

- S -

sabotage - the willful and malicious disruption of the normal processes and functions of an organization.

saboteur - an individual acting in a group, with the intent of disrupting the utility's ability to operate and respond, and, possibly, injuring employees.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

sacrificial roof or wall - walls or roofs that can be lost in a blast without damage to the primary asset.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

safe

safe classification - a categorization or ranking for rating and selecting safes for use, according to protection standards.

safe cover sensor - a magnetized cover placed over the entry controls to a safe or vault. If the safe cover is removed without first disarming the device, an alarm is triggered.

safecrack**safe cracking -**

safe haven - secure areas within the interior of the facility. A safe haven should be designed such that it requires more time to penetrate by a terrorist attack than it takes for the response force to reach the protected area to rescue the occupants.
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

safehouse

safe insulation - insulation installed between the walls of fire-resistant safes, and in vaults and safe cabinets. Insulation is easily transferred to tools and clothing of the suspect in a safecracking case, and can be examined and analyzed in a crime laboratory.

saferoom**safes**

safety - freedom from danger, risk, or injury.
[ASIS/BSI BCM.01-2010]

safety fuse - a cord containing a core of black powder. It is used to carry a flame at a uniform rate to an explosive charge.

sag - 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 **line dip** or **voltage dip**.

sail switch - an airflow sensor used in fire and environmental control systems. The switch has a flat piece of material positioned in a defined airspace. When a given amount of air moves against it, a set of contacts is closed and an alarm triggered.

salami technique - a white collar fraud scheme in which small amounts of money, frequently less than a dollar in each instance, are diverted from many separate accounts and credited to an account controlled by the perpetrator, usually with the help of a computer. The salami technique is similar to the **lapping technique** in which small amounts are debited from many accounts and then later credited back to give the appearance of correct balances when in fact the perpetrator is continuously removing funds from the system.

saliva - a clear, odorless, tasteless fluid produced by certain glands in the body to keep the mouth moist. The presence of saliva can be tested for in a crime laboratory. In secretors, saliva contains large amounts of the blood group substances (A, B, or O). Saliva also contains an enzyme called amylase which may be detected separately in persons who are non-secretors.

sally port - an access control area with doors or gates secured by interlocks such that only one may be opened at a time.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

salvage switch - re-titling of a stolen vehicle. In this scheme, a badly damaged new vehicle is legally purchased as salvage scrap and the VIN plate is removed. A vehicle of the same make and model is then stolen, and its VIN plate is replaced with the plate from the salvage vehicle. A new title is obtained and the stolen vehicle is sold.

sampling smoke detector - a type of smoke detector that draws air from one or more protected areas and analyzes the sample at a central point.

sanctions - rewards or punishments that are used to enforce a conformity to the social norms and laws; a means of social control. Sanctions are often categorized as (1) positive, i.e., involving a reward; (2) negative, i.e., involving a penalty; (3) diffuse, i.e., informal means of social control such as ridicule; and (4) organized, i.e., formal methods employed by authorized officials.

sanitize - to delete or revise a report or document to prevent identification of the sources and methods that contributed to it, or are subjects of the report.

satellite station - a remote or unattended station linked by communication channels to a central station.

scam - a crime, particularly a crime involving trickery. A scam is also an undercover police operation in which criminals are tricked into revealing their involvement in criminal activities. In the latter context, a scam is also called a **sting operation**.

scanner - a motorized camera mounting that moves from side to side to survey a large area.

scanning - dialing a large number of telephone numbers in the hope of finding interesting carriers (computers) or tones. A **war dialer** or **demon dialer** is a scanning program that will dial a range of numbers and log what it finds at each number. The caller then manually dials up those numbers that the program marked as carriers or tones.

scavenging - reading information from a deleted file. In many systems, the contents of a previously deleted file remain intact on a disk until overwritten with the contents of a new file. Even when overwritten, residual magnetic impressions may remain. These impressions can be read by special equipment designed for the purpose.

scene analyzer - a video motion detector that calls operator attention to the disturbed portion of a scene. It is intended to assist the operator in assessing an alarm condition.

schizophrenia - any of a group of mental disorders characterized by gross distortions of reality, withdrawal from social contacts, and disturbances of thought, language, perception, and emotional response. Symptoms are highly varied and may include apathy, catatonia or excessive activity, bizarre actions, hallucinations, delusions, and rambling speech. Some cases are mild; others severe, requiring prolonged or permanent hospitalization. A combination of hereditary or genetic predisposition factors together with psychological, biochemical, and sociocultural factors is thought to be responsible in many cases.

schizoid personality - a personality characterized by unsociability, seclusiveness, serious mindedness, and eccentric behavior.

Scotch verdict - a verdict in which the charges against the defendant are declared not proved, and which permits the defendant to be charged and tried again if new evidence is found. The practice is so called because of its use in Scotland.

scrambled signature identification - an identification procedure in which the genuine signature of an authorized person is scrambled into many parts and placed on file. A descrambling lens optically reassembles the filed signature for comparison with a signed document presented for cash or other purpose.

scrambler - a device that disguises information so as to make it unintelligible to those who should not obtain it.

screamer - a radio frequency field strength and audio amplifier combination that causes feedback. In anti-eavesdropping operations, a screamer is indicative of a concealed transmitter.

seal

search - denotes the examination of an alleged or suspected offender or his house or other building or property. The examination must be conducted in the normal course of enforcing the law or maintaining order. The examination must have a purpose of looking for some specific item or items. Items looked for will fall into one or more of the following categories: contraband, tools of a crime, fruits of a crime, or incriminating evidence.

search and seizure - a term related to the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Amendment guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The words used in the Constitution are directed at unreasonable searches and seizures conducted by the government. However, the Constitution does not go on to define what is meant by the term "unreasonable," nor does the law discuss any provision for punishment of persons who violate the Fourth Amendment. It has been left up to the U.S. government and the various states to create definitions of search and seizure violations, and to provide suitable punishment when violations are proven.

search by consent - a search in which consent was freely and intelligently given. Consent cannot be obtained through the use of threats or trickery. The person giving permission to search his person or property must do so in a completely willing manner. For the consent to be intelligently given, the person must be able to recognize the consequences of permitting a search. A person who is too young, too old, too drunk, retarded, ill, or insane cannot intelligently give consent to a search.

search engine

search incidental to arrest - a common type of legal search. A check of a person's possessions at the time he or she is taken into custody is mainly intended to discover the presence of weapons that can be used against the arresting person.

search warrant - a written order issued by competent legal authority that directs a search to be conducted. The warrant specifies who is to conduct the search, who or what place is to be searched, and the items to be looked for during the search. The warrant is made valid for only a certain limited period of time. In some cases a warrant might direct that the search be made at some particular time of night or day, but a warrant is never prepared so that the searcher can wait many days or weeks before deciding to carry out the warrant. A warrant is issued on the basis of a need that exists at the time the warrant is requested. The need cannot be interpreted to spread out over a long period of time.

secondary code - a supplemental code used to activate keypad functions. It is often used as a temporary code assignment in order to maintain the integrity of the primary code. Also called **auxiliary code**.

secondary deviance theory - a theory which holds that societal reactions to deviant behavior encourage the individual to develop a deviant lifestyle or career, and concomitant self-concept. In this theory, a person publicly labeled as a deviant for some initial behavior will begin to adopt other deviant behavior or a role based on it as a means of defense to the problems created by society's reaction.

secondary evidence - evidence inferior to primary evidence. For example, secondary evidence might be a copy of an original document that cannot be found.

secondary password - a password that is provided immediately after a primary password has been correctly submitted to a system. In addition to minimizing unauthorized access through guessing, the primary/secondary approach enhances security by requiring the physical presence of more than one authorized user at login.

secondary shock - a state of deep unconsciousness or profound depression of the vital processes associated with reduced blood volume and pressure. It is usually caused by severe injuries, burns, or hemorrhage, and is frequently fatal. Also called **irreversible shock**.

secret - the unauthorized disclosure which reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to a person, entity or government.

secret writing - writing which is concealed by including it within the text of other writing or by the use of chemicals.

secretors - individuals who have in their non-blood body fluids (e.g., semen, saliva, and vaginal fluid) detectable amounts of substances that are chemically similar to the antigens located on red blood cells, which confer ABO blood type.

sector search - a method of searching for evidence where the area to be searched is divided into sectors, grids or quadrants. Individual officers are assigned to one or more specific sectors. This is appropriate for a large area.

secure access control device - a hardware or software device that adds an additional level of access control by requiring the person attempting to access a computer system to provide a unique password. Examples of access control devices are **smart tokens** and **dial back units**.

secure access multipoint (SAM) - a black box device that operates outside its host computer to screen incoming calls. If the caller enters a valid code (via a touch tone telephone or encoder) the SAM disconnects the line, matches the code to a preprogrammed telephone number in the call-back directory, and returns the call to the authorized location.

