



Department of Procurement and Contract Compliance

RFP R43185

Addendum #1

False Alarm Management

Refer All Inquiries To: Arenis Montes a.montes@wycokck.org

Department of Procurement and Contract Compliance
701 N. 7th Street, Suite 649
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
913-573-5440

THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PROPOSALS REQUEST IS HEREBY AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

Addendum 1

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas hereby provides Offerors with answers to written questions and new proposal due date for RFP R43185 False Alarm Management. Respondents must deliver their Addendum 1 with their proposal **August 26, 2026, at 11:00 a.m. Central Daylight Time (CDT) in the Clerk's Office located on Floor 3, Room 715.**

Question 1: Could you please provide a copy of the current false alarm ordinance in place?

Answer: See Attachment A.

Question 2: Could you please provide a copy of the fee schedule for false alarms?

Answer: Refer to Attachment A: Ordinance No. O-57-26. The fee schedule may increase per UG Commission determination.

Comprehensive Fee Schedule:
2026 fees for police (p.47) and fire (p. 19):

	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES	UNIT		
	Site assessment requests for Fire Code compliance	per hour/per inspector	\$49.00	
	Excessive False Alarm fees		RESIDENTIAL	BUSINESS
	1-3 false alarms in a calendar year	per incidence	\$0	\$0
	4-6 false alarms in a calendar year	per incidence	\$50	\$100
	7-9 false alarms in a calendar year	per incidence	\$75	\$150
	10-12 false alarms in a calendar year	per incidence	\$100	\$200
	13th & subsequent false alarms in a calendar year	per incidence	\$125	\$250
	16th & subsequent false alarms in a calendar year	per incidence	NA	\$400

	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES	UNIT	
I.	ALARM FEES		
A.	ALARM PERMIT ³	Within 10 days of installation	\$0.00
	Late fee	Per alarm system	\$25.00
B.	FALSE ALARM FEES ⁴		
	Residential & Not-for-profit		
	1-3 false alarms	Per incident	\$0.00
	4-6 false alarms	Per incident	\$53.00
	7-9 false alarms	Per incident	\$80.00
	10-12 false alarms	Per incident	\$106.00
	13+ false alarms	Per incident	\$133.00
	Business		
	1-3 false alarms	Per incident	\$0.00
	4-6 false alarms	Per incident	\$106.00
	7-9 false alarms	Per incident	\$159.00
	10-12 false alarms	Per incident	\$212.00
	13+ false alarms	Per incident	\$265.00

Question 3: How many false alarm calls for service have there been annually for the past three years?

a) Could you please differentiate these between Police and Fire?

Answer:

Year	Police	Fire	Total
2022	5497	2024	7,521
2023	5162	2295	7,457
2024	4490	2378	6,868
2025	4822	~2732	7,554

*Numbers approximate.

Question 4: What has been the annual revenue collected for the past three years?

Answer: Police/Intrusion etc. ONLY. We have not started tracking/collecting fees on the fire alarm side.

2023: \$124,112

2024: \$98,033

2025: \$108,059

Question 5: Could you please clarify the population served by the Unified Government?

Answer: ~158,000

Question 6: How many residential permits have you issued?

Answer: PD only: 4078. As stated on #4, we intend to do fire alarms also, but this is new territory.

Please note that these totals do not include any residential or business alarm permit applications that are pending approval or cancellation. They also do not include any fire or medical alarm permits. These figures represent burglary alarm permits only.

Question 7: How many commercial permits have you issued?

Answer: PD only 1622.

Please note that these totals do not include any residential or business alarm permit applications that are pending approval or cancellation. They also do not include any fire or medical alarm permits. These figures represent burglary alarm permits only.

Question 8: What are the total number of false alarm calls for the past three years?

a) Could you please differentiate these between Police and Fire?

Answer:

Year	Police	Fire
2022	4,636	1,977
2023	4,188	2,253
2024	3,769	2,319
2025	3,871	-

Question 9: Could you please confirm the method for submittal? Article VII requests a hard copy of the proposal while Section 7.02 says respondents may submit electronically. Is the Unified Government willing to accept electronic only submittals?

Answer: One (1) original hard copy and one (1) copy with a flash drive in PDF format is required. Electronic submission per section 7.02 is optional. Section 7.02 states, "A respondent **may** submit a complete **copy** of its response on the Unified Government's e-procurement site at the link above."

Question 10: Is the Unified Government willing to consider a two-week extension of the due date?

Answer: Yes, new due date is August 26, 2026, at 11:00 am.

Question 11: Please provide the following information about the City's current alarm program, separated by police and fire?

- What is the total number of false alarms in the years, 2023, 2024 and 2025?
- What is the total amount billed for false alarms in the years, 2023, 2024 and 2025?
- What is the total amount collected for false alarms in the years, 2023, 2024 and 2024?
- What is the total number of active alarm systems at the end of years, 2023, 2024, 2025?

Answer: a) See Question 8

b) Fire has never billed. For PD: Estimated billing amounts listed on Question 8.

c) See Question 4. Fire has never billed.

d) Fire does not keep a record of these. For PD: Only data on currently active alarms is available.

Currently there are 4079 active residential alarms and 1622 active business alarms, for a grand total of 5701 active alarms.

Question 12: How much are the new permit fees and will there be a charge for annual renewal?

Answer: Please see Attachments A, B, and C.

Refer to the process of Attachment B. Alarm Permit Registration fee is \$0. The renewal is also \$0 unless the renewal is late. The permit renewal must be postmarked or timestamped by January 31st to avoid a \$25 late renewal fee.

Question 13: How many hours does city staff spend every month, in managing this program?

Answer: PD and FD do not keep hourly information, but 50% of both FTEs time is dedicated to this program.

Revision to Article VI. Project Scope

1. Section 6.01 Scope of Work, Billing Services:

Original: Accept online payments for alarm registration and false alarm fees. Vendor shall accept payment at least by check, credit card, and debit card, and may also accept payment by other secure and appropriate methods.

Revision: Accept online payments for *any* applicable fees. Vendor shall accept payment at least by check, credit card, and debit card, and may also accept payment by other secure and appropriate methods.

THE ATTACHED SIGNATURE PAGE MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

In other respects, except as specifically stated above, the subject Request remains unchanged.

Addendum 1, Q&A

SIGNATURE PAGE

Offerors are asked to acknowledge receipt of this Addendum Number One (1) by completing the information requested below **and submitting this information with their response**. Failure to do so may subject the offeror to disqualification.

ALL OTHER SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.

RECEIPT OF THIS ADDENDUM IS HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGED

NAME/BUSINESS: _____

ADDRESS: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____, STATE: _____, ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE: _____, FAX NO: _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

ATTENTION OF: _____

TITLE: _____

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

ATTACHMENT A

Published: May 28, 2026

ORDINANCE NO. O-57-26

An ordinance amending Chapter 19, article VII – Alarm Businesses and Systems of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas.

