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**fabricated evidence** - evidence manufactured or arranged so as to intentionally deceive.

**face** - the finished component of a lock visible on the edge of a door.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**face plate** - the finished, removable plate which covers the front of some locks.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**facility** - one or more buildings or structures which serve a particular purpose, are related by function and location, and form an operating entity. Government installations are not usually included in this definition.

**facility clearance** - an administrative determination that a facility is eligible for access to classified information of a certain category or categories.

**facility code** - a code that identifies the customer or location of the equipment. For example, a central station operator might use facility codes to identify subscribers being served by the central station system.

**fail safe** - a safety feature of a security device that is designed to release or disconnect during a power loss.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fail safe data protection** - the copying of data and programs that reside on disk to magnetic tape.

**fail safe lock** - a type of lock that automatically opens when a power failure occurs. Typically, a fail safe lock will have an electrically released strike plate or a solenoid operated bolt.

**fail secure lock** - a type of lock that automatically locks when a power failure occurs, as opposed to a fail safe lock.

**fail soft** - the capability of a physical protection system to operate, perhaps in a reduced capacity, during a failure of some element in the system.

**Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)** - the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, Pub. L. 108-159, 111 stat. 1952, (FACTA) added new sections to the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq., (FCRA) intended primarily to help consumers fight the growing crime of identity theft. Accuracy, privacy, limits on information sharing, and new consumer rights to disclosure are included in FACTA.  
[ASIS GDL PDS:2006]

**Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)** - a U.S. act that provides criminal penalties for unlawfully accessing or disclosing information pertaining to consumers. The act requires that a credit applicant be advised if a consumer report may be requested and be told the scope of the possible inquiry. Should the applicant's request for credit be declined because of information contained in that report, the applicant must be given the name and address of the reporting agency. It established specific requirements and rules that apply when an employer uses a third party to help conduct a pre-employment background screen and generate a consumer report for the employer. The FCRA addresses the rights and obligations of four groups: consumer reporting agencies, users of consumer information, furnishers of consumer information, and consumers. The FCRA does not pertain only to credit reports but to the entire consumer report.

**fair on its face** - process issued by a court having competent jurisdiction which has the appearance of being legal in every respect. It is not necessary that the process be complete in every detail, only that it contain the substantial parts and is absent anything which might indicate defect or impropriety.

**false alarm** - alarm caused by internal equipment malfunction; since false alarms have no readily discernible cause, they are actually unknown alarms.

**false alarm rate** - the number of false alarms per installation per month or year.

**false alarm ratio** - the ratio of false alarms to total alarms, usually expressed as a percentage.

**false arrest** - the detention of a person by another without proper legal authority.

**false imprisonment** - unlawful restraint of a person's freedom of movement. Also called **forcible detainment**.

**false negative** - an erroneous decision that a person is not deceptive when one actually is deceptive.

**false positive** - an erroneous decision that a person is being deceptive when one is actually being truthful.

**false pretense** - a designed misrepresentation of existing fact or condition for the purpose of obtaining another's money or goods.

**false representation** - a representation which is untrue, willfully made to deceive another to his injury.

**false statement** - a statement more than merely untrue or erroneous and made with intention to deceive.

**false token** - a false document or a sign of the existence of a fact.

**false witness** - one who is intentionally rather than merely mistakenly false.

**falsify** - to counterfeit or forge or tamper with, as in falsifying a record or document.

**fault** - a signal that indicates an abnormal line condition or an alarm.

**feedback** - a message or series of messages transmitted in response to a previous message. In computer operations, for example, feedback is the return of part of the output of a machine, process, or system to the computer as input for another phase, especially for self-correcting or control purposes.

**feedback loop** - a procedure for correcting or controlling a system by using part of the output as input.

**felony** - a serious crime usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death. Examples include burglary, arson, rape, and murder.

[ASIS GDL PDS:2006]

**fence** - 1. a person who receives or buys and then sells stolen goods, usually as a business.

2. any locking element other than a sidebar or shackle designed to enter a tumbler's gate.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fence ribbon** - barbed metal tape, similar to barbed wire, used for perimeter protection.

**fence sensor** - any of the several varieties of vibration, taut-wire, and electric cable sensors designed for installation on fences.

