

- T -

tabletop exercise - (1) a test method that presents a limited simulation of an emergency or crisis scenario in a narrative format in which participants review and discuss, not perform, the policy, methods, procedures, coordination, and resource assignments associated with plan activation.

[ASIS GDL TASR 04 2008]

(2) a pre-scripted scenario using a test method that presents a limited simulation of an emergency or crisis scenario in a narrative format in which participants review and discuss, but not perform, the policy, methods, procedures, coordination, and resource assignments associated with plan activation.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

taggant

tagging - a practice used by auditors to trace a transaction as it moves through an accounting system.

tailgating - to follow closely. In **access control**, the attempt by more than one individual to enter a controlled area by immediately following an individual with proper access. Also called **piggybacking**.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

tamper -**tamper switch -****tape dialer -**

tape enhancement - selective suppression of interfering noise on audio recordings, or the audio track of video recordings, to improve the voice intelligibility.

target - a detailed performance requirement applicable to the organization (or parts thereof) that arises from the objectives and that needs to be set and met in order to achieve those objectives. [ISO 14001:2004]

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) - an object, background or reflector at which something is aimed.

target hardening - using physical barriers or changes in a location to reduce the opportunity for crime and make completion of a crime more difficult.

español – endurecimiento de los objetivos (blancos).

target integration -

target of opportunity - an entity that becomes available by chance.

TASER - a non-lethal rifle used by the police to subdue violent persons. The rifle fires an electrically charged dart that temporarily immobilizes the offender. TASER is an acronym for Thomas A. Swift Electric Rifle.

task analysis - analysis of a work process for the purpose of revealing specific tasks, task interrelationships, the work environment, work tools and equipment, work criticalities, time requirements, and the skills, knowledge, and abilities required of the workers.

taut wire detector - a sensor in the form of a strong wire strung tautly along the top of a fence or wall. A change in the tension on the wire (caused, for example, by someone climbing the fence) sets off an alarm.

tear gas - a chemical agent typically in liquid form and released as an aerosol liquid or gas. Upon contact with the target persons, it produces disorientation, nausea, a copious flow of tears and irritation of the eyes, and other disabling effects of temporary duration. When discharged, the gas has a blue-white smoky appearance and a strong, sweet odor. The effects last from 5 to 30 minutes depending upon concentration and exposure.

technical security - measures taken to identify, prevent or neutralize technical threats including electronic or electro-optic eavesdropping, wiretapping, bugging, signal intercept, covert/illicit surveillance, and attacks on Information Technology (IT) or telecommunications systems.

[ASIS GDL IAP 05 2007]

technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) - employment of services, equipment, and techniques designed to locate, identify, and neutralize the effectiveness of technical surveillance activities.

[ASIS GDL IAP 05 2007]

telephone boiler room - a room equipped with a bank of telephones used by swindlers to sell worthless bonds, real estate, or stock.

telephone scrambler -

telephone toll fraud examination - a crime lab examination made to identify Blue Box and Black Box devices, which receive toll-free long distance telephone calls, and Red Box devices, which allow free pay telephone calls.

telephoto lens -

teletype system - any of several communications systems in which a typewriter-like device is used to generate coded telegraph signals which are transmitted by wire or by radio-frequency broadcast to receiving units that display the messages on a printer or television-like screen.

teletypewriter exchange service (TWX) - a teletypewriter service in which teletypewriter stations are provided with lines to a central office for access to other stations throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Telex - the trademark for a communications service of the Western Union Corporation that provides two-way transmission of teletype messages between any two points (terminals) in the Western Union Corporation network worldwide.

TEMPEST - the acronym for Transient Electromagnetic Pulse Surveillance Technology and the name of U.S. government program that evaluates and certifies electronic equipment resistant to eavesdropping. Electronic equipment, such as computers, release interference to the surrounding environment. This interference can be observed by placing two video monitors close together. The pictures will behave erratically until the monitors are spaced apart. Computers emit digital pulses (1s and 0s) in two arrangements, radiated emissions and conducted emissions. Radiated emissions occur when components in electrical devices act as antennas. Conducted emissions occur as radiation conducted along cables and wires. Devices exist that can monitor and interpret emissions, and herein lies the security risk.

