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lacing sensors - a network of very fine wire placed in a concealed fashion around a protected object or at a point of entry such as a skylight or cellar window. If the lacing is broken, an alarm results.

lacrimator - the ingredient in tear gas that causes watering of the eyes; any chemical compound that produces severe weeping or tearing of the eyes.

lag - an image retention in the form of a trail that occurs in a video image when the camera or an object in view moves quickly. Also called **sticking** or **trailing**.

laminated padlock - a padlock that has a body consisting of a number of flat plates, all or most of which are of the same contour, superimposed and riveted or brazed together. Holes in the plates provide spaces for the lock mechanism and the ends of the shackle.

laminated safety glass - glass consisting of two layers of plate bonded with a plastic interlayer. When smashed, glass pieces tend to remain connected to the interlayer reducing the hazard of flying glass.

laminated sensor - a thin lamination of metallic foil layered between paper or some other nonconductive substance. The laminate is attached to a surface such as a wall surrounding a protected area and electrified. A penetration of the laminate will cause an alarm.

lands - the spaces between the grooves inside the barrel of a firearm. The lands constitute the smooth portion of the barrel after the barrel has been rifled and grooved. The number of lands will vary from 4 to 8, with the most common types of guns having 5 or 6.

landscape -

espanol - paisaje; vista; panorama.

lapping - an embezzlement technique in which a payment on account is diverted to the embezzler's use. To cover the shortage, a succeeding receipt is credited to the shorted account.

lapping technique -

larceny - the unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of his property permanently.

large-scale integrated (LSI) -a term relating to densely integrated circuits used to perform a large number of tasks. LSI technology has led to the development of many types of miniaturized and compact electronic devices used in security.

laser identification - property identification system in which a laser beam applies to high value items microscopic identification numbers too tiny to be seen by the naked eye.

laser intrusion detector - a sensor that activates upon detection of a break in a beam generated by a low-power laser.

latch - a mechanical device which automatically keeps a door closed until a deliberate action is used to retract it.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

latch bolt - a spring actuated bolt, normally with one or more beveled surfaces, which, when aligned with the strike, engages it automatically.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

latching - a technique for storing an event such as the momentary breaking of a perimeter circuit. The fact of the momentary break will remain readable until the alarm has been reset.

latching speed (of a door closer) - the final speed of a door just prior to closing.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

latchset - a non-locking device which contains only a latch bolt, a means of operating said latch and all required trim.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

laughing gas - a short-acting gaseous anesthetic sometimes used as an aerosol propellant that is inhaled for its intoxicating effects. It depresses without depressant effects on the spinal cord. When used therapeutically, the effects are those of anesthesia and analgesia.

law of crimes - a branch of public law that protects the community as a whole against harms affecting fundamental areas of social life such as public peace, health, safety, welfare, morality, and authority. The focus of the law is protection of the individual's person, habitation, and property.

law of the road - a general custom or usage which provides that in order to avoid a collision between two vehicles the drivers should attempt to turn their vehicles to the right. Many states have adopted a rule that at an intersection, where there are no signs indicating otherwise, the vehicle proceeding toward the intersection from the right has the right of way.

law of the situation - an organizational concept which holds that one person should not give orders to another person, but both should agree to take their action cues (orders) from the situation. To the extent that workers will accept the notion that orders are simply part of the situation, the question of someone giving and someone taking orders does not come up.

lay off - the protection a bookie affords himself by placing bets with other bookies in order to reduce the chance of a large loss.

layer checking - in arson investigations, a procedure for searching through fire debris by removing one full layer at a time so as to reveal the relative positions of evidentiary items within each single layer.

layered security - a physical security approach that requires a criminal to penetrate or overcome a series of security layers before reaching the target. The layers might be perimeter barriers; building or area protection with locks, CCTV and guards; and point and trap protection using safes, vaults, and sensors.

leader line - a fire hose attached to the end of a larger hose; a hose line attached from pump to nozzle as opposed to a line supplying the pump.

leased line - a dedicated telephone line leased to a customer for specific communications use.