security - the condition of being protected against hazards, threats, risks, or loss. Note 1: In the general sense, security is a concept similar to safety. The distinction between the two is an added emphasis on being protected from dangers that originate from outside. Note 2: The term "security" means that something not only is secure but that it has been secured.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

Italiano - **sicurezza**

security administration

security aspects - those characteristics, elements, or properties which reduce the risk of unintentionally, intentionally, and naturally-caused crises and disasters that disrupt and have consequences on the products and services, operation, critical assets, and continuity of the organization and its stakeholders.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

security audit - the examination of a facility, a process, or the security program itself. A financial audit is an examination of those accounting records and practices which have material impact upon the financial condition of the enterprise. Also called **security survey**.

security clearance

security erase - a feature of a computer system which upon command will erase sensitive documents in memory by writing over them.

security incident - an occurrence or action likely to impact **assets**.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) - a security-related occurrence or action likely to lead to death, injury, or monetary loss. An assault against an employee, customer, or supplier on company property would be one example of a security incident.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

security loop - an electrically supervised wire circuit used for the transmission of alarm signals from a protected area to a central receiving point.

security manager - an employee or contractor with management-level responsibility for the security of an organization or facility.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

security measure - a practice or item designed to protect people and prevent damage to, loss of, or unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material, and information.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

security officer - an individual, in uniform or plain clothes, employed to protect **assets**.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) - an individual, in uniform or plain clothes, employed to protect people, property, or information.

security risk - the potential that a given threat will exploit vulnerabilities to cause loss or damage to an asset.

security survey - a thorough physical examination of a facility and its systems and procedures, conducted to assess the current level of security, locate deficiencies, and gauge the degree of protection needed.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) - any of several methodological approaches for assessing a system's vulnerability to loss or disruption by examining the separate criticalities of its components. A system is typically an organization, facility, or process. A survey/audit includes a thorough physical examination of a facility and its systems and procedures, conducted to assess the current level of security, locate deficiencies, and gauge the degree of protection needed. Also called **security audit**.

security utility - a computer program designed to protect computer system resources against unauthorized use or tampering. At the system level, a user ID/password routine restricts log-on access. At the file level, users are granted access rights on a right and need to know basis. Within files, user rights are further defined as to read, execute, and modify privileges.

security vulnerability - an exploitable security weakness.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

sedition - an attempt, short of treason, to excite hostility against a sovereign government among its own citizens.

seismic sensor - a sensor installed underground and designed to detect surface vibrations and/or pressure. Types of seismic sensors include electrical stress cable, piezoelectric sensors, geophones, and balanced pressure sensors. A seismic sensor converts ground movement or vibration into electrical impulses that are received by a processor. They can also be used in an earthquake detection system and are often installed at high-rise buildings.

seizure - denotes the taking into custody of law, by law enforcement or person authorized to do so, contraband, fruits of a crime, tools of a crime, or incriminating evidence. The person taking the items must be empowered to make the seizure, and the items seized must be protected until disposed of in some proper fashion.

seizable items - are items for which a search warrant may be issued. Examples are instruments of a crime, stolen or embezzled property, a kidnapped person, a human fetus or corpse, contraband, and other tangible evidence of the commission of a crime.

selection - the act or process of choosing individuals who possess certain characteristics or qualities.

[ASIS GDL PSO-2010]

self-contained card reader - a reader that has its own built-in intelligence and is not dependent on an external device to make entry/exit decisions. Also called a **stand-alone reader** or an **off-line reader**.

self-defense - the protection of oneself or one's property from unlawful injury or the immediate risk of unlawful injury; the justification for an act which would otherwise constitute an offense on the ground that the person who committed it reasonably believed that the act was necessary to protect self or property from immediate danger.

self-defense defense - protection against prosecution which relies on the premise that every person has a right to defend himself from harm. The general rule is that a person may use in self-defense that force which, under all the circumstances of the case, reasonably appears necessary to prevent impending injury.

self-destructing badge - a paper identification badge that reacts to electrically produced light by turning a dark color over an approximate 8-hour period. If exposed to direct sunlight, the badge will immediately darken. The darkening effect cancels the badge as an acceptable identification document. It is typically used as a visitor badge at indoor environments.

self-help group - a group formed to deal with one or more problem areas in which behavior control is the primary reward for participation.

self-incrimination - a testimonial or verbal communication from an individual or the performance of some physical act which requires conscious mental cooperation, which utterance or act implicates the individual as being a perpetrator of criminal activity.

self-report study - an investigation by means of a questionnaire or similar device in which the respondent is asked to indicate the nature, extent, and frequency of personal illegal behavior.

selvage - the border of a chain link fenced formed by twisting adjacent pairs of wire ends together.

semen - the fluid expelled by the male at sexual climax and which may be detected by a crime laboratory. Semen consists of two parts: spermatazoa and seminal fluid

semen identification - the identification of semen by chemical and microscopic means such as on vaginal smears or on the victim's clothing. Enzyme typing is possible on semen stains of sufficient size and quality. DNA analysis may allow for positive personal identification of the semen source. If DNA analysis is unsuccessful

and the depositor is a secretor, grouping tests may provide information concerning the depositor's ABO blood type.

seminal fluid - is the liquid portion of semen (male ejaculate) which is present even in men with no detectable spermatazoa. It contains chemicals such as acid phosphatase, spermine, and choline; the A, B, and H blood group substances in secretions; and other proteins and enzymes which may be tested for in a crime laboratory.

semen test - is a preliminary, nonconclusive test that uses ultraviolet light to determine if a suspect stain contains semen. The article bearing the stain is placed under an ultraviolet lamp. A whitish luminescing appearance is indicative of semen.

senile psychosis - a mental illness that results from a reduction in the supply of blood and oxygen to the brain. It is usually caused by hardening and thickening of blood vessels in the brain.

sensation seeking - the process in which the individual actively seeks out stimulation from the environment. Researchers have identified five types: general sensation seeking, thrill adventure seeking, experience seeking, disinhibition, and boredom susceptibility.

sensitive compartmented information - information and materials that require special controls for restricted handling within compartmented intelligence systems and for which compartmentation is established.

sensitive information - information or knowledge that might result in loss of an advantage or level of security if disclosed to others.

[ASIS GDL IAP 05 2007]

Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (SPII) - a term used in information security to identify a piece or pieces of information that can be associated with a unique individual and that can result in harm to the individual if misused. This term is often used to describe information that is can be used in identity theft. Information such as a **Social Security Number**, National ID number, or Driver's License number is considered SPII, since it is not readily or publically available, identifies a unique individual, and can result in harm if misused. Some information can result in harm (and is thus considered SPII) when it is found in conjunction with other pieces of data (such as a financial account number) in conjunction with other identifying information (such as a name). SPII requires strict handling guidelines as a result of the risk of misuse.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

sensitivity - the limit or level at which something can be detected according to the test employed.

sensitization - the reverse effect of drug tolerance; the effect of increased responsiveness to a drug with repeated use, e.g., subjects may under certain conditions experience sensitization to certain actions of cocaine.

sensor - a device designed to produce a signal or other indication in response to an event or stimulus within its detection area.

sequencer

sequential access memory - a term referring to a storage medium or device that allows access to stored data only in a predetermined "one after the other" pattern of retrieval.

sequential card reader - a reader that requires the use of a card plus the input of a sequential code at a keypad.

sequential switcher - a CCTV system feature that displays camera views in a predetermined order on a single monitor. The order and time of camera views may be programmed for automatic operation.

sequester - keep a jury in custodial supervision during a trial so as to prevent contact with the public or press. The term also refers to the practice of keeping prospective witnesses separate so that they cannot influence one another's testimony.

series radio tap - a radio transmitter which obtains power from the telephone line to which it is attached and is installed in series or in line with one wire.

service loop - an additional amount of wire looped at one or more points in the wire run for future system modifications or servicing.

service mark - a name, phrase, or other device used to identify and distinguish the services of a certain provider. Service marks identify and afford protection to intangible things such as services, as distinguished from the protection already provided for marks affixed to tangible things such as goods and products.

[ASIS GDL IAP 05 2007]

service of process - delivering a **summons**, **subpoena**, or citation upon a person in a legal proceeding.

set-points - pre-determined high and low response levels for a sensor that trigger an alarm signal.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

setting - is the environment in which drug use takes place. The term embraces the physical, social, and cultural aspects of the environment. The effect of a drug can be conditioned by the place in which it is consumed, the people with whom it is shared, and cultural beliefs.

severance - the act of separating the trials of two or more defendants or of two or more charges against a single defendant, rather than holding one trial at which the defendants or charges are tried together.

sex offenses - the name of a broad category of varying content, usually consisting of all offenses having a sexual element except forcible rape and commercial sex offenses.

sex psychopath - a catchall name for persons who repeatedly and compulsively violate sex laws. The term is generally regarded as a stigmatizing label with little precise or scientifically reliable and valid predictive implications.

sex pyro - a person who derives sexual pleasure from starting or watching fires.

sexual assault - touching the body of another with a sexual intent and without the consent of the person being touched.

sexually anatomically correct (SAC) doll - a doll with parts that represent genitalia and/or orifices of the human body, used as an aid when interviewing children in sex-related crimes.

shackle - 1. the part of a padlock which passes through an opening in an object or fits around an object and is ultimately locked into the case. 2. the portion of a restraint which fits around the wrist, ankle, neck, waist or thumb.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shackle retaining pin - a pin which keeps an unlocked shackle heel in the case.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shackle spring - a spring which pushes the shackle into the open position when the padlock is unlocked.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shank - the part of a bit key between the bow and the stop; or, if there is no shoulder stop, the part between the bow and the near side of the bit.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shaped charge - an explosive charge shaped so as to enable the concentration of the explosive action to have a greater effect in penetrating resistant materials such as steel and concrete.

shareware - software that is available from the owner on a "try before you buy" basis. It refers to copyrighted software which can be copied and used for evaluation, but for which payment is expected for permanent use.

