



LOSS PREVENTION RESEARCH SERIES

The Real Cost of Alarm Failure - 2026

What a false alarm actually costs your stores

Anonymized research across 25 US cities, federal wage data, and court records

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What a false alarm really costs

To find the true cost of a false alarm, Interface studied what each one actually costs a business operating multiple locations. The research covers false alarm fines in 25 US cities, with 15 providing complete fee schedules. The analysis includes police response policies in 23 cities, federal wage data across 24 metro areas, pricing from security and repair vendors, municipal appeal procedures, and court rulings on insurance coverage.

When a false alarm fires, the fine represents the smallest part of the bill. The full operational expense breaks down across several distinct categories:

- ✔ **The fine:** Fines cost between \$0 and \$1,200 a year for a single location, representing the only visible bill.
- ✔ **The response:** Response fees add \$150 to \$500 each time a guard or a manager checks the building.
- ✔ **The lost hours:** Lost hours consume roughly \$25 per alarm in staff time, paid quietly through payroll.
- ✔ **The paperwork:** Paperwork demands hours of desk time to contest incorrect fines or protect police response privileges, as unpaid fines block permit renewals.
- ✔ **The break-in:** Break-ins trigger thousands of dollars in direct losses if local police stop responding and an intruder enters the property.
- ✔ **The insurance:** Insurance claims can be denied completely if a lapsed alarm allows the carrier to void coverage.

Fines, response fees, and lost hours remain small but occur frequently. Paperwork, break-ins, and insurance issues land in sudden bursts after false alarms accumulate. In most large cities, enough false alarms can end police dispatch to that location, turning a routine operational nuisance into a major five-figure loss.



[1], [3], [5], [7], [8], [17]

What every false alarm costs you

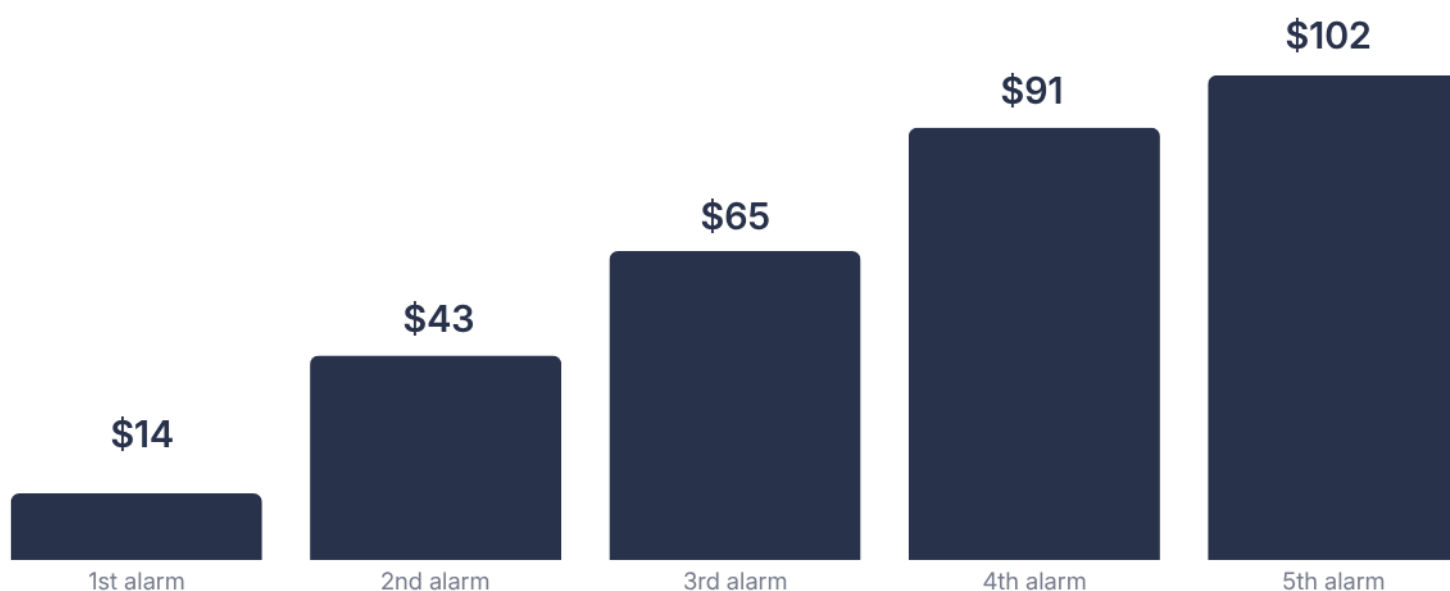
The fine is the part you notice

A year of false alarm fines for a location with seven false alarms in a year, costs between \$0 and \$1,200 depending on the city.