WHEREAS, the Unified Government Code of Ordinances currently provides for the registration of alarm systems and fines for excessive false alarms;

WHEREAS, the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department and Kansas City, Kansas Fire Department have found that the current number of false alarms places a significant burden on their time and resources;

WHEREAS, certain sections of Chapter 10, article VII – Alarm Businesses and Systems of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas no longer reflect current alarm usage and technologies;

WHEREAS, the reduction of false alarms and clearly defined alarm user responsibilities benefit residents as well as the Unified Government;

NOW THEREFORE,

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED
GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY / KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:**

Section 1. That Chapter 19 – Licenses, Permits and Miscellaneous Business Regulations, article VII – Alarm Businesses and Systems, of the Code of Ordinance for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 19-182. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to encourage alarm users and alarm businesses to maintain the mechanical reliability of and to properly use alarm systems, to prevent unnecessary police and fire emergency response to false alarms, and to protect the emergency response capability of the city from misuse.

(Code 1988, § 19-461; Ord. No. 65971, § 1, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-183. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this article, have the following meanings, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Alarm business means the business of selling, leasing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving, monitoring, or installing any alarm system or causing to be sold, leased, maintained, serviced, repaired, altered, replaced, moved or installed any alarm system.

Alarm coordinator means the individual or contractor designated by the police chief and/or fire chief to administer the provisions of this article.

Alarm dispatch request means a notification to the police communications center or to the fire department that an alarm, either manual or automatic, has been activated at a particular location.

Alarm signal means a detectable signal, audible, visual or both, generated by an alarm system indicating an illegal entry or other activity to which police or fire personnel are expected to respond to on an emergency basis. It does not include a local alarm system.

Alarm system means any assembly of equipment, mechanical or electrical, arranged to signal the occurrence of an illegal entry or other activity requiring the urgent attention and to which police or fire personnel are expected to respond.

Alarm user means any person who owns, controls, or occupies premises where an operating alarm system is located.

Answering service means a telephone answering business providing among its services the service of receiving on a continuous basis, through trained employees, emergency signals from alarm systems and thereafter immediately relaying the message by live voice to the police communication center or the fire department.

Central station means a location where operators are in attendance at all times to monitor alarm systems, record alarm signals, and to submit alarm dispatch request to the police communications center or to the fire department.

Central station protective system means a system or group of systems in which the operations of alarm systems are transmitted to, recorded in, maintained and supervised from a central station having operators in attendance at all times.

False alarm means an alarm signal eliciting an urgent response by police or fire personnel when a situation requiring an urgent response does not in fact exist.

(1) A false alarm includes:

- a. Negligently or accidentally activated signals;
- b. Signals that are the result of mechanical or electronic failure, malfunction, improper installation, improper adjustment, or improper maintenance; and
- c. Signals that are purposely activated in a nonemergency situation, except for testing.

(2) False alarm does not include signals activated by:

- b. Vandalism causing physical damage to the premises;
- d. Attempted entry of a location causing visible, physical or other evidence of damage to the location;
- e. The test of an alarm system by a licensed alarm business agent who is servicing, repairing or installing the alarm and who has properly notified the alarm coordinator that the testing will occur, when such testing does not result in the alarm being activated for an uninterrupted period exceeding 60 seconds; or
- f. Other extraordinary circumstances not reasonably subject to control by the alarm business or alarm user.

Fire chief means the chief of the fire department of the city or his designated representative.

Fire department means the city fire department.

Local alarm system means an alarm system that causes an audible or visual signaling device to be activated only on the premises where the system is installed or on a motor vehicle and which is intended to be heard or seen by others outside of the protected premises or vehicle.

Notice means written notice given by United States mail, postage prepaid.

Police chief means the chief of police of the city or his designated representative.

Police communication center means the city police department communication center.

Police department means the city police department.

(Code 1988, § 19-462; Ord. No. 65971, § 2, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 1, 12-5-1996)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 19-184. Applicability; exceptions.

- (a) *Applicability.* This article applies to all alarm businesses, alarm users, and alarm systems operating within the city, including governmental entities, except as provided in this section.
- (b) *Exceptions.*
 - (1) This article does not apply to the city and any facilities owned and operated by it. But alarm systems operating on property owned by the city and leased to another are subject to this article.
 - (2) This article does not apply to proprietary alarm systems. Proprietary alarm systems are those whose alarm signals are not intended to elicit a response from the police department or fire department. Proprietary alarm systems include alarm systems connected to a control center that elicit a response by private security guards under the control of the proprietor of the premises. If a proprietary system includes a signal line connected directly or by means of an automatic dialing device to the police communications center, the fire department, a central station protective system, or an answering service, it becomes an alarm system and subject to this article.

- (3) Alarm users of local alarm systems are subject to this article only where specifically mentioned.

(Code 1988, § 19-463; Ord. No. 65971, § 3, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-185. Permit required.

- (a) Every alarm user must obtain a permit to operate an alarm system within ten days after its installation. Application must be made to the alarm coordinator.
- (b) Every alarm user must pay a registration fee in an amount set by the County Administrator
- (c) If an alarm user does not apply for or renew a permit within 30 days of the dates required by this article, a fee will be charged, the amount of which will be set by the County Administrator.
- (d) Alarm permits are valid for a calendar year. All alarm users must renew alarm permits between January 1 and January 31 of each year. Failure to renew is considered a failure to have a valid permit as required by this article.
- (e) Alarm permits are nontransferable. Alarm users who take over control of an existing alarm system previously controlled by another alarm user must obtain a new permit.
- (f) Each permit must be physically upon the premises using the alarm system and available for inspection by the police department or the fire department.
- (g) Each permit shall contain the name of the current property owner or their representative and shall list a 24-hour emergency contact.
- (h) A permit must be obtained for each facility with an alarm system, except only one permit is required for multiple structures at a single location with a single alarm system. If tenants in a multitenant building or complex have individual alarm systems, each tenant must obtain a permit.
- (i) No permit will be issued or renewed for any alarm user who has any outstanding false alarm fees until such fees are paid.

(Code 1988, § 19-464; Ord. No. 65971, § 4, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 2, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-186. Unlawful acts; regulations.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an alarm system without having first obtained a permit or without having renewed the permit as required by this article.
- (b) It is unlawful for any alarm user to have more than three false alarms in a calendar year after the grace period allowed by this article.
- (c) It is unlawful for any alarm system to emit a sound similar to that of an emergency vehicle siren or a civil defense warning system.
- (d) Local alarm systems or any alarm system which can be heard outside the alarm user's premises must be equipped to automatically discontinue emitting an audible sound within five minutes of activation for personal residence and motor vehicles and within 15 minutes of activation for commercial buildings.