**fencing** - physical barrier installed to delineate a boundary or to deter, delay, or prevent unauthorized access to a protected area.

**ferroresonant regulator** - a device that provides regulation for alternating current (AC) line loads ranging from 15 to 15,000 voltage amps (VA). It compensates continuously for incoming voltage fluctuations by raising and lowering output voltage. Also called a constant voltage transformer.

**fetch protection** - a storage protection feature which determines right of access to main storage by matching a protection key with a storage key.

**fiber analysis** - identification of the type of fiber to determine if they match the microscopic characteristics of fibers in a suspect's garment.

**fiber optic system** - a transmission system that uses light-transmitting fibers. A fiber optic system that transmits light but not images is called a non-coherent system. A fiber optic system that transmits images is called a coherent system. The image resolution capability is a function of the size and number of fiber optic links. Optic

fibers are extremely fine and thousands of them may be combined into what is called a bundle. Because they do not emit electromagnetic emissions they are difficult to detect and interdict electronically, thereby making them desirable for use in high-security data transmission systems.

**fidelity bond** - a bond that reimburses an employer for loss due to the dishonest acts of a covered employee.

**field disturbance sensor** - a sensor that triggers an alarm upon detection of change in a radiated or ambient energy field. These sensors are generally used in perimeter security applications.

**field expandable** - a term describing equipment that can be readily expanded or modified at the point of installation rather than at the place of manufacture.

### **field inquiry**

**field interrogation report** - a report made by a police officer recording an encounter with a citizen who is not known to be connected with a particular crime and including the identity of the citizen and the circumstances related to the encounter. Also called a **field interview report**.

**field notebook** - the notebook maintained by a police officer as his or her record of the calls assigned to investigate and the responses made. The notebook is typically small (pocket-size) and is considered in many departments as a standard item of equipment to be carried and used in accordance with departmental procedures.

**field of view** - the area visible through the lens of an optical instrument.

**field sobriety test** - any of several procedures used by police officers to determine whether it is likely that a person suspected of driving while intoxicated is, in fact, intoxicated.

**field training** - that portion of a training program which takes place outside of an academy or other formal classroom setting and which includes actual work by the trainee, usually under the immediate supervision of an experienced supervisor.

**FIFO (first-in-first-out)** - a queuing technique in which the next item to be retrieved is the item that has been in the queue for the longest time.

**fighting words** - words which tend to incite a breach of the peace.

**file cabinet lock** - 1. any lock used on a file cabinet. 2. a plunger lock cylinder for a gang lock normally used in a file cabinet.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**file transfer protocol (FTP)** - a feature that allows a user on any computer to send or obtain files from another computer. Security is handled by requiring entry of a user name and password or logging into a system that allows for anonymous logins.

**filing** - the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief; the initiation of a criminal case in a court by formal submission to the court of a charging document, alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified criminal offenses.

**film piracy** - selling or using film produced by another without recording its sale or use so that revenue is unreported or untaxed and royalties unpaid.

**financial modeling system** - a computer program that displays financial output data based on the calculations of input data according to a predetermined model. "What if" calculations are performed in which the output data change in value depending on a change in value of input data.

**financial statement** - the disclosure of the financial results of a firm's operations. It involves the balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and associated information.

**fingerman** - a person who provides information on a truck marked for hijacking by supplying a description of the truck, cargo, plate number, road route, departure time, schedule of stops, arrival time, and similar details of interest to the hijackers; any person who obtains information regarding prospective crime targets and provides it to others who commit the crimes.

**fingerprint** - the result of the transfer of bodily oils and other substances on the skin through contact with a receptive surface.

**fingerprint identification** - the practice of identifying persons by impressions taken of the skin pattern of the inner surface of a finger tip. The practice is extensively used in the identification of unknown persons such as criminal suspects and in verifying the identities of parties to commercial transactions. It is the most easily used and positive personal identification of persons known. Fingerprint identification is reliable because: (1) no two fingerprints are alike; (2) fingerprints are not inherited; (3) they do not change with age; (4) the pattern is not affected by sickness, except by leprosy; and (5) even after obliteration with acid or burns, the pattern will return on new skin. Fingerprint impressions are usually obtained from living persons by rolling or pressing.

