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mace - a type of tear gas.

magnetic contact - a device that activates when the magnetic field set up between two contact points is broken.

magnetic disk - a device for storing computer data that is recorded on the magnetic surface of the disk.

magnetic drum - a cylinder with a magnetic-coated surface where data is stored.

magnetic fuse - a fuse sensitive to minute variations in the earth's magnetic field. It functions when an influence from the target is exerted on a sensitive detecting device within the fuse itself.

magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) - computer technology developed by the American Bankers' Association as a machine language that facilitates the processing of checks, drafts, and similar documents required to be processed through the Federal Reserve System. Special numeric MICR groupings, called fields, are printed in magnetic ink on the check or other instrument. The numbers identify the Federal Reserve routing code, ABA transit number, account number, and the amount.

magnetic keycard - a plastic card containing thousands of magnetic bits or particles which can be arranged to match the required pattern set up in a card reader. See also **card key** and **proximity card**.

magnetic limpet mine - a bomb device containing TNT. It is of military origin and is a favorite of terrorists.

magnetic sandwich card - an identity card which has been die cut from three-layer stock. The middle layer is gamma ferric oxide (a magnetic plastic material) and is magnetized in a pattern of dots. A card reader electronically examines the dot pattern.

magnetic spot card - a type of magnetic keycard having a barium ferrite core on which a code is fixed by the polarity of magnetized spots arranged in a readable pattern.

magnetic stripe card - a plastic card with a data-encoded stripe on one face.

magnetic lock - a door lock consisting of an electromagnet and strike plate. The electromagnet is mounted in the doorframe opposite the strike plate, which is mounted in the door. When current is applied, the strength of the magnet holds the door locked. Magnetic locks operate on low voltage and consume little power.

mainframe - a large computer that handles business transactions. The name derives from size and processing power.

mainlining -

maintenance - see **evaluation and maintenance**.

maintenance expense budget - used to fund expenditures for the routine upkeep of equipment and facilities, the costs of which occur periodically and predictably.

maison keying - a keying system, often used in apartment houses and other large complexes, that enables individual unit keys to operate common-use locks such as the main entry and laundry room.

malachite green - a dye used to mark an object so that a detectable amount will be transferred to the body or property of a person who handled the object.

mala in se crimes - actions so inherently wrong in their nature that they are considered to be evil in themselves--murder and rape.

malfeasance - the commission of an unlawful act.

malice - mental state accompanying a criminal act that is performed willfully, intentionally, and without legal justification.

malice aforethought - knowledge of such circumstances that according to common experience there is a clear and strong likelihood that death will follow a contemplated act. Malice aforethought is usually coupled with an absence of justification for the act.

malicious- done with an evil heart or mind; cruelty or reckless disregard of the consequences.

malicious mischief - the common law crime of damaging the property of another.

malicious prosecution - the institution of judicial proceedings, civil or criminal, against another, maliciously and without probable cause.

management audit - any comprehensive examination of the administrative operations and organizational arrangements of a company or government agency which uses generally accepted standards of practice for the purposes of evaluation.

management plan - clearly defined and documented plan of action, typically covering the key personnel, resources, services, and actions needed to implement the incident management process.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

mandatory prosecution - a criminal procedure that denies or limits the prosecutor's discretion not to prosecute. It is used in several European countries.

manic depressive personality - a psychosis characterized by prolonged and alternating periods of euphoria/overactivity and depression/underactivity. In the overactive period, the manic depressive psychotic is likely to be overenthusiastic, self-assertive, boastful, and talkative. The underactive period is marked by melancholia, morbidness, pessimism, and a tendency toward suicide.

manslaughter - the unlawful killing of a human being, without malice aforethought.

mantrap - a double-door booth or chamber that allows a person to enter at one end, undergo an access identification routine inside the booth, and if the routine is satisfied, the lock on the booth door at other end is released. When cctv is used, it is called a **video access booth**.

manual active switcher - a manual cctv camera switcher that employs active switching electronics and vertical interval switching to effect rapid and stable scene changes.

manual evacuation - the physical removal of people and property by hand to another, more secure location.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

manual override - a feature that allows for manual shutdown of an access control system during emergencies or in other circumstances not covered by automatic programming.

manual passive switcher - a cctv camera switcher with no active electronic-switching components, using manually operated push buttons or switches. This type of switching usually causes some minor picture disturbance as the change is made from one scene to another.