- (e) Except for testing or necessary maintenance, it is unlawful for any person to activate any alarm system unless an actual emergency exists.
- (f) It is unlawful for any person to make an alarm dispatch request if the person knows that such activation was caused by a malfunction of the alarm system.
- (g) It is unlawful for any person to program an alarm system to automatically dial the city's 911 emergency telephone service line or to operate an alarm system that is automatically programmed to dial 911, except as permitted in section 22-383 or by other law or ordinance.
- (h) It is unlawful for an alarm user to have an alarm system on any premises without providing address numbers, as required by city ordinance.
- (i) It is unlawful for an alarm user to fail to pay any false alarm fee prescribed by this article.
- (j) The central station or answering service shall cancel any alarm dispatch request by notifying the police and/or fire communication center. If there is no central station or answering service monitoring the alarm, alarm cancellations will not be accepted.
- (k) If a central station or answering service cancels an alarm dispatch request before police or fire personnel have been dispatched, such false alarm will not be counted for purposes of determining chargeable false alarms.
- (l) Central stations and answering services must make two attempts to verify all non-residential alarm signals by telephone call to the alarm user before calling for a police department response, except if the alarm signal indicates a hostage or duress situation. Verification requires contact with the alarm user and an affirmative request from the alarm user for a police response. Fire alarms need not be verified.
- (m) Central stations and answering service must report alarm signals to telephone numbers designated by the alarm coordinator, police chief, or fire chief.
- (n) An alarm business, alarm user, employee of a central station protective system or employee of an answering service charged with the responsibility of relaying a live voice request for police or fire response upon the activation of an alarm system shall give the following information to the police and/or fire communications center:
 - (1) Address of alarmed location;
 - (2) Type of alarm system that has been activated;
 - (3) Name of commercial business or resident;
 - (4) Specific location protected by the activated alarm;
 - (5) Name of the alarm business making request, if applicable;
 - (6) Name of person making the request; and
 - (7) A phone number where the requesting party or their designated representative can be contacted.
- (o) The alarm user must give written notice to the alarm coordinator within ten days whenever a change occurs in the registration information on file with the alarm coordinator.
- (p) If an apartment complex provides alarm systems for its tenants, the owner or manager of the complex may either obtain one permit for the complex or may require each tenant to obtain

a permit. The permit holder is responsible for payment of any false alarm fees incurred as a result of the operation of any alarm systems covered by the permit.

- (q) If the alarm coordinator has reason to believe that an alarm system is not being used or maintained in a manner that ensures proper operation and suppresses false alarms, the alarm coordinator, police chief, or fire chief may (i) require a conference with an alarm user and the alarm business responsible for monitoring or repair of the alarm system to review the circumstances of each false alarm or (ii) suspend response to certain intrusion alarms in accordance with written police department policy.
- (r) The police chief or the fire chief may establish rules and regulations, subject to the provisions of this article, as he deems necessary for the implementation and application of this article. Violation of any rule and regulation is a violation of this article.
- (s) It is unlawful for any person to violate any of the provisions of this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-465; Ord. No. 65971, § 5, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-187. Excessive false alarms; fees; grace period.

- (a) *Residential alarms and alarms on not-for-profit facilities.* Any alarm user whose alarm system, maintained on a residence or on a facility owned and operated by an instrumentality of the United States, by a political subdivision of the state, by a church, or by an organization qualifying under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 26 USC 501(c)(3), as it may be amended, has recorded more than three false alarms within a calendar year will be assessed false alarm fees in an amount set by the County Administrator.
- (b) *Commercial and industrial alarms.* Except as provided in subsections (a) of this section, any alarm user whose alarm system has recorded more than three false alarms within a calendar year will be assessed false alarm fees in an amount set by the County Administrator.
- (d) *Payment.* The alarm user must pay the false alarm fee to the unified government director of revenue or to the alarm coordinator within 30 days after the date of the notice to pay.
- (e) *Additional penalties.* Nothing contained in this section prohibits prosecution in municipal court for violations of this article and assessment of all other penalties provided by law.
- (f) *Outstanding fee; prosecution.* If any false alarm fee remains unpaid 45 days after the date of the fee notice, an alarm user may be prosecuted in municipal court for violation of this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-466; Ord. No. 65971, § 6, 12-22-1994; 66176, § 3, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-188. False alarm determination; notice; review.

- (a) The alarm coordinator is responsible for determining which alarms constitute false alarms. A record of all false alarms will be maintained by the alarm coordinator.

- (b) After the third false alarm within a calendar year, the alarm coordinator will give written notice to the alarm user stating that additional false alarms in a calendar year will require the payment of a false alarm fee under this article. After each false alarm over three within a calendar year, the alarm coordinator will notify the alarm user of such occurrence and the amount of the false alarm fee due. Failure to receive any notice does not relieve the alarm user of any responsibilities under this article.
- (c) An alarm user may request a review by the police chief or fire chief of a false alarm determination. The request for review must be submitted in writing and received within ten days of the date of the false alarm notice. The payment of a false alarm fee, if any, will be postponed pending the alarm review.
- (d) The police chief or fire chief will send the alarm user a written review response within 20 days of the date the request for review was received.

(Code 1988, § 19-467; Ord. No. 65971, § 7, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 4, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-189. Appeals.

- (a) Any alarm user who has been assessed a false alarm fee may appeal the assessment to the county administrator within ten days of the date of the fee notice or within ten days of the police chief or fire chief's decision, if a review was requested.
- (b) The county administrator will appoint a hearing officer to hear the appeal.
- (c) The hearing officer will send written notice of the time and place of the hearing to the alarm user and to the alarm coordinator at least ten days before the date set for the hearing.
- (d) At the hearing, the alarm user and the alarm coordinator may present written and oral evidence and will be subject to cross examination.
- (e) Within 20 days of the hearing, the hearing officer must issue a written decision upholding or setting aside the alarm coordinator's false alarm determination.
- (f) If the hearing officer upholds the false alarm determination, the false alarm fee is due. If the hearing officer sets aside the false alarm determination, the false alarm will be removed from the alarm user's record.
- (g) The filing of a request for appeal postpones the assessment until the hearing officer's decision.
- (h) Failure of an alarm user to appeal a fee assessment or to pay the fee assessment creates a conclusive presumption that the alarm signal is a false alarm and that the alarm user has violated this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-468; Ord. No. 65971, § 8, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 5, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-190. User instructions.

- (a) At the time of installation, every alarm business installing or converting an alarm system must furnish the alarm user with the following items or information:

- (1) Verbal and written instructions that provide information to enable the user to operate the alarm system properly and avoid false alarms;
 - (2) Instructions on how to obtain service for the alarm system at any time; and
 - (3) Notification of the requirement to obtain a city permit; verbal and written instructions on how to obtain a permit; and verbal and written instructions to review this article.
- (c) Upon request, any alarm business installing or converting an alarm system in the city may furnish to the police chief or fire chief a copy of its written instructions to users. If the police chief or fire chief reasonably finds the instructions to be incomplete, unclear, or inadequate, the police chief or fire chief may require the alarm business to revise the instructions and to distribute the revised instruction to its alarm users.
- (d) For purposes of this section, the term "converting" means the process by which an alarm business begins monitoring an alarm system previously installed or monitored by another alarm business.

(Code 1988, § 19-469; Ord. No. 65971, § 9, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-191. Identification of alarm businesses employees and agents.

- (a) Upon the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, all alarm businesses doing business in the city must issue to each of its employees and agents who, as part of their duties, enter personal residences or any other premises, an alarm business identification card.
- (b) The alarm business identification card must contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- (1) Name;
 - (2) Name of employing company;
 - (3) Capacity with the company (e.g., salesman, repairman, installer, etc.);
 - (4) Date of issue of the identification card;
 - (5) Signature of employee or agent.
- (c) While acting in the scope of his employment, each alarm business employee or agent must maintain the alarm business identification card and must produce the identification card upon request, together with a driver's license containing a picture of the employee or agent.
- (d) An alarm business identification card is valid for two years from the date of issuance or until the employee or agent terminates employment or other relationship.
- (e) Each fire alarm business doing business in the city must be properly registered with the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office and provide their state credentials to the Alarm Coordinator, Police Chief, or Fire Chief upon request.

