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name position bond - a type of fidelity bond which covers losses caused by the dishonesty of only those employees holding positions specifically named in the bond.

napalm

Napoleonic Code - the code of laws adopted in France by the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1810 and revised in 1819. The Napoleonic Code became the basis for the criminal code in most continental European and Latin American countries.

narco-terrorism

narcotic - in the medical sense, any drug that dulls a person's senses and produces a sense of well-being in small doses, and causes insensibility, stupefaction, and even death in large doses.

Narcotics Anonymous (NA) - a worldwide self-help fellowship, formed in 1953, for recovered drug abusers who give each other support to remain free of drugs.

National Electrical Code - a standard electrical code published by the National Fire Protection Association.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - a system comprising five major sub-systems that collectively provide a total systems approach to risk incident management. These sub-systems are the Incident Command System (ICS), Training, Qualifications and Certification, Publication Management, and Supporting Technology.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

National Stolen Art File - an FBI listing of stolen and recovered artwork, mostly paintings, reported by law enforcement agencies. Because artwork does not bear a serial number, entries in the file are based upon a description of the artwork. When available, an image of the artwork is stored, which can be recalled for reference. During a file search, both data and image will appear simultaneously.

National Stolen Coin File - a computerized listing of stolen and recovered coins reported to the FBI by law enforcement agencies. Because coins do not have serial numbers, entries in the file are based upon a description of the coin along with a photograph when available. During a file search, both data and image will appear simultaneously.

natural disaster - a naturally occurring calamitous event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction such as tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, and related occurrences.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

near-contact gunshot wound - a wound that results when the muzzle, at time of discharge, is approximately 2 inches or less from the victim but not in contact with the skin. The wound is rounded with inverted abraded edges, surrounded by a zone of scorching, soot deposits, and compact tattooing from powder grains embedded in the skin.

need-to-know - a determination made by a possessor of classified information that a prospective recipient, in the interest of security, has a requirement for access to, or knowledge, or possession of the classified information in order to perform tasks or services essential to the fulfillment of an official purpose. Knowledge or possession of, or access to classified information is not afforded to any individual solely by virtue of the individual's office, position, or security clearance.

negative pressure phase - the second phase of a blast wave in which air pressure rapidly decreases to a point less than normal creating a suction effect.

negligence - the doing of that thing which a reasonably prudent person would not have done, or the failure to do that thing which a reasonably prudent person would have done in like or similar circumstances. It is the failure to exercise that degree of care and prudence that reasonably prudent persons would have exercised in similar circumstances.

negligent conduct - that form of conduct which is an element of various tort causes of action. The components of the cause of action for negligence are: (1) a duty owed by the defendant to the plaintiff, (2) a violation of that duty by defendant's failure to conform to the required standard of conduct, (3) sufficient causal connection between the negligent conduct and the resulting harm, and (4) actual loss or damage.

negligent hiring - the failure to use reasonable care in the employee selection process, resulting in harm caused to others. Employers have a legal duty not to hire people who could pose a threat of harm to others, which can include everything from slight to fatal bodily injury, theft, arson, or property damage. The definition of "reasonable care" depends on the degree of the risk of harm to others. The greater the risk, the higher the standard of care required.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

negligent manslaughter - death resulting from failure to use ordinary care, or from being culpably careless and imprudent.

neighborhood crime prevention - a general term referring to programs that seek to reduce crime within a neighborhood through the coordinated efforts of residents and the police.

neighborhood watch - a neighborhood nonprofit effort in which citizens cooperate with local police by reporting crimes in progress and suspicious activities.

net luminaire utilization - the percentage of lamp lumens utilized on the area to be lighted.

net worth - the owner's equity in a given business represented by the excess of the total assets over the total amounts owing to outside creditors (total liabilities) at a given moment in time. It is also the net worth of an individual as determined by deducting the amount of all personal liabilities from the total value of personal assets.

network computer (NC) - a computer that uses applications and files residing on a server. A network computer usually does not have a hard or floppy drive, which means that software applications and files cannot be stored locally. Unlike a personal computer (PC), a network computer cannot run by itself.

neutral density filter - a glass or plastic material tinted gray for the purpose of reducing the amount of light entering a lens. An ND25 filter reduces the overall amount of light transmitted by 25 percent, and an ND50 by 50 percent.

neutral question - in polygraphy, a question not pertinent to the issue for which a subject is tested. It is used to identify the "normal" pattern of reaction to non-threatening issues. Neutral questions are also called non-crucial, immaterial, non-pertinent, and irrelevant questions.

neutron activation analysis - a procedure that determines chemical elements in a material by bombarding it with neutrons to produce radioactive atoms whose radiations are characteristic of the elements present. The technique has many forensic applications; e.g., to determine the presence of lead, antimony, and barium in residue taken from the skin of a person believed to have fired a gun.

next best evidence - evidence used when the best or better evidence is lost or inaccessible.

night latch - a rim mounted auxiliary latch bolt.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

night vision device - a type of viewing device that employs infrared or low-light technology to produce discernible images of objects that are in near total darkness. Light levels as that provided on a dark night by a single star are sufficient for some night vision devices to produce images.

nine-eleven (911) system - a telephone system in which the directory number 9-1-1 is reserved for emergency calls such as calls for police service, fire service, or emergency medical service. This system is usually based at a single location (frequently called The 911 Center) at which all such calls are received and routed to the appropriate response agency.

ninhydrin - a solution used to develop latent fingerprint impressions, usually on paper materials. A color reaction is produced when ninhydrin contacts with amino acids in the perspiration content of fingerprints. Paper containing latent impressions is sprayed with a solution of ninhydrin in acetone and baked in an oven.