**fingerprint reader** - a high-security identification device that identifies persons by finger or palmar prints. The system uses a central computer, an optical scanner, and a data base of prints. The unknown prints are placed on a light-sensitive plate. The prints are read by the optical scanner and compared against file prints.

**finished drawing** - a drawing of a crime scene usually prepared for use at trial. It is typically based upon rough sketches, notes, and photographs prepared when the scene was initially processed.

**fire alarm** -

**fire alarm classification system** - any of several methods for classifying alarm systems according to specifications indicative of essential elements, such as sensitivity and reliability.

**firearm** -

**fire bomb** - an incendiary device, typically homemade, which when thrown will produce fire upon impact. A fire bomb usually consists of gasoline and a wick in a glass container. The wick is ignited, and the bomb is thrown. When the glass container breaks, a flash explosion occurs.

**fire brigade** - an organized group of persons, frequently employees in a business or industrial setting, trained and practiced in basic firefighting operations who serve in a fire response capacity.

**fire door** - a door tested and rated for resistance to various degrees of fire exposure and utilized to prevent the spread of fire through horizontal and vertical openings. Fire doors remain closed normally or are closed automatically in the presence of fire.

**fire door assembly** - any combination of a fire door, frame, hardware and other accessories, that together provide a specific degree of fire protection to the opening.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fire extinguisher** - any device having characteristics essential for extinguishing flame. Fire extinguishers may contain liquid, dry chemicals, or gases. They are tested and rated to indicate their ability to handle specific classes and sizes of fires. The Class A extinguisher is used for ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper and textiles, where a quenching/cooling effect is required. The Class B extinguisher is used for flammable liquids and gases such as oil, gasoline, and paint. The Class C extinguisher is used for fires in electrical wiring and equipment. The Class D extinguisher is used for combustible metals.

**fire exit hardware** - exit devices which may legally be installed on fire doors. Distinguished from other exit devices because it: 1) is labeled for both fire and panic, and 2) has no means of locking the latch in a retracted position.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fire ignition classes** - the common and leading classes of fire ignitions, i.e., (1) smoking material related ignitions, (2) incendiary and suspicious ignitions, (3) heating equipment related ignitions, and (4) cooking equipment related ignitions.

**fire point** - the lowest temperature at which a flammable liquid, when exposed to a source of heat and in the presence of sufficient air, will give off sufficient vapors and continue to burn. This point is usually a few degrees above the flash point.

**fire resistance rate** - the time in minutes or hours that a given material or assembly has withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with specified test procedures.

**fire stages** - the natural progression of fire through four distinct stages: (1) the incipient stage in which invisible products of combustion are generated, with no visible evidence of smoke, flame, or heat, (2) the smoldering stage in which combustion products are visible as smoke, with no appreciable heat or flame, (3) the flame stage in which flames are visible, with appreciable heat to follow instantaneously, and (4) the heat stage in which intense, uncontrolled heat is accompanied by rapidly expanding air.

**firearms identification** - the study by which a bullet, cartridge case, or shotshell casing may be identified as having been fired by a particular weapon to the exclusion of all other weapons. The firearms examiner will provide one of three conclusions: (1) that the bullet, cartridge case, or shotshell casing was fired by the weapon; or (2) was not fired by the weapon; or (3) there are not sufficient microscopic marks to make a positive identification.

**fireman's key** - a key for opening doors or elevators at public premises which is kept in a place known and easily accessible to responding firemen.

**fireman's rule** - a legal principle which holds that a public servant who is specifically employed for and has accepted the risks of hazardous employment cannot maintain legal actions against another who was negligently responsible for an event which caused the public servant's injuries.

**fire-resistive** - a term applied to properties of materials or designs that are capable of resisting the effects of any fire to which the material or structure may be expected to be subjected.

**fire-retarding** - denotes a substantially lower degree of fire resistance than "fire resistive" and frequently refers to materials or structures which are combustible but which have been subjected to treatments or modifications to prevent or retard ignition or the spread of fire.

**firewall** - software or hardware, or a combination of both, that provides security by isolating a company's computer network from the Internet. A firewall also prevents outsiders from connecting to the owner's network.

**firing chain** - a chain of four elements necessary to produce an explosion. The four elements are: firing device, primary explosive, booster explosive, and main charge.