SHARP - the acronym for Swelling, Heat, Ache, Redness, and Pain, the typical signs and symptoms of a wound infection.

shear line - the joint between the shell and the core of a lock cylinder. It is the line at which the pins or discs of a lock cylinder must be aligned in order to permit rotation of the core.

shell company - a corporation without assets such as those established by white-collar criminals in bond swindles, money-laundering operations, mutual-fund schemes, and internal business fraud. A common practice is for a company employee, such as a purchasing agent, to use letterhead stationery, printed invoices, and similar documentation to create a fictitious vendor. The employee will authorize payments to be remitted to a postal box address under his control.

shell game - a sleight-of-hand swindling game in which the victim bets on the location of a pea covered by one of three nutshells or thimbles.

shelter in place - the process of securing and protecting people and assets in the general area in which a crisis incident occurs.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

sheriff

sheriff's deed - a deed executed by a sheriff pursuant to a court order in connection with the sale of property to satisfy a judgment.

shock front - that phase of a blast wave which occurs immediately after detonation of a bomb. This front travels with a velocity approximately equal to the speed of sound.

shock probation - a sentence explicitly requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement followed by a period of probation.

shock - a state of profound mental and physical injury or emotional disturbance.

shoe print and tire tread examinations - crime lab examination of shoe print and tire tread evidence found at the scene of a crime. Shoe and tire reference materials assist in the determination of the make or manufacturer of a shoe or tire that made a particular impression. This is useful in some cases to help locate suspects or suspect vehicles. When known shoes or tires are obtained, comparisons are made between those items and the questioned shoe prints or tire impressions. Comparisons can be made between the physical size, design, manufacturing characteristics, wear characteristics, and random accidental characteristics. If sufficient random characteristics are present, a positive identification can be made.

short ringup - a ring up on a cash register for less than the full amount of a purchase with the difference later stolen by the cashier.

short throw deadbolt lock - a lock having a deadbolt five-eighths of an inch long or less. It is susceptible to forced entry attack.

short weighing - a form of theft that occurs in the packaging stages of production. A producer, for example, might fill containers 90 percent of their capacity and charge retailers for the entire amount.

shotgun microphone - a highly directional microphone with a tube-like appearance.

shotgun wounds - marks that have similar characteristics and are potentially classifiable as to the distance separating the victim and the shotgun muzzle at time of discharge. Four classifications are generally recognized: (1) the direct contact wound, which shows an imprint of the muzzle on the skin or which indicates contact by massive destruction of bone and tissue; (2) the up-close or loose-contact wound, which shows a small diameter entry pattern having abraded edges surrounded by a zone of considerable scorching, soot, and powder residue; (3) the close-range or near-range wound, which has a larger diameter entry pattern consistent with a discharge at 4 to 6 feet and shows abraded, scalloped margins, wad-impact abrasion, and wide dispersal of powder residue, soot, and smoke stains; and (4) the distance wound, which has a very large-diameter entry pattern consistent with a discharge at greater than 6 feet and shows scattered, small, round pellet holes with abraded margins.

shoulder surfing - looking over the shoulder of a pay phone caller to capture the caller's telephone credit card number. Shoulder surfers will also operate from a distant position, such as from an upper level of an airport terminal, to capture numbers using high-powered binoculars and video cameras.

showcase lock - normally a ratchet lock or plunger lock used on by-passing doors.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

show-up - an identification technique in which a single suspect is viewed by a witness. This technique is most often used when a suspect is taken into custody immediately after the crime so that an identification may be made while the incident is fresh in the mind of the witness or when the witness is in danger of death or is seriously incapacitated and time does not allow use of the formal lineup procedure.

shrinkage - a decrease in inventory; loss of volume or bulk. Shrinkage is an accounting term usually applied to a decrease in inventory value by reason of employee **pilferage**, **shoplifting**, bookkeeping or production errors, waste, and other common occurrences in business which reduce inventories before sale.

shrouded shackle - a shackle which is protected from cutting or tampering by design or by the use of secondary shields.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shunt - a device which monitors and reports tampering with a switch, such as a door switch at a controlled access point.

shunt switch - a switch, usually key operated, that shunts or bypasses a sensor for some temporary purpose, such as to allow entry through a controlled entry without

use of the required access card.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shunting - a questioning technique used to overcome digression by forcing a return to the original line of questioning. A shunt consists of a short question that appears to arise out of an interest in what the subject is saying, but is designed to bring the conversation back to an issue of interest to the investigator.

shutter - a spring loaded device which closes upon the removal of a cylinder tailpiece, protecting a locking device from being manipulated.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

shylocking - loaning cash at an extremely high rate of interest. Also called **loansharking**.

siamese connection - a fire hydrant having a double connection from a single water source.

sickle key - a key in the form of a sickle inserted through a hole in a door to actuate a bolt on the opposite side of the door.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

sidebar - a cylinder component which enters gate(s) in tumbler(s) to allow plug rotation.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

sidebar lock - a lock mechanism which incorporates a sidebar.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

side scuff - a scuffmark made while a vehicle is yawing (moving sidewise); a mark made on the road by a rotating tire which is slipping in a direction parallel to the axle of the wheel.

side slip - a sidewise movement of a vehicle in turning; movement of a vehicle in a direction other than that in which it is headed; a sidewise motion produced when centrifugal force exceeds traction force. A side slip is often the result of driver overreaction or excessive speed.

side ward - a ward which prevents entry of an incorrect key into a non-cylinder lock.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

side ward cut - a cut made into a key to bypass a side ward.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

signal analysis - a crime lab test that identifies, compares, and interprets non-voice sounds on original tape recordings, including telephone dialing, gunshots, and radio transmissions.

signal encoding device - a device that initiates the transmission of an alarm signal sent to a central station.

signal silencing switch - a manual switch that allows an audible alarm to be silenced after the emergency has been acknowledged.

signature security service - a service designed to provide continuous responsibility for the custody of shipments in transit, so named because a signature and tally are required from each person handling the shipment at each stage of its transit from point of origin to destination.

signature verification system - a computer-aided system that digitizes and compares the dynamic characteristics of a handwritten signature against a known signature on file. The technique analyzes shapes and timing sequences intrinsic to formation of letters in the signature.

significant derogatory information - a term sometimes used to describe information that by itself justifies an adverse background inquiry determination.

significant reaction - a strong deceptive pattern in the **polygraph** chart of a person tested.

sign-on - the procedure performed at a computer terminal while it is in initial mode. The procedure can include entering only the sign-on command, or entering the sign-on command with a password or other user-specified code.

signs of death - the detectable signs that indicate cessation of life. These include: (1) cessation of breath, (2) cessation of pulse, (3) absence of eye reflexes, (4) **rigor mortis**, (5) **lividity**, and (6) **putrefaction**.

silence to an accusation - silence by an accused when an accusation has been made, understood, and an opportunity has been given to reply. Silence in such case may be admissible evidence as an admission. The concept is based on the presumption that an innocent person will reply to an untrue accusation.

silent alarm - a noiseless alarm transmitted from the scene of a hold-up, intrusion, or other emergency for the purpose of summoning help.

silent room - an area shielded acoustically against eavesdropping. Also called an **acoustic room**.

silent treatment - a subtle form of intimidation in which an interviewer, by silence, suggests that the person being questioned should make another answer.

silicon intensified target tube - a CCTV tube that is designed to operate effectively in a lighting range from daylight to quarter moon.

silicon tube - a television pickup tube which uses thousands of light-sensitive diodes to create the target image. It is 10 times more sensitive than the Vidicon tube and can thereby function satisfactorily at lower light levels.

silver nitrate - a solution used to develop latent fingerprint impressions, mainly on paper materials. It will react to sodium chloride (salt) which is present in most latent impressions. A paper believed to contain latent fingerprints is immersed in a silver nitrate solution and then hung to dry in a dark room. After drying, the paper is exposed to light. Fingerprint impressions will gradually appear and then disappear as the paper completely darkens. The prints are photographed while they are most visible.

silver platter doctrine - the name given to the controversial practice of circumventing rules prohibiting the introduction at federal trials of evidence illegally seized by federal officers. In this practice, federal police officers exploited a loophole in the wording of a 1914 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Weeks v. United States*) which said "Evidence illegally seized by federal officers is inadmissible..." Until curbed by the *Eilkins v. United States* decision of the Supreme Court in 1960, federal police officers simply requested state or local officers to make seizures on their behalf.