nitric acid lift - a technique for collecting gunpowder residue from the skin of a suspect. Swabs moistened with a solution of nitric acid are used as the collecting agent. The swabs are later analyzed in the crime laboratory.

nitroglycerin - a highly explosive substance that usually appears as an odorless, oily, and milky liquid. It is commonly combined with infusorial earth to form dynamite. Nitroglycerin, or glyceryl trinitrate, is 13 times as powerful as gun powder and will explode when violently struck. Aging destabilizes nitroglycerin, causing it to turn yellow and eventually take on a greenish tint. In a destabilized form it is extremely hazardous.

nitrous acid test - a nonspecific, preliminary test for identifying morphine or distinguishing morphine from heroin and codeine. The suspected morphine is placed in a tube containing hydrochloric acid, to which sodium nitrite is added. If the solution turns yellow-green, sodium hydroxide is added. A red color reaction indicates morphine.

nitrous oxide - a short-acting gaseous anesthetic sometimes used as an aerosol propellant that is inhaled for its intoxicating effects. When used therapeutically, the effects are those of anesthesia and analgesia.

no deception indicated (NDI) - an opinion reached by a polygraphist based on an interpretation of polygrams.

nolo contendere - the of a plea in a criminal action, having the same legal effect as a plea of guilty, so far as regards all proceedings on the indictment, and on which the defendant may be sentenced. (Latin for "I will not contest it")

[ASIS GDL PSO 11 2004]

no opinion - a conclusion rendered when an examination cannot be completed and when the polygraphist believes that future testing will be unproductive or unwarranted. A no opinion conclusion can result from uncooperative behavior by the examinee, a lack of emotional response, or the presence of extreme, erratic responses.

noise generator - a device used to cover up voices in a room for the purpose of defeating electronic surveillance. The noise produced is generated randomly and from several alternating frequencies so as to defeat a filter applied to clean up a recording of conversations.

nomograph - a graph on which three or more scales are arranged so that a straight line drawn through values on any two will cross the third at a corresponding value. It is used for calculating the speed of a motor vehicle when distance and time are known.

non-break glass station - a manual fire alarm station in which the operation of the station does not require the breaking of a glass plate or rod.

non-coded system - an alarm system that transmits a continuous alarm signal for a predetermined, minimum length of time, after which the system may be manually or automatically silenced.

non-competition statement - a written agreement which grants protection to an employer from the unauthorized use of the employer's intellectual property by current or former employees.

nonconformity - non-fulfillment of a requirement. [ISO 9000:2000]
[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

non-delay impact fuse - a fuse designed to function upon impact with a hard surface, prior to its complete penetration or ricochet.

non-disclosure agreement (NDA) - a legal contract between at least two parties that outlines confidential materials or knowledge the parties wish to share with one another for certain purposes, but wish to restrict from generalized use. In other words, it is a contract through which the parties agree not to disclose information covered by the agreement.
[ASIS GDL IAP 05 2007]

non-emotional offender - a person who commits crimes without regard to the nature of the crime or the effect of it on the victim. A person who kills for financial gain is considered a non-emotional offender.

non-exclusive zone - an area around an asset that has controlled entry but less restrictive access than an exclusive zone.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

nonfeasance - nonperformance of some act which ought to be performed; omission to perform a required duty; neglect of duty.

non-removable key - a key which has one or more cuts on it which trap the key in the lock upon insertion.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

non-removable pin - pertaining to a hinge whose pin can not be removed when the door is closed.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

non-significant code - a code that provides for the identification of a particular fact but does not yield any further information, e.g., random numbers used as codes.

nonvolatile memory - a feature of an electronic system having memory components that retain all memory when power is entirely absent. Equipment with nonvolatile memory provides a critical advantage in high-security applications or when reprogramming requires a considerable effort.

normally closed - the condition of a circuit or switch that is in a no-fault state. The circuit is complete and current is able to flow. A break in the circuit triggers an alarm.

normally open - the condition of a circuit or switch that is in a no-fault state. The circuit is open and current is unable to flow. Closing the circuit completes a current path and an alarm condition is initiated.

nose loading - in transportation security, the practice of placing high-value cargo in the forward end of a truck, with bulky low-value cargo behind it in a blocking fashion.

not guilty verdict -

nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons (NBC) - weapons that are characterized by their capability to produce mass casualties. See **weapons of mass destruction (WMD)**

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

nuclear incident - any occurrence within the United States causing bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death, or loss of or damage to property, or for loss of use of property, arising out of or resulting from the radioactive, toxic, explosive, or other hazardous properties of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material.

nuclear radiation - particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapons standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true.

nuclear round - nuclear weapon (warhead section) and the associated missile and/or propellant required to deliver the weapon on a target.

nuclear safing - the prevention of a nuclear yield in the event of accidental detonation of the high explosive assembly weapon or ignition of the propellant of a gun assembly weapon.

nuclear weapon - a general name given to any weapon in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both.

nuclear weapon significant incident - an unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or radiological nuclear weapon components which does not fall in the nuclear weapon accident category but results in evident damage to a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component to the extent that (1) major rework, complete replacement, or examination or recertification by the Department of Energy is required, (2) immediate action is required in the interest of safety or nuclear weapons security, adverse public reaction (national or international), or (3) premature release of classified information may result, and that the incident could lead to a nuclear weapon accident.

nuclear yield - the energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene (TNT) required to produce an equivalent energy release.

nuisance alarm - a false alarm; an alarm caused by equipment failure or a fault not related to an actual criminal event.

numbers game - an unlawful game of chance in which money is wagered on the occurrence of a chosen number and in which a winner is usually paid at odds.

REFERENCE NOTE

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

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