**firing device** - an item that starts the basic firing chain typical of most explosions. A match, firing pin, and safety fuse are types of firing devices.

**firing pin** - that part of a firearm or a fuse which, on being actuated, strikes the primer or detonator. The firing pin leaves a distinctive mark on the head of a fired shell which can be of help in matching a shell with the weapon that fired it.

**firmware** - fixed software instructions in a computer.

**first responders** - a generic term to describe the members of an organization's medical Emergency Response Team or those individuals, such as fire, police, emergency medical service providers, and other law enforcement personnel, whose duty is to be the first people at the scene of a critical incident  
[ASIS GDL TASR: 2004]

**fishtail** - a sideways slide of a motor vehicle, usually caused by excessive power in relation to road conditions and the ability of the wheels to grip the road surface.

**fissile material** - any material consisting of or containing one or more fissile radionuclides plutonium-239, plutonium-241, plutonium-238, uranium-233, and uranium-235.

**fitting room switch** - a ploy in which the thief enters a fitting room immediately behind a departing legitimate customer and steals try-on garments left behind.

**fixed assets** - properties which are not easily converted to cash. Examples are real estate and heavy equipment.

**fixed data** - unchanging data entered or programmed into a computer or a device.

**fixed evidence** - any item which cannot easily be removed, such as a wall, tree, or utility pole. Also called **immovable evidence**.

**fixed liabilities** - long term liabilities, e.g., debts that have a maturation of more than one year.

**fixed temperature sensor** - a fire detection sensor that works like a thermostat. Typically, a detector sensitive to heat will cause electrical contacts to close when the temperature around it reaches a pre-set, fixed number of degrees.

**flagging** - a nervous shoplifter's habit of looking around just prior to the concealment

**flame arrester** - a device used on vents for flammable liquid or gas tanks, storage containers, cans, gas lines, or flammable liquid pipelines to prevent flashback (movement of flame) through the line or into the container.

**flame detector** - a fire detection sensor that detects the light output from a flame. A photoelectric cell in the sensor responds to light pulses in the 10 Hz region. Flames produce emissions in the 8 to 12 Hz range.

**flame propagation** - the spread of flame, independent of the ignition source, throughout a combustible vapor area which may be in a container or across a surface.

**flammable liquid burn pattern** - in arson investigations, a characteristic pattern showing sharp lines of demarcation between areas of burn, usually on floors and walls, which suggest the flowing or splashing of an accelerant.

**flash point** - the lowest temperature of a flammable liquid at which it gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid; the minimum temperature at which a liquid fuel will produce enough vapor to burn.

**flat type key** - a key which is completely flat on both sides, usually used for warded or lever tumbler locks.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fleeing felon rule** - a general rule derived from the English common law which authorizes the use of deadly force in defense of life and in order to apprehend persons committing or fleeing from felonies. In many states, this rule has been further narrowed by statute so that the use of police firearms is limited only to self-defense and to some specific violent felonies, such as murder, rape, aggravated assault, arson, and burglary.

**flexcuff** - a nylon restraining strap applied to the wrists or ankles of a person in custody. It is removed by cutting and is therefore limited to a single use. Flexcuffs are frequently employed in multiple arrest situations.

**flicker effect** - an effect which produces disorientation in some individuals when they are exposed to fluorescent lighting, usually when the exposure is long and the fluorescent lamp defective.

**floating exchange rate** - a system that allows currency values to fluctuate on foreign exchange markets in response to changes in trade and economic conditions.

**floor sensor** - a sensor installed under, in, or upon a floor and designed to trigger an alarm when an intruder moves across the floor. Typically, a floor sensor operates on a weight or pressure principle.

**flow control sprinkler** - a sprinkler that automatically opens and closes as heat conditions dictate.

**flow-through requirements** - requirements imposed by a funding agency that are transmitted through intermediary agencies, for example, rules imposed by a grantor upon a nonprofit organization.

**fluorescein** - a tracing powder used to mark objects likely to be touched by a culprit. The powder is invisible in small quantities, but will emit a bright yellow glow when exposed to ultraviolet light.