manual station - a fire alarm initiating device that transmits an alarm signal when manually operated. Sometimes called a **pull station**.

marbling - a preserving treatment applied to the edges of account books. An examination of the marbling pattern may be revealing as to whether pages had been removed or substituted.

march time signal - an audible signal having pulses that sound continuously at a rate between 108 to 120 per minute. The march time rhythm of the signal encourages orderly evacuation of a building during a fire or other emergency. The technique is sometimes used in school buildings.

marijuana - varieties of cannabis plants cultivated for their intoxicating properties. Marijuana may refer specifically to the fresh plant or to the dried and shredded preparation made from the flowering tops, stems, and leaves of the female. It is also used to refer generally to all of the various intoxicating cannabis preparations. While marijuana is consumed for its effects, what a user may actually experience is highly

variable and uncertain and may range from zero effects to hallucinations and from relaxed euphoria to acute feelings of panic and discomfort. Also spelled marihuana.

martial law - the exercise of military power to preserve order and ensure public safety in domestic territory in times of emergency when a civil government is unable to function or its functioning would itself threaten the public safety.

mass spectrograph - an apparatus for determining the relative masses of isotopes of an element, and for sorting electrically charged particles in general. A small amount of the substance to be studied is gasified, and the gas is admitted into a vacuum tube where its molecules are ionized by electrons emitted by a thermionic cathode and accelerated. The various types of ions so formed are sent through a combination of electric and magnetic fields which deflects them to different degrees according to their masses, and those of different mass are brought to focus at different places.

mass surveillance – the phenomena of computers reading and storing data from an identification data device, usually a card or badge, each time it is used.

master box - a municipal fire alarm signal panel that transmits a coded signal to a fire station. Also called a **city box**.

master code - a code which serves merely to differentiate a particular signal, such as a fire signal, from all other signals in an alarm system.

master coded system - a system in which a common coded alarm signal is transmitted for not less than a set number of rounds, after which the annunciator may be manually or automatically silenced..

master combination - a universal code for unlocking digital mechanical locks. It serves the same function as a **master key**.

master key - a single key configuration that opens any number of differently keyed locks in a system. There may be more than one level of master key for a locking system, with each level corresponding to a given set of locks.

master key system - a keying system in which a single key will operate multiple locks, each of which also operates with an individual change key.

master-servant rule - the rule that employers are obligated to protect the public from the acts of their employees. Courts can hold employers liable for torts committed by employees in the course of their employment.

master station - a station that can select and transmit a message to a slave station.

master timer - a device that develops basic timing signals for a terminal.

match bomb - an incendiary device consisting of a lighted cigarette placed between the cover of a pack of safety matches and the match heads. When the cigarette burns down and reaches the match heads, a small fire is produced. The match bomb is typically surrounded by highly combustible materials and is often used by arsonist who wants to be well away from the area when ignition occurs.

match head bomb - an explosive device consisting of match heads packed tightly into a fragmentable container, such as a short length of pipe capped at both ends and drilled to allow insertion of a fuse.

material evidence - anything physical or testimonial, which is relevant to the substantial matters in a dispute, or which has a legitimate and effective influence or bearing on the decision of a case.

material question - in polygraphy, a question that when posed to a guilty subject will cause a response recordable by the polygraph instrument. Also called a relevant or pertinent question.

materials examinations - crime lab analyses that entail the use of instrumentation, such as infrared spectroscopy, X-ray diffractometry, emission spectrometry, and gas chromatography/mass spectrography (GC/MS), for identification or comparison of the chemical compositions of paints, plastics, explosives, cosmetics, tapes, and related materials.

matrix - an assemblage of electrical interconnections that code, decode, or announce alarms.

matrix format master keying - a method of generating combinations and assigning key symbols in a master key system through the use of a matrix.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

matrix organization - any organization using a multiple command system whereby an employee might be accountable to one superior for overall performance as well as to one or more other superiors for specific projects. A contract security guard company can be said to operate on the matrix concept.

matrix switcher - a switching device that uses electronic or electro-mechanical components to route input signals to predetermined outputs.

mat switch - a flat floor-type sensor used under carpets or pedestrian areas to detect intruders. Also called an **area mat** or **floor sensor**.

maximum engagement - the greatest penetration of one body by another during collision; the instant of greatest force between objects in collision; the position of vehicles with respect to each other at the instant of collision.