(Code 1988, § 19-470; Ord. No. 65971, § 10, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-192. Confidentiality.

- (a) All information submitted in compliance with this article is deemed a public record exempt from disclosure to the extent permitted by law.
- (b) All information submitted in compliance with this article will be kept so that the contents are not disclosed except to persons authorized to administer and enforce this article.
- (c) Subject to the requirements of confidentiality, the alarm coordinator will develop and maintain statistics to assist alarm system evaluation by members of the public and unified government board of commissioners.

(Code 1988, § 19-471; Ord. No. 65971, § 11, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-193. Penalty.

- (a) Each conviction of a violation of any of the provisions or requirements of this article shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000.00.
- (b) Each person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each instance in which violation of this article is committed, continued or permitted.
- (c) Any fine imposed by the court is in addition to any false alarm fees that have been assessed against the alarm user under this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-472; Ord. No. 65971, § 12, 12-22-1994)

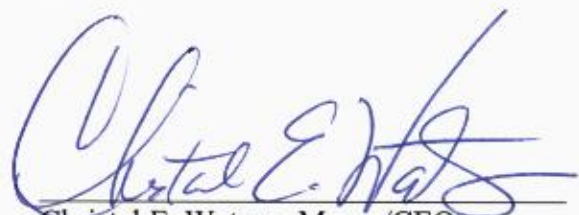
Secs. 19-194—19-224. Reserved.

Section 2. That said, original Article VII – Alarm Businesses and Systems of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas is hereby amended.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication in the official Unified Government newspaper.

PASSED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF
WYANDOTTE COUNTY / KANSAS CITY, KANSAS,

THIS 7TH DAY OF MAY, 2026



Christal E. Watson, Mayor/CEO

Attest:


Unified Government Clerk



Approved As To Form:


Angela J. Lawson, Acting Chief Counsel

The Wyandotte Echo

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF KANSAS,

WYANDOTTE COUNT, ss:

Jon A. Males, of lawful age being duly sworn, publisher of **The Wyandotte Echo**, a weekly newspaper, owned and operated by **The Record Publications, LLC**, printed and published in the City of Kansas City, Wyandotte County, State of Kansas, which newspaper has a general circulation and has been admitted to the mail as second class matter in said county, and has been published therein during a period of more than five years prior to the first publication of the legal notice hereto annexed; that affiant of his own knowledge, knows that the printed notice was published each and every issue of **The Wyandotte Echo** for 1 consecutive week(s) as follows:

YOUR FILE COPY

1st Publication: May 28, 2026

2nd Publication:

3rd Publication:

4th Publication:

Printer Fees: \$478.08



Jon A. Males, Publisher

The Wyandotte Echo
Official Newspaper for Wyandotte County, KS
PO Box 2305
Kansas City, KS 66110
913-362-1988

COPY OF PUBLICATION

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BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY / KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

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Alarm business means the business of selling, leasing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving, monitoring, or installing any alarm system or causing to be

See Attachment
on additional pages of this of the Document.

LEGAL NOTICE

of floodwater.

(Ord. No. O-81-21, §2, 6-24-2021)
Sec. 8-636. Construction inspections.

(a) Inspections. Regular inspections of the stormwater management system construction shall be the responsibility of the project designer (certifying professional engineer) or other owner's representative who has been approved by the county engineer. Inspection results of said inspections shall be forwarded to the county engineer. The property owner/developer shall notify the county engineer before beginning construction of any stormwater treatment facility and shall keep the county engineer advised as to the progress of the work and any changes in the schedule. For certain types and locations of stormwater treatment facilities, the county engineer may at their discretion require additional or parallel inspections by unified government staff. A final inspection will be required by the unified government before a certificate of occupancy and/or temporary certificate of occupancy can be released.

(b) The unified government may also require the property owner/developer to retain a third party inspector, if at the county engineer's discretion, the complexity of the stormwater treatment facility, inexperience by the property owner's contractor, or harsh site conditions warrant the need for full-time third party inspection staff.

(c) In addition to inspections established under previously adopted or subsequently amended unified government regulation of buildings and development, the county engineer may during the construction period inspect any stormwater treatment facility required under this article to ensure that it is correctly installed and adequately protected from construction phase sedimentation.

(Ord. No. O-81-21, §2, 6-24-2021)
Sec. 8-638. Protection, maintenance and repair of facilities.

(a) Protection of stormwater treatment facilities. No person shall remove, destroy, or otherwise impair the effectiveness of any stormwater treatment facility either installed in compliance with this chapter or installed voluntarily not as part of a development or redevelopment activity.

(b) Maintenance responsibility. The property owner on whose land the stormwater treatment facility has been constructed pursuant to this chapter and any other person or agent in control of such land, shall maintain the stormwater treatment facility in good condition and promptly repair and restore all grade surfaces, walls, drains, dams and structures, vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures, and other protective devices. Such repairs or restoration and maintenance shall be in accordance with relevant agreements, plans and reports accepted by the county engineer and any amendments thereto.

(c) Required maintenance agreement. Prior to issuance of any permit that includes construction of a stormwater treatment facility, the applicant or property owner of the site shall provide a maintenance agreement for approval by the county engineer. At a minimum, the maintenance agreement shall:

(1) Identify the responsible party

LEGAL NOTICE

(with contact information) for those individuals responsible for maintaining all stormwater treatment facilities;

(2) Include an attachment showing the locations and dimensions of all stormwater treatment facilities;

(3) Provide access for the responsible party to maintain all stormwater treatment facilities, as well as right of access to the unified government as provided in other sections of this chapter;

(4) Establish minimum frequency and levels of maintenance to be completed;

(5) Establish the frequency of inspections;

(6) Identify the unified government's rights in the event that the responsible party fails or is unable to perform the obligations of the maintenance agreement;

(7) Clarify how modifications or additions can be made to the maintenance agreement; and

(8) The maintenance agreement shall be recorded in the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds and associated with all lots with stormwater treatment facility maintenance responsibilities.

(d) Notice on plat or title. The final plat shall contain language approved by the county engineer to provide notice of facility presence and maintenance obligations. Said deed restriction shall be recorded with the unified government records and tax administration concurrent or prior to recording of the final plat or approval of final plans. The notice shall run with the land and failure to provide this notice to any purchaser prior to transferring any interest in the property shall be in violation of this chapter. The notice shall be in a form approved by the county engineer and substantially as set forth below:

(1) "Notice: This site includes Stormwater Treatment Facilities, as defined and regulated in the Unified Government Code. Restrictions on the use or alteration of the said Facilities may apply. This property is also subject to the obligations and requirements of the Stormwater Treatment Facility Maintenance Agreement approved by the County Engineer or his/her designee."

(2) When the development involves a final plat, this notice shall appear on the face of the plat, as recorded. When the proposals do not involve a final plat, a drainage easement shall be granted by separate instrument and be recorded at the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds, and shall include the legal description of the property, the current owner, and other reference to the project, and the notarized signature of the property owner or owners.