**fluoroscope** - a device for observing the shadows of objects shielded from ordinary light, but transparent to X-rays. A fluoroscope consists of a tube or box having at one end a screen coated with a fluorescent substance such as calcium tungstate. When an object is placed between the tube and the screen, the parts which are not transparent to the rays appear as shadows on the screen. When this image is permanently recorded on a photographic emulsion, it is called a radiograph or radiogram.

**f-number** - the ratio of the focal length to the clear aperture in a lens, expressed in the form  $f/1.8$ .

**focal length** - the distance from the optical center of a simple lens to the plane of focus and which is indicative of the image size produced.

**folk crime** - a term sometimes applied to illegal activity that society does not stigmatize; an offense that does not incite a sense of outrage and that is generally thought of as less than criminal; for example, a parking violation.

**follow-up investigation** - the continuing and sometimes concluding phase of investigation in which one or more assigned investigators follow-up from basic facts obtained during a preliminary investigation.

**foot candle** - a unit of light intensity defined as the amount of light measured on a surface one foot from a uniform point source of light equal to the light of one candle. A foot-candle is equal to one lumen per square foot.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**footprint** - an impression left on a surface by footwear.

**foot pound** - a unit of work; one foot pound equals the work done in raising a mass of one pound vertically through a distance of one foot, against the force of gravity.

**force** - adversary actions directed at overcoming elements of the physical protection system by overt aggressive activities, which the adversary expects to be detected and thus is prepared to forcefully defend against the response.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**forced entry** - entry accomplished by the use of force upon the physical components of the premises using tools or muscle power.

**force protection** - security program designed to protect military personnel, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by

intelligence, counterintelligence, and other security programs.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**forcible entry and detainer.** The use of threat, force, or arms to gain possession of the real property of another and to retain it after surrender has been lawfully demanded. It is a remedy given to a landowner to evict persons unlawfully in possession of his land. A landlord may also use it to evict a tenant in default.

**forecasting** - a management tool for long-range planning; an informed estimate about the future based on an analysis of past data and present and future trends.

**forensic anthropology** - the examination of skeletal remains, usually for the purpose of identifying dead persons.

**forensic evidence** - evidence that a suspect leaves at a crime scene or takes from the scene or that may be otherwise connected with the crime. Forensic evidence aids in the solution of a case because it can establish the criminal's modus operandi, develop or identify suspects, prove or disprove an alibi, connect or eliminate suspects, identify loot or contraband, and provide leads. Physical evidence can prove an element of the offense; for example, safe insulation, glass, or building materials on a suspect's clothing may prove entry. Stomach contents, bullets, residue at the scene of fire, semen, blood, tool marks may all prove elements of certain offenses. Such evidence can prove the theory of a case; for example, footprints may show many were at the scene, and auto paint on clothing may show that a person was hit by a particular car. For the most part, forensic evidence falls into two classifications:

#### **forensic laboratory**

**forensic medicine** - the application of the various branches of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law. Forensic medicine includes anatomy, toxicology, chemistry, botany, and other fields of science that may be used in court to support or dispute a case.

**forensic pathology** - a specialty in medicine that deals with the determination of the causes of death, especially unnatural deaths. A forensic pathologist is typically a medical examiner or coroner who performs autopsies.

**forensic photography** - a crime lab function that utilizes specialized photographic techniques to make visible latent evidence which is not otherwise visible to the unaided human eye. Forensic photography is typically used to examine alterations and obliterations to documents, laundry marks, and handwriting for the purpose of enhancing laboratory analysis and presenting laboratory findings at trial.

**forensic serology** - the identification and characterization of blood and other body fluids on items associated with a crime or crime scene. Evidence from violent crimes, such as murder, rape, robbery, assault, and hit-and-run usually bear body fluid stains. Blood examinations aid investigations in locating the crime scene, identifying human blood similar in type to that of the victim, identifying the weapon used, proving

or disproving a suspect's alibi, eliminating suspects, and determining whether visible stains do or do not contain blood.

**forensic toxicology** - the biomedical science that studies the effect of foreign substances introduced into the living body. A forensic toxicologist assists the criminal investigative function by analyzing urine, blood, organs, and tissues for poisons, drugs, alcohol, and other foreign substances.

### **forensics**

**foreseeability** - a legal concept which holds that two key factors determine an organization's liability for a tort injury to an invitee on the premises: (1) whether the injury was reasonably foreseeable, and if so, (2) whether there was reasonably adequate preventive measures in place to prevent the injury.