A year of false alarm fines costs a single location between \$0 and \$1,200, making it the least expensive item on the list. The fine remains the only cost arriving as a direct bill, hiding the larger operational impact. Municipal fee structures follow specific patterns:

- ✔ Most cities waive off the false alarm penalty for the first or second occurrence at a location.
- ✔ Subsequent false alarms in the same alarm year scale upward in cost.
- ✔ Alarm counts reset once a year, so a problem location starts over when its cycle turns. The reset date follows each city's own cycle rather than the calendar year.
- ✔ No national fee standard exists, as every municipality establishes an individual fee schedule.
- ✔ Unpaid fines halt alarm permit renewals, causing late fees to accumulate rapidly.

What each false alarm costs, as they add up



We calculated the average false alarm penalty charges across 15 cities that published a fee schedule.^[1]

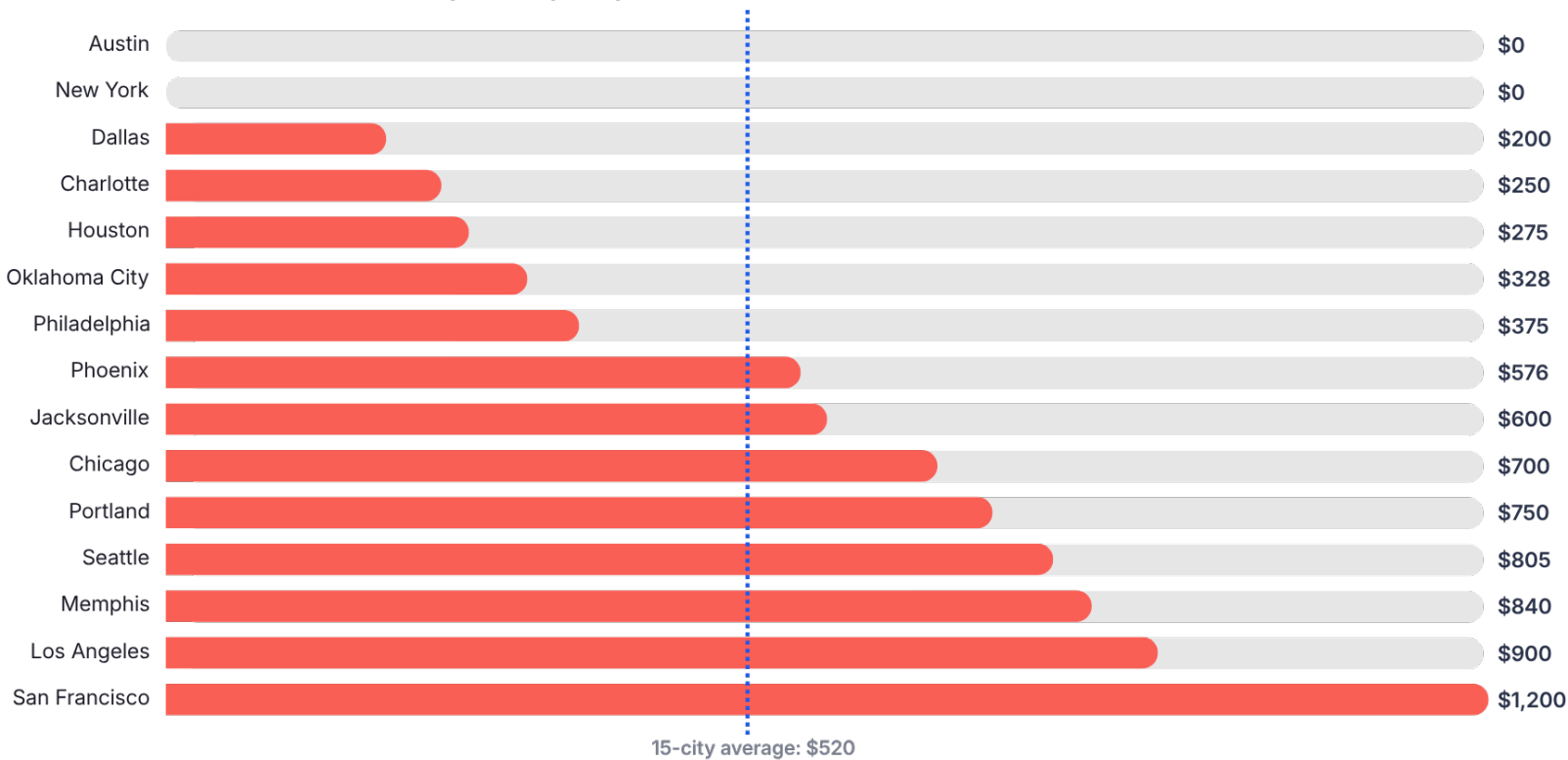
Even a bad year doesn't cause a big impact in most places because city regulations vary across cities. For example, seven false alarms cost nothing in Austin and \$1,200 in San Francisco. The chart on the next page shows the full spread.