TEMPEST attack - an attack on a system's information by capturing and interpreting emissions radiated from the system. For example, a system attacker may isolate and interpret the characteristic emissions caused by keys being pressed on a keyboard, thus revealing passwords and the content of messages.

ten-code - a system of coded signals, usually transmitted by voice, in which each signal starts with the spoken number, ten, followed by a second number that conveys the sense of the message. [should these all be listed with meanings?]

terrain-following sensor - a microwave sensor consisting of multiple antennas or reflecting devices capable of creating a protection zone over varied terrain.

territoriality - behavior displayed by an individual or group in connection with the ownership of a place or a geographic area.

terrorism - 1. The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

2. The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

terrorist - an individual acting alone or in a group, with the intent of undermining stability and instilling terror through destruction of economically important or symbolic assets and, potentially, by killing. Terrorists spend considerable time and resources to select and learn about their targets and plan their attacks.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

test graph markings - the signs and symbols placed by the polygraphist on a moving chart while the examination is in progress. Test graph markings assist the polygraphist when the chart is interpreted.

testing - evaluation of a resource to validate the achievement of objectives and aims. See **exercise**.

[ASIS/BSI BCM.01-2010]

(2) - activities performed to evaluate the effectiveness or capabilities of a plan relative to specified objectives or measurement criteria. Testing usually involves exercises designed to keep teams and employees effective in their duties and to reveal weaknesses in the Business Continuity Plan.

[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

tetrahydrocannabinol

tetryl - a type of booster explosive.

T-handle - a T-shaped handle assembly which may be lockable.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

theft - larceny, or in some legal classifications, the group of offenses including robbery, burglary, extortion, fraudulent offense, hijacking, and other offenses sharing the element of larceny.

theft of service - a general term referring to a variety of cheating practices against telephone, electric, and gas companies.

theft to order fence - a recipient of stolen property who places orders with thieves for specific kinds of goods, usually on the basis of orders received from buyers.

Theory X and Theory Y - opposing sets of assumptions which postulate that under the conditions of contemporary industrial life the potentialities of the average employee are only partially utilized. Theory X assumes that the average employee inherently dislikes work, must be coerced to work toward the achievement of organizational objectives, has little ambition, and wants security above all. In Theory Y, the average employee regards work as natural as play or rest, is self-directed, is committed to organizational objectives to the extent they satisfy personal needs, accepts and seeks responsibility, and is imaginative and creative in solving work problems.

thermal fire detector - a heat-responsive device such as tubing, cable, or a thermostat.

thermal lance - a bar packed with aluminum and magnesium wire or rods, and connected through a regulator to an oxygen container. It burns like a high-powered sparkler and is consumed while being used. A thermal lance is capable of defeating most safes currently manufactured. Also called a **burning bar**.

thermal viewing device - a portable device that uses the infrared spectrum to detect heat emanations. It can be operated in total darkness and is used to detect heat given off by suspects in hiding, concealed equipment in operation, living disaster victims, and in some instances recently buried bodies.

thermostatic cable - a fire detection product consisting of two wires held separately by a heat-sensitive covering. The covering melts when a pre-set temperature is reached. The wires come into contact, triggering an alarm. The cable can be installed throughout a wide area.

threat - a potential cause of an unwanted incident, which may result in harm to individuals, assets, a system or organization, the environment, or the community.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

(2) an action or event that could result in a loss; an indication that such an action or event might take place.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(3) an indication of something impending that could result in damage or injury. Threats may be deliberate or inadvertent. [ASIS GDL PSO-2010]

(4) a deliberate or inadvertent action, which has the potential to cause an unwanted incident where harm may result.

[ASIS TPIL 2007]

espanol – amenaza; grupo o personal con la capacidad y la intencion para ocasionar un dano o pener en peligro una empresa.

threat analysis - in antiterrorism, threat analysis is a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups that could target a facility. A threat analysis will review the factors of a terrorist group's existence, capability, intentions, history, and targeting, as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate. Threat analysis is an essential step in identifying probability of terrorist attack and results in a threat assessment. See also **antiterrorism**.

[ASIS PPSPG 2007]

threat assessment - see **violence risk assessment**.

threatcon conditions - conditions declared by U.S. military forces in response to threats of terrorist acts against U.S. military personnel or facilities. Threatcon Red condition is declared when information indicates that terrorist elements have plans or preparations for imminent attacks against specific persons or facilities in a particular geographical area. Threatcon Yellow is a response to a specific threat of terrorism against U.S. military personnel or facilities in a particular geographic area. This threat may be based on information that terrorist elements are actively preparing for operations in a particular area. Threatcon White is a response to a non-specific threat against U.S. military personnel or facilities in a general geographic area. This threat may be based on information that terrorist elements in an area have general plans concerning military facilities.

threat management team - refers to the personnel designated within an organization to receive, respond to, and resolve reported situations made under an organization's workplace violence program. Also termed an **Incident Management Team**.