Silvester method - a method of artificial respiration used to aid a person whose air passages are not obstructed such as a victim of smoke inhalation. In this method, the rescuer presses downward on the victim's chest to expel air from the lungs and then draws air into the lungs by pulling the arms outward and upward.

simple fracture

simple latch - a non-deadlocking latch.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

simulated deception responses - in **polygraphy**, physical and mental efforts by the examinee to influence recordings during a test. The examinee's purpose is to create false deception responses that cannot be differentiated from genuine deception responses.

simulated dial tone scam - a telephone fraud scheme in which the thief calls a pay phone in an airport using electronic equipment that disables the ringer and then simulates a dial tone. The unsuspecting caller picks up the receiver, hears the simulated dial tone, and punches in the numbers of a telephone credit card. The thief's equipment records the tones and later converts them to numbers.

simultaneous retraction - a feature which allows retraction of both the deadbolt and latchbolt in the same operation.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

simultaneous transmission

simulation exercise - a test performed under conditions as close as practicable to real world conditions. [ISO/PAS 22399:2007]

[ASIS SPC1.2009]

(2) - a test in which participants perform some or all of the actions they would take in the event of plan activation. Simulation exercises are performed under conditions as close as practicable to “real world” conditions.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

sine qua non rule - a rule of law which holds that a defendant's conduct is not the cause of an event if the event would have occurred without it. Also called the but for rule.

single entry system - an access control system that has **anti-passback** protection. It requires that a card used to enter an area be used to exit that area before it can be reused for entry. This prevents the “passing back” of an access card from an individual who has gained entry to one who has not.

single-circuit system - a system with sensors wired in series within a single alarm circuit. Only one electrical line passes through each sensor. Return is via a common lead or ground.

single master key - one which operates all locks of a group of locks with individual keys.

single cylinder - pertaining to a lock with key operation from only one side.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

sinsemilla - from the Spanish “sin” (without) and “semilla” (seed). Sinsemilla is the potent flowering top (excised of leaves) of the unpollinated and seedless female marijuana plant.

Sir Francis Drake swindle - a type of mail fraud in which the victim is notified by letter that he is a descendant of Sir Francis Drake (or some other notable person) and is entitled to a share in the estate, but that a sum will be required for litigation.

site - a spatial location than can be designated by longitude and latitude.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

site hardening - implementation of enhancement measures to make a site or facility more difficult to penetrate.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

situational drug use - drug use that is task specific and self-limited. Use is motivated by the perceived need or desire to achieve an effect deemed desirable to cope with a particular situation that is personal or vocational in nature. Examples would be athletes who use steroids to improve performance, and students who use amphetamines while preparing for examinations.

skeleton key - any non-cylinder key whose bit, blade, and/or post is cut away enough to allow it to enter and turn in locks with different ward arrangements.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

skills inventory program - a program that collects and examines data about the workforce to determine the composition and level of employees' skills, knowledge, and abilities so that they can be more fully utilized and/or developed to fill the staffing needs of the organization. Skills data are arranged in such a manner that the information gathered can be readily accessible for decision-making purposes.

skin pop - inject a narcotic subcutaneously. The onset of the drug's effects is not so immediate as it is with mainlining (injecting intravenously). Skin popping is often used by neophyte users before they progress to mainlining. It is also used by older addicts whose veins can no longer tolerate **mainlining**.

skip shooting - a shotgun shooting technique in which the shooter aims at the ground in front of the intended target so that the shot charge will skip or ricochet in a manner intended to reduce the infliction of fatal wounds.

skip skid - a braking skidmark interrupted at frequent intervals, for example, marks made by a bouncing wheel on which brakes keep the wheel from turning.

skiptracing

slam hammer - a tool used by car thieves to physically pull out the cylinders of ignition locks and by burglars to remove lock cylinders or key cores.

slamming - the unethical practice by a telephone service provider of switching a subscriber's account to another service provider without first obtaining permission of the subscriber.

slander - defamation by spoken word

sleeving test - in arson investigations, an examination of the insulation surrounding an electrical conductor that has been exposed to fire. If the insulation is melted onto the conductor, the heat was external. If the insulation is loose on the conductor, the heat was internal, i.e., inside the insulation.

slide bolt - a simple lock operated directly by hand without using a key, a turnpiece, or other actuating mechanism. Slide bolts can normally only be operated from the inside.

slider - a tumbler which is normally flat, has a gate and moves with a linear or lateral motion instead of pivoting like a lever tumbler.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

slide-rule discipline - an approach to discipline that eliminates supervisory discretion and sets very specific quantitative standards as the consequences of specific violations.

slight negligence - the failure to exercise great care. See also **degree of care**.

slim jim - a narrow strip of spring steel used to bypass the cylinder and unlock vehicle doors.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

sling under - a technique in which a female shoplifter will place an item under her dress where it is held by the upper thighs. The thief will walk from the store or to a location in the store where the item can be further concealed.

slip-knifing - 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.

slow plea - a very short trial on stipulated evidence following the defendant's plea of not guilty. The procedure is sometimes used to preserve appeal issues which would be forfeited by a guilty plea.

smart card - a plastic identification card embedded with an integrated circuit chip. The card has both a coded memory and microprocessor intelligence. It can record card transactions and store data.

smart token

smash and grab - a criminal method for stealing valuables from a glass enclosed display area such as a counter case or window display area.

smoke detector - a sensor that detects airborne particles associated with smoke. It differs from a heat detector and is considered superior to it because smoke is usually detectable in advance of heat. There are two types of smoke detectors: photoelectric and ionization.

smuggling

snatch squad - a police team used to capture ring leaders in a civil disorder situation.

sneeze machine - a device used in riot control operations to force people to leave an area. It is mounted in the cargo carrying area of a small truck and disperses a light powder that is irritating to nasal membranes but causes no serious injury or incapacitation.

sniffer - an instrument used to measure the concentration of combustible gases in the air; a dog trained to detect odors characteristic of certain substances, such as

drugs and explosives; a tuning device used to determine possible sources of ultrasonic frequencies within a protected area that may cause an ultrasonic detector to initiate a false alarm.

sniffer dog - a dog trained to detect drugs and explosives.

snow - random spurts of electrical energy or interference that disrupts the pattern of a televised picture.

social costs of crime - the costs to society caused by crime. Various econometric models have been developed that compute costs to society of crime based on productivity losses in employment, criminal justice system expenditures such as judicial, penal, and law enforcement expenses and salaries, property crimes, treatment, and rehabilitation.

social distance - the space that extends from four to twelve feet around an individual, in which most social and business contacts take place. The term has significance in respect to the proximity of an interrogator to the person being questioned, i.e., a proximity closer than the social distance can be intimidating. This may not be the same worldwide.

social-impact theory - a theory that holds that when social forces affect a situation, the pressure on any one member of a group is lessened because the impact of the social forces is spread over the entire group. As the group increases in size, the pressure on separate members decreases.

socialization - the process whereby individuals learn and internalize the attitudes, values, behaviors, and expectations appropriate to persons functioning as social beings and as responsive, participating members of society.

socially determined - a term referring to a phenomenon that can be most adequately explained in terms of antecedent social conditions rather than by biological, chemical, geographical, or other physical or mechanical causes.

social-recreational drug use - drug use that occurs in social settings among friends or acquaintances who wish to share a pleasurable experience. Unlike experimental use, social and recreational use tends to be more patterned but considerably more varied in terms of frequency, intensity, and duration.

social security number - a nine digit number resembling "123-00-1234" that is issued to an individual by the U.S. Social Security Administration. The original purpose of this number was to administer the Social Security program, but it has come to be used as a "primary key" (a *de facto* national ID number) for individuals within the United States. The nine-digit Social Security Number is divided into three parts.

The first three digits are the area number. Prior to 1973, the area number reflected the state in which an individual applied for a Social Security Number. Since 1973, the first three digits of a Social Security Number are determined by

the ZIP code of the mailing address shown on the application for a Social Security Number. The middle two digits are the group number. They have no special geographic or data significance but merely serve to break the number into conveniently sized blocks for orderly issuance. The last four digits are serial numbers. They represent a straight numerical sequence of digits from 0001-9999 within the group.