What every false alarm costs you

The same alarms cost far more in some cities

The penalty for false alarms varies significantly across the country, depending entirely on the municipality. To demonstrate the operational range, this study calculated the total fines a single location incurs for seven false alarms within one year across 15 cities with published fee schedule.

Total fine for 7 false alarms in a year, by city



Average false alarm fee is \$520 on average across 15 cities when a location records seven false alarms in a year. ^[1]

The gap is wide. A location in Austin pays nothing for seven false alarms, while the same seven cost \$1,200 in San Francisco and \$900 in Los Angeles.

In some cities the fine is not even the real risk. In Houston, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, and San Diego, a location that keeps setting off false alarms does not just pay more. The city eventually revokes its alarm permit and stops sending police at all.

SPOTLIGHT · PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Where the fine is only the start

Fines escalate on a May 1-April 30 cycle, then into operational mandates.

Alarms 1-2	Alarms 3-6	Alarms 7-9	Alarms 10-12	Alarms 13+
Free	\$50 each	\$100 each	\$150 each	\$200 each
6th alarm Inspection, re-certification and a \$25 fee	7th alarm \$300 in fines, plus proof of technician service	12th alarm System upgrade and a \$50 certificate fee	Reinstatement \$100 if the permit is suspended or revoked	

Prince George's County Code § 9-211. Source [18]

What every false alarm costs you

Every alarm sends someone to the building

Each false alarm generates \$150 to \$500 in operational costs because someone must physically inspect the property. This expense begins with the very first alarm, long before municipal fines apply. Incidents frequently draw two separate responders, both incurring costs.

The fine waits until your third or fourth alarm. The response does not. Every false alarm, including the first, sends someone to the site. Two people can go, and each one costs money.

Personnel	Cost Per Response	Operational Detail	Premium Rates
The Guard	\$75 – \$150	Hired security dispatch	\$200+ after hours and holidays
The Keyholder	\$35 – \$60	Manager driving to site	Gas mileage + hourly salary

A single false alarm can trigger a guard dispatch and pull a manager out of bed on the same night. The manager's drive to the site represents an untracked operational cost, entering corporate ledgers as mileage reimbursement and base salary rather than an explicit security line item.

Totaled together, an unverified false alarm costs \$150 to \$500 when factoring guards, keyholders, and central station fees. These expenses accumulate quickly. Data from one large retailer showed approximately 20 false alarms per month across their network, costing over \$500 per event and totaling roughly \$120,000 annually ^[6]. Dispatches to properties with lapsed or revoked permits carry higher penalties, and certain jurisdictions bill for the dispatch attempt even if no units arrive on site.

How Top Operators Respond

The most expensive response is the one that wakes a manager for nothing. Interface [Video Verified Alarm](#) confirms what tripped the sensor on camera before anyone drives out, so a guard or a keyholder only responds to something real. You stop paying to inspect empty buildings.

What every false alarm costs you

The time it takes from your day

Every daytime false alarm consumes approximately 40 minutes of a store manager's time. Evaluating those minutes against median wages for the roles involved puts the cost of each alarm at about \$25.

Every daytime false alarm consumes approximately 40 minutes of a store manager's time. Evaluating those minutes against median wages for the roles involved puts the cost of each alarm at about \$25. When an alarm trips during business hours, a manager must stop operational tasks, call the monitoring center, inspect the building perimeter, and reset the panel. An additional employee must cover the sales floor for roughly 30 minutes during this process. Together, the manager's time and the floor coverage create an expense of \$25.35 in retail environments and \$22.32 in food service operations. ^[3]

Staff time lost per daytime false alarm



Source ^[3]

This cost remains hidden within operations for two specific reasons:

- ✓ It requires no explicit check, as the manager receives a fixed salary and the floor staff are already clocked in.
- ✓ It is absorbed directly into the general labor budget, failing to connect back to the security system.

Timing increases this operational drag. False alarms cluster heavily around opening hours when staff members fumble disarm codes or open secure doors before turning off the panel. This matches the exact moment managers cannot leave the floor, as store operations are ramping up for the day.

