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Standard Guide for Selection of Operational Security Control Systems¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers the identification of issues and decisions that need to be addressed to meet the objective of specifying an operational security control system for a detention facility.

1.2 Appendix X1 contains additional sources of information that may be useful to the user of this guide.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

F 1577 Test Methods for Detention Locks for Swinging Doors (Appendix X2)²

2.2 *International Electrotechnical Commission:*

IEC 1131 Part 3—Programming Languages³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *analog, adj*—representing a range of values in the form of a continuously variable property, such as voltage in a circuit. Analog often refers to transmission methods for audio and video signals.

3.1.2 *audio threshold sensing, n*—mechanism which monitors a pre-set noise level and generates an alarm when that level is exceeded.

3.1.3 *biometrics recognition, n*—means of automatically identifying persons on the basis of unique personal characteristics, some of which include fingerprints, voice, retina, and hand geometry.

3.1.4 *building automation system, n*—a system which includes multiple tasks such as HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning) controls, in addition to specific correctional

functions and MIS (management information systems), etc.

3.1.5 *client, n*—a computer or application that makes use of the services provided by a server. A client typically has one user, whereas a server is shared by many different users.

3.1.6 *detention, n*—a term which includes all types of facilities where people are held in custody, such as jails, prisons, and mental health facilities.

3.1.7 *dedicated microprocessor, n*—a software-driven control system created specifically to handle a defined application.

3.1.8 *digital, adj*—representing a range of values in the form of binary (that is, on or off) digits.

3.1.9 *direct supervision, n*—management concept for operating a detention facility that relies on staff's ability to manage through personal interaction between the officer and inmate—does not rely on physical barriers or technology as the primary management mechanism.

3.1.10 *discrete logic, n*—a combination of distinct electronic components which performs a predetermined function in response to a defined input signal(s) (always custom to the application).

3.1.11 *duress alarm, n*—system for reporting when staff needs emergency assistance; also known as body alarm or personal alarm.

3.1.12 *emergency release, n*—the release of inmates or relocation of inmates, or both, by a local or remote unlock mechanism that maintains the safety of staff, inmates, and visitors.

3.1.13 *environmental conditions, n*—conditions affecting the equipment and personnel including, but not limited to, lighting, temperature, humidity, square footage, ventilation, and noise level.

3.1.14 *event message field, n*—a display area used to list received information, typically with the ability to scroll the entire list.

3.1.15 *fault-tolerance, n*—a design method that ensures continued system operation in the event of individual failures by providing redundant levels.

3.1.16 *hard control panel, n*—an operator interface consisting of individual control and annunciation devices grouped on a fixed plate.

3.1.17 *hard wire, n*—a system in which a direct conductor (wire) connects a control switch and the controlled point; or between a sensor and its indicator on the panel (always custom to the application).

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.07.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.