[ASIS GDL WPV 09 2005]

three point latch - a self-latching device designed to latch a door at the top, bottom and edge.

[ASIS PPSG 2007]

throat cut - the cut made into a key to bypass a throat ward.

[ASIS PPSG 2007]

throat ward - an obstruction formed in a lock's case or horn at the point of key entry which prevents key rotation.

[ASIS PPSG 2007]

throughput - the average rate of flow of people or vehicles through an access point.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

(2) - the middle step in data processing of a system's operation. It comes after input and before output. Also, the speed and capacity of a computer, measured by the time it takes to produce desired results.

throughscan - a method of intrusion detection that uses sensors consisting of separate transmit and receive units that create a point-to-point detection pattern.

throw - the distance a bolt or latch projects from the faceplate or case of a lock in the extended position.

[ASIS PPSG 2007]

thumb cuff - in polygraphy, a device placed on an examinee's thumb during polygraph testing. It consists of an inflatable cylindrical rubber bladder enclosed in a metal housing. The thumb cuff electronically enhances detected changes in the examinee's blood pressure and pulse rate.

thumbcuffs - a device similar to handcuffs that is placed on the thumbs for the purpose of controlling an unruly person in custody.

tiger team - a team of experts who assess the security measures of a computer system by conducting unannounced penetration attempts such as trying to circumvent access controls of a data center or by-passing password protections installed on desk top computer assets.

tilt-switch sensor - a sensor used in fencing systems. Movement of the switch housing to a sufficient degree will make or break a contact. Fencing systems usually require activation of more than one tilt-switch sensor within a given time for an alarm to be triggered.

time division multiplexing - a signaling method characterized by the sequential and non-interfering transmission of more than one signal in a communication channel. Signals from all terminal locations are distinguished from one another by each signal occupying a different position in time with reference to synchronizing signals.

time interval - in polygraphy, the elapsed time between questions asked during a test. The time interval during a specific test ranges between 15 to 25 seconds. During a pre-employment screening test the interval is somewhat shorter. The time interval allows the polygraph instrument to record the examinee's full physiological response to the preceding question before the next question is asked.

time lapse imaging - an image-recording system that takes periodic sequential samples of a scene. A time lapse video camera, for example, might record a one second segment every three seconds. This technique places a lesser demand on the taping component of the system.

time limit cut-out - a feature of a fire alarm system in which the maximum duration of the alarm signal is limited to not less than 3 minutes and not more than 15 minutes.

time management - a term referring to an assumption that productivity can be enhanced by the application of relatively simple rules that cause workers to concentrate on tasks that are essential as opposed to tasks that are not.

time sharing - the interleaved use of time on a computer system that enables two or more users to execute computer programs concurrently.

time value of money - a concept that takes into account the investment potential that is lost when funds are assigned to a major purchase made over a period of time. The period of time over which money is spent is usually equal to the useful life of the equipment or facility under consideration for purchase.

time/date generator - in CCTV, a monitor display of the time and date. It is useful for logging and documentation.

time-mechanical initiator - a timing device used to initiate a bomb's detonator. An alarm clock and pocket watch are common types of time-mechanical initiators.

toe (of a shackle) - that part of the shackle which may be removed from the padlock body.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

token - an electronically encoded device (i.e., a card, key-fob, etc.) that contains information capable of being read by electronic devices placed within or at the entry and exit points of a protected facility.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

toll call restrictor - a device for preventing theft of telephone service. When attached to a standard telephone instrument, the restrictor will cause the line to disconnect when an outgoing call is dialed that begins with the number zero, one, or other number that prefixes a toll call. The restrictor can be deactivated by dialing a secret code.

tool mark examinations - microscopic studies to determine if a given tool mark was produced by a specific tool. In a broader sense, they also include the identification of objects that forcibly contacted each other, were joined together under pressure for a period of time and removed from contact, and were originally a single item before being broken or cut apart. The inclusion of these latter areas results from the general consideration that when two objects come in contact, the harder object (the tool) will impart a mark on the softer object. Saws, files, and grinding wheels are generally not identifiable with marks they produce.

toolmark classes - the three general classes of toolmarks into which such marks can be placed according to mechanical action, i.e., prying (jimmy, crow bar, tire iron, screwdriver), cutting (bolt and wire cutters, scissors), and gripping (channel locks, pliers, wrench). A toolmark is generally considered the result of contact between an object (the tool) and a softer material, e.g., an impression, cut, scratch, gouge, or abrasion. A toolmark may be classified as a negative impression, as an abrasion-type mark, or as a combination of the two.