(c) Dedicated tracts or easements. All stormwater treatment facilities shall be located in a separate tract dedicated for this purpose; provided however, if the stormwater treatment facility serves lands from only one lot and is located on the lot served, then the stormwater treatment facility may be located within a drainage easement dedicated for this purpose. In all cases, the tract or drainage easement shall adjoin a public right-of-way or shall include provisions for access from a public right-of-way to the stormwater treatment facility for the benefit of the property owner, legally responsible for the facility and maintenance of facility, and the county engineer for

LEGAL NOTICE

periodic inspection of the stormwater treatment facility. The use of and the restrictions placed on all such tracts and drainage easements shall be binding on subsequent property owners on which the stormwater treatment facility is located. Whenever possible, a dedicated tract or drainage easement shall be made part of a final plat recorded at the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds. However, whenever it is not possible or practical as determined by the county engineer, a drainage easement shall be recorded by separate instrument by the property owner at the Wyandotte County Register of Deeds and recorded copy provided to the county engineer.

(f) Maintenance inspections and certifications by property owner. The property owners of all stormwater treatment facilities, except for distributed facilities serving individual residential lots, must submit a maintenance certification report to the county engineer on or before the first day of November of each year. The maintenance certification report shall be completed and sealed by a registered professional engineer, landscape architect in the State of Kansas or Certified Stormwater manager, unless the county engineer approves other qualified professionals to perform these duties. The person performing the inspection and certifying the stormwater treatment facilities must be an unaffiliated third party engaged in performing these duties and not a direct employee of the owner or the lessee of the property. Such maintenance certification report shall document each item including, but not limited to, the need for removal of silt, litter and other debris, grass cutting, removal of undesirable vegetation, and replacement of landscape vegetation or other specific items noted in the maintenance agreement. Any maintenance needs found must be documented and addressed in a timely manner, as determined by the county engineer, and the inspection and maintenance frequency required may be increased as deemed necessary to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater treatment facility.

(g) Inspection of stormwater treatment facilities by the unified government. The county engineer may establish an inspection program, including but not limited to routine inspections, random inspections, inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations, inspection of drainage basins or areas identified as higher than typical sources of sediment or other contaminants or pollutants, inspections of businesses or industries of a type associated with higher than usual discharges of contaminants or pollutants or with discharges of a type which are more likely than the typical discharge to cause violations of state or federal water or sediment quality standards or the NPDES stormwater permit, and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include, but are not limited to, reviewing maintenance and repair records, sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in drainage control facilities, and evaluating the condition of drainage control facilities and other stormwater treatment practices.

(h) Right of entry for inspection. When any stormwater treatment

LEGAL NOTICE

facility is installed on private property, or when any new connection is made between private property and a public storm sewer system, the property owner shall grant to the unified government in a manner and form acceptable to the county engineer, the right to enter the property at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purpose of inspection. This includes the right to enter a property when it has a reasonable basis to believe that a violation of this article is occurring or has occurred, and to enter when necessary for abatement of a public nuisance or correction of a violation of this article.

(i) Records of installation and maintenance activities. Parties responsible for the operation and maintenance of a stormwater management facility shall make records of the installation and of all maintenance and repairs and shall retain the records for at least five years. These records shall be made available to the county engineer during inspection of the facility and at other reasonable times upon request and at a minimum shall be submitted with the annual certification package.

(j) Failure to maintain practices. If a responsible party fails or refuses to meet the requirements of the maintenance agreement, the county engineer, after reasonable notice, may correct a violation of the stormwater treatment standards or maintenance needs by performing all necessary work to place the facility in proper working condition.

(k) Public safety threat. In the event that the stormwater management facility becomes a danger to public safety or public health, the county engineer shall notify the party responsible for maintenance of the stormwater management facility in writing. Upon receipt of that notice, the responsible person shall have 30 days to effect maintenance and repair of the facility in an approved manner. In the event of an emergency, when the county engineer determines that the facility poses an immediate danger to life or property, no notification period shall be required prior to beginning mitigation work. After proper notice, the county engineer will enforce the maintenance provisions of this chapter with any or all of the following enforcement measures:

(1) Notice of violation. The county engineer is authorized to serve a notice of violation or order on any person or entity responsible for maintaining the facility. Such notice shall order abatement of the violation by the responsible person or entity.

(2) Lien on property. The county engineer may assess the property owner(s) of the facility for the cost of repair work and any penalties as authorized by law; and the cost of the work shall be a lien on the property, or assessed against the property owners defined on the plat or other registered document, and may be placed on the tax bill and collected as ordinary taxes by the unified government.

(Ord. No. O-81-21, §2, 6-24-2021)
Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after the passage, approval, and publication in the official Unified Government newspaper.

PASSED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE

LEGAL NOTICE

COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS,
THIS 7th DAY OF May, 2025.

Attest:

Unified Government Clerk

Approved As To Form:

Daniel Kuhn, Assistant Counsel

(First published 5-28-26)

11-The Wyandotte Echo-5-28-26

ORDINANCE NO. O-57-26

An ordinance amending Chapter 19, article VII - Alarm Businesses and Systems of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas.

WHEREAS, the Unified Government Code of Ordinances currently provides for the registration of alarm systems and fines for excessive false alarms;

WHEREAS, the Kansas City, Kansas Police Department and Kansas City, Kansas Fire Department have found that the current number of false alarms places a significant burden on their time and resources;

WHEREAS, certain sections of Chapter 10, article VII - Alarm Businesses and Systems of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas no longer reflect current alarm usage and technologies;

WHEREAS, the reduction of false alarms and clearly defined alarm user responsibilities benefit residents as well as the Unified Government;

NOW THEREFORE,
BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY / KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

Section 1. That Chapter 19 - Licenses, Permits and Miscellaneous Business Regulations, article VII - Alarm Businesses and Systems, of the Code of Ordinance for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 19-182. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to encourage alarm users and alarm businesses to maintain the mechanical reliability of and to properly use alarm systems, to prevent unnecessary police and fire emergency response to false alarms, and to protect the emergency response capability of the city from misuse.

[Code 1988, § 19-461; Ord. No. 65971, § 1, 12-22-1994]

Sec. 19-183. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this article, have the following meanings, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Alarm business means the business of selling, leasing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving, monitoring, or installing any alarm system or causing to be sold, leased, maintained, serviced, repaired, altered, replaced, moved or installed any alarm system.

Alarm coordinator means the individual or contractor designated by the police chief and/or fire chief to administer the provisions of this article.

Alarm dispatch request means a notification to the police communications center or to the fire department that an alarm, either manual or automatic, has been activated at a particular location.

Alarm signal means a detectable

LEGAL NOTICE

signal, audible, visual or both, generated by an alarm system indicating an illegal entry or other activity to which police or fire personnel are expected to respond to on an emergency basis. It does not include a local alarm system.

Alarm system means any assembly of equipment, mechanical or electrical, arranged to signal the occurrence of an illegal entry or other activity requiring the urgent attention and to which police or fire personnel are expected to respond.

Alarm user means any person who owns, controls, or occupies premises where an operating alarm system is located.

Answering service means a telephone answering business providing among its services the service of receiving on a continuous basis, through trained employees, emergency signals from alarm systems and thereafter immediately relaying the message by live voice to the police communication center or the fire department.

Central station means a location where operators are in attendance at all times to monitor alarm systems, record alarm signals, and to submit alarm dispatch request to the police communications center or to the fire department.

Central station protective system means a system or group of systems in which the operations of alarm systems are transmitted to, recorded in, maintained and supervised from a central station having operators in attendance at all times.