How Top Operators Respond

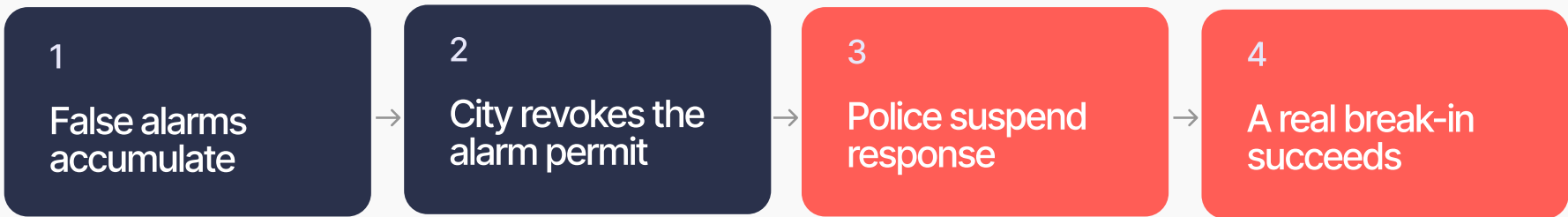
Interruptions stop when false alarms are eliminated. An Interface managed intrusion alarm program standardizes panels, schedules, and opening procedures across all properties, removing the code-entry errors that cluster at opening. Decreasing alarm frequency keeps managers focused on customers.

What every false alarm costs you

The time it takes from your day

In 21 of the 23 large cities studied, enough false alarms can end with local police no longer responding to that location. This transition converts an operational nuisance into a major loss exposure. The shift follows a direct sequence determined by the location's false alarm history.

Your own false alarm history switched off the response.



The sequence written into the false alarm ordinances of the cities studied. ^[2]

Most large municipalities enforce these limits. Out of 23 cities analyzed, 12 enforce non-response or verified-response rules, 9 can suspend dispatch through permit regulations, and only two, Chicago and Nashville, place no restriction on unverified alarms. ^[2]

POLICE STOP RESPONDING12 cities	RESPONSE CAN BE SUSPENDED9 cities	NO LIMIT2 cities
AustinCharlotteDallasDenverFort WorthHoustonJacksonvilleLos AngelesOklahoma CitySan AntonioSan DiegoSeattle	ColumbusIndianapolisMemphisNew YorkPhiladelphiaPhoenixSan FranciscoSan JoseWashington DC	ChicagoNashville

Each city's current alarm response policy, from municipal records. ^[2]

SPOTLIGHT · LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Las Vegas does not wait for a pattern

Most cities need a pattern of false alarms before they suspend service; Las Vegas restricts from the first signal. Since 1990, unconfirmed burglar alarms get low dispatch priority: the alarm is broadcast, but no unit is sent unless an officer chooses to go, and the alarm company sends a private guard to verify. Robbery alarms were never covered, and panic alarms moved to the confirmed category in 1992.

What it costs when it finally goes wrong 02

The hours you spend fighting it

Incorrect fines do not clear themselves, and suspended permits require hours of administrative desk work spread over weeks. While field personnel handle the immediate alarm, administrative teams manage the legal aftermath weeks later when notices arrive. Deadlines are short, and missing a filing window waives the right to contest.

Jurisdiction	Filing Window	Required Administrative Action
Edmonds, WA	3 working days	Submit a written corrective-action report on a prescribed form
Louisville, KY	7 days	File a formal written appeal to the Code Enforcement Board
San Diego, CA	10 calendar days	Formally request an administrative hearing after permit revocation
Portland, OR	10 days	Submit supporting documentation to the Hearings Office
Houston, TX	30 days	File a formal alarm hearing request upon receiving mailed notice
Tacoma, WA	60 days	File an official dispute through the registered alarm company

Appeal and correction deadlines from each jurisdiction's published alarm ordinance or permit program.^[17]

The documentation required by each city is highly specific, and commercial properties face the heaviest regulatory burdens. Houston places the full burden of proof on the business operator to demonstrate that an alarm was genuine. Tacoma requires time-stamped video evidence showing an unauthorized person on the property. Los Angeles demands an investigative report filed within 30 days, or written verification from the telecom carrier confirming a physical line failure.^[17]

Certain jurisdictions charge fees to contest an alarm, forcing operators to pay for the right to dispute an incorrect bill. Administrative labor models show clear costs per incident: contesting an incorrect fine requires 3 hours (\$75 in manager time), while winning back a suspended permit demands 8 hours (\$200 plus municipal fees). These estimates use median supervisor wages and represent conservative figures per episode.^{[3], [18]}

Contest a wrong fine

3 hours

about \$75 in manager time

Win your response back

8 hours

about \$200, plus fees

Modeled from the process steps documented in the ordinances, priced at federal median supervisor wages. A conservative estimate, not a per-store average.^{[3], [18]}

What it costs when it finally goes wrong

02

Reinstatement demands significant staff coordination:

- ✔ Texas requires a licensed installer to certify the hardware and mandates documented staff retraining before restoring dispatch.
- ✔ Vermont imposes a 60-day probation period with zero false alarms before response resumes.
- ✔ Washington County guidelines state clearly that appeals are denied for common causes, including equipment faults and installer errors.

