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**vandal** - an individual acting alone or in a group, using spray paint to write graffiti or hand tools to inflict minor damage to utility assets.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

**vandalism**

**vanishing window** - a larceny scheme in which a thief posing as a security guard stands next to a bank's night depository window and informs depositors that the window's mechanism is out of order and that he has been assigned by the bank to collect the night deposits.

**vanity fire** - a fire started for the purpose of attracting favorable attention, usually to the person who set it.

**vapor detector** - a device that detects explosives by analysis of vapors. Detection is often by means of measuring vapor density, e.g., the weight of a vapor or gas is compared with an equal volume of air.

**vault**

**vehicle sally port** - interlocking gates within a fenced area where incoming drivers pass through the first gate and stop at the second gate. Once both gates are closed and the vehicle is captured within the sally port, a security guard may confirm the identity of the driver and, if necessary, search the vehicle to confirm the contents. Once the vehicle and driver are approved, the second gate opens and the vehicle may drive onto the facility.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

**vehicular manslaughter** - causing the death of another by grossly negligent operation of a motor vehicle.

**velocity of detonation** - the speed of the detonation wave in an explosion.

**vendor audit** - an examination of the records of transactions between a purchaser and a vendor covering a specified period of time for the purpose of determining if the vendor over-billed or committed other irregularities.

**venue** - place; location.

**verification (verification of person)** – [definition needed for access control]

**vestibule training** - training that prepares a new employee after acceptance of employment but before duties are assumed. The term has a derogatory connotation.

**vet** - examine legally or physically; inspect; inquire, as in a personnel security investigation. In the United Kingdom, **vetting** is used for background checking.

**vibration sensor** - a sensor pre-set for a degree of vibration which if exceeded will cause an alarm to be given. It is commonly used for door and window protection.

**vicarious liability** -

**victimless crime** - an illegal activity in which the victim consents to be involved; a violation of law committed by or between two or more adults with the voluntary consent of each participant. Examples include prostitution, gambling, and drug use.

**video access booth** - use of CCTV in a **mantrap**.

**video motion detector** - a sensor that sends an alarm signal when the electrons on the face of a closed circuit television camera tube are excited by an object moving into the field of view or a designated portion of the field of view. This system allows the operator immediate viewing of the act causing the alarm.

**video surveillance** - a surveillance system in which a signal is transmitted to monitors/recording, and control equipment. Includes closed-circuit television (CCTV) and network-based video systems.

[ASIS GDL FPSM-2009]

**video switcher** - a CCTV feature that routes video signals from multiple camera locations to one or more monitors. A switcher may also provide sequencing, homing, and bridging.

**video window** - a portion of a CCTV image in a video motion detection system that has been selected for constant analysis. Any movement or change in the window portion will produce an alarm. The window is typically a square or rectangle and may be bordered.

**vidicon tube**

**violence risk assessment** - refers to the investigative and analytical process followed by a specifically qualified professional to determine the nature of the threat and level of risk of violence presented by an individual and the steps to be taken to mitigate the risk. Also termed a "threat assessment".

[ASIS GDL WPV 09 2005]

**violent crime** - a general crime category that includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**virus** - a segment of self-replicating code that iteratively attaches itself to application programs or to other executable system components in such manner as to gain control of the host module's execution. A virus can replicate itself from user to user and system to system. It can be designed to remain dormant for a specified period or be triggered by a specific event, such as removal of the virus author's name from the employer's payroll. A virus may be benign or malignant.

**visual-display terminal** - a terminal capable of receiving output data on a cathode ray tube and, with special provisions, of transmitting data through a keyboard.

**vital equipment** - equipment, systems, or components whose failure or destruction would cause unacceptable interruption to a national security program or an unacceptable impact on the health and safety of the public. Operations offices are responsible for identifying the vital equipment located at facilities under their purview.  
[ASIS PPSG 2007]

**vital records** - records or documents, for legal, regulatory, or operational purposes, that if irretrievably damaged, destroyed, or lost, would materially impair the organization's ability to continue business operations.  
[ASIS GDL BC 01 2005]

**voice answer-back** - the response by a mechanically created voice from a computer upon an inquiry that is usually submitted by means of pushing buttons on a touch-tone telephone.

**voice grade** - the name given to a telephone circuit suitable for transmitting band pass from 300 to 2700 Hz or greater, or having certain standards of noise and interference suppression to facilitate intelligible speech transmission.

**voice verification recorder** - a multi-channel recorder that records radio and telephone communications in a system such as that used by a law enforcement or high-security agency to maintain a history of work events.

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

**voltage drop** - the drop in electric potential between two given points in an electric circuit. A

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

**volume security erase** - a command to erase entire volumes in memory by writing over them, as many as three times. Typically, the feature once started cannot be stopped until all volumes have been rendered irrecoverable.

**volume** - a mountable storage device such as a disk pack, drum, mass storage system cartridge, or magnetic tape. Diskettes, cassettes, magnetic cards, and small system cartridges are not usually called volumes.

**volumetric sensor** - a sensor with a protection pattern extending over a volume such as a room or an open field. Infrared and microwave sensors are volumetric in

nature because they detect the presence of an intruder within a defined three-dimensional space.

**vulnerability** - 1. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished.

2. The characteristics of a system which cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) as a result of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (man-made) hostile environment.

[ASIS PSPSG 2007]

**vulnerability** - intrinsic properties of something that create susceptibility to a source of risk (D.53) that can lead to a consequence. [ISO/IEC Guide 73]

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

**vulnerability analysis** - a method of identifying the weak points of a facility, entity, venue, or person.

**vulnerability assessment** - the process of identifying and quantifying vulnerabilities.

[ASIS SPC.1-2009]

#### REFERENCE NOTE

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

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