False alarm means an alarm signal eliciting an urgent response by police or fire personnel when a situation requiring an urgent response does not in fact exist.

(1) A false alarm includes:
a. Negligently or accidentally activated signals;

b. Signals that are the result of mechanical or electronic failure, malfunction, improper installation, improper adjustment, or improper maintenance; and
c. Signals that are purposely activated in a nonemergency situation, except for testing.

(2) False alarm does not include signals activated by:

b. Vandalism causing physical damage to the premises;
d. Attempted entry of a location causing visible, physical or other evidence of damage to the location;

e. The test of an alarm system by a licensed alarm business agent who is servicing, repairing or installing the alarm and who has properly notified the alarm coordinator that the testing will occur, when such testing does not result in the alarm being activated for an uninterrupted period exceeding 60 seconds; or
f. Other extraordinary circumstances not reasonably subject to control by the alarm business or alarm user.

Fire chief means the chief of the fire department of the city or his designated representative.
Fire department means the city fire department.
Local alarm system means an alarm system that causes an audible or visual signaling device to be activated only on the premises where the system is installed or on a motor vehicle and which is intended to be heard or seen by others outside of the protected premises or vehicle.

Notice means written notice given by United States mail, postage

LEGAL NOTICE

prepaid.
Police chief means the chief of police of the city or his designated representative.

Police communication center means the city police department communication center.

Police department means the city police department.

(Code 1988, § 19-462; Ord. No. 65971, § 2, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 1, 12-5-1996)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 19-184. Applicability; exceptions.

(a) Applicability. This article applies to all alarm businesses, alarm users, and alarm systems operating within the city, including governmental entities, except as provided in this section.

(b) Exceptions.

(1) This article does not apply to the city and any facilities owned and operated by it. But alarm systems operating on property owned by the city and leased to another are subject to this article.

(2) This article does not apply to proprietary alarm systems. Proprietary alarm systems are those whose alarm signals are not intended to elicit a response from the police department or fire department. Proprietary alarm systems include alarm systems connected to a control center that elicit a response by private security guards under the control of the proprietor of the premises. If a proprietary system includes a signal line connected directly or by means of an automatic dialing device to the police communications center, the fire department, a central station protective system, or an answering service, it becomes an alarm system and subject to this article.

(3) Alarm users of local alarm systems are subject to this article only where specifically mentioned. (Code 1988, § 19-463; Ord. No. 65971, § 3, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-185. Permit required.

(a) Every alarm user must obtain a permit to operate an alarm system within ten days after its installation. Application must be made to the alarm coordinator.

(b) Every alarm user must pay a registration fee in an amount set by the County Administrator.

(c) If an alarm user does not apply for or renew a permit within 30 days of the dates required by this article, a fee will be charged, the amount of which will be set by the County Administrator.

(d) Alarm permits are valid for a calendar year. All alarm users must renew alarm permits between January 1 and January 31 of each year. Failure to renew is considered a failure to have a valid permit as required by this article.

(e) Alarm permits are nontransferable. Alarm users who take over control of an existing alarm system previously controlled by another alarm user must obtain a new permit.

(f) Each permit must be physically upon the premises using the alarm system and available for inspection by the police department or the fire department.

(g) Each permit shall contain the name of the current property owner or their representative and shall list a 24-hour emergency contact.

(h) A permit must be obtained for each facility with an alarm system, except only one permit is required

LEGAL NOTICE

for multiple structures at a single location with a single alarm system. If tenants in a multitenant building or complex have individual alarm systems, each tenant must obtain a permit.

(i) No permit will be issued or renewed for any alarm user who has any outstanding false alarm fees until such fees are paid.

(Code 1988, § 19-464; Ord. No. 65971, § 4, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 2, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-186. Unlawful acts; regulations.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an alarm system without having first obtained a permit or without having renewed the permit as required by this article.

(b) It is unlawful for any alarm user to have more than three false alarms in a calendar year after the grace period allowed by this article.

(c) It is unlawful for any alarm system to emit a sound similar to that of an emergency vehicle siren or a civil defense warning system.

(d) Local alarm systems or any alarm system which can be heard outside the alarm user's premises must be equipped to automatically discontinue emitting an audible sound within five minutes of activation for personal residence and motor vehicles and within 15 minutes of activation for commercial buildings.

(e) Except for testing or necessary maintenance, it is unlawful for any person to activate any alarm system unless an actual emergency exists.

(f) It is unlawful for any person to make an alarm dispatch request if the person knows that such activation was caused by a malfunction of the alarm system.

(g) It is unlawful for any person to program an alarm system to automatically dial the city's 911 emergency telephone service line or to operate an alarm system that is automatically programmed to dial 911, except as permitted in section 22-383 or by other law or ordinance.

(h) It is unlawful for an alarm user to have an alarm system on any premises without providing address numbers, as required by city ordinance.

(i) It is unlawful for an alarm user to fail to pay any false alarm fee prescribed by this article.

(j) The central station or answering service shall cancel any alarm dispatch request by notifying the police and/or fire communication center. If there is no central station or answering service monitoring the alarm, alarm cancellations will not be accepted.

(k) If a central station or answering service cancels an alarm dispatch request before police or fire personnel have been dispatched, such a false alarm will not be counted for purposes of determining chargeable false alarms.

(l) Central stations and answering services must make two attempts to verify all non-residential alarm signals by telephone call to the alarm user before calling for a police department response, except if the alarm signal indicates a hostage or duress situation. Verification requires contact with the alarm user and an affirmative request from the alarm user for a police response. Fire alarms need not be verified.

(m) Central stations and answering service must report alarm signals to telephone numbers designated by the alarm coordinator, police chief,

LEGAL NOTICE

or fire chief.

(n) An alarm business, alarm user, employee of a central station protective system or employee of an answering service charged with the responsibility of relaying a live voice request for police or fire response upon the activation of an alarm system shall give the following information to the police and/or fire communications center:

(1) Address of alarmed location;
(2) Type of alarm system that has been activated;

(3) Name of commercial business or resident;

(4) Specific location protected by the activated alarm;

(5) Name of the alarm business making request, if applicable;

(6) Name of person making the request; and

(7) A phone number where the requesting party or their designated representative can be contacted.

(o) The alarm user must give written notice to the alarm coordinator within ten days whenever a change occurs in the registration information on file with the alarm coordinator.

(p) If an apartment complex provides alarm systems for its tenants, the owner or manager of the complex may either obtain one permit for the complex or may require each tenant to obtain a permit. The permit holder is responsible for payment of any false alarm fees incurred as a result of the operation of any alarm systems covered by the permit.

(q) If the alarm coordinator has reason to believe that an alarm system is not being used or maintained in a manner that ensures proper operation and suppresses false alarms, the alarm coordinator, police chief, or fire chief may (i) require a conference with an alarm user and the alarm business responsible for monitoring or repair of the alarm system to review the circumstances of each false alarm or (ii) suspend response to certain intrusion alarms in accordance with written police department policy.

(r) The police chief or the fire chief may establish rules and regulations, subject to the provisions of this article, as he deems necessary for the implementation and application of this article. Violation of any rule and regulation is a violation of this article.

(s) It is unlawful for any person to violate any of the provisions of this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-465; Ord. No. 65971, § 5, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-187. Excessive false alarms; fees; grace period.

