

TITLE 9: POLICE REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 1: BURGLAR AND HOLDUP ALARM USERS REGISTRATION;
FALSE ALARMS

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9-1-1: DEFINITIONS

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| ALARM SYSTEM | An assembly of equipment and software arranged to signal the presence of a hazard requiring urgent attention and police response. In this Chapter the term "alarm system" shall include the terms "automatic holdup alarm systems", "burglar alarm systems", "holdup alarm systems" and "manual holdup alarm systems". Fire alarm systems and alarm systems which monitor temperature, humidity, or any other condition not directly related to the detection of an unauthorized intrusion into a premises or an attempted robbery at a premises are specifically excluded from the provisions of this Article. |
| ALARM USER | Any person in custody, possession or control of a protected premise where an alarm system is located. |
| FALSE ALARM | The activation of an alarm system through mechanical, electrical or software failure, malfunction, improper installation or the negligence of the user or its employees or agents. Such terminology does not include, for example, alarms caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes or other violent conditions beyond the reasonable control of the alarm user. |
| PERSON | Any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization of any kind. |

9-1-2: FALSE ALARMS PROHIBITED

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly activate an alarm system for the purpose of summoning the Police Department if such person knows or suspects there is no actual or imminent emergency.
- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to calling the number "911" for the purpose of making a false alarm and reporting false information which could result in an emergency response from police personnel.

9-1-3: FALSE ALARM CHARGES

If members from the Lincolnshire Police Department respond to more than three (3)

false alarms in any calendar year from any alarm system, then the alarm user shall be subject to the penalty listed in the Comprehensive Fine/Penalty Schedule set forth Title 1, Chapter 17 of this Code, for each false alarm response after then third.

9-1-4: FALSE ALARM APPEAL PROCESS

A. Alarm users may contest the assessment of penalty by filing a “False Alarm Appeal Request Form.” All requests must be submitted to the Police Department within 15 days after the date of invoice notification. The penalty will be refunded if the appeal is granted. When considering an appeal, the Chief of Police will adjust the count of false alarms based on the following circumstances:

1. Evidence the false alarm was caused by a natural disaster or any cause beyond the reasonable control of the alarm user;
2. Evidence the false alarm was caused by action of the telephone company;
3. Evidence the false alarm was caused by a power outage;
4. Evidence an officer response was not completed; and/or;
5. In determining the number of false alarms, multiple alarms occurring in a twenty-four (24) hour period and resulting from the same cause may, at the Chief of Police’s discretion, be counted as one false alarm, to allow the alarm user time to take corrective action unless the false alarms are directly caused by the alarm user.

B. Appeals will not be granted for a false alarm that is the result of the following circumstances:

1. Faulty, defective, or malfunctioning equipment supplied by the alarm company;
2. Improper installation or maintenance by the alarm company;
3. Improper monitoring by the alarm company;
4. Alarm activations that occur while alarm technicians are repairing, servicing, or testing the equipment if the alarm user fails to comply with Section 9-1-2;
5. An occurrence where no evidence of criminal activity is present;
6. Mistakes made by private contractors cleaning personnel/crews, realtors, etc.;
7. Items within the home or business that move and cause motion detectors to activate (i.e. curtains, signs, balloons, pets, etc.);

8. Improper maintenance of the alarm system by the alarm user (including neglect of backup power/battery supplies);
9. Glass break detectors that activate due to noises or sounds, other than actual glass breakage;
10. Door and/or windows that become loose and cause a break in the contacts that activate the alarm;
11. Caretakers who watch homes or businesses when owners are away;
12. Pets, rodents, wildlife.