**forfeiture** - the ancient legal practice of government seizure of property used in the commission of crime. This theory, often called the taint theory, also holds that in forfeiture cases a criminal cannot be allowed to avoid criminal forfeiture by transferring his property to another person prior to conviction.

**forgery** - the act of falsely making or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which, if genuine, might be of legal efficacy or the foundation of a legal liability; a spurious article (e.g., a painting, sculpture, or book) that bears a false signature. Forgery includes false making, counterfeiting and alteration, and erasure or obliteration of a genuine instrument, in whole or in part; false making or counterfeiting of a signature, as of a party or witness; and placing and connecting together, with intent to defraud, different parts of several genuine instruments.

**forged instrument** - a written instrument that has been falsely made, completed, or altered. The term includes deeds, wills, contracts, public records, checks, commercial instruments, money, securities, stamps, and prescriptions of a duly licensed physician.

**format** - the size of the usable image in a tv camera or lens, or the system used to record video.

**fortuitous jitter** - a type of telegraph distortion which results in the intermittent shortening or lengthening of the signals.

**founded offense** - a complaint in which the police determine that a criminal offense was committed.

### **fracture**

**fracture examinations** - crime lab examinations that are conducted to ascertain if a piece of material from an item, such as a metal bolt, plastic automobile trim, knife, screwdriver, wood gunstock, or rubber hose, was or was not broken from a like

damaged item available for comparison. This type of examination may be requested along with a metallurgy examination if questioned items are metallic in composition.

**fragile evidence** - items that are easily destroyed, contaminated, or will easily deteriorate and therefore require special treatment, handling, and protection when gathered.

**frame** -

**frame frequency**

**franchise fraud** - a type of advance fee fraud in which the criminal collects a fee in exchange for the promise of certain services and territorial rights pertaining to the startup of a franchised operation.

**frangible shackle padlock** - a padlock equipped with an easily broken shackle.  
[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fraud** - a broad crime category comprising offenses sharing the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation of fact, with the intent of unlawfully depriving a person of his property or legal rights. Depending on the jurisdiction and the penal codes involved, a variety of offenses will fall into this category, e.g., check fraud, counterfeiting, credit card fraud, embezzlement, forgery, swindle, and others. Fraud is also an element of offenses that involves bad faith, a breach of honesty, a lack of integrity or moral turpitude.

**fraud examiner**

**fraudulent concealment** - the hiding or suppression of a material fact or circumstance which a party is legally or morally bound to disclose.

**fraudulent conversion** - receiving into possession money or property of another and fraudulently withholding, converting or applying the same to or for one's own use and benefit, or the use and benefit of any person other than the one to whom the money or property belongs.

**fraudulent conveyance** - a conveyance of property by a debtor for the intent and purpose of defrauding his creditors. Such conveyance is of no effect, and such property may be reached by the creditors through appropriate legal proceedings.

**fraudulent representation** - false statement as to material fact made with intent that another rely thereon, which is believed by the other party and on which he relies and by which he is induced to act and does act to his injury.

**free on board (FOB)** - a provision in a contract of sale which requires the seller to deliver the merchandise at a designated place, usually to a carrier.

**freebasing** - smoking cocaine after it is converted from its normal form to cocaine base. In its normal form (cocaine hydrochloride), the drug is water soluble to facilitate absorption by the membranes. Cocaine in the hydrochloride form can be converted to cocaine base with a few common chemicals and simple equipment. Because the chemicals are highly flammable, the process is dangerous.

**freeze frame**

**frequency division** - a means of splitting a channel into sub-channels for more efficient use of the channel.

**frequency division multiplexing** - a signaling method characterized by simultaneous transmission of more than one signal in a communication channel. Signals from one or multiple terminal locations are distinguished from one another by virtue of each signal being assigned to a separate frequency or combination of frequencies.

**frequency inverter** - a voice scrambler that inverts the frequency content of speech. It is usually low cost with good tolerance to poor communication conditions, but is easily broken with an equivalent device and can be defeated by a trained listener.

**frequency distribution** - a method of presenting accumulated data by reclassifying the data into subgroups and then presenting again the original facts in terms of these subgroups.