maximum security - that set of security measures observed in a custodial institution where utmost efforts are made to prevent escapes. In maximum security institutions,

the freedom of inmates and of visitors is restricted more than in other prisons and correctional facilities. See also **minimum security** and **medium security**.

mayhem - intentional inflicting of injury on another which causes the removal of, or seriously disfigures, or renders useless or seriously impairs the function of, any member or organ of the body.

mechanical fuse - a fuse in which some form of mechanical energy is utilized to cause the fuse to function. In its simplest design, it consists of a striker (firing pin) held away from a detonator by a retaining spring until some external force is applied. When sufficient force is exerted to overcome the retaining spring, the striker is allowed to impinge on the detonator, initiating the firing train.

mechanical imprints - the imprints and markings made on a surface through contact with another surface.

mechanical initiator - any mechanical device used to initiate a bomb's detonator. A mouse trap and coil spring are common types of mechanical initiators.

mechanical lock - a locking mechanism that does not require any electrical or electronic circuitry to operate. A true mechanical lock uses springs and rotating cams to move the major parts and the latch bolt. Combinations of internal slides or tumblers allow the lock to open.

mechanical stability - the ability of an explosive to withstand mechanical force such as jolting and shaking.

mechanic's lien - a claim created by law for the purpose of securing priority of payment of the price or value of work performed and materials furnished in erecting or repairing a building or structure and as such attaches to the land as well as the building and improvements.

mechanistic organization - a form of organizational structure typical to police operations. It is characterized by (1) a high degree of task differentiation and specialization with a precise delineation of rights and responsibilities, (2) a high degree of reliance on the traditional hierarchical structure, (3) a tendency for the top of the hierarchy to control all incoming and outgoing administrative communications, (4) an emphasis on vertical interactions between superiors and subordinates, (5) a demand for loyalty to the organization and to superiors, and (6) a greater importance placed on internal (local) knowledge, experience, and skill, as opposed to more general (cosmopolitan) knowledge, experience, and skill.

medical fraud - the unlawful practice by medical professionals in which kickbacks are received from laboratories, pharmacies, and similar businesses for services or products unnecessarily recommended to patients, or the unlawful practice of billing an insurance carrier for services or products not provided to patients.

medical jurisprudence - medical knowledge applied to legal questions; the application of principles and practices of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice. Also called forensic medicine.

medium risk commodity - relatively expensive consumer product with medium resale potential and of interest to thieves and professional fences. Examples are electric typewriters, calculators, musical instruments, power tools, automotive parts, and apparel.

medium security - security measures in which freedom of inmates and visitors is restricted and efforts are made to prevent escapes, but to a lesser extent than in institutions housing more dangerous criminals. See also **maximum security** and **minimum security**.

mental harm - anxiety, fear, depression, inability to perform job functions, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other manifestations or emotional reactions to an assault or abusive incident.

menu - a list of optional computer functions or operations appearing on a video display terminal. The operator may select one option at a time.

mercury switch bomb - a bomb that explodes when an electrical circuit has been opened or closed by the action of a mercury switch. A bomb of this construction is designed to detonate when moved.

mercury vapor lamp - a lamp that emits a blue green light caused by an electric current passing through a tube of conducting luminous gas. It is more efficient than the incandescent lamp of comparable wattage, and is used for interior and exterior lighting, especially where people work.

mescaline - an alkaloid hallucinogen derived from the heads of the peyote cactus or produced synthetically.

metal desk lock - a cabinet lock with a vertically sliding bolt located at the rear of the cylinder.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

metal detector - a sensor that operates by creating a balanced magnetic field between transmitting and receiving coils. The movement of a sufficient volume of metal through the field causes an imbalance which triggers an alarm.

metal foil - a thin strip of metal usually installed on glass. A break in the foil results in an alarm.

metal halide lamp - a lamp that emits a harsh yellow-colored light caused by an electric current passing through a tube of conducting illuminous gas, usually sodium, phallium, indium, or mercury.

metallurgical examinations - crime lab analyses of metals or metallic objects. Determinations to ascertain if two metals or two metallic objects came from the same source or from each other usually require evaluations based on surface characteristics, microstructural characteristics, mechanical properties, and composition.

metal-mesh grille - expanded metal or welded metal wire grid permanently installed across a window or other opening in order to prevent entry through the opening.