legal liability - the responsibility an individual bears for his actions or non-actions given his obligations to perform a duty or prevent an action or occurrence that is recognized as being a matter that is proper to be heard by and enforced by the courts.

legalization - the rescission of a statute so as to legalize previously illegal or criminal activity.

letter of credit - a letter issued by a bank on behalf of a buyer of merchandise. The letter allows the seller to draw funds from the bank up to a stipulated amount.

lever lock - a key-operated lock that incorporates one or more lever tumblers, which must be raised to a specific level so that the fence of the bolt is aligned with the gate of the tumbler in order to withdraw the bolt. Lever locks are commonly used in storage lockers, and safety deposit boxes.

lever pack - a set of lever tumblers.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

lever tumbler - a flat metal arm, pivoted on one end with a gate in the opposite end. The top edge is spring loaded. The biting of the key rotates against the bottom edge, raising the lever tumbler to align the gate with the bolt fence. Both the position of the gate and the curvature of the bottom edge of the lever tumbler can be varied to establish the key code.

lever switch - a mechanical intrusion detection sensor activated by movement of the surface upon which it is mounted. When an opening occurs, the lever is moved and an alarm is triggered. A lever switch is usually surface mounted.

liability - an obligation according to law or equity.

liability insurance - insurance designed primarily to protect policyholders against financial losses arising out of their legal liability to others as a result of bodily injury, death, or property damage. Generally, such liability can be incurred in two ways: (1) it can be imposed by law as a result of one's own negligent acts, covered under the Law of Torts, and (2) it can be assumed through contractual obligation, which is subject to interpretation under the Law of Contracts.

lie detector - a name generally given to describe the polygraph instrument. The term is also loosely applied to the voice stress analyzer and psychological stress analyzer, which are not polygraph instruments.

lien - a legal right or interest that a creditor has in another's property, lasting usually until a debt or duty that it secures is satisfied.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

life cycle theory - a concept of leadership which holds that the appropriate management style for a particular situation should be primarily dependent upon the maturity level of the employee. Maturity is defined as a function of the employee's general level of education, experience, motivation, desire to work, and willingness to accept responsibility.

life style inquiry - an investigation to factually determine the sources and amounts of income of a particular person and to compare known income against the person's evident living and spending habits.

lifting box - a box used by a shoplifter for picking up and hiding targeted merchandise. A lifting box has a concealed opening in the bottom which permits it to be placed over the item targeted for theft. When the box is lifted, the item is captured inside the box.

light bulb bomb - an incendiary device made by drilling a small hole in a light bulb and filling it with a highly combustible material. The light bulb is placed in a socket. When the light switch is activated, the electrical arc in the bulb will ignite the combustible.

lighting - a degree of illumination; also, equipment, used indoors and outdoors, for increasing illumination (usually measured in lux or foot-candle units).

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

light-intensity cutoff - the threshold at which a reduction of light intensity in a photoelectric alarm sensor will trigger an alarm.

likelihood of occurrence of threats - a determination of the probability of a specific threat action to occur.

[ASIS TPIL 2007]

Likert scale - a management device for obtaining useful feedback concerning employee perceptions of the work organization. The Likert Scale (named for Rensis

Likert) presents a respondent with a statement calling for a reaction/opinion in one of five or more possible responses.

limited partnership - partnership in which the liability of one or more special partners for debts of the firm is limited to the amount of the partner's investment in the business. Special partners have no voice in the management of the partnership. They merely invest money and receive a share of the profits. There must be one or more general partners who manage the business and remain liable for all its debts.

line amplifier - a device that compensates for line loss, generally a broadband amplifier. A line amplifier permits extension of an audio signal across a greater distance.

line carrier transmitter - a transmitter for sending signals over AC power wiring. It is frequently used to transmit between structures that share a common AC power system.

line dip

line impedance - the impedance of a telecommunication line. It is a function of the resistance, inductance, conductance, and capacitance of the line, and the frequency of the signal. Also called **characteristic impedance**.

line of demarcation - in arson investigations, the boundary between charred and uncharred material.