top-down method - a method for organizing and planning in which objectives are set by a senior executive or board of directors in concert with a top management steering committee.

top management - directors, managers, and officers of an organization that can ensure effective management systems – including financial monitoring and control systems – have been put in place to protect assets, earning capacity, and the reputation of the organization.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

top secret - a designation applied to information or materials the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave danger to the national security.

tools of the crime - the devices used in the commission of the illegal act. Tools in this sense obviously include burglary devices such as a jimmy, lock pick, and bolt cutter. Tools also include a worthless check, false document, or even fraudulent advertisement.

tornado -

toxicological examination - an examination that looks for the presence of drugs and/or poison in biological tissues and fluids. The toxicological findings show whether the victim of a crime died or became ill as the result of drug or poison ingestion, or

whether the involved persons were under the influence of drugs at the time of the matter under investigation.

trace metal detection - an investigative technique in which a chemical solution (8-hydroxyquinoline in ethyl alcohol) is sprayed on the hands of a suspect believed to have recently handled a heavy metal object such as a gun. The hands are then examined under regular light and ultraviolet light. If the skin had been in recent contact with metal, a shaded discoloration will be apparent. It might also be possible to discern on the skin a pattern corresponding to the shape of the metal object.

trachea choke hold - a type of choke hold used to subdue violent subjects. Pressure is applied to the windpipe (trachea) to reduce the subject's air intake. Because this hold is lethal, it is banned by police department policy or law in many jurisdictions.

trade secret - information that derives independent economic value from not being generally known to and not being readily ascertainable by other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

“All forms and types of financial, business, scientific, technical, economic, or engineering information, including plans, compilations program devices, formulas, designs, prototypes, methods, techniques, processes, procedures, programs or codes, whether tangible or intangible, and whether or how stored, compiled, or memorialized physically, electronically, graphically, photographically, or in writing if (A) the owner thereof has taken reasonable measures to keep such information secret; and (B) the information derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through proper means by the public.” **The Economic Espionage Act of 1996** (USC 1831, 1832)

trademarks - words, names, symbols, devices, or other graphic symbols, combinations thereof used by manufacturers or merchants to differentiate their goods and distinguish them from products that are manufactured or sold by others. Counterfeiting and infringement constitute violations of trademark rights.

traffic enforcement index - the ratio of traffic warnings, citations, and arrests to the frequency of traffic accidents, or the ratio of moving traffic violation convictions per traffic accident. Such ratios are useful in evaluating the efficiency of a department in terms of the number of accidents that occur in the community or certain areas of the community.

traffic engineering - the discipline that deals with the planning and geometric design of streets, highways, and abutting lands, and with traffic operations thereon, to achieve the safe, convenient, and economic transportation of persons and goods.

training - an act, method, or process of instruction; to teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient.

[ASIS GDL PSO-2010]

espanol - ensenanza; instruccion entrenamiento.

training by objectives - a training method judged to be effective to the extent that the trainees attain specified learning outcomes, such as objectives based on job tasks.

tranquilizers - a varied and complex group of drugs that depress the central nervous system, relieving anxiety and tension, and sometimes relaxing the skeletal muscles. Tranquilizers were originally developed as a substitute for the barbiturates and other depressants that had undesirable side effects.

transfer theory - the theory which holds that when two objects come into contact they transfer to each other some indication of the contact. The theory has application to accident scene processing in which the investigator seeks to discover physical evidence of contact such as bloodstains, paint on paint, skid marks, etc.

transformer - an electric device which by electromagnetic induction transforms electric energy from one or more circuits to one or more circuits at the same frequency, usually with changed values of voltage and current.

transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) - an Internet standard that makes communicating possible among different computers.

transmitter - a device that produces a radio frequency or other electrical signal for conveyance to a compatible receiver. A **transmitter/receiver** is a device capable of maintaining two-way communication.

transnational crime - illegal activity involving more than one sovereign nation, or in which national borders are crossed, as in international terrorism, drug smuggling, and arms trafficking.

transparent lifting tape - a material used to lift latent fingerprints. The adhesive side is rolled flat onto the powdered print and peeled back. The tape is mounted on a card having a background color in contrast to the color of the powder.

transponder

transshipment

transverse noise - a form of electrical noise interference that is typically generated by switching power supplies, utility company switching, and the operation of heavy electrical equipment.

trap and trace - a device that records the telephone numbers from which calls have been placed to a particular telephone, but does not capture the content of the calls.