**frequency modulation (FM)** - modulation of the frequency of the carrier wave in accordance with a signal or speech; a method of converting an analog signal into a tone of varying pitch, which can then be transmitted over radio frequencies; modulation in which the frequency of an alternating current is the characteristic varied.

**frequency response** - the capability of a device to transmit or receive signals within a given range of frequencies. Very low frequency is a band of the radio spectrum operating between 15-30 KHz. Low frequency is a band operating between 30-300 kilohertz (KHz). Medium frequency operates between 300 KHz and 3 megahertz (MHz). Very high frequency (VHF) is a band of the radio spectrum operating in the approximate range from 30 to 300 MHz.

**frequency** - the number of repetitions of a periodic process in a unit of time, e.g., the number of complete alterations per second of an alternating current, the number of sounds per second produced by a sounding body, or the number of complete oscillations per second of an electromagnetic wave.

**fresh complaint** - the complaint of a victim of a sexual offense made within a short time after the offense occurred. The statements of the victim made during a fresh complaint can be reported in court by witnesses as an exception to the hearsay rule.

**fresh pursuit** - the immediate, in-sight pursuit of an escaping felon that permits a police officer to depart from his jurisdiction or to intrude on private premises in order to apprehend the felon.

**freshness rule** - requires that no more than three weeks may transpire between the date of the last information relating to probable cause in an affidavit and the time the affidavit reaches the person authorized to issue the warrant.

**frisk** - a brief search of a person by a police officer, usually limited to a “patdown” of the outer clothing, and conducted for the purpose of detecting any weapon that can be used to harm the officer.

**front** - the portion of a lock which provides the means of mounting the locking device to the edge of the door.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**front porch** - in CCTV, that portion of the composite picture signal that lies between the leading edge of the horizontal blanking pulse and the leading edge of the corresponding synchronizing pulse.

**fruits of crime** - material objects acquired by means and in consequence of the commission of crime. Swindled money, a stolen watch, and illegally intercepted trade secret information are examples of fruits of crime.

**f-stop** - the lens designation indicating the relative diaphragm opening or aperture diameter.

**fugitive** - a person sought by law enforcement authorities because an arrest warrant has been issued or because he has escaped from custody; a person who is charged with a crime in one jurisdiction and flees to another jurisdiction.

**fugitive squad** - a police unit responsible for the execution of arrest warrants relating to fugitives, violators of probation and parole, misdemeanants, and petty offenders.

**full-custody arrest** - the taking of a person into physical custody for the purpose of taking him before a judicial officer to answer for a crime, or transporting him to a police facility to answer for a crime, where he will be locked up or will post bond.

**full duplex mode** - the transceiver function that allows receiving and transmitting simultaneously on two discrete functions.

**full mortise** - 1. pertaining to a method of installation in which only the face plate and trim is exposed. The lock case is installed in a pocket in the door or drawer. 2. to make a rectangular pocket in a door or drawer that is only open on the edge of the door or drawer.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**full scale exercise** - a practical training exercise involving functional areas of response resources, conducted in an environment created to simulate a real-life situation.

**function key** - a key on a keyboard or keypad that has a dedicated function, such as to acknowledge receipt of a signal. Depressing the function key causes the system to respond in a pre-programmed manner.

**functional exercise** - limited involvement or simulation by field operations to test communication, preparedness, and available/deployment of operational resources.

**funding risk** - the danger that depositors whose money is being lent will demand the return of their funds.

**fusible link** - a link that will fuse or melt when a pre-set temperature is reached, resulting in an alarm. A fusible-link type of detector consists of two conductors separated by a material that melts away at a predetermined temperature allowing the conductors to complete a circuit.

**fusible link arm** - a door closer arm which includes a mechanism for holding a door open. This mechanism has an element which, when subjected to certain temperatures, melts and allows the door to close.

[ASIS PSPSG: 2007]

**fuzee flare** - a burning flare placed on or next to the roadway to warn approaching motorists of a hazard, such as a stalled vehicle or traffic accident. The flare has a spike at the bottom end and a cap at the top end.

#### REFERENCE NOTE

The definition's source is cited in brackets [ ] following the definition. For example, an ASIS Guideline is cited as [ASIS GDL PDS: 2006] and the PSP Study Guide as [ASIS PSPSG: 2007].

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