line security - any of several methods for securing a line, e.g., by line supervision in which a transmission line is determined to be functional through constant monitoring of power passing through it.

line smoke detector - a fire sensor that generates a beam of light transmitted between a sender and a receiver mounted at extreme ends or sides of a protected area. Interruption of the beam by smoke particles causes an alarm.

line dip - a short-term decrease in line voltage, usually resulting from a short-circuit or a sudden increase in electrical load on the line. Also called a **voltage dip** or **sag**.

line surge - a temporary increase in line voltage that lasts less than a full cycle (16 milliseconds)..

line transient - a momentary surge or dip on an AC power line, frequently caused by the shutdown or startup of motor driven equipment sharing the same line.

lip - part of a locking mechanism (i.e., the lip of a strike) is the curved projecting part of a strike plate which guides the spring bolt to the latch point.

liquid sulfur - a mixture of melted sulfur and iron filings used as a substitute for plaster of Paris when making finely detailed casts of foot and tire prints, tool marks, and similar impressions.

liquidated damages - an amount the parties to a contract have agreed upon that shall be paid in satisfaction of a loss resulting from a breach of contract. The amount must be in proportion to the actual loss, otherwise the agreement is unenforceable.

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

lividity

loan sharking - criminal usury; the lending of money or property and charging an interest rate substantially in excess of the legal rate.

local alarm - an alarm that is annunciated in the immediate vicinity of the protected premises.

local area network (LAN) - a communications network that connects users within a single location, such as an office or workstation.

local non-interfering coded station - a fire alarm device that when actuated transmits four or more rounds of coded alarm signals and which cannot be silenced or turned off until the minimum number of signals have been transmitted.

lock - a piece of equipment used to prevent undesired opening, typically of an aperture (gate, window, building door, vault door, etc.), while still allowing opening by authorized users.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) – any device or piece of equipment, which prevents access or use by requiring special knowledge or equipment.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

lock and key examinations - crime lab examinations that are conducted to associate locks and keys with each other. Such associations are useful in establishing a conspiracy or link of commonality between or among individuals. It is often possible to illustrate this through their possession of keys that will operate a single, lockable instrumentality (e.g., vehicle, safe house, or padlock). Laboratory examination of a lock can determine whether an attempt has been made to open it without the operating key.

lock box - a housing for a key that is used to reset a fire alarm panel.

lock cartridge - the portion of a card reader that compares the information encoded on the card with code contained on the program board.

locked password - a password that cannot be changed by the account's owner.

locker lock - a cabinet lock designed specifically for use on lockers.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

locking lug - a fixed component of a safe which locks the safe door in place in the locked position.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

Locking lug nut - a lug nut which requires the use of a key or special wrench.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

lock record bar - that part of a polygraph instrument which prevents the inked pens from moving when the blood pressure cuff is inflated.

lock service package - a kit offered by the manufacturer or distributor of a product which contains what he deems required to properly service the product.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

lockset - a locking device, complete with trim, mounting hardware and strike.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

locksmith - a person with the knowledge and ability to select, install, service and bypass all the components of an electrical or mechanical lock.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

lock stile - the vertical edge of a door designed for lock or latch installation.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

lockswitch - a switch that can only be operated with a key. Also called **keyswitch**.

log in - to enter a computer system. When a user logs in, he or she types an account name and password in response to the appropriate prompts. If the name and password match an account on the system, the user will be permitted access to that account. Also called **logon** or **log on**.

log off - the procedure by which a user leaves a computer system.

logon restricted - a security feature of a computer system which requires an authorized user to log on at specified workstations only.

logic bomb - a code that will trigger an attack when a pre-designated condition is met; for example, delete all files when the system's time clock reaches midnight on June 1.

logical access - access to the information content of a stored record.

loiding - a burglary attack method in which a thin, flat, flexible object such as a stiff piece of plastic is inserted between the strike and the latch bolt to depress the latch bolt and release it from the strike. The loiding of windows is accomplished by inserting a thin stiff object between the meeting rails or stiles to move the latch to the open position, or by inserting a thin stiff wire through openings between the stile or rail and the frame to manipulate the sash operator of pivoting windows. Also called **slip-knifing**.