[ASIS GDL PBS-2009]

socioeconomic status - the relative position or prestige of an individual in a community that is derived from such factors as amount of income, wealth, or type of occupation.

sociopathic personality - an antisocial person who seems unable or unwilling to live within established social and moral frameworks and who tends to pursue self-determined goals regardless of the consequences to self or others.

sodium vapor lamp - a lamp that emits a golden yellow glow caused by an electric current passing through a tube of conducting illuminous gas. It is more efficient than the mercury vapor and incandescent lamps, and generally used where the color is acceptable, such as on bridges and roadways.

soft surveillance - a form of citizen sleuthing, when a curious person enters someone's name on a **search engine**.

soft drug - a psychologically but not physically addictive drug such as hashish, marijuana, and related hemp plants and products. It is a vague, imprecise term that is sometimes used to refer to all drugs other than the **opiate** narcotics, which are labeled hard drugs.

soft x-ray examination - a technique in which objects are examined using x-rays ranging from 4 to 25 kilovolts. Radiographs produced with soft x-rays can reveal characteristics not observable through other techniques. Soft x-ray examination is used to evaluate paintings, fabrics, papers, inks, gunshot residues, and jewelry. Hard x-rays (25 to 140 kilovolts) are used to examine gross, metal objects.

soil examination - crime lab examination of any finely divided material on the surface of the earth including human-made material such as cinders, shingle, stones, glass particles, paint, and rust. Soil, as a category, includes debris and industrial dusts, as well as natural soils. Soil varies widely from point to point on the surface of the earth and even more with depth.

soldato - a "soldier" or rank and file member of the Mafia. A soldato is typically an operator of a Mafia enterprise, such as bookmaking, prostitution, and drug trafficking. A soldato will supervise many employees who may or may not be Mafia members.

solicitation - the offender's oral or written efforts to activate another person to commit a criminal offense.

solvability factor - information about a crime that can provide the basis for identifying the criminal. Certain types of information are considered solvability factors: (1) testimony of a witness, (2) description of a suspect, (3) tracing of property through the use of numbers or marks, (4) unique modus operandi, (5) significant physical evidence, and (6) opportunity for but one person to have committed the crime.

solved case - a founded criminal offense in which the police have identified the perpetrator. A “solved” determination does not necessarily result from a judicial decision.

somnambulence

sonic motion detection - a system that uses audible sound waves to detect the presence of an intruder in a protected area.

sottocapo - an underboss of a Mafia family or core group. The equivalent in a formal organization would be a vice president or deputy director. The sottocapo is the chief assistant to the capo and acts for him in his absence.

sound discriminator - a sensor that reacts to specific sounds or sound frequencies such as the sound of breaking glass. The device uses microphone circuitry to detect and initiate an alarm when sounds of a given volume or of particular characteristics are received.

sound recording comparisons - aural examinations to determine if a recovered “bootleg” tape recording contains the same material as a copyrighted commercial tape.

sound spectrograph - an instrument that electronically produces pictorial patterns of speech and other sounds. The spectrograms of a known voice can be compared against the spectrograms of an unknown voice for the purpose of identifying or eliminating suspects. A sound spectrograph is not a lie detection instrument.

source - anything which alone or in combination has the intrinsic potential to give rise to risk. [ISO/IEC Guide 73] Note: A risk source can be tangible or intangible. [ASIS SPC.1-2009]

source object - the object from which a fragment or part has been separated and which is identified by an examination of the separated fragment or part.

space protection - the use of sensor devices to detect an intruder in an enclosed space. Ultrasonic and microwave sensors are frequently used in space protection.

spalling effect - the scabbing, or flaking condition on a steel or concrete surface created by an explosive charge striking the reverse side of the surface. In arson investigations, the breaking off of pieces of the surface of concrete, cement, or brick due to intense heat. Brown stains around the spall indicate the use of an

accelerant. Spalling also refers to the splintering of glass, a frequent cause of bomb blast injuries. Glass spalling can be prevented by the application of a security window film.

span of control - a management principle which holds that a supervisor can be effective in handling from 3 to 6 subordinates. Studies support an assertion that as the number of subordinates increases arithmetically, the number of possible interpersonal interactions increases geometrically.

Spanish prisoner scheme - a type of mail fraud in which the victim receives a letter from someone claiming to be falsely imprisoned and who offers to share concealed money or valuables in exchange for funds sent to secure the prisoner's release.

spatter - a collection of marks on the road made by liquid from a vehicle or its cargo squirted from containers on the vehicle by the force of collision. Spatter areas are irregular in shape and often consist of many small spots.

speaker identification - a test that uses the **spectrographic** (voice-print) technique to compare the recorded voice of an unknown individual to a known recorded voice sample of a suspect. Decisions regarding speaker identification by the spectrographic method are not considered conclusive, since there is limited scientific research regarding the reliability of the examination under the varying conditions of recording fidelity, interfering background sounds, sample size, voice disguise, restrictive frequency range, and other factors commonly encountered in investigative matters.

special access program - imposes "need to know" access controls beyond those normally provided for access to confidential, secret or top secret information.

special activity - an intelligence activity or function operating in support of national foreign policy objectives abroad and which is planned and executed so that the role of the government is not apparent.

special deterrence concept - a concept which holds that future crimes by a specific offender can be prevented by imposing a penalty so severe it outweighs the pleasure or profit derived from the crime and convinces the offender to not pursue further criminality.

special event security

special weapons and tactics (SWAT) team - a special unit on call for use in unusual crisis situations that have a potential for violence. A SWAT team is usually made up of regularly-assigned officers who have received advanced training in the use of unconventional weapons and tactics.

specialist fence - a receiver of stolen property who has a preference for particular goods excluding most other goods.

specific criminal intent - an intent of the criminal to act with voluntariness, foresight of the consequences, and with a further ulterior purpose in mind. It is present, for example, when the criminal takes further action to permanently deprive an owner of his property.

specific polygraph test - a test that seeks to resolve a specific, well-defined issue. For example, a specific polygraph test might be administered to determine if the tested person has guilty knowledge of a particular crime under investigation, but would not be used in pre-employment screening to evaluate a person's general background.

specificity - that quality of an analytical technique which tends to exclude all substances other than that being sought. Specificity or selectivity refers to the ability of a test method to identify a single component in an unknown sample.

spectroanalysis - a crime lab procedure based on the principles of reflection and absorption of light waves. Questioned specimens, such as paint chips, glass fragments, and traces of suspected drugs can be identified by their unique spectra. Spectroanalysis can be performed with the use of several instruments such as the **spectrograph**, **spectrophotometer**, and electron microscope.

spectrograph - is an apparatus for photographing a spectrum or for forming a representation of the spectrum. This equipment allows analysis of minute particles, and to characterize them by means of their impurities. In the spectrographic technique a particle of an unknown substance is burned. A photograph is made of the light waves emitted during the burning process. This photograph of the light spectrum (hence spectrograph) is compared with the spectra of known substances. In this way it is possible to compare known and unknown samples, and to establish the origin of two specimens.

spectrophotometer - analyzes an unknown substance according to the substance's capacity to absorb ultraviolet or infrared light. Since many substances of interest to an analyst (such as drugs) will absorb light at specific and unique wavelengths, the analyst compares the wavelengths of the unknown substance against those of the known substances. A finding by spectrophotometer analysis is usually cross-checked with a separate and more specific analytical technique.

spectrum analyzer - an electronic countermeasures device that detects the presence of radio frequency transmissions characteristic of covertly installed transmitters.

speedball - heroin and cocaine or heroin and amphetamine injected as a mixture. The cocaine or amphetamine enhances rush, while the heroin tempers the unpleasant extremes of the exhilaration and prolongs the effect.

speedy trial - the right of a defendant to have a prompt trial. It is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment and is intended to protect an accused from long pretrial detention or from an interminable period of living under the shadow of charges not adjudicated.

sphygmomanometer - a blood cuff that measures arterial blood pressure during a polygraph test.

spike - a momentary surge in ac line power, usually caused by lightning. A lightning spike can cause voltage to exceed the normal level by 1,000 percent or more.

spike microphone - a contact microphone with a long, needle-like extension used for listening through walls.

spindle - a component which transfers rotary motion from outside a lock or latch case to an inner mechanism.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

spiral search - a method of searching for evidence at an outdoor scene. The area to be searched is delineated by markers forming one large circle. Two or three searchers proceed at the same pace within fingertip distance along adjacent paths that spiral toward the center of the circle. When a piece of evidence is found, all searchers halt until it is processed. The search then resumes until the center is reached.

split image lens - a CCTV lens that permits the viewing of two different fields. Two scenes can be photographed by a single camera. It is useful for comparing two different fields, or when an insufficiency of space will allow only one camera where two are needed.

split notes - counterfeit bills created by splitting the paper of a higher denomination and lower denomination notes. The halves are pasted together so that each note consists of a higher denomination on one side and a low denomination on the other side. The counterfeiter passes all the bills at higher value.

spontaneous combustion - the ignition of fire in an object by internal development of heat without the action of an external agent.

spontaneous exclamation - an utterance concerning an event made by an individual in a state of surprise and is not the product of deliberation or design. It is an exception to the hearsay rule and is admissible as evidence. Also called **spontaneous declaration**.

spot analysis technique - a polygraph chart interpretation in which recorded responses to relevant questions are closely analyzed. These spots or locations on the charts are considered extremely important to the polygraphist's opinion.