meter lock - 1. a padlock whose shackle consists of a single removable post, designed for locking utility meters or valves. 2. any of several small devices specifically designed to lock utility meters or valves and which require either a key or special wrench for removal.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

methadone - a synthetic narcotic which prevents withdrawal symptoms and the craving to use other opiates and used in the maintenance treatment of heroin dependency.

methamphetamine - a central nervous system stimulant similar to amphetamine sulfate (benzedrine) but more potent. It is the favored drug among habitual amphetamine users who frequently take it by intravenous injection. Sold as Methedrine and Desoxyn.

methaqualone - a non-barbiturate sedative (hypnotic) that produces sleep for about 6 to 8 hours, originally marketed as an alternative to barbiturates. When taken in large doses for purposes other than sleep inducement, it produces muscular relaxation, feelings of contentment, and total passivity, a state somewhat resembling drunkenness.

metro channel - in a law enforcement radio system, a channel or frequency used by all police and public safety agencies within a given jurisdiction so that their separate but complementary activities can be coordinated.

Mexican brown - a form of heroin so named for its origin and color.

Mexican reds - barbiturates, usually sodium secobarbital, manufactured in Mexico.

Mickey Finn - trichloroacetaldehyde, or simply chloral hydrate. It is a nonbarbiturate sedative-hypnotic derived from ethyl alcohol. When combined with alcohol, it produces acute intoxication. Also called **knockout drops**.

microdot - LSD in a microdot or tiny tablet configuration. Microdot is often manufactured as a tiny speck of LSD on a stamp-size piece of paper that can be placed in the mouth or swallowed.

microprocessor sensor - a motion detector, usually ultrasonic or passive infrared (PIR), that is enhanced by a microprocessor. In the ultrasonic type, the

microprocessor memorizes the environment to detect true point-to-point motion. In the PIR type, the characteristics of intruder motion are stored in memory and matched against detected motions.

microscope photometry - a technique for comparing samples on the basis of light absorption. By measuring the light absorption of two samples at all wavelengths, an examiner can identify differences which are indistinguishable to the human eye.

microtaggants - tiny magnetized particles mixed with or attached to high-theft items. In addition to being magnetized (to facilitate detection of their presence), microtaggants are coded to provide valuable investigative leads. See also **taggants**.

microwave motion detection - detecting the presence of an intruder in a specific area, through the use of radio frequency generating and receiving equipment operating in the range of 1 GHz to 300 GHz.

microwave reflector -

microwave sensor - a sensor that detects the movement of a person or object through a pattern of microwave energy. Microwave sensors which use the Doppler Effect to recognize movement within a protected area (monostatic sensors) are most effective for indoor applications. Microwave sensors employing the beam break principle (bistatic) are often used in outdoor applications.

Middle East connection - a phrase describing the flow of narcotics from Iran and Turkey through local laboratories via Iranian and Turkish traffickers to distributors in Europe, Canada, the U.S., and Mexico.

mitigation - limitation of any negative consequence of a particular incident.
[ISO/PAS 22399:2007]
[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

militant(s)

military facility - a facility subject to the custody, jurisdiction, or administration of any DoD Component. This term includes, but is not limited to, military reservations, installations, bases, posts, camps, stations, arsenals, or laboratories where a DoD Component has operational responsibility and has responsibility for facility security and defense.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

military jurisdiction - an area within which various individuals organizations, agencies or some other instrumentality of the armed forces of the United States. Exercises broad powers of government rather than civilian individuals, organizations, agencies or other groups normally empowered to do so.

military law - the jurisdiction exercised by the military establishment over its own members and those connected with it, under certain conditions, to promote good

order and discipline. It is that body of federal statutes enacted by Congress, as implemented by regulations of the President and the armed services and interpreted through custom and usage, governing the organization and operation of the armed services in peace and war.

military offense - an offense, such as absent without leave or desertion, applicable within the military environment but which has no parallel offense in the civil environment.

militia

mineralogical examination - a crime lab examination of materials that are mostly inorganic, crystalline, or mineral in character. Comparisons can, by inference, connect a suspect or object with a crime scene, prove or disprove an alibi, provide investigative leads, or substantiate a theorized chain of events. These materials include glass, building materials, soil, debris, industrial dusts, safe insulation, minerals, abrasives, and gems.

minimizing

minimum security - a correctional facility where relative freedom is granted to prisoners and visitors congruent with the concept of involuntary detention and where lesser emphasis is placed on preventing escapes. See also **maximum security** and **medium security**.