loiter -

long pause - a questioning technique in which the interviewer deliberately remains silent for an extended period so that the interviewee will feel compelled to offer further information if only to break the silence.

look-alikes - tablets, capsules, and powders whose physical appearances mimic prescription drug products and are sold to naive drug buyers. Look-alikes generally contain caffeine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine. They have been linked to deaths from strokes and disturbances of heartbeat.

look-back (inwards) surveillance - a method of surveillance that concentrates on reviewing and evaluating individuals and equipment that is focused on monitoring one's activities.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

lookup file - a set of written procedures placed in close proximity to a security officer or other person responsible for monitoring alarm panels. The lookup file contains step-by-step instructions relating to coded signals received at the panels. Also called a **lookup table**.

loop - a circuit that begins and ends in the same location. An alarm circuit that maintains a closed circuit at a specific impedance and causes a fault if cut or if an additional load is added.

loss event - an occurrence that actually produces a financial loss or negative impact on assets. Examples include security incidents, crimes, war, natural hazards, or disasters.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

loop system - a type of alarm system that has a number of sensors installed at intervals on a pair of wires looped throughout a large protected area and tied into a central station.

loss event - an occurrence that produces a financial loss or negative impact on assets. Examples include security incidents, crimes, war, natural hazards, or disasters.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

loss event criticality - the impact upon an organization imposed by a single loss event or the cumulative impact of losses resulting from recurrence of the same event.

loss event profile - a listing of the kinds of threats or risks confronting a particular asset or organization.

loss prevention -

loss producing incident - an undesired event that results in harm to people or loss to property or process.

losses -

español - perdidas.

low intensity conflict -

low-order detonation - an incomplete detonation of an explosive charge.

low-order explosion - characterized by a slow expansion over a relatively wide area into a combustion known as deflagration.

low-order explosive - an explosive with a velocity of detonation less than 1000 meters per second. It exerts a pushing effect, which propels objects as opposed to shattering them. Black powder and smokeless powder are low-order explosives.

low-pressure sodium lamp - a lamp that produces a highly monochromatic yellow light that offers poor color discrimination but provides good contrast on uneven surfaces. The low-pressure sodium lamp reliably starts, has an excellent service life, and high efficiency. It has a long initial warm-up (8 to 10 minutes) and at the end of the service life requires a higher operating current. This type of lamp works well with black and white closed circuit television (CCTV) and records well on film.

LSD - an abbreviation of the German expression for lysergic acid diethylamide. It is a hallucinogenic drug produced from lysergic acid, a substance derived from the ergot fungus which grows on rye or from lysergic acid amide, a chemical found in morning glory seeds. LSD can cause illusions, poor perception of time and distance, intense psychotomimetic episodes, psychosis, and death. It is orally administered, and known by a wide variety of street names such as acid and microdot.

lumen - the quantity of luminous flux intercepted by a surface of one square foot, all points of which are one foot from a uniform source of one candela.

lumen maintenance factor - a multiplier which corrects for the decreased lumen output from a luminaire over a given period of time. The decrease is due to aging of the lamp and dirt accumulation on the fixture.

luminaire - a device or fixture containing a light source and means for directing and controlling the distribution of light from the source.

luminaire efficiency - the percentage of lamp lumens which are contained in the beam.

luminance - the amount of light emitted from a surface, whether from a direct source or reflected. Luminance is not relative to distance, being a property of the object viewed. It is expressed in footlamberts.

luminous efficiency - a measure of the efficiency of a light source. It describes how much visible energy is produced per watt of power input, and is measured in lumens per watt. Also called **efficacy of light source**.

lux - a metric unit of measurement for light; one lux equals one lumen per square meter.

lycopodium powder - a yellowish fingerprint powder made from spores. It is regarded as being especially effective when mixed with aluminum powder.

lye bomb - a non-exploding, homemade anti-personnel device consisting of a thin-glassed container filled with a liquid lye. It is designed to be thrown and to break upon impact, causing burns to the skin and eyes of the targeted persons.

REFERENCE NOTE

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