(a) Residential alarms and alarms on not-for-profit facilities. Any alarm user whose alarm system, maintained on a residence or on a facility owned and operated by an instrumentality of the United States, by a political subdivision of the state, by a church, or by an organization qualifying under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 26 USC 501(c)(3), as it may be amended, has recorded more than three false alarms within a calendar year will be assessed false alarm fees in an amount set by the County Administrator.

(b) Commercial and industrial alarms. Except as provided in subsections (a) of this section, any alarm user whose alarm system has recorded more than three false alarms within a calendar year will be assessed false alarm fees in an amount set by the County Admin-

LEGAL NOTICE

istrator.

(d) Payment. The alarm user must pay the false alarm fee to the unified government director of revenue or to the alarm coordinator within 30 days after the date of the notice to pay.

(e) Additional penalties. Nothing contained in this section prohibits prosecution in municipal court for violations of this article and assessment of all other penalties provided by law.

(f) Outstanding fee; prosecution. If any false alarm fee remains unpaid 45 days after the date of the fee notice, an alarm user may be prosecuted in municipal court for violation of this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-466; Ord. No. 65971, § 6, 12-22-1994; 66176, § 3, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-188. False alarm determination; notice; review.

(a) The alarm coordinator is responsible for determining which alarms constitute false alarms. A record of all false alarms will be maintained by the alarm coordinator.

(b) After the third false alarm within a calendar year, the alarm coordinator will give written notice to the alarm user stating that additional false alarms in a calendar year will require the payment of a false alarm fee under this article. After each false alarm over three within a calendar year, the alarm coordinator will notify the alarm user of such occurrence and the amount of the false alarm fee due. Failure to receive any notice does not relieve the alarm user of any responsibilities under this article.

(c) An alarm user may request a review by the police chief or fire chief of a false alarm determination. The request for review must be submitted in writing and received within ten days of the date of the false alarm notice. The payment of a false alarm fee, if any, will be postponed pending the alarm review.

(d) The police chief or fire chief will send the alarm user a written review response within 20 days of the date the request for review was received.

(Code 1988, § 19-467; Ord. No. 65971, § 7, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 4, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-189. Appeals.

(a) Any alarm user who has been assessed a false alarm fee may appeal the assessment to the county administrator within ten days of the date of the fee notice or within ten days of the police chief or fire chief's decision, if a review was requested.

(b) The county administrator will appoint a hearing officer to hear the appeal.

(c) The hearing officer will send written notice of the time and place of the hearing to the alarm user and to the alarm coordinator at least ten days before the date set for the hearing.

(d) At the hearing, the alarm user and the alarm coordinator may present written and oral evidence and will be subject to cross examination.

(e) Within 20 days of the hearing, the hearing officer must issue a written decision upholding or setting aside the alarm coordinator's false alarm determination.

(f) If the hearing officer upholds the false alarm determination, the false alarm fee is due. If the hearing officer sets aside the false alarm determination, the false alarm will be removed from the alarm user's record.

(g) The filing of a request for appeal postpones the assessment until the hearing officer's decision.

LEGAL NOTICE

(h) Failure of an alarm user to appear for assessment or to pay the fee assessment creates a conclusive presumption that the alarm signal is a false alarm and that the alarm user has violated this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-468; Ord. No. 65971, § 8, 12-22-1994; Ord. No. 66176, § 5, 12-5-1996)

Sec. 19-190. User instructions.
(a) At the time of installation, every alarm business installing or converting an alarm system must furnish the alarm user with the following items or information:

(1) Verbal and written instructions that provide information to enable the user to operate the alarm system properly and avoid false alarms;

(2) Instructions on how to obtain service for the alarm system at any time; and

(3) Notification of the requirement to obtain a city permit; verbal and written instructions on how to obtain a permit; and verbal and written instructions to review this article.

(c) Upon request, any alarm business installing or converting an alarm system in the city may furnish to the police chief or fire chief a copy of its written instructions to users. If the police chief or fire chief reasonably finds the instructions to be incomplete, unclear, or inadequate, the police chief or fire chief may require the alarm business to revise the instructions and to distribute the revised instruction to its alarm users.

(d) For purposes of this section, the term "converting" means the process by which an alarm business begins monitoring an alarm system previously installed or monitored by another alarm business.

(Code 1988, § 19-469; Ord. No. 65971, § 9, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-191. Identification of alarm businesses employees and agents.

(a) Upon the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, all alarm businesses doing business in the city must issue to each of its employees and agents who, as part of their duties, enter personal residences or any other premises, an alarm business identification card.

(b) The alarm business identification card must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Name;
(2) Name of employing company;
(3) Capacity with the company (e.g., salesman, repairman, installer, etc.);

(4) Date of issue of the identification card;

(5) Signature of employee or agent.

(c) While acting in the scope of his employment, each alarm business employee or agent must maintain the alarm business identification card and must produce the identification card upon request, together with a driver's license containing a picture of the employee or agent.

(d) An alarm business identification card is valid for two years from the date of issuance or until the employee or agent terminates employment or other relationship.

(e) Each fire alarm business doing business in the city must be properly registered with the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office and provide their state credentials to the Alarm Coordinator, Police Chief, or Fire Chief upon request.

(Code 1988, § 19-470; Ord. No. 65971, § 10, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-192. Confidentiality.

LEGAL NOTICE

(a) All information submitted in compliance with this article is deemed a public record exempt from disclosure to the extent permitted by law.

(b) All information submitted in compliance with this article will be kept so that the contents are not disclosed except to persons authorized to administer and enforce this article.

(c) Subject to the requirements of confidentiality, the alarm coordinator will develop and maintain statistics to assist alarm system evaluation by members of the public and unified government board of commissioners.

(Code 1988, § 19-471; Ord. No. 65971, § 11, 12-22-1994)

Sec. 19-193. Penalty.

(a) Each conviction of a violation of any of the provisions or requirements of this article shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000.00.

(b) Each person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each instance in which violation of this article is committed, continued or permitted.

(c) Any fine imposed by the court is in addition to any false alarm fees that have been assessed against the alarm user under this article.

(Code 1988, § 19-472; Ord. No. 65971, § 12, 12-22-1994)

Secs. 19-194—19-224. Reserved.

Section 2. That said, original Article VII — Alarm Businesses and Systems of the Code of Ordinances for the Unified Government of Wyandotte County / Kansas City, Kansas is hereby amended.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage, approval, and publication in the official Unified Government newspaper.

PASSED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY / KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, THIS 7TH DAY OF MAY, 2026

Christal E. Watson, Mayor/CEO
Attest:
Unified Government Clerk
Approved As To Form:
Angela J. Lawson,
Acting Chief Counsel
(First published 5-28-26)
11-The Wyandotte Echo-5-28-26

ORDINANCE NO. O-58-26

An ordinance relating to Chapter 30, Sewers and Sewage Disposal, Article I, amending Sec. 30-1; Article III, amending Sec. 30-66; Article IV, amending Sec. 30-96; Article V, amending Secs. 30-124 and 30-131; and Article IX, Sec. 30-351.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY / KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

Section 1. That Sections 30-1, 30-66, 30-96, 30-124, 30-131, and 30-351 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 30-1. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. Unless the context of usage indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms in this chapter and not defined in this section or in chapter 1 shall be defined in the Glossary of Water and Wastewater Control Engineering prepared by the Joint Editorial Board of the American Public Health Association, American Society of Civil

LEGAL NOTICE

Engineers, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation, copyright 1981, or its replacement.