Restoring an active permit requires navigating a combination of municipal steps:

- ✔ Paying a reinstatement fee on top of outstanding fines and late penalties.
- ✔ Completing a mandatory false alarm class for the responsible manager, online or in person.
- ✔ Scheduling a technician site visit to verify the system, with written proof sent to the city.
- ✔ Providing formal certification from a licensed installer alongside staff training logs.

Until resolved, the property operates without a valid permit, creating severe exposure. Dispatches to unpermitted properties carry elevated fines, and many cities bill for dispatch attempts even if units are turned around.

SPOTLIGHT · HOUSTON

The permit has a person's name on it

Houston's alarm permit must name an individual who is on site and personally responsible for the property, and the application requires their driver's license. If fines go unpaid, the consequences follow that person rather than the corporation.

Interface has tracked cases where warrants were issued and personal license renewals were blocked over unpaid corporate alarm fines. Houston also charges high rates for dispatches to unpermitted properties, with steeper penalties for false panic or holdup alarms.

Houston alarm permit requirements. Source [17]

How Top Operators Respond

Across a large portfolio, managing permits is a full-time job. The Interface [Video Verified Alarm](#) program includes complete false alarm management:

- ✔ Tracking permits and renewal dates
- ✔ Submitting corrective filings
- ✔ Monitoring alarm counts at every location
- ✔ Navigating reinstatement steps
- ✔ Catching incorrect fines inside appeal windows
- ✔ Keeping technical documentation on file

What it costs when it finally goes wrong

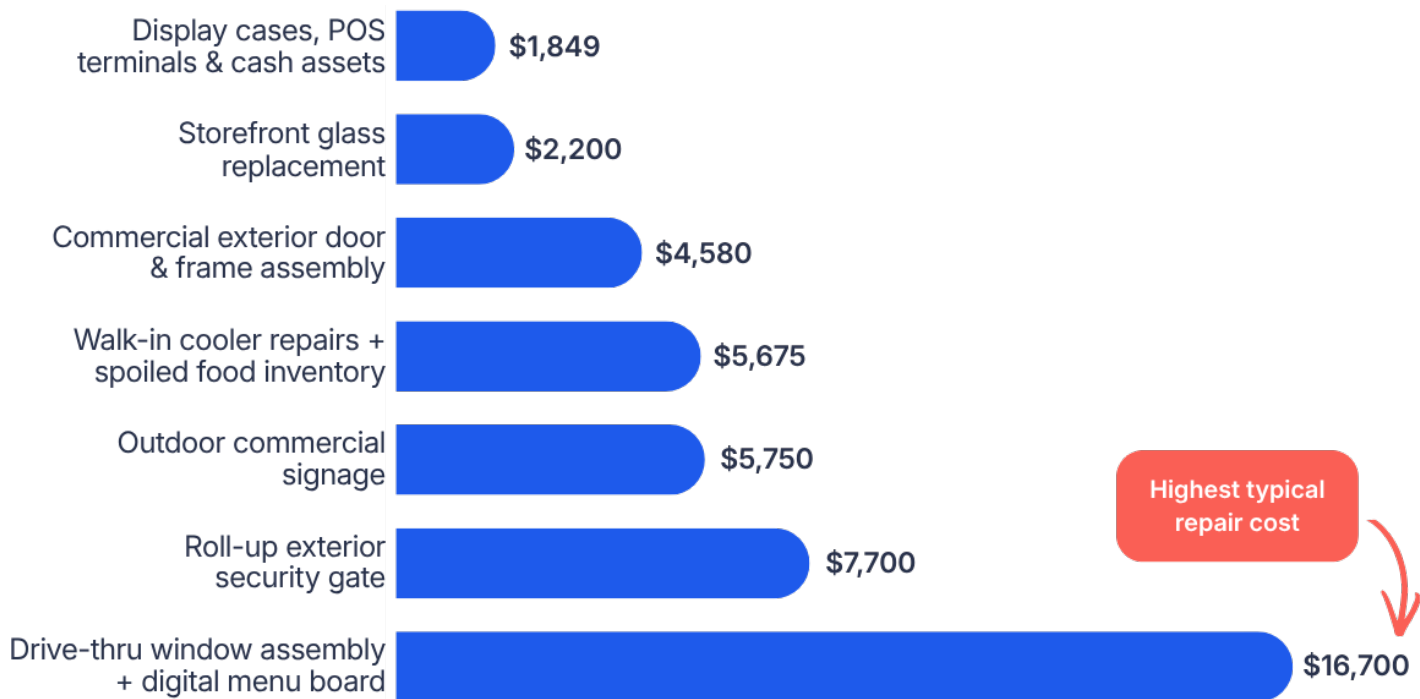
02

When a real one gets through

A break-in costs thousands of dollars. It happens once, but it can cost more than a full year of the other costs combined.