spot monitoring - the practice of listening to a conversation for short intervals in order to differentiate between pertinent and nonpertinent conversations. When a conversation is noted to be nonpertinent, the listener does not listen or tape. The general practice is to spot monitor a conversation for a few seconds every 30 to 60 seconds. Also called **minimizing**.

spot protection - protection afforded individual objects or very small areas by one or more detectors.

spot smoke detector - a sensor that sets up a short beam of light between a sender and a receiver inside the detector. When smoke interrupts the beam, an alarm is activated.

spotlighting - a security lighting technique in which high-intensity light is directed at an already detected intruder so as to track and hinder his progress.

spot-plate test - a preliminary, nonconclusive test for determining in a substance the presence of a natural opiate such as morphine, codeine, or heroin. A particle of the suspected drug is placed on a tile plate and a formaldehyde solution of sulphuric acid is added. A positive indication will be the appearance of a violet color.

spotter - a person, sometimes an employee, who watches for theft opportunities and sells the information to criminals; a lookout; a person hired by a retail store to watch for and report shoplifters; a person employed by a numbers operator to report the presence of strange persons or police officers nearby the number location or a drop; a person who frequents court buildings and areas near police stations to become familiar with police officers, detectives, and undercover officers and to spot informants; that member of a car theft ring who looks for and determines the location of automobiles to be stolen; that member of a hijack team who first locates and points out the targeted truck and, following the hijack, trails the truck as a lookout until it arrives at its planned place of concealment.

spreading - a technique of forced entry through a door by spreading the door frame apart until the bolt disengages from the strike.

spring bolt - a mechanism in a lock that moves the bolt into the strike and holds it in place.

spring-loaded bar - a bar placed inside a window's jamb and kept in position by the spring's tension. One end of the bar rests on a pressure pad. Opening the window or attempting to reach through a broken pane to remove the bar will release pressure on the pad, triggering an alarm.

staging - the assembling of material, equipment, etc. in a particular place.
[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

stakeholder (interested party) - a person or group having an interest in the performance or success of an organization. [ISO/PAS 22399:2007] Note: The term includes persons and groups with an interest in an organization, its activities and its achievements – e.g., customers, clients, partners, employees, shareholders, owners, vendors, the local community, first responders, government agencies, and regulators.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

stakeout bust - a law enforcement operation in which a search warrant is obtained to make an on-premises search after surveillance has confirmed the existence of a fencing operation. The transaction is often monitored and taped through the use of a body transmitter so that probable cause can be shown for the arrest and/or search that follows.

stand mute - refuse to plead to an indictment. In such case, the accused is proceeded against as if he pleaded not guilty.

stand-alone card access system - a system in which the card reader mechanism is attached to a set of control electronics. All components are contained in one box and there is no reliance on an external computer.

standard deviation - the measure of the average of the amounts that the individual numbers deviate from the mean of all the observations. A low standard deviation indicates a tendency of values to cluster about the mean. A high standard deviation indicates a wide variation in values.

standard document - a document recognized as proven, genuine, or acknowledged that has been obtained from a known and reliable source, such as official records, and is known to be the product of a particular person or machine.

standard federal regions - geographic subdivisions of the United States established to achieve more uniformity in the location and geographic jurisdiction of federal field offices as a basis for promoting more systematic coordination among agencies and among federal, state, and local governments, and for securing management improvements and economies through greater interagency and intergovernmental cooperation.

standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) - is an area containing at least one central community of 50,000 or more, plus the county in which the central city is located, plus the contiguous counties that are defined to be economically closely related to the central city. In the New England states, SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties.

standards - specimens of handwriting produced in the normal course of events, such as letters, records, reports, and checks,. They are also writings obtained at the request and in the presence of the investigator.

standards of comparison - known specimens against which questioned evidence is compared. The character of the articles or materials to be collected as known specimens is determined by the circumstances of the investigation.

standards of conduct - an organization's formal guidelines for ethical behavior.

standards of performance - are statements that tell an employee how well he or she must perform a task to be considered a satisfactory employee. Standards can

cover how much, how accurately, in what time period, or in what manner, the various job tasks are to be performed.

standing position search - a search of an arrested person (or prisoner) in which the person is ordered to stand with arms extended high overhead, hands apart, legs apart, and toes pointed outward. When a covering officer is available, the searching officer holsters his weapon and leans the person forward and off-balance by holding the person's belt from behind. The standing position search is similar to the wall search except that a wall is not used.

stand-off distance/set-back - the distance between the asset and the threat, typically regarding an explosive threat.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) - the distance between a critical asset and the nearest point of attack (usually using an explosive).

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

stand-off weapons - weapons that are launched from a distance at a target (antitank weapons, mortars, etc.).

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

Star Chamber Proceedings - the name given to the activities of a former English administrative court with criminal jurisdiction. In modern usage, the term describes court proceedings held without access by public or press and without a publicly available transcript or record.

stash bomb - a homemade bomb that has been constructed to resemble a drug stash. It is intended to injure or kill persons searching for illegal drugs. It frequently appears as a foil-wrapped ball that can be as small as a marble or as large as a baseball. The contents are likely to be a volatile chemical mixture that remains stable while immersed in alcohol. After the bomb is placed in an area where a searcher is likely to look for drugs, the alcohol evaporates causing the mixture to destabilize to the point that the slightest movement will cause detonation.

state-of-the-art - the most advanced level of knowledge and technology currently achieved in any field at any given time.

[ASIS GDL GLCO 01 012003]

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

state's evidence - testimony given by an accomplice which incriminates other principals, usually given under an actual or implied promise of immunity.

statistical inference - use of information, observed in a sample, to make predictions about a larger population.

statistical significance - is a measure of the likelihood that a change observed in an experiment was due to chance and not to some systematic effect or treatment.

statute

statute law - rules formulated into law by legislative action. The Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states are the fundamental written law. All other law must be in harmony with the constitutions, which define and limit the powers of government.

statute of frauds - a statute, enacted with variations in all the States, providing that certain contracts cannot be enforced unless they are in writing signed by the party against whom the contract is sought to be enforced. The writing need not be a formal document signed by both parties. A written note or memorandum of the transaction signed by the party to be bound by the agreement is sufficient.

statute of limitations defense - a defense which seeks to prevent prosecution on the grounds that the government failed to bring charges within the period of time fixed by a particular enactment.

statute of limitations - a statute that limits the time within which legal action may be brought, either upon a contract or tort. State and federal statutes also limit the time within which certain crimes can be prosecuted. The purpose of the time limitation is to make it impossible to bring suit many years after a cause of action originates, during which time witnesses may have died or important evidence may have been lost.

statutory rape - consensual sexual intercourse between a male and a female, one of whom is under the age of consent. In some jurisdictions, the term also applies to consensual sexual intercourse between a custodian and a patient or a custodian and an inmate.

steady-state level - in urine drug testing, the level at which **tetrahydrocannabinol** (THC) and its metabolites will remain constant in the body. The steady state level is a balance point at which recently ingested cannabis introduces THC into the body at a rate equal to the THC that is being excreted from prior ingestion of cannabis.

stealth - adversary actions directed at overcoming elements of the physical protection system by avoiding or deactivating these elements in an attempt to prevent detection.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

stellar light tube - a CCTV tube designed to operate effectively in a lighting range from daylight to starlight.

stereobinocular microscope - a relatively low-powered microscope used for making crime laboratory examinations.

stereotype - a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion. Also, the persistent repetition of senseless acts or words; a pathological condition in which the individual manifests irrational mannerisms and delusional forms of thinking. Some degree of stereotype is characteristic of most of the neuroses and psychoses and often of amphetamine abuse.

sterilize - remove from material to be used in covert operations any marks which can identify it as originating with the sponsoring organization.

stimulants - a major classification of drugs that stimulate the central nervous system (CNS) and excite functional activity in the body, producing an elevation of mood (euphoria), a state of wakefulness, increased mental activity, energy, alertness and tension, and suppressing appetite.

stimulation test - in **polygraphy**, a test that stimulates interest on the part of the examinee by demonstrating the accuracy of the polygraph instrument. The test might require the examinee to reply "no" to all questions in a short series. All of the questions are truthfully answered with a "no" except for one. The **polygraphist** identifies the one untruthful answer, thereby demonstrating to the examinee the accuracy of the **polygraph** instrument. A stimulation test tends to heighten the anxiety of a guilty subject and ease the anxiety of an innocent subject.

sting or sting operation - a covert operation in which members of the police pose as criminals in order to gather information, obtain evidence, and make arrests of persons engaged in criminal activities.