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) - a paper and pencil test that measures degrees of hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, psychopathic deviation, masculinity-femininity, paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia, hypomania, and social introversion. The MMPI is a personality questionnaire consisting of items answerable by the responses "true", "false", or "cannot say". The responses distinguish certain psychopathological configurations and syndromes as well as normal characteristics. Responses are interpreted using scales each with a different title, alphabetic abbreviation, and numerical code. The MMPI is widely used, often in conjunction with other tests, as a screening tool by schools, employers, and the military.

miscarriage of justice - a gross error in the outcome of a criminal case, generally applied to the conviction and punishment of an innocent defendant.

mischief - intentionally destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage the property of another without his consent.

misdemeanor - a crime that is less serious than a felony and is typically punishable by fine, penalty, forfeiture, or confinement (usually for up to one year) in a place other than prison (such as county jail).

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

misfeasance by color of office - acts committed by a public official acting in an official capacity, although the acts are not authorized by the official position.

missing person - a person reported missing who is under 18 or who, being 18 or over, is seriously affected mentally or physically, or is absent under circumstances that indicate involuntary disappearance.

mitigation – limitation of any negative consequence of a particular incident. [ISO/PAS 22399:2007]

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - prevention activities, control or containment, forward planning, or risk reduction, to eliminate hazards in advance or lessen their impact if an incident occurs.

mitigation strategies - implementation of measures to lessen or eliminate the occurrence or impact of a crisis.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

mixed media communications - a manner of transmitting data through a combination of media such as radio, optical link, telephone lines, and common twisted wire pair.

M'Naghten rule - a rule laid down by the House of Lords after the 1843 verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity in the case of Daniel M'Naghten. The rule stated that the perpetrator of the crime is not to be held criminally responsible if, at the time of the act, he suffered from a disease of the mind either making him unable to know the nature of the act he was committing or, if he did know it, making him unable to realize that what he was doing was wrong.

mnemonic code - a code that assists the memory by grouping characters to resemble original words.

MOA - memorandum of agreement.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

modem - a device that modulates (or converts) signals for sending over communications facilities and demodulates (or reconverts) signals being received. The term is derived from modulator and demodulator.

modified general question technique - in polygraphy, a testing approach consisting of a series of relevant, non-relevant, and control questions asked in a planned order.

modulated wave - a wave of which either the amplitude, frequency, or phase is varied in accordance with another wave. A combination of two or more waves which results in the production of frequencies not present in the original waves, these new frequencies being ordinarily made up of sums and differences of integral multiples of the frequencies present in the original waves.

modulator - electronic circuitry used to impress information on a carrier by instantaneously varying its amplitude (AM) or frequency (FM).

modus operandi - characteristic pattern of behavior repeated in a series of offenses that coincides with the pattern evidenced by a particular single person, or by a particular group of persons working together.

moisture detector - a sensor that causes a contact closure when sufficient moisture creates an electrical bridge. It is used in equipment cabinets and electrical conduits.

monochrome signal - a signal or image produced without color, usually referring to black and white, but sometimes black and one other color, such a red or blue.

Molotov cocktail - a bottle or other breakable container containing a flammable liquid into which has been placed a wick or similar igniting device, and which bottle or container when ignited and thrown will cause a fire or explosion.

money clip - a hold-up sensor designed to trigger an alarm when paper money is removed from its special clip causing a contact closure. The clip is typically kept in the drawer of a cash register.

money laundering - the disguise of monetary proceeds to hide their true source, either from legal or illegal activities. The desire to do so is to move money, reduce its volume and change its character to allow for spending or investing, while sheltering it from detection and taxation.

monitoring by exception - an electronic alerting system which annunciates only when an undesirable act takes place.

monitoring station - the place at which security officers or other designated persons monitor security system annunciators or alarm receivers

Monroe effect - the concentrating of explosive force through the shape of the charge.

montage synthesizer - a device that creates composite photographs of criminal suspects. It consists of a montage mounting unit, a television camera, and a television monitor. Photographs selected by a witness from a mug shot file are placed on the mounting unit and viewed through the monitor. The camera synthesizes up to four photographs at a time and adjusts for skin tone and texture, allowing any feature mix of gender and racial characteristics. When the victim is satisfied that the composite likeness corresponds to the suspect's likeness, a photograph is taken from the monitor screen.

moot point - a point or issue not settled by judicial decision. Frequently, a moot point is an abstract question which does not arise upon existing facts or rights in a case.