trap door

trap loop - a pattern of electrified wire installed in crawl spaces and similar areas. If the pattern is interrupted an alarm is triggered.

trap protection - use of sensors to detect an intruder approaching the vicinity of a protected target with a view toward apprehending the intruder.

trap zone - an interior protected zone where an intruder is likely to enter; an area made to appear attractive to an intruder. Protection is deliberately concentrated in the zone so that the intruder will be caught.

treason - crime against one's country.

trespass - entering upon the property of another without consent after receiving, immediately prior to entry, notice that entry is prohibited, or remaining upon the property after receiving notice to depart.

triage - the sorting out and classification of casualties of a disaster to determine priority need and proper place of treatment.

triangulation - a system for locating a spot in an area by measurements from two or more reference points, the locations of which are identified. Triangulation is used to show the exact locations of items in a crime or accident scene.

triggers - pre-determined action levels that initiate a response.
[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

trinitrotoluene (TNT) - a highly explosive compound usually stable in its cast form. In color it is cream or yellow and is commonly produced in half pound and one pound blocks.

trojan horse - hostile software program that performs a useful function but also has a hidden, destructive purpose. The destructive functions may include deleting or creating files and displaying false information. A Trojan horse is a virus when it is additionally designed to replicate, and is called a logic bomb when it is designed to destroy or erase files. A bomb can initiate a "trigger event" but does not replicate. A vaccine is a program that watches for suspicious attempts to modify files.

true age of a document - the earliest date a document could have been prepared can be determined by examination of watermarks, indented writing, printing, and typewriting.

trunk facility - that part of a communication channel connecting two or more leg facilities to a central or satellite station.

trunk line - a line that links a private telecommunication system to the public switched network.

trusted third party - a service that verifies the authenticity of encrypted digital messages.

tsunami - a tidal wave; a great wave caused by underwater movement of the earth or volcanic eruption.

tubular key cylinder - a cylinder whose tumblers are arranged in a circle and which is operated by a tubular key.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

tubular lockset - a bored lockset whose latch or bolt locking mechanism is contained in the component installed into the edge bore.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

turn disk - a disk shaped component with a cam actuated by a thumb turn, normally used in a mortise lock.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

turned suspect - a participant in a crime who has agreed to cooperate, usually in exchange for a reduced charge, immunity, or some other consideration. A turned suspect is often someone who has been identified to be a lesser, but knowledgeable participant, in a crime or conspiracy whose cooperation can significantly advance the investigation and prosecution of the main participants.

turn-key - a person who has charge of the keys of a jail.

turn-key system - a system that is supplied to the user in a ready-to-run condition. Preparatory procedures such as installation, setup, and testing are usually performed by the supplier.

turnover - movement of individuals into, through, and out of an organization. The turnover rate can be statistically defined as the total number (or percentage) of separations within a given period of time. The turnover rate is an important indicator of the morale and health of an organization.

turnstile - a mechanical or electromechanical entry-exit device that controls the flow of individuals between areas. A turnstile may be activated remotely or locally by a key or access card, or by a switch or keypad.

twisted pair - an electrical conductor that consists of two wires twisted around each other and sealed within an outer core. It is used to reduce the possibility of induced ac in wire runs.

two factor theory - a management theory which holds that two sets of factors determine a worker's motivation. The first set involves the worker's perceptions of job

achievement, recognition, satisfaction, responsibility, and advancement. The second set concerns factors in the job environment such as policies, competency of supervisors, compensation, personal relationships with supervisors, and working conditions in general.

two-man carry - a technique for carrying an ill or injured individual when a stretcher is unavailable. The victim is carried by two persons who interlock their arms behind the victim's knees and back.

two-part explosive - a substance composed of two chemicals each of which is not explosive until joined together.

two-party check - a check issued by one person to a second person who endorses it so that it may be cashed by a third person. A two-party check is most susceptible to fraud because the maker can stop payment at the bank.

two-way alternate communication - communication in which information is transferred in both directions, one direction at a time. Also called **either-way communication**.

two-way simultaneous communication - communication in both directions at the same time. Also called **both-way communication**.

Tyndall effects - the scattering of a light beam when it comes into contact with a medium that has tiny particles in suspension, such as smoke debris or dust. This applies only in photoelectric-type smoke detectors.

typographic printing - a type of printing used in the making of paper currency, stock, certificates and similar items that are susceptible to counterfeiting. The typographic process allows for overprinting the permanent features with changeable characteristics such as serial numbers, seals and authorizing signatures.

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](#)