Stockholm syndrome - sympathy or compassion expressed by a hostage victim on behalf of the abductor, so called because of its appearance in hostages who were held inside a bank vault in Stockholm.

stockpiling - a shoplifter's practice of arranging merchandise in a shopping cart so as to make the theft convenient. For example, a female shoplifter might place a high-value concealable item under her purse in the top section of the cart as a preliminary step to slipping the item into the purse when she is least likely to be observed.

stolen property offenses - a crime category which includes unlawful receiving, buying, distributing, selling, transporting, concealing, or possessing of the property of another by a person who knows that the property has been unlawfully obtained from the owner or lawful possessor.

stop and frisk - a procedure used by police on patrol to inquire into the activities of a person reasonably believed to be involved in a criminal act. The stop element is the asking of questions, and the frisk element is a pat-down type search made when the person's answers, conduct or appearance lead the officer to think that the person may be armed. Also called a **field inquiry**, **investigatory stop** or **investigatory detention**.

stopping distance - the distance a moving vehicle will travel from the instant the driver perceives a hazard and the instant the vehicle comes to a full stop. The stopping distance is the sum of reaction distance and braking distance. A stopping distance table can be constructed to aid in making speed of travel estimates.

stop works - a button or toggle mechanism which prevents operation of a knob, lever or thumbpiece in a non-bored lock.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

stop works button(s) - a one or two-piece stop works activator.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

store door function - a lockset function such that either: a) deadbolt is operated by key from either side and a latch is operated by working trim from either side; or b) a deadlocking latch can be withdrawn by working trim from either side except when both sides are locked by key from either side.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

storefront sting - a law enforcement operation in which the police set up a store with officers posing as employees of a fencing operation. When sufficient information has been developed on the sellers of stolen property, arrests and searches are made by warrants.

stovepipe boosting - a technique in which a shoplifter conceals small items inside a tubular container that appears to be a roll of wrapping paper. One end of the tube has been arranged with a cover that allows quick insertion of merchandise.

STP - the street name for dimethoxymethamphetamine (DOM). The name is taken from the name of a motor oil additive. STP is a synthetic drug closely resembling mescaline in its chemical structure. It produces a 12-hour intoxication with strong stimulation and may be less euphoric than mescaline.

strain gauge sensor - a sensor that detects the pressure of added weight or stress upon a surface. When placed under a floor, it can detect walking on the floor.

strangulation by ligature - suicidal or homicidal strangulation with the use of cord, nylon hose, necktie, belt, or similar item. The ligature may be looped around the neck and knotted, or twisted in a tourniquet fashion. The ligature mark is usually horizontal, characterized by a groove that encircles the neck at the level of the thyroid cartilage, and most distinct when a firm, rough, or coarse ligature is used.

strategic special nuclear material - uranium-235 (contained in uranium enriched to 20 percent or more in the U-235 isotope), uranium-233, or plutonium.

stratified sampling - a technique in which the population to be sampled is broken into subsets and then certain of the subsets are selected for sampling.

streaking - the flaring of objects along the horizontal axis on a CCTV monitor.

street addict - a person belonging to a well-developed street subculture who sees himself as an addict and organizes his behavior around that self-image; a particular type of addict frequently seen as lower class, slum-dwelling, usually a member of a minority group, who adheres to a deviant set of values, and whose chief attributes are self-posturing, conning, and antisocial behavior.

street crime - a class of offenses, sometimes defined with some degree of formality as those which occur in public locations, that are visible and assaultive, and thus constitute a group of crimes which are a special risk to the public and a special target of law enforcement preventive efforts and prosecutorial attention.

street dealer - a middleman in the chain of intermediaries between the importers and the pushers of dangerous drugs.

street time - time spent on conditional release from confinement. If conditional release (such as parole) is revoked, and the person re-confined, street time may not count as time served towards the required term in confinement.

stress interview - an interview in which the questioner deliberately creates a stressful situation for the interviewee in order to elicit observable responses. Common tactics include challenging the veracity of the interviewee, frequently interrupting answers, and silence on the part of the questioner for an extended period.

stress sensitive cable - electrical cable capable of producing a varied signal as a function of detected changes of stress and pressure on the cable. It is used with walls and fences and is buried at perimeter locations.

stretch objective - goes beyond the norms of job expectations. It typically addresses a major problem, challenge or opportunity.

striated toolmarks - parallel scratches cut into the surface of one material by the harder surface or edge of a tool. The scratches are reproductions of the cutting, prying, or striking surface of the tool that made them. Striated toolmarks can be matched against tools obtained from the possession of a suspect.

striations - unique markings imparted to a bullet as it moves through the gun's bore. These tell-tale markings correspond only to the rifling characteristics of the particular weapon that fired the bullet. There are many such characteristics, such as the width, depth, and pitch of grooves inside the bore. A bullet removed from the body of a victim can be compared against bullets fired from a firearm taken from a suspect.

strict construction - the requirement that a statute be interpreted literally in accordance with its terms, rather than its spirit. It is frequently applied to criminal statutes.

strict liability statute - a law based on the concept that one can be held responsible for some acts without the necessity of proving mens rea or blame, fault, or

negligence. A strict liability statute categorically forbids a certain act or omission without regard to the offender's state of mind (intent). Strict liability statutes are usually found in the regulatory areas of public health, safety, and welfare.

strike - a metal plate attached to or mortised into a door jamb to receive and hold a projected latch bolt and/or dead bolt in order to secure the door to the jamb.

striker pistol - a non-lethal pistol powered by compressed air which fires pellets containing tear gases or indelible dyes. It is used to mark ring leaders in riot situations.

strikes

strobe light - a type of bright flashing light which can be installed on the exterior of a protected premises. During a detected intrusion, the strobe light activates and draws attention to the location of the intrusion.

stroke bell - an audible signaling device that causes a bell to gong when operating power is applied.

strong room - a secure room or area designated as a storage repository for sensitive material of such size or nature that it cannot be stored in the standard security containers. A strong room will meet or exceed the security specifications for the containers it augments.

strong-arm robbery - a robbery in which the offender uses physical force or the threat of it. Also, a type of robbery in which the criminal uses stealth, speed, and physical violence, as in a **mugging**.

structured plea negotiation - a procedure in which the victim of a felony participates with the prosecutor in bargaining the plea of the felon.

stupor - a state of semiconsciousness in which the individual is unaware of what is going on in his or her surroundings.

subculture of violence - a way of life attributed to large sectors of the lower social classes. In it there is much dependence on force or the threat of force to establish identity and gain status. The subculture of violence may lead to criminality as a method of problem-solving.

subcutaneous - just below the skin, as in subcutaneous injection, a method used by a drug abuser to administer a drug by inserting a hypodermic needle beneath the skin surface.

subject matter expertise - competencies, experiences, and advanced working knowledge of contemporary tradecraft, practices, and applications related to the topic of interest.

[ASIS CSO.1-2008]

subliminal perception - the registration of sensory information that influences behavior without producing any conscious experience of the stimulus.

subordination - the substitution of one person in place of another with reference to a lawful claim, demand, or right so that the substitute succeeds to the rights of the other in relation to the debt or claim, its rights, remedies, or securities.

subornation of perjury - an offense in which a witness is induced secretly to provide false testimony.

subpoena - a written order issued by a judicial officer requiring a specified person to appear in a designated court at a specified time in order to serve as a witness in a case under the jurisdiction of that court, or to bring material to that court.

subpoena duces tecum - a process issued out of court requiring a witness to attend and to bring with him certain documents or records in his possession.

subrogation - the legal process by which one party endeavors to recover from a third party the amount paid to an insured under an insurance policy when such third party may have been responsible for causing the loss. Subrogation derives from the common law and is intended to allow an insurer who has paid a claim to assert any rights the policyholder may have against someone who was responsible for the loss.

subscriber account code - a number assigned to an alarm customer's digital communicator so it can be recognized by the alarm company's digital receiver.

subscriber - an alarm company customer, system purchaser, or lessee. The term is often used to describe a client who pays a fee to have his alarm system monitored.

substantive law - that part of the general body of laws which creates, defines, and regulates rights. Adjective or remedial law prescribes methods of enforcing rights and obtaining redress for their invasion.

substitution code - a code whose individual characters are converted to individual key cuts or combination numbers by means of a reference table.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

substrate - the entity or combination of entities upon which a computer virus or worm acts. It is analogous to the nutrients which a bacterium needs for growth. For an executable virus, the substrate is the computer and its executable software. For a memory worm, the substrate is the computers, the memory, and communications links.

subversive activity

suction effect - a wave of pressure toward the point of detonation which occurs after the blast wave. It is a consequence of a vacuum created when air is powerfully and instantaneously pushed outward by the blast.

sudden heat of passion - a rage or anger provoked by the conduct of another; quick-tempered, rash, and impetuous disturbance of a person's emotional stability. Sudden heat of passion is an element of consideration in the crime of manslaughter.

sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) - unexpected and sudden death of an apparently healthy infant during sleep with no autopsic evidence of disease. It is the leading cause of death in infants between two weeks and one year of age. The cause is unknown, but certain risk factors have been identified, such as prematurity, low-birth weight, birth in winter months, and mothers who are very young, smoke, are addicted to a drug, or have had a recent upper respiratory infection. Also called **cot death** and **crib death**.