A break-in causes thousands of dollars in property damage and inventory loss. It occurs as a single event but can cost more than a full year of routine operational fees combined. This expense hits after repeated false alarms have exhausted local police response privileges, leaving an open window for intruders.

What one break-in costs to repair



Typical repair cost for each type of break-in damage, from repair vendors and cost-estimating services. Each figure is the mid estimate for that scenario.^[7]

Restaurant operations face severe single-night liabilities. A smashed drive-thru window and menu board runs approximately \$16,700, while a walk-in cooler left compromised spoils \$2,000 to \$10,000 in food stock. Real break-ins rarely compromise a single item, driving true repair bills higher. The security system itself represents an immediate repair cost. If intruders damage panels or tear out sensors, a field technician must rebuild the loop to bring the property back under protection. This report applies a conservative baseline of \$3,000 per location, sitting well below documented average repair costs.^[7]

How Top Operators Respond

The costliest exposure is the gap between losing police response and reinstating a permit. Live video verification keeps sites out of it, and Interface's TamperShield alerts your team if an intruder tries to disable a panel. Already lost response? [Virtual Perimeter Guard](#) triggers strobes and sirens, and an iSOC specialist warns intruders live, calling police if they stay.

What it costs when it finally goes wrong 02

Your insurance may not pay

On many commercial insurance policies, maintaining a functional, monitored alarm system represents an explicit written condition of coverage. If monitoring lapses, a subsequent burglary claim can be denied completely.

Carriers do not bill for false alarms, remaining quiet until a loss occurs, at which point they evaluate policy compliance. A monitored alarm typically yields a 5 to 15 percent premium discount, meaning a lapse immediately forfeits these savings.^[8]

The primary risk sits within a standard clause named the Protective Safeguards Endorsement. This section converts the monitored alarm into a formal warranty made to the underwriter. The policy mandates that the system remain fully operational and gives operators a short window, frequently 48 hours, to report any system failure. Violating this clause can automatically suspend coverage before an incident occurs.^[8] Courts enforce these provisions, and the outcome turns on whether the business maintained active system monitoring.

Corporate Action	Outcome	Case Reference
Cancelled monitoring over an unpaid bill; burglarized 3 weeks later	Coverage denial upheld on appeal; claim not paid	Depositors Ins. Co. v. CC&C of Lake Mary, Inc. ^[9]
Failed to maintain the monitored alarm required by a protective-safeguard endorsement	Theft claim dismissed	Harvey Sweet Shop & Seafood LLC v. Western World Ins. Co. ^[10]
Alarm maintained and working; burglars defeated the hardware during entry	Coverage upheld for the insured	Charles Stores, Inc. v. Aetna Ins. Co. ^[11]
Alarm maintained and working; burglars bypassed the system	Coverage upheld for the insured	Hawkins v. Great Central Ins. Co. ^[12]

Businesses that permitted their alarm systems to lapse recovered nothing. One operator canceled central station monitoring over an unpaid bill of \$528, suffering a major burglary three weeks later and losing all policy coverage on appeal. In the second instance, the court dismissed the theft claim entirely without reviewing whether the alarm would have altered the crime, because maintaining operation represented an absolute condition of the policy. Where businesses kept systems fully maintained and criminals bypassed or damaged functional hardware during entry, courts ruled in favor of the insured.^{[11], [12]} If a required system stops working and the failure goes unreported, the policy suspends coverage on its own terms before a loss is reported..^[8]

One critical legal question remains unresolved. It is currently unknown whether an alarm satisfies policy definitions of a 'working system' in a city where local police refuse to respond to unverified signals. No court has issued a ruling on this specific point, and operators face severe risk by testing this definition in a live loss event.

