False Alarm Reduction Program

November 5, 2019



GEORGIA

True Verification

- Monitoring alarm companies must provide True Verification prior to calling 911 related to intrusion (burglar) alarm activations
 - Confirmation by the alarm user at the alarm site or via self-monitored audio/visual equipment
 - Confirmation by a private guard responder at the alarm site
 - Audible and/or visual evidence provided by a monitored alarm system, provided that such evidence shall be made available to the 911 center (within 24 hours)

False Alarm Call History

- In 2017, ChatComm received an average of 815 burglar alarm calls each month
- In June 2018, we moved burglar alarm calls to the non-emergency call center, reducing overall volume in ChatComm, averaging **500** calls each month, 99% of which were false alarms
- With True Verification, we are now averaging 160 burglar alarm calls into ChatComm each month. While 99% are still false alarms, call volume into ChatComm has reduced significantly.

True Verification Success

- June Video verified alarm at a construction site. 3 suspects arrested.
- July A woman pressed a panic button because her drunk, belligerent, & estranged husband was causing problems. He was arrested.
- September Video verified alarm at a car dealership. 2 suspects arrested.
- Since September, five alarms were checked by private guard response. One case was an actual burglary. No evidence that there would have been a different outcome if SSPD had responded rather than security guard

Recommended Modifications

- The proposed ordinance modifications include:
 - Clarification that failure to provide proof of verification for an intrusion alarm constitutes a false verification.
 - Deleting obsolete language from the definition of "Verify".
- The proposed resolution would establish fines for false verification:
 - First failure to submit verification: \$250
 - Second failure to submit verification: \$500
 - Three or more failures to submit verification: \$1,000