moral conduct - a form of behavior that involves a consideration of choice of right and wrong, judged in terms of a standard of values or morals, toward which a person recognizes a duty or feels a sense of responsibility. It includes both acceptable and unacceptable or immoral forms of behavior.

moral holidays - occasions when enforcement of the laws is relaxed and the police are indulgent, as during many athletic events, election celebrations, fraternal conventions, the Mardi Gras, and New Year's Eve.

moral offense - a general descriptor for a crime that offends morals or public health. Examples are sodomy, adultery, bigamy, prostitution, desertion, gambling, and drug abuse.

morphine - the principal active ingredient in opium. Raw opium is composed of approximately 10 percent morphine by weight.

mortise - a cavity cut into a piece of material, such as wood, to receive a projecting object or material, to make a joint.

mortise bolt - a bolt installed in a mortise. The bolt is operated by a knob, lever, or equivalent.

mortise cylinder - a core removable by the use of a special key.

mortise lock - a door or window lock designed for installation within the door frame or window frame, in such a way that only the strike and strike plate of the installed mortise lock are visible.

mother ship - a large boat, such as a freighter, used in the smuggling of contraband, mainly drugs. The mother ship typically remains outside territorial waters and offloads its cargo to smaller, high-speed craft which transport the contraband to many different coastal locations.

motherboard - the primary electronic printed-circuit board in a piece of equipment. It usually interfaces with one or more secondary circuits.

motion detection - detection of an intruder by making use of the change in location or orientation in a protected area as the intruder moves around. In video motion detection, this means changes in key parameters of a viewed scene from a recorded reference image of that scene.

motion detection alarm - a system that works on the principle that any motion in an area will upset an established balance and cause an alarm to be given. A motion detection alarm is usually based on the use of ultrasonic or radio frequency sound waves.

motion detector - a sensor that detects movement within a protected area by comparing sequential energy transmissions or reflections, or ambient energy fields.

motion-initiated bomb - a bomb engineered to explode when it is moved. It is usually constructed so that movement brings objects or elements into contact, e.g., hypergolic chemicals or contact wires. The motion-initiated bomb is a type of booby trap.

motive - the reason why something is done; intent.

MOU - memorandum of understanding.
[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

mouflage -

mouth-to-mouth resuscitation - a method of artificial respiration in which the rescuer places his mouth over the victim's mouth and/or nose and blows air into the victim's lungs in a timed pattern that simulates natural breathing.

movable evidence - evidence that can be easily collected and transported such as handguns, knives, and documents.

MK - top master key.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

MP - manipulation proof.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

MR - manipulation resistant.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

MS - maximum security.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

mugging - a type of robbery in which the offender approaches the victim from behind, usually suddenly and with stealth.

mullion - a vertical center post in the frame of a pair of doors.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

multi-coupler - a device that connects several receivers to one antenna. Also called a signal splitter.

multilevel security mode - a mode of operation that provides a capability for various levels and categories or compartments of data to be concurrently stored and processed in an automated data processing system and permits selective access to

such material concurrently by users who have differing access privileges and need-to-know rights.

multiple personality - a disorder characterized by the presence of two or more distinct personalities in the same person, any of which may dominate at a given time ranging from a few minutes to years with transitions from one to the other personality usually occurring quickly and at a time of stress.

multiple points of origin - in arson investigations, two or more unconnected points where fire started. Since accidental fires have only one point of origin, the existence of multiple starting points is strongly indicative of arson.

multiplexer - a device that allows two or more signals to be simultaneously transmitted on a single communication or data channel, or carrier wave.

multiplexing - a signaling method using wire or radio characterized by the noninterfering transmission of more than one signal over a communication channel.

multipurpose dry chemical - a fire extinguishing agent consisting of ammonium phosphate as the base powder plus additives.

Murphy game - a confidence game wherein money is taken from a customer, often by a pimp, to pay a prostitute who does not show up.

murder - intentionally causing the death of another without reasonable provocation or legal justification, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime.

muscle power attack - the use of brute, physical strength to defeat a physical barrier, usually in connection with a forced entry through a window or door.

mushroom button - a knob or disk, shaped like a mushroom, which is typically used for emergency purposes such as to deactivate a malfunctioning alarm, shut off power equipment, or summon help.

mutual aid agreement - a pre-arranged agreement developed between two or more entities to render assistance to the parties of the agreement. [ISO/PAS 22399:2007]
[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

REFERENCE NOTE

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

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