What it costs when it finally goes wrong 02

The cost across all your stores

A single false alarm appears minor on a localized budget. Scaled across a multi-site retail portfolio, the cumulative expense represents a major drain. Consider a standard retailer operating 10 locations, with each site averaging 3 false alarms per year, using standard guard and keyholder configurations. The annual portfolio liability follows a clear structure:

Small costs, every year

\$7,230

finest are just \$1,220

Break-ins
(one at each of 10 stores)

\$30,000

80% of the bill

Worst case

\$37,230

10 stores, one year

Operational Expense Category	Annual Cost Per Store	Total Cost For 10 Stores
Municipal Fines (at 3 false alarms per store)	\$122	\$1,220
Guard and Keyholder Response	\$525	\$5,250
Internal Lost Labor Hours	\$76	\$760
Small costs, every year	\$723	\$7,230
Administrative Paperwork	\$75 to \$200	based on occurrence
Property Break-in (Single Event)	\$3,000 baseline	up to \$30,000
Total	\$3,723	up to \$37,230

Modeled from a 10 store retailer at 3 false alarms per store per year, guard and keyholder on call, using the blended national rates in this report. Paperwork is shown per episode because it is needed only at the stores that contest a fine or go through reinstatement, not at every store every year. [\[1\]](#), [\[3\]](#), [\[4\]](#), [\[5\]](#), [\[7\]](#), [\[15\]](#)

The \$7,230 is what the portfolio pays every year no matter what. The \$37,230 is the worst case, if a break-in lands at every store that has lost police response. Real portfolio costs fall between these markers, determined entirely by how many properties operate in cities that have suspended police dispatch. [\[1\]](#), [\[3\]](#), [\[4\]](#), [\[5\]](#), [\[7\]](#), [\[17\]](#)

Total Store Count	What You Pay Every Year	Max Cost in Worst Case
10 Stores	\$7,230	\$37,230
50 Stores	\$36,150	\$186,150
200 Stores	\$144,600	\$744,600

Assumes a break-in at every location in the same year. Your real number sits between the two columns, depending on how many of your stores have lost police response.

What it costs when it finally goes wrong 02

How your stores compare

Every metric in this study traces to municipal ordinances, federal wage data, vendor pricing, or court records, with modeled figures identified in the methodology. Line up your own retail locations against these network benchmarks to map your portfolio risk.

Operational Metric	Network Benchmark Baseline	Data for Your Portfolio
False Alarms Per Store (Annual)	1 to 2 is typical; 6+ indicates a high-risk property	
Share of Total Alarms That Are False	95 percent (Interface 2026 Data)	
Direct Operational Cost of One Alarm	\$150 to \$500 in blended fees	
Routine Small Costs Per Store (Annual)	Approximately \$723 combined	
Administrative Paperwork Cost	\$75 to \$200 per incident plus fees	
Municipal Fine at 7 False Alarms	Ranges from \$0 to \$1,200 by city	
Risk of Police Non-Response	Applies in 21 of 23 major cities studied	
Commercial Insurance Discount Exposure	5 to 15 percent of total premium	

A small cluster of high-risk properties generates the vast majority of corporate liability. One county's enforcement records show that 96.7 percent of properties crossing the 6-alarm threshold annually are commercial sites ^[15]. Address this exposure immediately by executing four specific portfolio checks:

- ✔ Identify the specific stores that exceed 6 false alarms annually, calculating the true operational cost within cities that restrict police dispatch.
- ✔ Map your exact property count across the 21 major cities that enforce non-response or verified-response rules.
- ✔ Audit your local alarm permits to identify lapsed documentation, outstanding municipal fines, or accumulated late fees.
- ✔ Review your emergency protocols to determine the immediate physical exposure if a break-in occurs tonight at a property that has already lost police response.

Run the numbers on your own portfolio

Interface will review your alarm history, map your local fine exposure, and identify which locations operate under non-response rules to isolate where security budgets are being lost. [Contact Interface](#) for a formal portfolio consultation.

How this report was built

This report draws on original research into false alarm rules and police response policies in 25 US cities, the appeal and reinstatement requirements published by those and other jurisdictions, federal wage data across 24 metro areas, and documented pricing for guard dispatch, keyholder response, and physical repair. Every number was traced to a source and checked before publication. Where no reliable source existed, the report notes the gap rather than filling it with a guess.

A few ground rules shape the figures. Fines follow each city's actual per-alarm schedule. Of the 25 cities studied, 15 publish a complete, current schedule, and those 15 set every fine figure here. Cumulative fine totals hold each city's fifth-alarm fee flat for the fifth through seventh alarm. Several cities keep escalating past the fifth, so their true totals run higher than and the \$520 average, which is the 15-city average total for seven false alarms in one year. The police-response analysis covers 23 cities. We set Boston and El Paso aside for lack of documentation, and Portland appears in the fine tables without appearing in the response analysis. Columbus stays out of the fine tables because the city suspended its false alarm fees in January 2023.

Three jurisdictions outside the core sample, Prince George's County, Las Vegas, and Louisville, were reviewed separately because their rules are unusually strict. They appear as spotlights and in the appeals table, and they are excluded from the 15-city fine averages and the 23-city response counts.