sudden sniffing death (SSD) - the most prominent threat to health associated with inhalant abuse. It is related to sniffing the fluorocarbons contained in aerosols and results when the fluorocarbons (particularly trichlorofluoromethane) sensitize the heart to the adrenal hormone epinephrine, which is in itself a strong cardiac stimulant.

suicidal cuts - wounds that are parallel and overlapping incisions of varying length and depth. They represent a progression from hesitation to final resolve on the part of a suicide victim.

summary arrest - an arrest made of a suspect at or near the scene of the crime, i.e., an arrest made without court process. For example, a person in violation of vagrancy laws may be summarily arrested without benefit of a warrant.

summons - a written order requiring a person accused of an offense to appear in a designated court at a specified time to answer the charge.

sunshine laws - laws that make government procedures available for inspection by the public.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

super-quick impact fuse - a fuse designed to function immediately upon impact, before any penetration, thus giving maximum surface effect. It is normally utilized when the target is of light construction such as aircraft.

supervised closing - an action in which a signal is sent to a central station to inform that the subscriber is closing the premises; that is, setting the alarm.

supervised opening - an action in which a signal is sent to a central station to inform that the subscriber is opening the business; that is, turning off the alarm.

supervised direct wire alarm - a leased pair of wires that are dedicated from the subscriber premise to the central office monitoring station. The pair of wires are supervised by a direct voltage delivered by the subscriber control to the alarm receiver. Since the pair is supervised, it offers a higher degree of security than tape

dialers or digital dialers, and the central station can distinguish an alarm signal from phone line trouble.

supervised line - a cable or wire which if cut, broken, shorted, or grounded will so indicate at a monitoring location.

supervised system - an alarm reporting system that includes circuitry to annunciate abnormal circuit conditions, such as a power loss or drop, or a short.

supply chain - a linked set of resources and processes that begins with the acquisition of raw material and extends through the delivery of products or services to the end user across the modes of transport. The supply chain may include suppliers, vendors, manufacturing facilities, logistics providers, internal distribution centers, distributors, wholesalers, and other entities that lead to the end user.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

supply reduction strategy - a federal drug abuse strategy aimed at reducing both the demand and the supply of illicit drugs. It outlines the government's plan for reducing the production, importation, and flow of illicit drugs in the country. The domestic component of the strategy consists of investigating, prosecuting, and seizing the assets of drug traffickers.

support assistance - medical, financial, and emotional resources provided to employees, customers, and others involved in a catastrophic event or an attack on the organization.

[ASIS CSO.1-2008]

suppression - in polygraphy, an indicator of deception which appears as an involuntary reduction in the respiratory amplitude of the pneumograph tracing in response to a stressful question. A trend of four respiratory cycles is commonly regarded as suppression.

surety - bail money or property pledged to secure the release of a person held in jail. Pledges may be secured in several ways. The most common way is by use of a **bail bondsman**, to whom a nonrefundable fee is paid. In other cases a court can require a deposit of money before the person is released. The requirement can be for the full amount pledged, or for a percentage of the amount pledged.

surface grazing - a lighting technique in which high-intensity illumination is directed at the surface surrounding an already detected intruder to produce exaggerated shadows intended to confuse the intruder while tracking his progress.

surface mounted switch - a mechanical or magnetic sensor mounted on an interior surface of a protected area in such a way that it is visible.

surge suppressor - a device that reduces the effect of a high-voltage transient, such as a lightning spike. A surge suppressor provides protection against the particular type of transient it is designed to reduce.

surreptitious

surveillance - the observation of a location, activity, or person.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) the observation of a location, activity or person(s), sometimes done secretly.

Francais - **surveillance**

Deutsch - **Überwachung**

Italiano - **L'osservazione statica e/o dinamica di luoghi, attività o persone, di solito fatta in segreto**

Espanol - **vigilancia**

suspect - a person considered by a criminal justice agency to be one who may have committed a specific criminal offense, but who has not been arrested or charged.

suspicion - is a belief that a person has committed a criminal offense, based on facts and circumstances that are not sufficient to constitute probable cause.

suspension lift - a technique for placing onto a stretcher an injured individual who is lying face down. It is performed by one person lifting and stabilizing the victim's head while two other persons simultaneously lift from each side of the torso. When the victim is lifted about one foot off the ground, a fourth person slides a stretcher underneath.

sustained and coercive detention - a term used to differentiate between an investigatory detention (e.g., a street stop or field inquiry) and custodial interrogation within the context of Miranda. When an investigatory detention ceases to be brief and casual and becomes sustained or coercive, Miranda rights apply. The courts generally find that a detained person during an investigatory detention is in no sense an accused but merely one suspected of misconduct. Because custodial interrogation does not exist, no Miranda warnings need be given. But when suspicion focuses sharply enough to provide probable cause for arrest, then the relationship between the police and the person detained becomes that of accuser and accused, and Miranda warnings must be given and a waiver obtained before any additional statements made by the defendant will be admissible in court. [U.S. legal]

sweep - search for the presence of electronic eavesdropping devices in a given area with the use of special detection equipment.

swindle - intentional false representation to obtain money or any other thing of value, where deception is accomplished through the victim's belief in the validity of some statement or object presented by the offender.

swinger - a momentary circuit opening or closing which causes an alarm or trouble signal with no apparent reason for the activation.

swinging bolt - a bolt that is hinged to a lock front and is projected and retracted with a swinging rather than a sliding action. Also called a **hinged** or **pivot bolt**.

switch lock - 1. a lock which incorporates an electrical switch as an integral part of its construction. 2. a large padlock designed for use on railroad switches.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

switch monitor - a device which monitors the status of an alarm switch. It can be used to detect intrusion, tampering, failure, fire, and similar conditions.

switch runner - a section of thin vinyl material containing electrically conductive strips that operate as normally open switches. A circuit is closed when weight is applied, causing an alarm. The runner is usually placed under carpeting, as in a hallway, to detect intrusion.

symbolic assembly language - a computer language that directly interacts with the hardware. Also called a low-level language in contrast to higher level languages such as COBOL and FORTRAN.

sympathetic inks - any of several chemical solutions used to make invisible writings. A sympathetic ink is made visible by a reagent or special light.

sympathetic interrogating - a method of obtaining information from a suspect or hostile witness in which the interrogator rationalizes the offense, minimizes the moral implications, and generally portrays the suspect in a favorable light. This approach is often used with first offenders.

sympathetic nervous system - that branch of the involuntary nervous system that prepares the body for fight or flight by speeding up heartbeat and breathing, and at the same time shutting down digestive functions.

symptomatic question - in polygraphy, a question designed to determine the existence of an outside issue which might interfere with the successful conduct of the test.

synanon - a private antidrug addiction society that uses "attack" therapy and group pressure to overcome the addict's compulsion to use drugs. Members remain in the Synanon community as long as they like and are discouraged from leaving until judged capable of remaining off drugs.

syndicate - in criminal investigation, an ongoing, coordinated conspiracy, characterized by hierarchy and division of labor, and involving a relatively large number of criminals. The syndicate or organized crime is in partial or total control of numerous illegal activities, such as usury, gambling, prostitution, pornography, drug traffic, extortion, and hijacking. It also controls many legal enterprises, such as restaurants and trucking firms, which are frequently used to conceal the sources of illegally obtained money and to accomplish other criminal purposes.

synergism - cooperative action or reaction by two or more substances whose total effect is greater than the sum of their separate effects. For example, a synergistic effect frequently results from the combined ingestion of drugs and alcohol.

synergist - a substance that augments the activity of another substance, agent, or organ, as one drug augmenting the effect of another.

system architecture - interconnected equipment of various types which form a coherent system.

system audit - an audit of the controls throughout a computer system to evaluate their effectiveness and to recommend improvements.

system code - a number or alphanumeric sequence printed on an access control card for record keeping and card control purposes.

system password - a password required before login to a computer system can be initiated at a particular terminal. System passwords can be used to tighten security generally by controlling access to all or most terminals, or they may focus specifically on terminals which may be targets for unauthorized entry.

systemic poison - a poison that acts on the nervous system and organs of the body.

systems analysis - the analysis of an activity to determine precisely what must be accomplished and how to accomplish it; a methodologically rigorous collection, manipulation, and evaluation of organizational data in order to determine the best way to improve the functioning of the organization (the system) and to aid a decision-maker in selecting a preferred choice among alternatives.

systems approach - a logical method for problem solving in which a comprehensive solution is developed in relation to a problem having several dimensions. A type of systems approach follows three general steps: assessment of vulnerability, implementation of countermeasures, and evaluation of effectiveness.

systems management - the application of systems theory to managing organizational systems or subsystems. It can refer to management of a particular function or to projects or programs within a larger organization.

REFERENCE NOTE

The definition's source is cited in brackets [] following the definition.
View the [key to all abbreviated sources](#).

[COMMENTS](#)

[RETURN TO MAIN GLOSSARY PAGE](#)