

LEGAL NOTICE

(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.

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(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)

1t-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

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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,

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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.

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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