Lost-hours costs use wages matched to the role and business type. Response assumes both a guard and a keyholder attend every alarm, which sits at the high end of real practice, and where only one responds the per-event cost falls accordingly. The paperwork cost is a model. No jurisdiction publishes the hours an operator spends on an appeal or a reinstatement, so we built the estimate from the process steps written into the ordinances and priced it at federal median supervisor wages.

The break-in figure is conditional. The \$3,000 per location applies only where the non-response chain has already run its course and a real intruder gets in, and it is not a per-alarm average.

The most-quoted false alarm statistics, that 94 to 98 percent of alarms are false, that police handle about 36 million a year, and that this costs around \$1.8 billion, all come from Temple University research built on data from around the year 2000, and no full national update has been published since ^[14]. This report treats those as background and uses Interface's own 2026 finding that 95 percent of commercial alarm events are confirmed false through video verification ^[21].

All dollar figures use blended national averages. Real exposure changes with location, since fines, response rules, wages, and repair costs all vary by city.

Where the numbers come from

- 1** Municipal false alarm ordinances and published fee schedules, 15 US cities (Austin, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Memphis, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York).
- 2** Municipal alarm and police response policies, 23 US cities, cross-referenced with the IACP ratification of the ANSI/TMA AVS-01 Alarm Validation Scoring Standard (2023). tma.us.
- 3** US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, metro-area medians by occupation. bls.gov/oes.
- 4** Internal Revenue Service, standard business mileage rate, 2026. irs.gov/standard-mileage-rates.
- 5** Contract security provider pricing, published and quoted (Novagems, Ring, Reliable Security Staffing, Belfry Software, Securitas, GardaWorld).
- 6** Published multi-site retailer case study, false alarm reduction.
- 7** Repair vendor and cost-estimating pricing for storefront, door, gate, access control, interior, cooler, drive-thru, and signage damage. Figures cited are mid estimates.
- 8** IRMI commentary on Protective Safeguards Endorsements; ISO forms CP 04 11 and CP 12 11; UL monitoring standards. irmi.com.
- 9** Depositors Ins. Co. v. CC&C of Lake Mary, Inc. (Fla. 5th DCA, 2015).
- 10** Harvey Sweet Shop & Seafood LLC v. Western World Ins. Co., No. 2:21-cv-00531 (E.D. La.). The insured failed to maintain the monitored alarm required by a protective-safeguard endorsement; the theft claim was dismissed.
- 11** Charles Stores, Inc. v. Aetna Ins. Co., 490 F.2d 64 (5th Cir. 1974). Burglars disabled a maintained, working alarm during the crime; coverage was upheld for the insured.
- 12** Hawkins v. Great Central Ins. Co., 509 S.W.2d 477 (Mo. App. 1974). Burglars bypassed an approved, maintained alarm; coverage was upheld for the insured.
- 13** The Pointe Dallas v. Underwriters at Lloyd's London, No. 22-11213 (5th Cir. 2024). A fire-alarm endorsement was read as ambiguous and construed in favor of coverage; included for context.
- 14** Temple University (Blackstone, Buck, and Hakim, 2005), source of the widely cited 94 to 98 percent false alarm rate, 36 million annual false alarms, and \$1.8 billion cost figures.
- 15** Montgomery County False Alarm Reduction Section Annual Report (2019), source of the finding that 96.7 percent of sites with six or more false alarms in a year were commercial.
- 16** CentralSquare, false alarm cost analysis (2024). centralsquare.com.
- 17** Municipal appeal, corrective-action, and reinstatement requirements, drawn from published alarm ordinances and permit programs including Los Angeles, San Diego, Houston, Portland, Tacoma, Edmonds, Pembroke Pines, Washington County (OR), and the Vermont State Police alarm program; Texas Local Government Code 218.005 on reinstatement certification and operator retraining; Houston alarm permit application requirements.
- 18** Prince George's County, Maryland Code § 9-211 and the County False Alarm Reduction Unit billing cycle schedule. princegeorgescountymd.gov.
- 19** Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department communications policy on unconfirmed burglar alarm signals, and published history of the 1990 non-response policy. lvmpd.com.
- 20** Louisville Metro Code of Ordinances Chapter 127, Burglary and Hold-Up Alarm Systems, and the LMPD False Alarm Reduction Program. impd.gov.
- 21** Interface Systems 2026 Retail Loss Prevention Benchmark Report.

This report is for general information and is not legal or insurance advice. Case outcomes depend on the exact policy language and the state. Talk to qualified counsel or a licensed broker before making coverage decisions.