Act or the Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC 1251 et seq.

Applicant means any person requesting a permit to use the public sewer under any of the provisions of this chapter.

Approval authority means the EPA or Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). As regards the pretreatment program, if the pretreatment program has been formally delegated to the KDHE, it shall mean the director of the division of environment of KDHE.

Authorized or duly authorized representative of the user.

(1) If the user is a corporation:

a. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit [or general permit (optional)] requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

(3) If the user is a federal, state, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.

(4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate a duly authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the unified government.

(5) If the user is a trust: trustee.

Batch means the controlled discharge of a discrete, contained volume of wastewater.

Best management practices (BMPs) includes, but is not limited to, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance policies and other management procedures that are implemented to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into the municipal sewer system, and to minimize the pollution of waters of the United States. The term "BMPs" also includes pretreatment equipment installation and requirements, operating procedures, practices to control runoff from developed sites,

LEGAL NOTICE

spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage, and other structural controls such as dry extended detention ponds, wet ponds, infiltration basins, infiltration trenches, porous pavement, bioretention, sand and organic filters, stormwater wetlands, grassed swales, grassed filter strips, catch basins inserts, in-line storage, and manufactured products for stormwater inlets.

Board of county commissioners means the unified government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas Board of County Commissioners.

Board of public utilities (BPU) means an administrative agency of the unified government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas.

BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter as under EPA/KDHE-approved laboratory procedure in milligrams per liter.

BTEX means the sum of the concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and the isomers of xylene (o-xylene, m-xylene, and p-xylene), as determined by an analytical method approved by the EPA or KDHE.

Building drain means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning two feet outside the outer face of the building wall.

Building sewer, sewer service or private sewer means the sewer maintained and controlled by private persons for the purpose of conveying sewage or stormwater to public sewers including the extension from the building drain to the public sewer. The building sewer shall be deemed to begin at a point two feet outside the building or foundation wall. The building sewer ends at the point of connection to the public sewer and includes the connection.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of an industrial user's treatment facility.

Categorical industrial user (CIU) means an industrial user subject to national categorical pretreatment standards.

Categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. section 1317) that apply to a specific category of users and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

COD (chemical oxygen demand) means the oxygen-consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in wastewater, expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant as under EPA/KDHE-approved laboratory procedure in milligrams per liter.

Class I-A means all wastewater or sewage discharged into a sanitary sewer by residential users. Equivalent to BPU Classes 080 and 080A.

Class I-B means all wastewater, sewage and industrial waste discharged into a sanitary sewer from commercial establishments that are not class II or class III. The term "class I-B" includes residential structures with three or more units that discharge into a sanitary sewer.

LEGAL NOTICE

Equivalent to BPU Class 081.

Class II includes all wastewater, sewage and industrial waste discharged into a sanitary sewer from establishments that prepares food for consumption by non-familiar persons. Equivalent to BPU Class 090.

Class III includes all wastewater, sewage and industrial waste discharged into a sanitary sewer from permitted industrial users. Equivalent to BPU Classes 083 and 086.

Clean Water Act means the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

Code of Management Practices for Silver Dischargers means the best management practice established jointly by the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies (AMSA) and the Silver Council, including the Guide for Commercial Imaging, Guide for Diagnostic and Industrial X-Ray Film Processors and Guide for Photo Processors, copyright 1997, National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, Inc.

Combined sewer means a sewer designed to receive any combination of surface runoff and wastewater, sewage, or industrial wastes.

Connection or sewer connection means an attachment of a building sewer to a public sewer, or the location where such an attachment occurs. If the context specifically requires the interpretation, it also means the attachment of a newly constructed public sewer to an existing public sewer.

Construction activity. Activities subject to NPDES construction permits. Currently these include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of 1 acre or more. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

Control authority means the environmental services division, KDHE or the EPA, depending on the level of oversight or jurisdiction for a facility or location.

Cooling waters means the water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling, or refrigeration or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

Development means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

Direct discharge means the discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the state.

Director refers to the director of environmental services or their designee for articles I [exception section 30-123], II, III, IV, V, VIII, and IX, county engineer for article I section 30-11 and section 30-123 and the director of the unified government health department or his designee for articles VI and VII.

Domestic sewage means sewage originating primarily from non-commercial kitchens, bathrooms, and laundry sources, including waste from food preparation, dishwashing, garbage grinding, toilets, baths, showers, and sinks.

Domestic wastes means liquid wastes from the noncommercial preparation, cooking and handling of food or containing human excrement and similar matter from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial

Attachment B



Below, you will find directions for the renewal process. As always, you may call 913-573-6109 or 913-573-6105 or email alarms@kckpd.org with any questions.

As a reminder, ALL permits are required to be returned! The renewals need to be postmarked or timestamped by January 31st in order to avoid a \$25 late renewal fee.



CHANGES

1. Cross out what is incorrect or needs updating.
2. Write in the correct information.
3. Provide an email address.



NO CHANGES

1. Check the box at the bottom of the renewal form indicating that no changes are necessary.
2. Provide an email address.



CANCEL

1. Check the box at the bottom of the renewal form indicating that the alarm system is cancelled or no longer active.

Once you are finished, please send back the YELLOW form.

You can:

- **Fax** to: 913.573.6159
- **Email** to: alarms@kckpd.org
- **Mail** to:

700 Minnesota Ave

ATTN: Alarms

Kansas City, KS 66101

Once the renewal is processed, you will receive a copy for your records. We do not need it returned.



Attachment C

Kansas City, Kansas Police Department Alarm Permit Application

700 Minnesota Ave
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 573-6109
Fax: (913) 573 - 6159
E-Mail: alarms@kckpd.org



PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY, ILLEGIBLE FORMS WILL BE RETURNED:

For Official Use Only:

Permit # _____

Residential Permit _____ Business Permit _____

Name/Business Name: _____

Alarm Address: _____

Kansas City, KS Zip: _____

Phone: () - Work Phone: () -

Email: _____

Mailing Address ***if different than above:***

Name/Business Name: Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: () -

Do you have a video surveillance system? _____ Yes _____ No

Would you be willing to share the video with the Police in the event it captured a crime
that was committed in your neighborhood? _____ Yes _____ No

If alarm is for a business, please check what type:

Financial ☐ Government ☐ Other ☐ If other, list type of business: _____

Not-for-Profit (please check): Yes ☐ No ☐

EMERGENCY CONTACTS:

Primary Contact	Secondary Contact
Name: _____	Name: _____
Address: _____	Address: _____
City: _____	City: _____
State: _____	State: _____
Zip: _____	Zip: _____
Phone: () -	Phone: () -

ALARM INFORMATION:

Monitoring Company: _____

Installation Company: _____ Installation Date: _____

My Alarm Business has furnished me with written and verbal directions regarding the proper use and maintenance of fire, intrusion, and other emergency alarms. I have received a summary of the Kansas City, Kansas Alarm Ordinance, #65971, and understand that it is my responsibility to follow the provisions found within it. I understand that I must notify the Alarm Coordinator to update any information contained on this permit within 10 days of a change.

Signature: _____ Date: _____