debt.

dump - the writing of the contents of a data storage, or of part of a storage, usually from an internal storage to an external medium, for a specific purpose such as to allow other use of the storage as a safeguard against faults or errors, or in connection with debugging.

Duquenois analysis - a chemical test for detecting cannabis.

duress alarm - a device that enables a person placed under duress to call for help without arousing suspicion.
[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

duress code - a special code that reports an ambush, duress, or emergency situation. The code can be given verbally, for example, as part of what would appear to be a routine conversation, or entered on a digital keypad during what would appear to be a routine disarming sequence or call-in.

dusting - the procedure for developing and preserving latent fingerprints. The usual practice is to dip a camel hair brush into a developing powder and apply it gently across the surface containing the prints. Other dusting techniques employ devices that sift, spray, or gently drop small clouds of powder onto the latent prints. Excess powder is variously removed by gentle brushing, blowing light drafts of air across the surface, or by the use of a magnet that picks up metal-based developing powder.

dustproof strike - a strike which is placed in the threshold or sill of an opening, or in the floor, to receive a flush bolt, and is equipped with a spring-loaded follower to cover the recess and keep out dirt.

dutchman - a short fold of hose in a fire truck body arranged in such a way to prevent snags when the hose is played out.

dwelt time - the length of time a particular image is programmed to remain displayed on a monitor that is connected to a sequential switcher.

dynamite - an explosive compound usually produced in stick form. The explosive charge is surrounded by sawdust entirely wrapped in wax-coated paper. As some dynamite ages it exudes nitroglycerin beads or crystals and in this condition is highly dangerous to handle.

dysfunctional drug use - drug use that results in physical, psychological, economic, legal, and/or social harm to the individual user or to others affected by the drug user's behavior.

dyspnea - labored breathing or shortness of breath by the person being tested by a polygraph. It appears on the polygram as suppression or serration of the pneumograph tracing.

REFERENCE NOTE

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

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